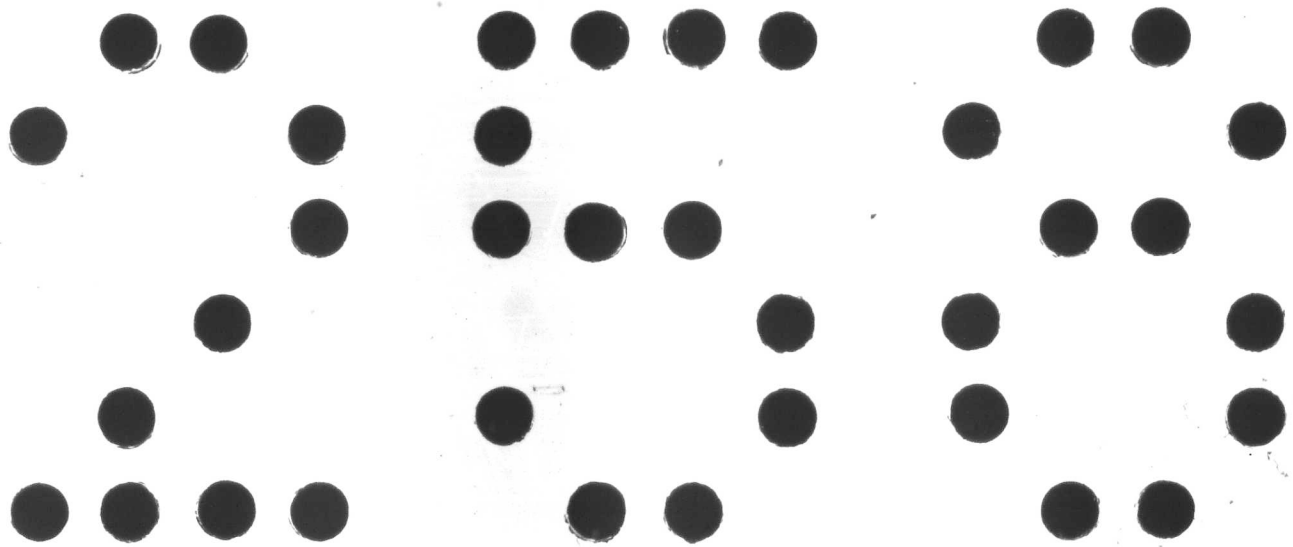

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NEWSPAPER MICROFILMING PROJECT

TITLE - # UPPER CANADA GAZETTE

DATE - W. 1793 — 1845

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REEL 1

1793

71243

NUMBER 1. G. R. VOLUME I.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE, OR AMERICAN ORACLE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1793.

JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE.

PROCLAMATION

For the suppression of Vice, Profaneness & Immorality.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor & Colonel Commanding His Majesty's Forces, in the Province of Upper Canada.

WHEREAS it is the indispensible duty of all People, and more especially of all Christian Nations, to preserve and advance the Honour and Service of Almighty God; and to discourage and suppress all Vice, Profaneness and Immorality, which if not timely prevented may justly draw down the Divine Vengeance upon Us and our Country? And His Majesty having for the promotion of Virtue, and in tenderness to the best interests of His Subjects, given command for causing all Laws made against Blasphemy, Profaneness, Adultery, Fornication, Polygamy, Incest, Profanation of the Lords Day, Swearing and Drunkeness, to be strictly put in Execution in every part of the Province, I do therefore direct, require and command the Peace Officers and Constables of the several Towns and Townships, to make presentment upon Oath, of any of the Vices before mentioned, to the Justices of the Peace in their Session, or to any of the other temporal Courts: And for the more effectual proceeding herein, all Judges, Justices and Magistrates and all other officers concerned for putting the Laws against Crimes and Offences into execution, are directed and commanded to exert themselves, for the due prosecution and punishment of all persons, who shall presume to offend in any of the kinds aforesaid; and also of all persons that, contrary to their duty, shall be remiss or negligent in putting the said Laws in execution. And I do further charge and command, that this Proclamation be publickly read in all Courts of Justice, on the first day of every Session to be held in the course of this present year, and more especially in such of His Majesty's Courts, as have the Cognizance of Crimes and Offences; recommending the same, to all Christian Ministers of every denomination, to cause the same Proclamation to be read four times in the said year, immediately after Divine Service, in all places of Public Worship, and that they do their utmost Endeavour, to incite their respective Auditors to the practice of Piety and Virtue, and the avoiding of every course, contrary to the pure Morality of the Religion of the Holy Gospel of Jesus Christ.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at the Government House, NAVY HALL, the Eleventh day of April, in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven Hundred and Ninety-three, and in the Thirty-third Year of His Majesty's Reign.

J. G. S.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

THE KING'S SPEECH

TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

December 13, 1792.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

HAVING judged it necessary to embody a part of the militia of this Kingdom, I have in pursuance of the provisions of the law, called you together within the time limited for that purpose, it is on every account, a great satisfaction to me to meet you in Parliament at this conjuncture. I should have been happy if I could have announced to you the secure and undisturbed continuance of all the blessings which my subjects have derived from a state of tranquility; but events have recently occurred which require our united vigilance and exertion in order to preserve the advantages which we have hitherto enjoyed.

The seditious practices which have been in a great measure checked by your firm and explicit declaration in the last session, and by the general concurrence of my people in the same sentiments, have of late been more openly renewed, and with increased activity. A spirit of tumult and disorder (the natural consequence of such practices) has shewn itself in acts of riot and insurrection, which required the interposition of a military force in support of the Civil Magistrate. The industry employed to excite discontent on various pretexts and in different parts of the kingdom has appeared to proceed from a design to attempt the destruction of our happy constitution, and the subversion of all order and government; and this design has evidently been pursued in connection, and concert with persons in foreign countries.

I have carefuly observed a strict neutrality in the present war on the continent, and have uniformly abstained from any interference with respect to the internal affairs of France; but it is impossible for me to see, without the most serious uneasiness, the strong and increasing indications which have appeared there of an intention to excite disturbances in other countries, to disregard the rights of neutral nations, and to pursue views of conquest and agrandizement, as well as to adopt towards my allies the States General (who have observed the said neutrality with myself) measures which are neither conformable to the law of nations, nor to the positive stipulations of existing treaties. Under all these circumstances I have felt it my indispensible duty to have recourse to those means of prevention and internal defence with which I am entrusted by law; and I have also thought it right to take steps for making some augmentation of my naval and military force, being persuaded that these exertions are necessary in the present state of affairs, and are best calculated both to maintain internal tranquility, and to render a firm and temperate conduct effectual for preserving the blessings of peace.

Nothing will be neglected on my part that can contribute to that important object, consistently with the security of my kingdoms, and with the faithfull performance of engagements which we are bound equally by interest and honour to fulfil.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the eſtimates of the enſuing year to be laid before you; and I have no doubt that you will be ready to make a due proviſion for the ſeveral branches of the public ſervice.

You will certainly join with me in lamenting any neceſſity for extraordinary expences, which may for a time prevent the application of additional ſums beyond thoſe which are already annually appropriated to the reduction of the public debt, or retard the relief which my ſubjects might have derived from a further diminution of taxes; but I am confident you will feel that thoſe great ends will ultimately be beſt promoted by ſuch exertions as are neceſſary for our preſent and future ſafety and tranquility; and it is a great conſolation to me to reflect, that you will find ample reſources for effectually defraying the expence of vigourous preparations, from the exceſs of the actual revenue beyond the ordinary expenditure.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have great pleaſure in acquainting you, that the brilliant ſucceſſes of the Britiſh arms in India, under the able conduct of the Marquis of Cornwallis, have led to the termination of the war, by an advantageous and honorable peace, the terms of which are peculiarly ſatisfactory to me, from their tendency to ſecure the future tranquility of the Britiſh dominions in that part of the world.

Your intentions will now naturally be directed to ſuch meaſures for the future government of thoſe valuable poſſeſſions, as ſhall appear, from experience and full conſideration, moſt likely to provide for their internal proſperity, and to ſecure the important advantages which may be derived from thence to the commerce and revenue of this country.

I am perſuaded it will be the object of your immediate conſideration, to adopt ſuch meaſures as may be neceſſary under the preſent circumſtances, for enforcing obedience to the laws, and for repreſſing every attempt to diſturb the peace and tranquility of theſe kingdoms.

You will be ſenſible how much depends on the reſult of your deliberations, and your uniform conduct is the beſt pledge, that nothing will be wanting on your part which can contribute to the preſent ſecurity and permanent advantage of the country.

I retain a deep and unalterable ſenſe of the repeated proofs which I have received of your cordial and affectionate attachment to me; and I place an entire reliance on the continuance of thoſe ſentiments, as well as on your firm determination to defend and maintain that conſtitution which has ſo long protected the liberties, and promoted the happineſs of every claſs of my ſubjects.

In endeavouring to preſerve and tranſmit to poſterity the ineſtimable bleſſings which, under the favour of Providence, you have yourſelves experienced, you may be aſſured of my zealous and cordial co-operation; and your joint efforts will, I doubt not, be rendered completely effectual by the decided ſupport of a free and loyal people.

☞ *The following intereſting European News, is extracted from a Philadelphia Paper, of the 23th. February, 1793.*

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.
Friday, December 21.
ALIENS BILL.

Lord Lanſdowne in conformity to the notice which he had given on Thurſday, brought forward two motions which he wiſhed to ſubmit to the conſideration of the houſe, previous to the diſcuſſion of the order of the day on the alien bill. He conceived that what he had to offer would, in a great meaſure, if adopted, tend to make the bill in queſtion unneceſſary, as it went to that principle, which was the firſt principle of his heart—peace. He ſtated that the whole tenor of his political conduct was uniformly conſiſtent whether in or out of adminiſtration, and that he never had the moſt diſtant view of ſacrificing the happineſs, the welfare, and the conſtitutional principles of his country to perſonal aggrandizement, or to political party intereſt. He therefore came forward pure and emaculate in the preſent buſineſs, and with a view of conciliating, if poſſible, thoſe meaſures which now wore ſo hoſtile a proſpect to this empire.

He thought, no doubt, what moſt ſenſible men thought, that the preſent times were big with danger. There were by every account, and from the charitable ſocieties particularly, a proof of 8,000 Frenchmen being in the metropolis, ſupported by public bounty. What was to be the ultimate fate of theſe perſons ſeemed not under conſideration. Were they to be for ever a burthen on the uncommon benevolence of this country? Was no mode to be pointed out by which they might be again returned amicably to their native land, or patriated in ſome other ſoil, where by induſtry they ſhould earn an honeſt livelihood? He wiſhed not to ſtop the current of public benevolence—he deſired not to ſhut the hand of charity—but the ſupport of 8,000 perſons in addition to our own pauper liſt became a burthen indeed. It was his intention therefore to alleviate this burthen, by preventing its increaſe to an annual tax on the natural charity of Great Britain. Thus far his firſt motion meant to extend.

The ſecond, he ſaid, went to a propoſition which might make war unneceſſary—which might relieve LOUIS the XVIth. from his preſent unfortunate ſituation, and which might make this country and France ultimately on a reciprocal footing of mutual intereſt.

He wiſhed it not to be underſtood by what he advanced, that he approved of the meaſures purſued in France; all civilized nations muſt look on their conduct (in ſome reſpect) with horror. The murders committed were unpardonable—Humanity ſhuddered at the idea—Nature revolted at the atrociouſneſs of the facts. To prevent therefore, and not to provoke repetition, ought to be the line of conduct which Great Britain ſhould purſue.

Our allies, it was true, were valuable, but the Dutch did not ſeem prone to diſpute the navigation of the Scheldt—nay it was ſaid they would not arm on that account. If they did not, pray why ſhoula we? But miniſters, he ſuppoſed, were well warranted in their preſent conduct.—They had ſomething more than what he aluded to for the juſtification of the preſent armaments.

Much had been ſaid of the turbulence of the times—and there might perhaps be ſome reaſons for the remark. Some *Conſtitutional Societies* had perhaps gone too far in their zeal for a reform of abuſes—others were more moderate; but he could never permit ſuch an idea to enter his mind as that the people of England looked to a reformation. For his own part he could ſay, that he was as a loyal ſubject as any in the nation, and that if ever *he was committed to the Tower*, it muſt be for what he had ſpoken and done *in the houſe*, and not for what he had ſaid and acted *out of doors*.

He lamented the fate of Louis XVI. and ſhould wiſh with all his heart to turn aſide that dreadful blow which hung over his head. This country and the voice of its Parliament had great weight in France, and humanity urged us to exert our power. There was a miniſter from the republican government of that country now here, and through him, or by an embaſſy to Paris, the ſentiments of the executive government of Great Britain might be made known. The idea was not a new one, for when Charles I. was on his trial in this Country, the ſtates of Holland interfered. His lordſhip read an extract from the journals to that effect.

The two motions which he meant to ſubmit to the houſe were,

1ſt. That an humble addreſs ſhould be preſented to his Majeſty, praying him to ſend to the National Convention of France, an interceeding deſire in favour of Louis XVI.

2d. That an application ſhould be made to the executive power of France, ſtating the number of emigrants in this country, and propoſing with the conſent and aſſiſtance of that nation, to ſend them to the weſtern part of Canada."

The firſt of theſe motions, of which the above is only the ſubſtance, being put,

Lord Grenville roſe, and in a moſt admirable ſpeech, replied to and confuted every argument and ſuggeſtion uſed by the noble Marquis.

He acknowledged the fact in reſpect to the number of emigrants, but denied the inference drawn from that fact. Numbers it was true, were ſupported by public bounty; but of theſe oppreſſed and harmleſs men there were no evil intentions to be entertained. It was from other emigrants that the danger aroſe; and as it was impoſſible at this conjuncture to diſcriminate with exactneſs the good from the bad, all were put under ſimilar reſtraints by the preſent bill.

He was never more aſtoniſhed in his life than at the language which fell from the noble marquis. What idea would Europe entertain of this country ſending an humble requeſt to a banditti, who had ſworn vengeance againſt all the crowned heads in Europe—who had been guilty in their new ſyſtem, of crimes which froze the warm blood of humanity with horror,—which were reprobated in every civilized part of the globe, and which were looked on with horror by every man who valued honorable life, conſtitutional liberty and juſt property. What! was Great Britain to humble herſelf into the character of a petitioner to the National Convention of France?—was this Empire, whoſe power ſo long awed that ambitious nation—whoſe courage and ſtrength ſo often ſubdued and chaſtiſed her arrogance, to become a ſuppliant and at the time when murder, robbery, and cruelty, in the moſt ſhocking extreme, were then practiſed, he would not ſay the avowed principles of her government?

No—he thanked God, the example of loyalty which had manifeſted itſelf throughout the whole kingdom—the unanimity which reigned in the hearts of all ranks of ſubjects to ſupport the honor and dignity of the crown, give ſuch a contradiction to French Principles, as muſt teach that nation, when their new free government will permit the people to read truth, that the people of England abhor their conduct, and will hold no communication with their preſent political ſyſtem.'

In reſpect to what the noble marquis advanced concerning the navigation of the Scheldt he ſhould apprehend that the information of the Dutch having given up the point was totally without a juſt foundation—for the direct contrary was the fact. Holland would reſiſt, and England muſt ſupport her ally.

As to Great Britain interfering in reſpect to the unfortunate king, he was confident that could have no good effect. It might indeed debaſe the conſequence of this country without alleviating the misfortune of the French Monarch.

He was ſurpriſed that the noble Marquis, in the motions he had made, ſhould ſo word them as to inſinuate an idea, that the Parliament of Great Britain by acceding to them ſhould at once perjure that faith of nations, by which they acknowledged the exiſtence of a French King. This would, indeed, be ſetting an example to our own Country, which might do an eſſential injury to the conſtitution.

In reſpect to what fell from the noble Marquis, as to the harmleſs diſpoſition of the people of this country, he verily believed, as he ſaid before, that they were all united in one common cauſe—but that there had been the moſt inſidious means uſed to detach them from their allegiance due to their ſovereign, was a fact which could not be denied; and what added to the atrocity of this truth was, that they were no mean or vulgar perſons who had made the attempt. But the hearts of Engliſhmen were made of incorruptible materials, and their conſtitutional integrity was an antidote againſt the poiſon of republicaniſm.

He had no apology to make to the houſe, or to the noble Marquis for giving his direct and poſitive negative to the motions now under conſideration. They tended not to conciliate—they were replete with political miſchief.

Was there a man of ſenſe in the kingdom who would ſeriouſly take upon him to ſay that the kind of executive government now in authority in France, would enter into treaty about the preſervation of a King they have doomed to deſtruction? It was idle and ridiculous to ſuppoſe any ſuch matter could have effect, and as to our aſking permiſſion of France (for it could not be conſtrued in any other light) to diſpoſe of their emigrants that was indeed a debaſement to which he hoped he ſhould never ſee this country bend. We were not in that abject ſtate to be dictated to by any country in the univerſe. We were at a ſummit of perfection which was the envy and admiration of ſurrounding empires, and it certainly roſe his indignation to ſuppoſe, that ſo eminently fortified by all that could make a kingdom reſpectable, we ſhould meanly ſolicit a new formed aſſembly, who had dethroned that king whoſe royalty we acknowledged, to grant our petition for the life of that King. Surely the noble Marquis could not be ſerious in ſuch a propoſition; he could not ſuppoſe that the dignity of the ſenate of this country would ſo far debaſe itſelf; and with that ſuppoſition moſt firmly fixed in his mind, he gave his determined negative to the motion.

The Duke of Norfolk wiſhed for conciliating meaſures, and that war ſhould be avoided if poſſible. He was therefore againſt all harſh expreſſions which might tend to irritate; and conſiſtent with the dignity of this country he could have no reaſonable objection to the motion made by the noble Marquis. The manner in which the title of the unfortunate Louis was introduced might be altered. When peace was the object we ſhould not quarrel about words. He wiſhed it however to be underſtood that if war was determined on, the moſt vigourous meaſures ought to be purſued: but ſtill he thought there was great room for negotiation, and that an amicable one might be effected. It was true we had no official notice of the French Government having undergone a change, but the fact ſo loudly ſpoke for itſelf that it would be ridiculous to deny it.

Lord Lanſdowne explained and ſaid no man bore a ſtronger regard to the conſtitution of this country than he did, but as it ſeemed to be the general ſenſe of the houſe that his motion would not meet their approbation, he ſhould withdraw it. But as to the ſecond, he ſhould inſiſt on having it put, that it might ſtand on the journals of Parliament.

Lord Loughborough was clearly and decidedly of opinion in reſpect to the firſt motion of the noble Lord, that the interference of this coutry to ſave the French King would have the ſame effect that the interference of the States of Holland (mentioned by the noble Marquis) had in reſpect to the unhappy Charles. The tempers and diſpoſitions of the uſurped powers, then and now were the ſame. The Dutch interfered on the 29 of January, and on the 30th. the Republicans put their Sovereign to death.

The learned lord was ſorry he could not agree in the arguments adduced by the noble Marquis,—becauſe he had a high reſpect for his abilities—but there was ſo much, which militated againſt the real honour, dignity, and national intereſt of this Country, that he could neither approve the firſt motion nor accede to the ſecond. This was a time of what is called general unanimity, and that unanimity being requiſite to the ſafety and welfare of the ſtate, he muſt oppoſe every meaſure which tended to interrupt it's ſalutary operations.

His lordſhip took a view of the French government as it now ſtands, and in the ſtrongeſt terms reprobated it's proceedings. He ſaid all property was deſtroyed—all juſtice annihilated—inheritance was torn from the ſon, poſſeſſion was wreſted from the father. Whatever could civilize ſociety was blaſphemed—Whatever could tend to the happineſs of mankind was annihilated. Were we then to treat with ſuch a people—Were we to acknowledge their outrages againſt every thing that conduced to the happineſs of mankind; and were we, by acknowledging the authority of ſuch a violation of law and equity to ſet an example for ever turning the conſtitution of this country? The ſenſe of the people without doors were againſt ſuch fanaticiſm—and there exiſted no doubt but the ſenſe of the ſenate would always be the ſenſe of the people.

Marquis Lanſdowne withdrew his firſt motion in form, and ſaid that not withſtanding, it had met the general diſapprobation of the houſe, it gave him an opportunity to declare his ſentiments.

The Duke of Norfolk ſaid, his ſentiments were ever coincident with whatever could tend to the benefit of his country, and that he thought the ſecond motion might be amended to.

Lord Kenyon put the motion and it was negatived without any diviſion.

Lord Grenville then moved, that the bill ſhould be read a ſecond time, and he entered into a very able detail of all its claules, and the neceſſity by which each was warranted.

Lord Lanſdowne replied, and adduced the circumſtances of the American war as a matter of argument why we ſhould negociate, inſtead of preparing for hoſtilities. He complained of the infringement of the conſtitution of this country, which hitherto was an aſylum of liberty to foreigners—and he added that "theſe foreigners might be of dangerous conſequence to this country, having emigrated from their own becauſe they were inimical to the principles of revolution.

Lord Grenville to this give a ſharp and ſevere reply.

The Duke of Portland declared his ſentiments to be, that however he might on other political principles have diſagreed with the members of the preſent adminiſtration, he moſt perfectly approved of their preſent conduct, and particularly in the letter and ſpirit of that bill which was now come under conſideration.

In doing this he wiſhed not to be underſtood, that he had become a political convert to the preſent miniſters. He conſidered their conduct, in a great meaſure, the cauſe of what had happened—but the preſent was not

a time to discuss it. His grace gave a decisive negative to the motion of the noble Marquis.

Lord Lauderdale, said, he was acquainted with what passed in France, mentioned a few words in the Habeas Corpus act, and seemed to think that an address should be sent to France.

The Duke of Leeds argued in a forcible manner against the present doctrines of France, and was clearly and decidedly of opinion that the bill ought to pass. He said he had been informed that French troops had been landed on the coasts of Norfolk and Suffolk, as French emigrant soldiers drove by stress of weather there. This was an alarming circumstance, and the vigilance of government cannot be too great. His grace said the bill was a most unexceptionable one.

Lords Hawkesbury and Stormont both supported the bill, and the question being put that it should be read a second time, it was carried, and the bill committed for next day, to which time the house adjourned.

Extract from the QUEBEC GAZETTE of the 14th. February.

On Friday morning last a fire broke out in the dwelling house of Mr. Andrew Cameron, in the Lower Town market place, which notwithstanding every assistance that could be brought, entirely burnt it down. It was first observed by Mr. Cameron's Daughter, who slept in the third story, being awaked about three o'clock in the Morning, by the smoke and noise of the fire, in her bed chamber. She instantly alarmed the rest of the family, and by that means they luckily had time to escape without personal injury from the flames. But, besides the loss of the house, the whole of the furniture, plate, and wearing apparel of the whole family, and also a quantity of merchandize which lay in the front shop, are totally destroyed. The only thing saved is a quantity of goods which Mr. Cameron had consigned to him upon commission, and which with the assistance of Messrs. Ross and Hatfs, he was enabled to throw out before the fire reached them, owing to their being lodged in the back part of the lower story, which the flames penetrated last.

Mr. Cameron thinks it incumbent on him to mention his obligation to Guillaume Tangué, a young man in the service of Mr. Hunt, who was the first to give assistance, and whose aid was of essential service.

Such was the rapidity of the fire, and the alarming progress it had made before effectual relief could be brought, that it was with the utmost difficulty the adjacent buildings could be saved. Two houses on the opposite side of St. Peter's street had catched the flames, and the roof of the Church in the market place was on fire for a considerable time, but fortunately neither of them suffered any material damage,

It is but justice to remark (and in this Mr. Cameron joins with us) that every possible effort was made, on this unfortunate occasion, by the fire society, the Troops, and all classes of Citizens. The thanks of the Public are particularly due to His Royal Highness Prince EDWARD, His Excellency General CLARKE, and the Officers of the Garrison, for the exertion inspired by their example, and the care which was taken of the property of the Citizens, by their order and personal attention.

NIAGARA, 18th. April.

We understand that Commissioners from the United States for the desirable purpose of establishing a permanent peace with the Indians, will come to this place in their way to Sandusky, very early in next June.

We have reason to believe that the Legislative Council and house of Assembly of this Provin will be assembled upon Wednesday the 28th. of next Month.

His Majesty's Sloop the Caldwell sailed the 5th. instant for Fort Ontario and Kingston.

We have had a remarkably mild Winter, the Thermometer in the severest time has not been lower than 9 degrees above O. by Farenheit's Scale. Lake Erie has not been frozen over and there has been very little ice on Lake Ontario.

We understand from extracts from the European News Papers inserted in those of the United States, that the Duke of Brunswick has commenced a Winter Campaign, and apparently with success, that the Hessians had defeated a party of the French, and taken two pieces of Canon, that Franckfort was retaken by the Duke of Brunswick with the French Garrison, and it seems probable that M. Custine who has retired to Metz, would find it difficult to maintain his Post, or to retreat further.

On Monday evening arrived in the River His Majesty's armed Schooner the Onodoga in company with the Lady Dorchester, Merchantman, after an agreeable passage of 36 Hours.——The following Gent. came passengers in

J. Small, Esq; Clerk to the Executive Council.—Lieut. M'Can, of the 60th. Regt.—Capt. Thomas Fraser, Mr. J. Denelon.—Mr. Joseph Forsyth, Merchant.—Mr. P. Smith, Merchant.—Mr. La Crawford.—Capt. Arch. M'Donell.— —— Hatheway.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE EDITOR of this News Paper, respectfully informs the Public, that the flattering prospect which he has of an extensive sale for his new undertaking, has enabled him to augment the size originally proposed from a Demy Quarto to a Folio.

The encouragement he has met, will call forth every exertion he is master of, so as to render the paper useful entertaining and instructive, he will be verry happy in being favored with such communications as may contribute to the information of the public, from those who shall be disposed to assist him, and in particular shall be highly flattered in becoming the Vehicle of Intelligence in this growing Province, of whatever may tend to its internal benefit and common advantage. In order to preserve the Veracity of his paper, which will be the first object of his attention, it will be requisite that all transactions of a domestic nature, such as Deaths, Marriages, &c. be communicated under real signatures.

The price of this Gazette, will be Three Dollars per Annum. All advertisements inserted in it and not exceeding 12 lines will pay 4s. Quebec Currency, and for every additional length a proportionable price.

Orders, for Letter Press Printing shall be executed with neatness dispatch and attention, and on the most reasonable terms.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN. } BY virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, for the said County, at the suit of Mr. George Forsyth, Merchant, against the goods and chattels lands and tenements of Stephen Seacord, to me directed, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said Stephen Seacord, a lot of Ground situate in the Town of Newark, containing half an acre of land, known by the Name of Lot No. 2. bounded in front by the Niagara River, on the South by Wm. Jarvis, Esq; on the North by that of Mr. Crooks, and on the Rear by the Town Lot of George Forsyth. All which premises will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, on the second day of August next in the said Town of Newark, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

W. B. SHEEHAN, Sheriff.

All persons having any claims on the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise are requested to give notice thereof in writting, to the said Sheriff before the day of sale. NIAGARA, 2d. April, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be a BREWERY erected here this Summer under the SANCTION of HIS EXCELLENCY the Lieutenant Governor, and encouraged by some of the principal Gentlemen in this place, and whoever will sow Barley and cultivate their Land so that it will produce grain of a good quality, they may be certain of a Market in the fall at one DOLLAR a Bushel on delivery.

NIAGARA, 18th. April, 1793. W. HUET.

UPPER CANADA: Printed by Louis Roy.

NUMBER 2. G. R. VOLUME I.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE,

OR

AMERICAN ORACLE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1793.

JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE.

PROCLAMATION

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Counsellors of Our Province of Upper-Canada, and Our Faithful Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of Our said Province to the Assembly at Our Town of Newark, on the Twenty-fifth Day of this present Month of April, to be commenced and held called and elected and to every of you,

GREETING;

WHEREAS we for certain arduous and urgent affairs Us the State and Defence of Our said Province concerning Our Assembly at the Day and Place aforesaid to be Held, have Ordained and You by Our separate Writs at the Town and Day aforesaid to be present for the purposes therein mentioned, We have Commanded,

Nevertheless, for certain causes and considerations Us thereunto especially moving Our said Assembly at and upon the Twenty-fifth Day of this present Month of April, We have thought proper to prorogue, so that You nor any of You on the said Twenty-fifth Day of this present Month of April, at Our said Town to appear are to be held or constrained, for, We do will that You and each of You, be as to Us in this matter entirely exonerated, Commanding and by the tenor of these presents firmly enjoining You and every of You, and all others in this behalf interested that on the Twenty Eighth Day of May next, at Our said Town of Newark, personally You and every of You, be and appear, to treat, do, act, and conclude upon those things which in Our said Assembly, by the Common Council of Our said Province by the Favor of GOD, may be ordained. In Testimony whereof these Our Letters we have caused to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness Our Trusty and Well Beloved JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE, Esquire; Lieutenant Governor and Colonel Commanding Our Forces in Our said Province. At Our Government House Navy Hall, this Seventeenth Day of April, in the Year of the Lord One thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, and in Our Thirty third of Our Reign.

J. G. S.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

The following intelligence relating to the King of France, we extract from an Albany Gazette, of the 24th. of March.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 15.

The final JUDGMENT of LOUIS XVI.

THE nominal call being terminated, M. Vergniaux, the President; rose, and spoke as follows:

"Out of 735 voters, 26 have been absent by leave; 5 by illness, one for causes unknown; 26 have made divers declarations: and 693 have voted for the question in the affirmative—I do declare, in the name of the Convention, "that Louis Capet is guilty of high treason, and of attempts against the general safety of the state."

Here the second question was put,

"Shall the appeal to the people take place?"

A great number of members spoke for and against the appeal; and almost every of them seemed apprehensive of all the complicated horrors of civil war.

When Louvet and Manuel gave their vote respecting this question, they expressed in the strongest language, their indignation at having heard one of the nearest relatives of Louis vote for his death.

Soon after M. Egalite came to vote on the second question, he said—"I only mind my duty, and I do vote that the appeal shall not take place."

Clootz voted against the appeal.

The nominal call was determined at eleven o'clock, and the following was the result:

Members absent	20
Members who did not give their votes	10
Sick Members	3
Absent Members without cause	3
Members for the Appeal	283
Members against the Appeal	424
Majority against the Appeal	280

Here Barrere, the President, rose, and said;—

"The National Convention doth decree, that the sentence which it shall pronounce upon Louis Capet, shall not be referred to the appeal of the people."

January 17. The National Convention, after a sitting of near 34 hours, have voted, that the punishment of DEATH SHALL BE INFLICTED ON LOUIS XVI. This sentence was carried by a majority of rather more than a hundred. Fifty of this number, tho' they voted for death differed in opinion from the rest in respect to the time when it should be inflicted, some thinking it should not be put in execution till the end of the war, and others proposing that it should be postponed till the sense of the people should be taken. Petion and many of the leading members voted for death with these restrictions.—The King is perfectly reconciled to his fate.

Extract of another Albany Paper 4th. April.

On the 14th. of March, arrived at Charleston, S. C. the ship James, from Briſtol, which place ſhe left the 28th of January. The former accounts of the execution of the King of France on the 21ſt. of January, are confirmed by this veſſel. The moſt material particulars by the James are, in brief, as follows:—On Sunday the 20th January the executive council aſſembled early in the morning, with the mayor and other officers, to concert meaſures for the execution of the decree againſt Louis the XVIth. Having concerted the meaſures of execution, at 2 o'clock, P. M. they were ſent to Louis, who was at the ſame time waited upon by the preſident of the executive council. The three extracts of the decree of the national convention were then read by the ſecretary of the executive council. To which Louis anſwered by reading a written paper, ſigned by himſelf, making known his laſt requeſt—which ran thus—" I demand a delay of three days, in order to make the neceſſary preparations to appear in the preſence of GOD! I demand for that purpoſe, to ſend for and ſee freely the perſon whom I ſhall name; the perſon whom I demand is, M. Eſcheauvoux de Foremont; he lodges at 483, Rue de Barq.

" I demand that his perſon be ſecured from all diſturbance, from all apprehenſions on account of the laſt offices of charity which he ſhall render me.

" I demand to be freed from that perpetual inſpection, which the Council general has eſtabliſhed over me for ſome months.

" I demand in this interval, to be able to ſee my family as often as I ſhall requeſt, and without witneſs.

" I would requeſt, that the national convention would immediately proceed to deliberate on the fate of my family, and permit them to retire freely wherever they may think proper.

" I recommend to the nation all the perſons who were attached to me. There are many of them who have expended all their fortu to purchaſe places under the new government, and no, having now loſt their ſole dependence, muſt be in circumſtances of want. Among my penſioners were many aged and indigent perſons, who had no other means of ſupport except the penſion which I gave them. *(Signed)*

LOU IS."

Done at the Temple, January 20, 1793.

On which one of the members obſerved, " Louis Capet has only made theſe demands, which you have now heard, to the deputation of the executive council, becauſe they did not inform him of the decree paſſed yeſterday on my propoſition, in which the greater part of his requeſts are anticipated. I demand on that ground, that we paſs to the order of the day. The aſſembly paſſed to the order of the day accordingly.

EXECUTION OF LOUIS XVI

Paris, January 22, 1793.

Louis was executed yeſterday, at the Place de Louis XV. at a quarter paſt ten o'clock in the morning. He was conducted thither in the mayor's carriage, accompanied by his confeſſor and two gendermes. Great ſilence was preſerved during the proceſſion, but when he reached the fatal ſpot, the noiſe of drums and trumpets was great. He aſcended the ſcaffold with firmneſs, and made a ſign he had ſome thing to ſay: little however was heard on account of the noiſe, except, " I die innocent! I forgive you all!" The ſentence was immediately executed, and *Vive la Nation*, reſounded on all ſides.

The whole place, and the avenues, were filled with troops of the line.

There was no mention, of any injury being offered, or intended by the French to the Queen or her children. Neither did the French accounts ſay a word of any intention to bring her to her trial; the probability is that herſelf and royal family will be treated with that reſpect which is due to their preſent unhappy ſituation.

A member of the convention who voted for his death was attacked in a coffee-houſe and killed. This it is feared is but the beginning of a ſcene of bloodſhed, which will not ſoon be terminated.

We collect the following information from a Paper of the United States of the 11th. February laſt.

LONDON, December 30.

SANDERSON, Mayor.

A Common Council holden in the Chamber of the City of London, on Thurſday, the 20th. day of November, 1792.

Reſolved unanimouſly,

That it is the duty of all Corporations to preſerve their fidelity to their Sovereign, to be watchful for the ſafety of the ſacred Conſtitution of the Country, and to maintain, to the utmoſt of their Power, the property, and the perſonal ſecurity of every Freeman living under their protection; as it is equally the duty of every freeman to bear true allegiance to the King, and be obedient to the exiſting laws of the land.

Reſolved unanimouſly,

That this Corporation regarding the bleſſings which the ſubjects of the Britiſh Empire enjoy under the preſent mild and happy government, as ineſtimable, will ſtrengthen its exertions, by every poſſible means, to ſuppreſs all unlawful and ſeditious aſſemblies within this city, and to bring to juſtice every diſturber of the public tranquility.

Reſolved unanimouſly,

That this corporation, in the moſt ſolemn manner doth hereby call upon every good citizen to co-operate with them to the ſame ſalutary end; to diſcourage every attempt which may be made to excite the fears of the metropolis by wicked and deſigning men; and each in his own perſon to be ready at all times to accompany and aſſiſt the Magiſtrates of this city in the ſuppreſſion of every tumult.

Reſolved unanimouſly,

That this court doth remind their conſtituents, the freemen of London, of the oath by which they are bound to this purpoſe, viz.

The Firſt, Second, and Laſt Clauſe of a Freeman's Oath:

" Ye ſhall ſwear that ye ſhall be good and true to our " Sovereign Lord King George."

" Obeyſant and obedient ye ſhall be to the Mayor " and Miniſters of this City."

" Ye ſhall alſo keep the King's Peace in your own " perſon. Ye ſhall know no gatherings, conventicles, " nor conſpiracies, made againſt the King's Peace, but " ye ſhall warn the Mayor thereof, or let it to your " power."

Reſolved unanimouſly,

That it be recommended to the Aldermen and Common Council in their reſpective Wards, to conſider of the beſt means of preſerving tranquility, and ſecuring obedience to the Laws.

Reſolved unanimouſly,

That theſe Reſolutions be printed in all the public papers of the united Kingdoms, ſigned by the Town Clerk.

RIX.

December 24.

A very numerous meeting of the Whig Club was held on Tueſday at the London Tavern, were the ſociety dined. Mr. Fox was in the chair. When his health was given in the uſual manner, he roſe and profeſſed the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of his warm attachment to the Conſtitution. The Duke of Portland expreſſed the ſame ſentiments; and Mr. Fox having retired, Mr. Grey was called to the chair, who obſerved, that the deſign of the friends of the people, was ſimply to procure a reform in the houſe of Commons, as tending to remove the grievances complained of. The meeting broke up about 10 o'clock.

December 11.

Yeſterday an order was iſſued from the War Office for the whole army of Great Britain to be augmented ten men a company, cavalry as well as infantry.

A new ſtaff was likewiſe appointed by his Majeſty—Major General Harcourt is one of the number.

From all accounts Public as well as private there exiſts no doubt but Great Britain will evince a ſpirit of Loyalty unanimity and attachment to the Conſtitution unexampled in any period of our hiſtory. The number of ſeditious is contemptible indeed, and is daily diminiſhing.

We extract the following from a N. Y. Paper of the 30 March.

LEEDS, December 22.

On Monday laſt purſuant to public advertiſement, the Gentlemen, Clergy, Merchants, Traders, and other Inhabitants of this Borough, attended at the Moor Hall, in this Town, when by reaſon of the ſmallneſs of the place, R. R. Bramley, Eſq; Mayor, adjourned the meeting to the choir of St. Peter's Church.—A very reſpectable and numerous concourſe of people, of almoſt every denomination aſſembled, and after the Mayor's addreſs the meeting was opened by Mr. Read—who profeſſed himſelf a Diſſenter, and eſteemed himſelf happy in having ſo public an opportunity of declaring his firm attachment to the Conſtitution of this Kingdom, as eſtabliſhed at the glorious Revolution of 1688; and tho' he was not particularly authoriſed by any body of Diſſenters to ſtand up in their name, he was very confident they held the ſame ſentiments, and would on all occaſions, moſt readily avow them. It is unneceſſary further to detail what Mr. Read ſaid, but the whole of his ſpeech was univerſally well received.

Mr. Recorder—then addreſſed the audience in a very able ſpeech of conſiderable length interrupted by frequent burſts of applauſe. After avowing his ſtrong attachment to the Eſtabliſhed Church, he ſaid, I rejoice to hear this Gentleman avow ſuch honorable principles. I have lived in the ſtricteſt intimacy with ſeveral Diſſenters for many years, and never heard a diſaffected word proceed from their mouths in my whole life. In every communion there are always ſome who reflect nothing but diſgrace; yet 'tis very unjuſt that a whole body ſhould be ſtigmatized and cenſured for that unworthy few.—there are two things that impreſs my mind at this juncture, which ſeem to render ſuch a meeting as this indiſpenſably neceſſary: the one is, the inculcation of Republican principles, tending to ſubvert our happy Conſtitution: the other, the unwarrantable and wicked notion imbibed by ſome of the lower claſs of people reſpecting an equalization of Property.

No man in the world is a greater lover, of every practical liberty than myſelf, and I moſt willingly would ſacrifice my deareſt intereſts to a majority of my countrymen. Not a man in the world can deteſt tiranny more than I do; but, at the ſame time feel myſelf bound to oppoſe every impending outrage of lawleſs anarchy. Former ages have recorded the dread commotions of an Engliſh Republic; and experience being the beſt teacher, from their ills may we learn wiſdom.

The preſent form of government has long been tried, and found happily calculated for the valuable purpoſes of protecting our commerce and enriching our Country. I behold with admiration the goodly ſtructure which the wiſdom of our anceſtors raiſed, and every the meaneſt individual of us feels its benign effects, but let us not then wilfully pull it upon our heads, and madly burry ourſelves in the diſmal ruins. Where repairs are wanting, for God's ſake, let them be made. Every human inſtitution from time to time ſtands in need of them. Let them be honourably brought forward; let each ſide reaſon calmy about them when they meet, as they are accuſtomed to do about matters of far more trifling importance; and no doubt but every real grievance will meet with redreſs. I have ſpent the beſt part of my time in peace amongſt you, and ſhould be verry ſorry to have my few remaining days unhappily clouded by the jarrings of faction, tumult and confuſion.

I muſt beg your indulgence (ſaid he) a little longer, while I add a few words on the equalization of property. I beleive this idea is by no means univerſal amongſt the poor of Leeds, 'tis but ſome malignant ſpirits, who have nothing to loſe, who wiſh to diſturb the public tranquility, and avail themſelves of the moment to pillage and plunder. Was property divided, commerce muſt ſtagnate. What farmer would plow or ſow his field if he could not ſell his corn? Such an equality muſt plunge the nation into all the horrors of poverty, famine and diſtreſs, would make the rich unhappy, and the poor wretched. Who muſt be merchant? Where the capital? Who would labour? Who muſt pay wages? Or who would like to have his week's wages divided on a Saturday night amongſt a tribe of lazy fellows, too indolent to work for themſelves? Yet theſe, and ten thouſand more lamentable calamities, would attend the putting in practice ſuch abſurd notions.

I have not a doubt of our being perfectly unanimous in ſupport of the preſent happy Conſtitution, and teſtifying our juſt abhorrence of ſuch deteſted ſchemes of levelling and equality.

Mr. Blayds then urged that he had had an opportunity of ſeeing moſt of the Kingdoms of Europe, and had ſtudied their governments a good deal, which had much endeared him to his native country. After which the declaration was read and unanimouſly agreed to.

DECLARATION

In ſupport of the Conſtitution of Great Britain.

WE, the gentlemen, clergy, merchants, treaders, freeholders, and other inhabitants of the borough of Leeds, whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, perceiving with the deepeſt concern, that attempts are made to circulate opinions contrary to the deareſt intereſt of Britons, and ſubverſive of thoſe principles which have produced and preſerved our moſt invaluable priviledges, feel it a duty we owe to our country, ourſelves and our poſterity, to invite all our fellow ſubjects to join with us in the expreſſion of a ſincere and firm attachment to the conſtitution of theſe kingdoms, formed in remote, and improved in ſucceeding ages, and under which the glorious revolution in 1688 was effected, a conſtitution wiſely framed for the diffuſion of happineſs and true liberty, and which poſſeſſes the diſtinguiſhed merit, that it has on former occaſions been, and we truſt will in future, be found competent to correct its errors, and reforms its abuſes.

Our experience of the improvements in agriculture and manufactures, of the flouriſhing ſtate of navigation and commerce, and of increaſing population, ſtill further impel us to make this public declaration, our determined reſolution to ſupport, by every means in our power, the ancient and moſt excellent conſtitution of Great Britain, and a government by Kings, Lords and Commons, and to exert our beſt endeavours to impreſs on the minds of thoſe connected with us, a reverence for and a due ſubmiſſion to the laws of their country, which have hitherto preſerved the liberty, protected the property, and encreaſed the enjoyments of a free and proſperous people.

The populace then called for " God ſave the King." It was immediately ſung, and called for again, with accompaniment of the organ. The people repaired from the choir to the body of the church and galleries; when the organ and a band of muſic played, aſſiſted by the chorus of a great number of voices,

Official Particulars of the recent action at Hockheim, between the French and the combined Pruſſian and Auſtrian armies.

Head Quarters, Hockheim Jan. 7. 1793.

Yeſterday afternoon his Pruſſian Majeſty, accompanied by his Serene Highneſs the Duke of Brunſwick, arrived here, from the action which took place at Hockheim. His Majeſty honoured the Theatre with his preſence, and went afterward to the ball given by his Royal Highneſs the Prince Royal of Pruſſia.

All we know of the action is, that it was very ſmart on both ſides.

The French troops ſtationed at Caſſel, under the command of General Newinger, wanted to force their way to Hockheim, but the Heſſian and Pruſſian troops conteſted this paſſage with that valour which they are ſo renowned for.

Prince Hohenloe whoſe head quarters are at Weiſbaden, arrived likewiſe in the field of battle, and attacked the French in the flank, which forced them to make a precipitate retreat to their entrenchments at Caſſel. On this occaſion the Pruſſian General Wolfrath had his horſe ſhot under him.

When the King of Pruſſia entered Hockheim, twelve Frenchmen, who were concealed in the tower above the town gate, fired down with muſquets and carabines upon his Majeſty, who was then very cloſe but providentially eſcaped without being hurt. A Heſſian detachment immediately ruſhed into the tower, and cut thoſe murderous French banditti in pieces.

The French left 300 men dead and wounded on the field. The Heſſian Chaſſeurs have ſuffered conſiderably.

This afternoon 160 Frenchmen, and 12 pieces of cannon were brought in here, preceded by twelve trumpeters, as trophies of the engagement.

" A French Colonel has juſt been brought in priſoner.

From a Philadelphia Paper of the 23d. February.

PARIS DECEMBER 27.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Saturday Feb. 15.

Letter from Lieut. Gen. MIRANDA.

"Head Quarters General at Ruremonde, Dec. 11.

"The citadel at Antwerp being taken, and the navigation of the Scheldt open, I marched forward on the fixth current with the army under my command to attack Auſtrian Gueldres,—This march of 38 leagues, for the moſt part over a wild country, was executed with aſtoniſhing order and rapidity. On our arrival at the Meuſe, we found ſeveral poſts of the enemy, which the vanguard eaſily repulſed, having taken ſome of them priſoners. We took poſſeſſion alſo without oppoſition of the towns of Weſem and Wirt, belonging to Auſtrian Gueldres, and of all the territory on this ſide of the Meuſe. We then croſſed that river at the town of Weſem, by means of ſome boats, as the enemy had deſtroyed all their flying bridges. In ſhort, with 3000 infantry, and 300 huſſars, we attacked our enemies, who, to the number of 3000 infantry, and 300 cavalry, had retired to Ruremond. At break of day the head of our army having appeared before Ruremond, found the bridge on the Roer burnt. Our cavalry finding a ford, paſſed the river, and the infantry effected a paſſage, by procuring puntoons. At nine in the morning, our troops entered the capital of Gueldres in triumph, admiſt the acclamations of the inhabitants, who, in their joy, invoked liberty, and bleſſed the French who had brought them that preſent.

"I then found by the beſt information, the enemy, to the number of 3500 regular troops, commanded by General Gentreuil, had retired precipitately at five o'clock in the morning. The Auſtrian council, or government of the Netherlands, who had taken refuge here, did the ſame four or five days before. My van-guard, which I immediately ſent in purſuit of the enemy, will not fail to come up with him in their flight.—Some of the inhabitants of Pruſſian Gueldres have already preſented themſelves before me to offer me their ſervices, and to ſolicit the ſame happineſs which Auſtrian Gueldres muſt enjoy under the Egis of France.

(Signed) MIRANDA.

After the reading of the above, Cambon in the name of the military and Diplomatic committees, ſaid, that the progreſs of Liberty ſhould no longer be checked. "You muſt," ſaid he, "freely declare your revolutionary power in every country which we enter. You muſt overturn eſtabliſhed conſtitutions, and convoke primary aſſemblies. This inſtead of infringing on the ſovereignty of nations is eſtabliſhing it. I now preſent a decree for that purpoſe.

I. The Generals in all thoſe countries, which are, or may be occupied by our armies ſhall immediately proclaim in the name of the republic, the abolition of the ancient contributions, nobility, taxes, feudal rights, real and perſonal ſervitude, the excluſive right of hunting and fiſhing, and all priviledges. They ſhall declare to the people, that they bring them peace, liberty and fraternity.

II. They ſhall declare at the ſame time that the conſtituted authorities are ſuppreſſed. They ſhall proclaim the ſovereignty of the people. They ſhall convoke the primaries aſſemblies to elect Judges and proviſional adminiſtrators, and ſhall poſt up the proclamation of this decree.

III. No one can be admitted into the primary aſſembly, nor be elected as a Judge or adminiſtrator, if he has not taken an oath to be faithful to liberty and equality, and if he has not renounced all the priviledges which he enjoyed. The members of the exiſting adminiſtrators and judicial powers cannot be nominated in the firſt election.

IV. The national convention ſhall appoint commiſſioners choſen from their own body to go and to fraterniſe with the people.

V. The executive council ſhall alſo appoint commiſſioners for the ſame end, and to regulate the ſum due to the republic for the expences it may have incurred.

VI. They ſhall give an account of their proceedings every fifteen days.

VII. The French republic ſhall keep an account of the expences it has been at, and ſhall make arrangements for the payment of theſe expences.

VII. The French nation declares, that it will conſider as enemies thoſe people, who, refuſing liberty, ſhall enter into accomodation or negociation with their tyrant.

IX. The French nation ſwears never to lay down its arms until the countries into which they have entered ſhall be free and their liberties ſecured.

The proclamation referred to in the above was then read. It was in ſubſtance the ſame as the above decree, and was ordered to be ſent to the generals by extraordinary couriers.

Extract of a letter from Rockedebout on the Ottawa River, or Miami of Lake Erie, dated October the 9th. 1792.

"I congratulate you on the agreement of the Council of the confederated tribes to liſten to propoſals of peace from your government; but on the expreſs condition, that you ſhall not only make your fooliſh young men honeſt, but that your government ſhall be ſo, and not aim at depriving the Indians of their lands, as heretofore, or at "ſole and abſolute ſovereignty" over them as claimed at your former treaties. I am fully of opinion, that it will be your own faults if you do not eſtabliſh an advantageous and permanent peace and commerce with all the Indian nations. But to ſecure theſe, you muſt employ and truſt thoſe who know how the buſineſs ought to be conducted; for an error in judgment, may be as fatal to you as your former errors in Indian politics have been. I ſhall commit this letter to the Rainbow, a Seneca Chief, who has promited to forward it to you from Fort Franklin."

NIAGARA, APRIL 25.

On Tueſday laſt at 6 o'clock in the morning, his Majeſty's armed Schooner the Onondago, ſailed for Kingſton, with a light breeze having ſeveral Gentlemen paſſengers on board.

Alſo, the Lady Dorcheſter, Merchantman, for the ſame place, with ſeveral Gentlemen paſſengers.

We have every appearance of a moſt abundant Harveſt, the wheat in the vicinity of this place, promiſes better than for ſome ſeaſons paſt, this probably is in a great meaſure owing, to the favorableneſs of the Spring, having had no froſty nights, nor unuſually hot days.

From a Perſon who lately viſited the wonderfull Falls, in our neighbourhood, which are now aſcertained to be near 150 feet perpendicular, the ice was not diſſolved at the bottom, and formed a conical or pyramidical appearence of ſome extent and height, this added conſiderably to the Majeſtick and marvellous proſpect, that this prodigy of nature, always ſeems to have, the rainbow alſo, which of a fine Sun ſhiny day, is ever conſpicuouſly viſible materially enhances the value of this unparalled view; this Gentleman, who has frequently for ſome years paſt manutely inveſtigated theſe cataracts, further acquaints us that the Table Rock over which the immenſe sheet of water, which comes from the Upper Lakes falls down, is conſiderably excavated, this is unaccountable as one would imagine, ſuch a maſs of water rolling over it, would prevent this, and counteract, the vapour or ſprey below, which is the only reaſon that can be aſſigned for this Phœnomenon.

SAMSON LUTES begs leave to inform all Perſons who propoſe to build Houſes, &c. in the courſe of this Summer, that he hath Laths, Planks and Scantlings of all kinds to ſell on reaſonable terms.—Any Perſon may be ſupplied with any of the above articles on the ſhorteſt notice. Applications to be made to him at his Mill near Mr. Peter Seacord's.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be a BREWERY erected here this Summer under the SANCTION of HIS EXCELLENCY the Lieutenant Governor, and encouraged by ſome of the principal Gentlemen in this place, and whoever will ſow Barley and cultivate their Land ſo that it will produce grain of a good quality, they may be certain of a Market in the fall at one DOLLAR a Buſhel on delivery.

JOHN HEWITT.

NIAGARA, 18th. April, 1793.

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UPPER CANADA GAZETTE, OR AMERICAN ORACLE.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1793.

JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE.

PROCLAMATION

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful Legiſlatiye Counſellors of Our Province of Upper-Canada, and Our Faithful Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of Our ſaid Province to the Aſſembly at Our Town of Newark, on the Twenty-fifth Day of this preſent Month of April, to be commenced and held called and elected and to every of you,

GREETING:

WHEREAS we for certain arduous and urgent affairs Us the State and Defence of Our ſaid Province concerning Our Aſſembly at the Day and Place aforeſaid to be Held, have Ordained and You by Our ſeparate Writs at the Town and Day aforeſaid to be preſent for the purpoſes therein mentioned, We have Commanded,

Nevertheleſs, for certain cauſes and conſiderations Us thereunto eſpecially moving Our ſaid Aſſembly at and upon the Twenty-fifth Day of this preſent Month of April, We have thought proper to prorogue, ſo that You nor any of You on the ſaid Twenty-fifth Day of this preſent Month of April, at Our ſaid Town to appear are to be held or conſtrained, for, We do will that You and each of You, be as to Us in this matter entirely exonerated, Commanding and by the tenor of theſe preſents firmly enjoining You and every of You, and all others in this behalf intereſted that on the Twenty Eighth Day of May next, at Our ſaid Town of Newark, perſonally You and every of You, be and appear, to treat, do, act, and concludo upon thoſe things which in Our ſaid Aſſembly, by the Common Council of Our ſaid Province by the Favor of GOD, may be ordained, In Teſtimony whereof theſe Our Letters we have cauſed to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed. Witneſs Our Truſty and Well Beloved JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor, and Colonel Commanding Our Forces in Our ſaid Province. At Our Government Houſe Navy Hall, this Seventeenth Day of April, in the Year of the Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three, and in Our Thirty third of Our Reign.

J. G. S.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE.

PROCLAMATION

For the ſuppreſſion of Vice, Profaneneſs and Immorality.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor & Colonel Commanding His Majeſty's Forces, in the Province of Upper Canada.

WHEREAS it is the indiſpenſible duty of all People, and more eſpecially of all Chriſtian Nations, to preſerve and advance the Honour and Service of Almighty GOD, and to diſcourage and ſuppreſs all Vice, Profaneneſs and Immorality, which if not timely prevented may juſtly draw down the Divine Vengeance upon Us and our Country: And His Majeſty having for the promotion of Virtue, and in tenderneſs to the beſt intereſts of his Subjects, given command for cauſing all Laws made againſt Blaſphemy, Profaneneſs, Adultery, Fornication, Polygamy, Inceſt, Profanation of the Lord's Day, Swearing and Drunkeneſs, to be ſtrictly put in Execution in every part of the Province, I do therefore direct, require and command the Peace Officers and Conſtables of the ſeveral Towns and Townſhips, to make preſentment upon Oath, of any of the Vices before mentioned, to the Juſtices of the Peace in their Seſſion, or to any of the other temporal Courts: And for the more effectual proceeding herein, all Judges, Juſtices and Magiſtrates and all other officers concerned for putting the Laws againſt Crimes and Offences into execution, are directed and commanded to exert themſelves, for the due proſecution and puniſhment of all perſons, who ſhall preſume to offend in any of the kinds aforeſaid: and alſo of all perſons that, contrary to their duty, ſhall be remiſs or negligent in putting the ſaid Laws in execution. And I do further charge and command, that this Proclamation be publickly read in all Courts of Juſtice, on the firſt day of every Seſſion to be held in the courſe of the preſent year, and more eſpecially in ſuch of His Majeſty's Courts, as have the Cognizance of Crimes and Offences: recommending the ſame, to all Chriſtian Miniſters of every denomination, to cauſe the ſame Proclamation to be read four times in the ſaid year, immediately after Divine Service, in all places of Public Worſhip, and that they do their utmoſt Endeavour, to incite their reſpective Auditors to the practice of Piety and Virtue, and the avoiding of every courſe, contrary to the pure Morality of the Religion of the Holy Goſpel of Jeſus Chriſt.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at the Government Houſe, NAVY HALL, the Eleventh day of April, in the Year of Our Lord One thouſand ſeven Hundred and Ninety-three, and in the Thirty-third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

J. G. S.

By His Excellency's Command.
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

From a Philadelphia Paper, February 23.

LONDON, December 24.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman to his friend in France.

"You seem anxious to know our political state, which you say must either be very bad, or has been very much misrepresented. I will give it to you as well and as briefly as I can.

"The direction of seditious machinations in this country, as it ever must under a mild and happy government, has produced an over flow of loyalty. Such a popular conduct is but the natural result of a disposition to counteract those who by involving us in anarchy, would fain deprive us of the blessings we enjoy. But it might be enquired, why, if the British government, or the English constitution rather, is composed of Monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy, as it certainly is, does the voice of the people continually resound, *God save the King?* Why, but because the example of France against monarchy, has raised a jealousy in Englishmen in favour of their Sovereign, whom not only as a man, they esteem, but as the head of the executive power, they revere? Is any man for monarchy? We have it here? Who is an aristocrate or democrate? and can say, he cannot enjoy his principles here? But some one may object, he is wholly Democrate. Such an one if he be a reasonable man, will consider, that another has as good a right to be wholly an aristocrate or royalist. And why should one man or set of men be gratified more than another? In order to obviate all such objections for each of which there may be advocates in every nation, Great Britain is the only country in the world, whose form of government is adapted to harmonize the discordance of political opinions.

From a New York Paper, March 23.

LONDON, JANUARY, 15.

Yesterday morning, letters were received at the Admiralty Office, Charing Cross, from Commodore Murray, who is now at anchor at the Scheldt. They were sent off by the Commodore on Thursday last. The French gun boats which lately entered the Scheldt, it now turns out, proceeded but a little way, they ran aground between high and low water, and the French quitted them in their small boats, intending to return at high water; but before they came back, the Dutch had fairly thrown a bank of earth around them.—The French finding it impossible to move the boats, deserted them. No French vessels of any kind had either entered or quitted the Scheldt, from the time Commodore Murray anchored there till the date of his dispatches.

January, 19.

When sedition was openly talking in every part of the kingdom, domestic traitors, desirous of keeping Englishmen unprepared to repel the meditated attempts against the country, imprudently asserted in their conversations, as well as in their publications, that every fear was merely ideal, and that neither sedition or insurrection existed in any part of the British Empire.—Equally in defiance of all truth, and equally for the traitorous purpose of putting Englishmen off their guard, it is now asserted that government are not vigourous in their preparations for war, and that they are endeavouring to hold out an idea of peace; the direct reverse is notoriously the truth, preparations were never more vigorous—and Lord Grenville's answer to the Would-be Ambassador, is a decisive proof that the administration neither hold out an idea of the probability of, or wish for peace with modern France.

Lord Amherst is appointed Commander in Chief of the British army.

The independant Companies still continue to be given to such officers as make application at the war office and are approved of by the Secretary at war.

The Jacobin Emissaries seem to insinuate that a negociation is begun with the French Ministers. After reading Lord Grenville's excellent answer to M. Chavelin's note it must appear to the most superficial observer, that there is no room for negociation. If the French comply with the terms there prescribed, there probably may be no war: but we have not yet heard that they have begun, or even shewn any disposition to withdraw their forces from the countries which they have invaded. Any other terms, after the manly language of the British Cabinet, we cannot suppose will be listened to.

From another of February, the 15th.

MAYENCE, November 16.

The Deputies Reubel and Rubi have arrived here in the capacity of Commissioners from the National Convention. There are very few here who desire to have the Government democratically modelled, the most respectable inhabitants consider the mixed form as the best, and that a free government ought to have a chief vested with the executive power. M. Dohlberg who is universally esteemed is pointed out for this office.

The Merchants have testified their wishes in this respect to General Custine, in a very long and well written address, of which the following is an extract:

"We knew too well the corruption of our former Government, not to be actuated by wishes for a better; but in rejecting its abuses, we believe that when re-established in its primitive purity, it can then only serve as the basis of a new Constitution, such as will give general satisfaction. In pursuing contrary measures, have we not much to fear that the first enthusiasm for Liberty and Equality, which actuates every one of us, the moment it begins to cool, will become the germ of dissolution to all Members who compose the State, and that civil discord must inevitably ensue. We have also much to apprehend, least the fortuitous conjunction of events may one day subject us to a more cruel despotism, than that from which we are now emerging. Suffer us to avail ourselves of these means of liberty to insure a happier condition. The City of Mayence hopes that it may enjoy a Constitution adapted to the genius of its inhabitants and the small extent of its territory.

"To an experience equally well founded with that of our General, it appertains to us to combine our own satisfaction, our foreign connections, the invincibility of German phelgm, with a constitution which by ameliorating our ancient Government, would preserve our rights, and our resources; taking for our model the Monarchical Constitution adopted by France at the commencement of her Revolution. Let us avail ourselves of all the advantages of which our situation is susceptible. You general presided formerly in the National Assembly you know its dangers, and you are also acquainted with its remedies."

Extract from a Virginia Paper, dated Norfolk, March 2.

Intelligence has lately been received from London, that Great Britain has acceded to the combination formed to arrest the progress of the Jacobin career. The principal motives stated in the British manifesto, are "A firm determination on the part of the contracting powers to support the European Nations in the enjoyment of that right, which ought to be common to all; an entire and unqualified liberty of maintaining whatever political establishments they may think most conducive to their own happiness and security. That it is time enough for one nation to assist another, when such assistance shall have been required by a majority, at least, of the nation which may become dissatisfied with its existing Government. That to succour the distressed, and support other nations, in a generous determination to be free, well becomes the dignity and liberty of a great and enlightened people; to permit themselves to be fascinated into a wanton and violent intrusion upon the political arrangements of others,—however foreign, they may be thought from the favorite standard or imaginary excellence of their own. That the impulse of self preservation, no less than the necessary independence of other nations, demands the immediate and effective interference of the British arms. Nor can the frantic excesses of a power, at once so licentious and destructive, any longer be permitted to outrage the voluntary establishments of neighbouring nations; or by any insulting imposition of pretended benefits, proceed in its designs of successive and unbounded augmentations. That while the operations of that power were directed to such objects as might be fairly esteemed conducive to the support and defence of such arrangements, as might proceed from the free expression of the national will, it would not have been consistent with the dignity or inclination of Great Britain to have interfered. But however unequivocally the traces may appear among some of the neighbouring nations of a decided attachment to the late combination against France, it cannot be reasonably expected, on the part of that power, that the effects even of its just resentment can be permitted to extend to the entire subversion of the political independance of those nations. The rights and relative duties of all nations sufficiently inculcate the propriety of remaining satisfied with a deprivation of the power of an enemy to injure or invade the public security. The principles of self preservation, combined with those of a just magnanimous policy, have wisely forbidden national hostilities to exceed those bounds. With these views, the British nation feels itself constrained to announce to the existing powers of France, and to all Europe, its firm determination to prevent by every means in its power, any accession of territory whatever, to the known and established boundaries of France, as they have been designated by treaties made with other nations; nor can it be expected that the operations of the British arms should cease, until France shall have evinced a disposition on her part, to renounce the ascendency which she may have acquired by violence, over those nations or cities, which may have been subjected by her Power."

From a New York Paper, February the 15th.

LONDON, December 17.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Saturday, Dec. 15.

Correspondence with France.

Mr. Fox said, no one ought to conclude from the motion which he was about to make, that he approved of any thing done in France, or of any of the principles of Government established there. Whatever his opinion might be with respect to these subjects, it had nothing to do with the proposition he should make, for acknowledging the Republic of France. The only principle upon which he would rely was, that it was proper in all cases to treat with the governing power in a country. Had we not a Consul in Algiers? Had we not sent Ambassadors to the Court of the Emperor of Morocco? He hoped our communication with these powers did not imply that we approved of the infamous tyranny that was practised by them. He was unable, from a severe cold, to say any thing farther upon the subject, and would simply move. "That this House do present an humble Address to his Majesty, requesting him to send an Ambassador to the Provisional Executive Council of France, to negociate with them concerning any subject that might be [illegible]."

Mr. Grey seconded the motion.

Lord Sheffield thought it would be the greatest meanness for Britain to be the first Power to sneak and crouch to the present abominable Government of France; they were a gang of cut-throats and murderers, not even able to controul their own business. We did not know how soon they might be called over into this country, or how soon the most respectable characters in it might be dragged into a prison, to be inhumanly butchered, and the most amiable women oblidged, as they had been in France, to lie upon straw in a dungeon, until they should be violated or murdered.

Mr. Stanley particularly reprobated the Right Hon. Gentleman's motion. He did not see any other tendency of his conduct and late extraordinary speeches than to incite insurrections all over the country. He mentioned some of the horrors that had taken place in Paris on the 10th. of August, in his presence.

Mr. Angelo Taylor, in supporting the motion of his Right Honourable Friend, did not think he acted in a manner that his constituents would blame. He would not be afraid to meet them, notwithstanding all the efforts of Administration to injure him in their favour—What advantages could a war with France produce? They had no trade; we had, the sea was covered with our ships; they would send out their men of war and privateers to destroy them—He had heard much talk of mobs and insurrections, and he thought the speeches of a Right Honorable Gentleman were very much calculated to promote them. A loyal mob had lately risen to protect King and Constitution at Manchester by demolishing the houses of such as were obnoxious to them, in the same manner that another, like Loyalists had done in the last year at Birmingham. Proceedings of this kind would soon extend all over the country, if Ministers did not descend to the council of moderation. There would be one good consequence of this motion; it would stand recorded in the journals of the house; and those who made it, might with the same propriety, manage a negociation with France, if we should be in the end obliged to acknowledge the Republic.

Mr. Loveden was against the motion.

[illegible] language of his Right Hon. Friend tended to excite insurrection. It was the speeches from the other side of the house, and the Proclamation, which had that tendency. While such a person as his Right Hon. Friend maintained the propriety of being concerned with France, he was not afraid to assert it also. While between republicans and friends of tyranny the Constitution had been undefended, his Right Hon. Friend stood forth; but he should not stand alone in the gap—he, for one, would never forsake him—he would always support him against those who attempted to overturn the Constitution by their doctrines, and those who betrayed it by their praises. The faith and honour of the nation, in regard to her treaties, should be strenuously supported, but it was much better to effect that purpose by the mode of negociation, than by plunging the country into the calamities of war.

The Honorable Frederick North spoke with great ability against the motion.

Mr. Fox entreated the house not to suppose that he wished for an alliance with France, because he had proposed to hold communication with that country.

Col. Tarleton declared himself an enemy to the republican system. It was the glory of the people of England to be loyal and free. No one can respect the Throne more than he did, though he would always watch over its incroachments. His profession was that of arms; and his hand, his head, and his heart, should never be wanting when his country required their assistance. As the representative of a great commercial Town, a situation into which he had been brought with peculiar honor to himself, he must abhor the idea of a war with France at this time. Suppose we should take all their Colonies in the West Indies, it was to him very doubtful if the power of this country would be increased by that conquest.

Though the French had but little commerce, yet they had a multitude of needy seamen on their coasts, ready for plunder, and who desired nothing more ardently than to have a fair opportunity of attacking our trade. Whatever were the conquests of France, we, in our present situation had nothing to fear, as long as we acted on the defensive. The old reproach against us, "*Penitus divisos orbe Britannos*" would be now an advantage. In the course of a war, the number of mal-contents might be greatly increased; and perhaps it would be impossible to lend any troops to attack general Dumourier, as their presence would be necessary to keep the people in obedience at home. There was no saying what would be the consequence of a war; he therefore was determined not to vote against any measure which might prevent it.

Mr. Jenkinson was astonished that gentlemen should expatiate so much on the Bourbon war, and the danger of entering into it, when in the year 1787, at the time of the Spanish armament, they had treated the negociations of administration as meanness, and had endeavoured to urge the nation precipitately into a war. There never was a period at which we were so well prepared for war as the present. Our finances were in a more flourishing condition than they had been before and those of our adversaries were nearly ruined. He had authority, from a paper published by Monsr. Cambon, the French Minister of finance, to say, that the expenditure of France had even amounted to 19 millions sterling in the space of three months. If war had been considered advantageous a few years ago, and such it had been admitted by the honorable Gentleman on the other side, it must be infinitely more advantageous now. Our enemies were then allied to Spain and the house of Austria. We had hardly a single power upon which we could have depended. Now we are certain of the assistance of Prussia and Austria, of Spain and Holland. France he had always considered as an enemy of this country, if the Royal Government was established, we had every thing to dread from the ambition of Kings; if the democratic, as at present, we are in danger from the mad ambition of the people. This was worse than the former, for it could not be checked so easily. Louis the XIVth. had openly declared himself for universal monarchy: the National convention had done the same. They had settled upon Savoy, only because it was convenient for them, and that they had an army in the South which had no employment. They had alledged that emigrants had been received at Turin, but that was no more than by every state in Europe. With respect to Genoa, they had acted in the most insulting manner?

when the near approach of General ... obliged the Republic to require ſome troops from ... to defend themſelves, the executive council of France ſaid, that they had broken the neutrality. They demand that the Swiſs troops ſhould be withdrawn and their Envoy practiſed every thing in his power to raiſe an inſurrection in Geneva. It had been unſucceſsful in his attempt. The Swiſs troops however, had been ſent away; and notwithſtanding that the French inſiſted that the Magiſtrates who had called them in, ſhould be puniſhed, the people did not agree to ſo infamous an article, and the French General forbore to inſiſt upon it. That circumſtance has been ſince made a ground of acculation againſt him.

Franckfort had been attacked, becauſe a newſpaper had been publiſhed there in the intereſt of the Emigrants and becauſe ſome bankers and merchants of that city had ſupplied them with money. The principles of the National Convention concerning the right of rivers was falſe. The ſea was common to all, but there was a property in rivers. Thoſe who had the adjacent banks had no propetty of the river. The Danube, for inſtance flowed through the dominion of the Emperor and the Grand Signior poſſeſſed only and ſeverally his reſpective part. If we ſhould ſend a Miniſter to France at this time, it would be imputed to fear; for we had declared to the Napolitan Envoy,——that if any violence were offered to the Royal family, we ſhould deliver up the perpetrators of the crime to juſtice. At that moment, perharps the axe was liſted over the head of Louis XVI. and could we, conſiſtent with our former declaration at that time, ſend to his murderers and Ambaſſador of peace and friendſhip? The queſtion was not how the miniſters had conducted themſelves for that time—it was whether we ſhould *now* ſend an Ambaſſador to France, taking all circumſtances into conſideration. If we did, we ſhould offend all the powers at war with her. Our national honor would be diſgraced, and he had the pride to think the national honour at leaſt of high conſideration as the national intereſt. The motion was heard for it would be a dangerous precedent of the interference of that Houſe with the Royal prerogative. On the whole he thought a war with France was adviſable. They might probably ruin themſelves by their preſent folly, but that would be no compenſation for the deſtruction they would make of opinions, prejudices, and the moſt ſacred inſtitutions in all the nations around them. A war would have at leaſt this good effect, that it would prevent the correſpondence of the ſeditious perſons in this country who wiſhed to over turn the conſtitution, with the French. All they might hope for, was an unanimity as conſiderable as poſſible. He was particularly happy in agreeing with Mr. Windham, to whom he had many compliments, and he thought that his opinion would be an argument with every Honourable Gentleman to diſapprove of the motion.

(To be continued.)

NIAGARA, May 2.

Extract from the Quebec Gazette, March 28.

General Court-martial.

On Monday the 25th. inſtant, were publiſhed the ſentences of the General Court-Martial on the ſoldiers of the Royal Fuzileers tried for exciting a mutiny in the ſaid Regiment, and knowing an intended mutiny without reveling it; each of which crimes are declared capital by the mutiny Act.

Joſeph Draper, found guilty of the charges exhibited againſt him was ſentenced death by being ſhot.—Wm. Roſe found guilty—ſentenced five hundred laſhes,—James Landrigan for want of ſufficient evidence was acquited.—Timothy Kennedy found guilty, ſentenced ſeven hundred laſhes.—Serjt. Thomas Wigton who had been releaſed, (perhaps from an idea that the evidence then obtained might not be ſufficient to convict him) demanded and inſiſted on a trial, he was found guilty of a knowledge of an intended mutiny, and ſentenced to be reduced to ſerve as a private ſoldier, and to receive four-hundred laſhes. The Court alſo recommended to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to ſend Roſe, Kennedy and Wigton, to Europe by the firſt convenient ...rtunity, to be diſpoſed of in the ſervice of His Ma...y, as his Majeſty may pleaſe to direct.—Joſeph Draper was ordered for execution on Tueſday the 2d. of April, as near to the place of public execution as the ſtate of the ground may permit—and in preſence of the Garriſon but having made application for a week's reſpite, we hear that his Excellency has been pleaſed to grant it.—In the courſe of the trial it appeared that a plot was formed for breaking out of the Barracks, and confiding in their power of perſuading a very conſiderable number to join them—they propoſed getting the Prince, the General, and as many Officers as they could together in the Chateau, and if they did not conſent to the demands that were then to be made—they were to be put to death, and the mutineers to endeavour to get into the United States by croſſing the River, and forcing the Captains of Militia to give them guides. It is difficult to ſay whether the folly or attrociouſneſs of the plot was greateſt; for the ſmalleſt reflection might have ſatisfied them of the impoſſibility of effecting their eſcape—yet it can hardly be doubted that had they once taken the firſt ſtep, their deſperate ſituation would have led them to the commiſſion of as much miſchief, as in the moment, might have been in their power.

Extract of a letter from an Officer in Gibraltar, dated February 12th. to a Gentlemen at this place.

On the 6th. Inſtant our Governor received an expreſs from Madrid, informing him the King of France was no more. He was executed at the place of Louis the XIVth. in the preſence of a vaſt multitude of his Subjects. He harangued them for ſome time in a very ſenſible, firm and reſigned manner, the people attending to him with great earneſtneſs, which being obſerved by the Duke of Orleans, who commanded the execution he ordered a number of drums to beat, thereby to prevent theſe deluded people, from hearing the laſt words of their unfortunate King. He ſeemed a little diſtreſſed at this prevention, but recollecting himſelf laid his neck upon the block, and his executioners with a large knife cut his head off.—The Queen was thrown into a common Priſon amongſt the moſt abandoned Proſtitutes, and it was not expected ſhe would get the form of a trial.——

Our army is ordered to compleat to ſixty rank and file per company, and fifty independant Companies to be raiſed immediately.

The Spaniards are very buſy arming in all their ports near us, they have ſent their militia to do Duty ...e, and marched all their regular troops to the frontiers, there is not a doubt of their joigning us, in caſe of war.

On Sunday Morning early his Majeſty's Sloop the Caldwell, arrived here from Kingſton, which place ſhe left on Thurſday, but was obliged to anchor off the bar of this River part of Saturday night:—And on Monday alſo arrived from Kingſton the Onondago, in twenty three hours.—

Queenstown, May 1ſt.

WHEREAS a ſum of Money has been found in the vicinity of this place, whoever has loſt the ſame, and can prove the circumſtances thereof, may receive it upon application to the Head Quarters of the Queens Rangers at QueenTown.

SAMSON LUTES begs leave to inform all Perſons who propoſe to build Houſes, &c. in the courſe of this Summer, that he hath Laths, Planks and Scantlings of all kinds to ſell on reaſonable terms.—Any Perſon may be ſupplied with any of the above articles on the ſhorteſt notice. Applications to be made to him at his Mill near Mr. Peter Seacord's.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be a BREWERY erected here this Summer under the Sanction of HIS EXCELLENCY the Lieutenant Governor, and encouraged by ſome of the principal Gentlemen in this place, and whoever will ſow Barley and cultivate their Land ſo that it will produce grain of a good quality, they may be certain of a Market in the fall at one DOLLAR a Buſhel on delivery.

JOHN HEWITT.

Niagara, 18th. April, 1793.

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UPPER CANADA GAZETTE, OR AMERICAN ORACLE.

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1793.

JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE. PROCLAMATION

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of Our Province of Upper-Canada, and Our Faithful Knights Citizens and Burgeſſes of Our ſaid Province to the Aſſembly at Our Town of Newark, on the Twenty-fifth Day of this preſent Month of April, to be commenced and held called and elected and to every of you.

GREETING;

WHEREAS we for certain arduous and urgent affairs Us the State and Defence of Our ſaid Province concerning Our Aſſembly at the Day and Place aforeſaid to be Held, have Ordained and You by Our ſeparate Writs at the Town and Day aforeſaid to be preſent for the purpoſes therein mentioned, We have Commanded,

Nevertheleſs, for certain cauſes and conſiderations Us thereunto eſpecially moving Our ſaid Aſſembly at and upon the Twenty-fifth Day of this preſent Month of April, We have thought proper to prorogue, ſo that You nor any of You on the ſaid Twenty-fifth Day of this preſent Month of April, at Our ſaid Town to appear are to be held or conſtrained, for, We do will that You and each of You, be as to Us in this matter entirely exonerated, Commanding and by the tenor of theſe preſents firmly enjoining You and every of You, and all others in this behalf intereſted that on the Twenty Eighth Day of May next, at Our ſaid Town of Newark, perſonally You and every of You, be and appear, to treat, do, act, and conclude upon thoſe things which in Our ſaid Aſſembly, by the Common Council of Our ſaid Province by the Favor of GOD, may be ordained. In Teſtimony whereof theſe Our Letters we have cauſed to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed. Witneſs Our Truſty and Well Beloved JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE, Eſquire; Lieutenant Governor and Colonel Commanding Our Forces in Our ſaid Province. At Our Government Houſe Navy Hall, this Seventeenth Day of April, in the Year of the Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three, and in the Thirty third of Our Reign.

J. G. S.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE. PROCLAMATION

For the ſuppreſſion of Vice, Profaneneſs and Immorality.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor & Colonel Commanding His Majeſty's Forces, in the Province of Upper Canada.

WHEREAS it is the indiſpenſible duty of all People, and more eſpecially of all Chriſtian Nations, to preſerve and advance the Honor and Service of Almighty God, and to diſcourage and ſuppreſs all Vice, Profaneneſs and Immorality, which if not timely prevented may juſtly draw down the Divine Vengeance upon Us and our Country: And His Majeſty having for the promotion of Virtue, and in tenderneſs to the beſt intereſts of his Subjects, given command for cauſing all Laws made againſt Blaſphemy, Profaneneſs, Adultery, Fornication, Polygamy, Inceſt, Profanation of the Lord's Day, Swearing and Drunkeneſs, to be ſtrictly put in Execution in every part of the Province, I do therefore direct, require and command the Peace Officers and Conſtables of the ſeveral Towns and Townſhips, to make preſentment upon Oath, of any of the Vices before mentioned, to the Juſtices of the Peace in their Seſſion, or to any of the other temporal Courts: And for the more effectual proceeding herein, all Judges, Juſtices and Magiſtrates and all other officers concerned for putting the Laws againſt Crimes and Offences into execution, are directed and commanded to exert themſelves, for the due proſecution and punihment of all perſons, who ſhall preſume to offend in any of the kinds aforeſaid; and alſo of all perſons that, contrary to their duty, ſhall be remiſs or negligent in putting the ſaid Laws in execution. And I do further charge and command, that this Proclamation be publickly read in all Courts of Juſtice, on the firſt day of every Seſſion to be held in the courſe of the preſent year, and more eſpecially in ſuch of His Majeſty's Courts, as have the Cognizance of Crimes and Offences: recommending the ſame, to all Chriſtian Miniſters of every denomination, to cauſe the ſame Proclamation to be read four times in the ſaid year, immediately after Divine Service, in all places of Public Worſhip, and that they do their utmoſt Endeavour, to incite their reſpective Auditors to the practice of Piety and Virtue, and the avoiding of every courſe, contrary to the pure Morality of the Religion of the Holy Goſpel of Jeſus Chriſt.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at the Government Houſe, NAVY HALL, the Eleventh day of April, in the Year of Our Lord One thouſand ſeven Hundred and Ninety-three, and in the Thirty-third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

J. G. S.

By His Excellency's Command.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

The French seem desirous of increasing the number of their enemies, and are infatuated enough to set the whole World at defiance, "sed quem perdere vult Deus prius dementat." They have declared war against England and Holland. We learn from a New-York Paper of the 6th. April, that they have published the following Manifesto of grievances to justify their conduct.—

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

CONSIDERING that the King of England has ordered his Ambassador to withdraw himself from France, and refused to acknowledge the Provisional Executive Council, created by the Legislative Assembly.

That the Cabinet of St. James's, at the same epoch, discontinued in correspondence with the Ambassador of France at London, on pretext of the suspension of the ci-devant King of the French.

That since the opening of the National Convention, it has refused to answer the accustomed correspondence between the two States, as also to acknowledge the Powers of that Convention.

That it has refused to acknowledge the Ambassador of the French Republic, although holding credentials from it.

That it has endeavoured to obstruct the different purchases of corn, arms, and other merchandize, made either by French Citizens, or by the agents of the French Republic.

That it has laid an embargo upon divers vessels and boats laden with corn for France, whilst, contrary to the Treaty of 1786, the exportation of corn was permitted to other countries.

That in order more effectually to obstruct the commercial operations of the Republic in England, it has, by means of an Act of Parliament, prohibited the circulation of Assignats.

That in violation of the 4th. Article of the Treaty of 1786, it also has caused, in the course of the month of January last, an act to pass, by which all French Citizens, residing in or coming to England, are subjected to the most inquisitorial vexations, and dangerous formalities.

That at the same time, and contrary to the tenor of Article 18. of the Treaty of peace, of 1783, it has granted protection and pecuniary succours to the Emigrants, and even to the chief of those rebels who have borne arms against France; that it keeps up with them; daily correspondence, evidently directed against the French Revolution; and that it also receives the Chiefs of the Rebels of the French West India Colonies.

That in the same hostile spirit, and without provocation, and whilst all the Maritime Powers were at peace with England, the Cabinet of St. James's has given orders for a considerable armament by sea, as well as an augmentation of its land forces.

That, that armament was instituted at the very moment when the English Minister persecuted with inveteracy those who supported in England the principles of the French Revolution, and employed all possible means, both in and out of Parliament, to cover the French Republic with ignominy, and to draw upon it the execration both of England and of all Europe.

That the object of that armament, destined against France, has not even been dissembled in the Parliament of England.

That although the Provisional Executive Council has employed every necessary measure to preserve peace and fraternity with the English nation, and has given no other answer to the calumnies and violations of treaties, than remonstrances founded on principles of Justice, and expressed with the dignity of Freemen, the English Minister has nevertheless persevered in his system of malevolence and hostility, continued his armaments, and sent a squadron into the Scheldt to interrupt the operations of France in the Low Countries.

That on the news of the execution of Louis he has carried his 'outrages' against the French Republic to such a pitch, as to order the Ambassador of France to quit, within eight days, the territory of Great-Britain.

That the King of England at that epoch took an opportunity of appointing different Generals to his land forces, as also to demand of the Parliament of England a considerable addition to both his sea and land forces, and to give orders for the fitting out of gun-boats.

That the intelligence of the King of England with the enemies of France, and particularly with the Emperor and with Prussia, has been confirmed by a treaty concluded on with the former, in the month of January last.

That he, the King of England, has drawn into the same league the Stadtholder of the United Provinces, who has, in the course of the French Revolution, and notwithstanding his professed neutrality, treated with contempt the Agents of France, welcomed the Emigrants, vexatiously treated the French Patriots, interrupted their business; set at liberty, contrary to known custom, and the requisition of the French Ministry, forgers of Assignats; and that lately, to concur with the hostile designs of the Court of London, he has commanded an armament by sea, named an Admiral, ordered the Dutch vessels to join the English squadron, opened a loan to supply the expences of the War, obstructed the exportations for France, whilst he favoured the supply of the Prussian and Austrian magazines; and lastly considering that all these circumstances leave no longer a hope to the French Republic of obtaining, by amicable negociation, a redress for these injuries, and that all the acts of the British Court, and of Holland, are acts of hostility, and equivalent to a declaration of War.

The National Convention decrees as follows;

Art. I. The National Convention declares, in the name of the French Nation, that by reason of the multiplied acts of hostility and aggression above-mentioned, the French Republic is at War with the King of England and the Stadtholder of the United Provinces.

II. The National Convention charges the Provisional Executive Council to employ such forces as it may deem necessary to repulse all attack, and to support the independence, dignity, and interests of the French Republic.

III. The National Convention authorises the Executive Provisional Council to dispose of the naval forces of the French Republic, as the interest of the state shall seem to require, and revokes all preceeding disposal of the same by any former Decree.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Monday, Feb. 11.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

WAR WITH FRANCE.

Mr. Secretary Dundas presented the following Message from his Majesty, which was immediately read by the Speaker:

" GEORGE R.

" His Majesty thinks proper to acquaint the House of Commons, that the Assembly now exercising the powers of Government in France, have without previous notice, directed acts of hostility to be committed against the persons and property of his Majesty's subjects, in breach of the Law of nations, and of the most positive stipulations of Treaty, and have since, on the most groundless pretensions, actually declared war against his Majesty, and the United Provinces. Under the circumstances of this wanton and unprovoked aggression, his Majesty has taken the necessary steps to maintain the honour of his Crown, and to vindicate the rights of his people; and his Majesty relies with confidence on the firm and effectual support of the House of Commons, and on the zealous exertions of a brave and loyal people, in prosecuting a just and necessary war, and endeavouring under the blessing of Providence, to oppose an effectual barrier to the farther progress of a system which strikes at the security and peace of all independant nations, and is pursued in open defiance of every principle of moderation, good faith, humanity, and justice.

" In a cause of such general concern, his Majesty has every reason to hope for the cordial co-operation of those powers, who are united with his Majesty by the ties of alliance, or who feel an interest in preventing the extension of anarchy and confusion, and in contributing to the security and tranquility of Europe.

G. R."

Mr. Secretary Dundas moved, " That this House do to-morrow take into consideration his Majesty's most gracious message."—Ordered.

The following is a Copy of the letter sent to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor on Saturday last by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

WHITEHALL, Feb. 9.

" My Lord, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that it appears by the accounts received this morning from France, that war against Great Britain and Holland was decreed in the National Convention on the 1st. instant.

" I request that your Lordship will take the proper measures to make public this intelligence.

(Signed) " GRENVILLE."

Right Hon. Lord Mayor.

A very strong fleet for the Mediterranean is ordered to be equiped with all possible expedition; another goes to the West Indies with as much haste as possible.

A very large number of cruizers are ordered into channel service directly, to protect trade and our sea coast and subordinate ports from the insults of privateers.

The particular ships which are to compose Lord Hood's squadron for the Mediterranean station are all nearly ready for sea. His Lordship will go out under a special commission, by virtue of which he will be enabled to take the command of any foreign ships of war, to act in conjunction with the British fleet.

Letters of marque and reprisal against the French will be forthwith granted from the Board of Admiralty to such Merchants or others who chuse to apply for them.

The following is a Copy of a letter from the Earl of Chatham to the Lord Mayor in answer to a requisition made by his Lordship on behalf of the Merchants of London:

Admiralty, February 9, 1793.

" My Lord, I have received your Lordship's letter, and beg to assure your Lordship that no time will be lost in taking the most effectual measures (which our force at present will permit) to give notice of the existence of hostilities to our homeward-bound trade; and to direct them, as proposed by your Lordship, to make for the Ports of Falmouth, or Plymouth, and there wait for convoy. I have the honor to be your Lordship's very obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) " CHATHAM."

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

February 7.—Yesterday morning a Spanish Courier arrived in town, express from the Court of Madrid, with dispatches to the Marquis del Campo, the Spanish Ambassador in London. The Messenger came over to Falmouth in the *Infanta* man of war of 50 guns, after a passage of only two days and a half from the *Groyne*, which place he left the 1st. instant. The Messenger has made one of the quickest journeys ever known, having performed it in ten days.

He is said to have brought over the news that the Court of Spain has declared War against France. The Courier is to wait the determination of the Court of London, to know in what manner it will be best for the two Courts to co-operate against the common enemy. The Spaniards will very shortly have a sufficient force ready to protect the Mediterranean seas.

The Portuguese have ordered six sail of the line and four frigates to be immediately got ready for sea.

February 12.—It is now pretty exactly ascertained, that there are eighty English vessels in the different ports of France, on board of which it is calculated there are from eight hundred to one thousand seamen. In our ports, the number of French ships is very few indeed; not more than six or eight.

It is a proof of the good understanding which has now taken place between our court and that of Spain, that our Ministry, who had prohibited the exportation of provisions from Ireland to all foreign ports, have now lent permission to the merchants at Cork, and the other Irish ports to ship out 29,000 barrels of beef and pork for the use of the Spanish Government.

Last night a board of Admiralty was held at the Admiralty-Office, which did not break up before 12 o'clock. Several more frigates were put in commission, and several Officers received their commissions.

The Court of Spain has engaged itself to this Court, to assist the confederacy against France with 60 sail of men of war of different rates.

A letter was yesterday received express from Calais addressed to a respectable house in the city, stating that the French mail was detained there until it was known whether that from our post-office would be dispatched.

The New Castle association have collected the sum of 2351. 5. for the purpose of giving additional bounties to seamen entering into the Royal Navy at that port.

The Magistrates, ship owners, and others, of Whitby, have offered an additional bounty of 2l. to able seamen, and 1l. to landmen, entering his Majesty's Navy.

LONDON, December 17.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Saturday, Dec. 15.

Correspondence with France, continued from our last.

Mr. Wyndham was ready to acknowledge the integrity of the motives of his Right. Hon. Friend (Mr. Fox) but was compelled from conviction, and from the duty he owed his country, to resist with the utmost of his ability and force, the motion now made, as fatal and ruinous not only to the British Empire, but to all Europe. If the recognition of the Republic of France could ever be made to appear to advance the present interests of Great Britain, he would resist it, for it would be injurious to every other power, which injury would ultimately, and with redoubled force, fall on ourselves. By agreeing to the motion we should injure ourselves in the opinion of every country around us, and make those our enemies whom we might safer trust than those whose alliances we were entreated to solicit. In what a dreadful situation would we place Europe; were we to put the weight of of our national character and consequence in the scale of of France, by recognizing her principles, which went to the setting up of subjects against every Government, and to the exciting of universal revolt?—With respect to the future prospects of the World, the conduct of Great Britain by such a recognition, would be the completion of that fatal event, the retreat of the combined armies. He was hostile to such recognition at present, because a worse time could never happen—and by delay we might escape—we might see a reverse, and ought not, by adopting the motion, to cut off that hope.—Delay could not make the evil greater—he would sooner submit by compulsion, and take that for his justification; than adopt it voluntarily. It was absurd to talk of adopting it with a good grace, for grace there could be none in Great Britain standing the first forward to throw off all regard to moral principles, and all horror for acts of murder and rapine. If the evil should come upon us ultimately, the hand of time may make some change—may wipe away some of the blood, by removing from the stage some of the bloody actors—The immediate action may in some degree be removed; and we who have had the first impressions of their deeds, by the immediate knowledge of them, may give way to others, who may know them but by History. The only reasons he had heard against the war, were the disadvantages we might labour under; but those disadvantages were not made out, and had they been, such reasons would have been dishonourable in the present state of circumstances. The Right Hon. Gentleman then deprecated the interference with the right of the executive power, with whom war and peace was entrusted, and in whose hands it certainly was much safer than in those of the People in Parliament assembled; or in those which some wished, in the hands of the people in Clubs distributed—He concluded by saying, that as the motion had been made by his Right Hon. Friend, he found himself not inclined to state how fatal he felt it to England, to humanity, to the world.

Mr. Whitbread was astonished that Gentlemen, in speaking of the French should descend to such wretched scurrility. They had called them cut-throats, murderers, rascals, and every other term of abuse that they could think of.—What purpose did this answer? There certainly was a government in France with which this country might correspond. The hon. gentleman declared he would support his Hon. Friend with his life and fortune.

Mr. Grant said, England never had, and he hoped never would act in a manner so mean, so pitiful and contemptible, as proposed by the motion before the house. We were desired to supplicate, for negociate we could not. France having declared hostility to all Monarchies. Did the Right Hon. Gentleman wish by his propolition to have Great Britain establish one of the first principles of the French, namely, that all Governments were their enemies and all people their friends? It was the Right Honorable Gentleman who had brought the House into this disagreeable situation, if it was so to be considered, France had taken no notice of the absence of our Ambassador, but had considered the absence of other ministers, a matter of course in consequence of the abolition of her monarchy. It was him and his friends who had started the question of recognizing the Republic of France, and that on a day when the French were embruing their hands in the blood of their King. Was that the fittest day he could choose? Were we to shock all Europe by agreeing with him? He hoped, he trusted not; the house and the Country had too much honour, too much humanity. But there was nothing to negociate about,

for if you complain of a breach of treaties, they have a ready anſwer,—they are bound by none—they have renounced them all, and inſiſt upon the law of nature; on that law they have opened the Scheldt.

The queſtion then is, Will you ſend to petition them to ſuffer it to be cloſed? If they were to ſeize your ſhips at ſea by natural right, you may alſo petition them not to continue the practice, and a petion would unqueſtionably be cheaper than a war, which it ſeems ſhould at all events be avoided. But if ſuch petition was certain of ſucceſs, and a war to be avoided, there was no man with a Britiſh heart in his boſom that would ſign it.—No, we are to defend and proteſt ourſelves from oppreſſion by our ſtrength, and not to hold our rights, our conſtitution, and independance, upon the ſufferance or good will of any power on the globe. He gave his negative to the motion, conſidering it to be unreaſonable, nugatory, and diſgraceful.

Mr. Burke never ſaw any thing ſo conſolitary to the country as the general aſpect of the houſe on that day, ſtill more important than the two paſt, for the propoſitions had riſen gradually in their fatal aſpects to that now before them, which he hoped had gained the climax. In the courſe of the debate a learned Gentlemen had declared, that he had from the commencement of the Revolution been ſilent with reſpect to the Laws, to the Government, and to the Conſtitution of France, and in ſo doing the learned Gentlemen, famed for his eloquence, had been moſt eloquent—for ſilence on theſe ſubjects muſt be eloquence—and as every thing in this country and France ſeemed to be directly oppoſite, as in this the King was againſt Paine, and in that, Paine againſt the King—in this loyalty was a characteriſtic—in that treaſon—in this happineſs, in that miſery—in that neither law, Government, nor Conſtitution; the Ambaſſador therefore to be appointed to it ought to poſſeſs thoſe oppoſites! and as the learned Gentleman had a great deal of Law—much government of himſelf—and a good conſtitution, he hoped that, if the motion of his Right Honorable Friend ſhould be adopted, that he might be appointed and ſent to that country—and that his having engaged to defend Paine, who in this country had the King againſt him, but who in that was againſt the King; he would endeavour to remove that bar, and facilitate his departure, by ſoliciting the Attorney General to drop the proſecution. After putting the difference of France and England in every poſſible view, and ſhewing that France had been endeavouring for a long time to ſheath the ſword of civil war in her bowels, he contended for the policy of turning it againſt her boſom, and to ſhew that, ſituate as we were, our honor compelled us to war, and our national ſafety rendered it neceſſary and expedient. He conſidered the three propoſitions offered by the Right Honourable Gent. to have the moſt miſchievous and wicked principles, but did not impute the motives to the mover—they were calculated to deaden the ſpirit of the nation—to make the people averſe to contribute to the expences of the War—to give the appearance to it of being offenſive, inſtead of what it was, defenſive; and on thoſe grounds they appeared to him to be extremely dangerous and pernicious.

Mr. Burke proceeded, and ſaid as they had diſpoſed of a queſtion of order, the occaſion for which he lamented he would now proceed to an Aſſembly without order. He drew a picture of the Revolutions in America, and France, ſhewing that in the whole 7 years of war between England and America, there was not, to the honour of both nations, one wanton, barbarous murder. Negociation with them was therefore eaſy and honourable—with France it could not be otherwiſe than dithonourable.

Mr. Sheridan contended for the motion, and aſſerting that the Dutch Miniſter was negociating at Paris, wiſhed to know why we ſhould keep ourſelves ſo much aloof.

Mr. Secretary Dundas ſaid, he would not trouble the Houſe long, but to anſwer the Honorable Gentlemen who had ſpoke laſt, and who had for want of novelty in his ſpeech advanced one bold aſſertion, which was, that a negociation was now carrying on at Paris by the Dutch Miniſter. Such queſtions, ſtanding as he did, it was difficult to anſwer without a breach of duty; but this he would ſay, that the aſſertion was incompatible with his belief; and as to the Dutch Miniſter, inſtead of being at Paris, he had been, to the beſt of his belief, for upwards of three months paſt, at the Hague; there was, however, a Noble Lord on the other ſide of the Houſe who had lately left the Hague, and who might poſſibly be good enough to ſtate the fact.

Lord R. Spencer confirmed the information of Mr. Dundas.

The Honorable Secretary again roſe, and after recommending more caution to thoſe Gentlemen who had aſſerted the preſence of the Dutch Ambaſſador at Paris, who appeared neither to be there miniſterially or corporeally, argued the impropriety of ſending an Ambaſſador to France at a time when ſhe had been guilty of ſuch aggreſſions as would have induced this Court, had France had a Miniſter here, to have ordered him to quit.

Mr. Fox then roſe, and after ſhortly replying to ſeveral arguments againſt the motion, he ſpoke to the motives, which were not he ſaid, to pay his court to adminiſtration—to his friends who on the affairs of France differed with him—nor to court popularity: but in the conſcientious diſcharge of his duty to the people; and that though the people might abuſe him, and though, excited by the ſpeeches of thoſe who pretended to be ſupporters of the Conſtitution, they might ſerve his houſe as they did Doctor Prieſtley's—he would have the ſatisfaction of having endeavoured to ſerve them, and to gain this good effect, that the country might know the cauſe and not the pretence for the war; and that that cauſe was mere form, which ſooner or later muſt be come to—which may, through ſucceſs—but moſt probably, will come through defeat.

Mr. Drake conſidered the queſtion to be, whether we ſhould prefer a reigning King or a caſhiered Monarch—Conſtitution and Laws or Anarchy—Religion or Atheiſm? Being true to his God, loyal to the King, and faithful to the people, he gave the motion his negative.

The queſtion was then put and negatived without a diviſion.

NIAGARA, May 9.

Agricultural Society.

On Saturday the 27th of April, a very reſpectable number of the Subſcribers to this laudable Inſtitution attended their monthly Meeting.

A Letter from his Excellency the Lieut. Governor directed to the Secretary of the Society was read, wherein his Excellency, as Patron of the Society, was pleaſed to inform them, that while he ſhall continue in the Adminiſtration of this Province, he intends to ſend annually Ten Guineas to be diſpoſed of in premiums for improvements in Agriculture.

On a motion made and ſeconded it was ordered that the thanks of the Society be preſented to his Excellency by the Vice Preſident for his liberal donation, which will be applied as directed; and his Excellency's Letter was ordered to be entered upon the journals of the Society.

The Society means to appropriate a certain Sum annually to be diſpoſed of in premiums for the encouragement of Agriculture.—At dinner the Society was honored with the Company of his Excellency and Suite.

X On Thurſday laſt his Excellency the Lieut. Governor accompanied by ſeveral Military Gentlemen ſet out in Boats for Toronto, round the head of the Lake Ontario, by Burlington Bay; and in the Evening his Majeſty's Veſſels the Caldwell, and Buffaloe, ſailed for the ſame Place.

On Sunday Morning arrived in the River his Majeſty's Schooner the Sophia, and the Lady Dorcheſter Merchantman, from Kingſton——The Sophia came in 18 hours.

Yeſterday arrived at Fort Erie from Detroit the Veſſels Felicity, Speedwell, and Saguina.

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UPPER CANADA GAZETTE, OR AMERICAN ORACLE.

THURSDAY, May 16, 1793.

By His Excellency
JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE, Eſquire,
Lieutenant Governor and Colonel Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have received Official Information from one of His Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, that the Perſons exerciſing the Supreme Authority in France, did DECLARE WAR againſt His Majeſty on the firſt Day of February laſt, and have alſo received the King's commands to cauſe the ſame to be made as public as poſſible in this Province.

Public Notice is hereby given thereof, to all His Majeſty's faithful Subjects to the end that they may take care, on the one hand, to prevent any Miſchief which otherwiſe they might ſuffer from the French, and on the other may do their utmoſt in their ſeveral ſtations to diſtreſs, and annoy them by making captures of their ſhips, and by deſtroying their commerce; for which purpoſe his Majeſty has been pleaſed to order Letters of Marque or Commiſſions of Privateers to be granted in the uſual manner, and has alſo graciouſly ſignified his intention of giving up to the owner of all armed ſhips and veſſels, his ſhare of all French ſhips and property, of which they may make prize.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Navy Hall this fourteenth day of May, in the Year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and Ninety-three, and in the Thirty-third of his Majeſty's Reign.

J. GRAVES SIMCOE.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE.
PROCLAMATION.
For the ſuppreſſion of Vice, Profaneneſs and Immorality.

By His Excellency
JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE, Eſquire,
Lieutenant Governor and Colonel Commanding His Majeſty's Forces, in the Province of Upper Canada.

WHEREAS it is the indiſpenſible duty of all People, and more eſpecially of all Chriſtian Nations, to preſerve and advance the Honor and Service of Almighty God, and to diſcourage and ſuppreſs all Vice, Profaneneſs, and Immorality, which if not timely prevented may juſtly draw down the Divine Vengeance upon Us and our Country: And His Majeſty having for the promotion of Virtue, and in tenderneſs to the beſt intereſts of his Subjects, given command for cauſing all Laws made againſt Blaſphemy, Profaneneſs, Adultery, Fornication, Polygamy, Inceſt, Profanation of the Lord's Day, Swearing and Drunkeneſs, to be ſtrictly put in execution in every part of the Province, I do therefore direct, require and command the Peace Officers and Conſtables of the ſeveral Towns and Townſhips, to make preſentment upon Oath, of any of the Vices before mentioned, to the Juſtices of the Peace, in their ſeſſion, or to any of the other temporal Courts And for the more effectual proceeding herein, all Judges, Juſtices and Magiſtrates, and all other officers concerned for putting the Laws againſt Crimes and Offences into execution, are directed and commanded to exert themſelves, for the due proſecution and puniſhment of all perſons, who ſhall preſume to offend in any of the kinds aforeſaid; and alſo of all perſons that, contrary to their duty, ſhall be remiſs or negligent in putting the ſaid Law in execution. And I do further charge and command, that this Proclamation be publickly read in all Courts of Juſtice, on the firſt day of every Seſſion to be held in the courſe of the preſent year, and more eſpecially in ſuch of his Majeſty's Courts, as have the Cognizance of Crimes and Offences: recommending the ſame, to all Chriſtian Miniſters of every denomination, to cauſe the ſame Proclamation to be read four times in the ſaid year, immediately after Divine Service, in all places of Public Worſhip, and that they do their utmoſt Endeavour, to incite their reſpective Auditors to the Practice of Piety and Virtue, and the avoiding of every courſe, contrary to the pure Morality of the Religion of the Holy Goſpel of Jeſus Chriſt.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at the Government Houſe, Navy Hall, the Eleventh day of April, in the Year of Our Lord One thouſand ſeven Hundred and Ninety-three, and in the Thirty-third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

J. G. S.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

What follows is extracted from the Woodfall's Register.

LONDON, January 2.

Hanover, Dec. 17.—The Regency of this Electorate have received orders from his Britannick Majesty, our Elector, to dispatch for the army which is to be formed in the Empire the contingency of this Electorate: It will consist of the regiment of body cavalry, that of Van dem Busiche, the Queen's and the Prince of Wales's light dragoons, and two regiments of infantry, consisting of two battalions each. This corps commanded by General Van dem Busiche, is to be ready to march by the 15th of January next, independent of the line, which is to remain on the frontiers of Hesse. The Elector of Saxony has also ordered the troops which are to form his contingency to march. A corps of Saxon troops are also to cover the Frontiers of Thuringan.

Francfort, Dec. 15.—Yesterday morning, about five o'clock, his Prussian Majesty joined the army, with the best part of our garrison, and the different corps cantoned in the neighbouring villages, to proceed against Mentz. A most violent cannonade was heard all the day long, in the environs of Delkenheim and Hoff heim.

This forenoon a great number of the Infantry from Hesse Darmstadt, passed towards Mentz. Konigstein still holds out and has been bombarded yesterday and to day.

We have just now received intelligence, that the combined army has attacked General Custine, at Hockheim, drove the French from that place, as far as Cassel, under the Canon of Mentz, and taken a great number of their cannon.

His Majesty the King of Prussia is said to have passed the night at Hockheim.

January 29.—Baron Eyre attended by order and delivered to the King the Great Seal, which his Majesty was pleased to deliver to the custody of Lord Loughborough who, by this appointment, becomes Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and Keeper of the Great Seal.

The Prince of Wales has received from his Majesty the Commission of Colonel of the tenth Regiment of Light Dragoons, and kissed hands yesterday. His Royal Highness before he accepted of this commission, wrote a letter to the Duke of Portland, stating the high reasons of state, which made him think, that at this critical time every person ought to concur in supporting his Majesty's government, and expressing the warmest eulogiums on the honour, integrity, and talents, of those illustrious persons who, though they compose the opposition to Ministers, have forgot the animosities of party, in considerations of greater magnitude.

The squadron under the command of Admiral Sir Richard King, now in the Scheldt, whither they failed from the Downs some days since consists of the Assistance of 50 guns, two frigates, a sloop, and two cutters. These command that mouth of the river, between the Isles of Zealand and Zoarse.

Government are making the most rapid preparations for war in every department.

The quantity of ordnance stores preparing is immense, both for land and sea service; and a large body of cavalry-artillery are shortly to be raised, the more effectually to protect the coasts against any attempts of an enemy.

The official accounts from Holland state that the Admiralty of Amsterdam have ordered the immediate equipment, of some ships of war, and have opened the usual correspondencies with the other four admiralties, on the subject of their usual quotas of ships and men.

Lord George Gordon has found sureties for good behaviour for fourteen years, required by sentence of the court of king's bench, and will be at large in the course of the present week. The securities, we understand are two Jews of considerable property in the city. The noble prisoner, we see, gains some thing by his election into the number of the chosen, and finds himself not abandoned by the whole world.

The whole system of the present Government of France is, to rob and plunder all the nations of Europe, and bring them to the same state of anarchy and confusion which their own country experiences; because, in such a scene, the daring and unprincipled adventurers can under the pretence of reforming the abuses of old Governments, get possession of the public purse, and make the resources of a whole nation the prey of their own rapacity and licentiousness. It is supposed the French have no power to fit out any fleet which can be opposed to ours; but that it will be a war of their privateers on our trade. Government are very attentive to this point; and more frigates are prepared and fitting out than usual on such occasions, which will be stationed in all parts to cover the arrival of our merchant ships.

February 7.

Ministry have ordered three 74 gun ships and eight frigates to sail in the Irish Channel, and guard that coast; as it is apprehended that the French may adopt some scheme of sending a body of troops to land in that country, in hopes to find a discontented party who may join them.

If any thing could warrant a kind of Crusade against a people, it would be the present Conduct of France. The tyranny with which the Convention of that Country exercise the power, which the Success of a moment places in their hands, while they pretend to propagate the pure principles of Freedom, is too enormous not to call for the vengeance of all Europe.

The following is an exact Translation from a SPEECH made in the National Convention at Paris, (on the 14th. of December,) in a Debate on a Subject of Establishing Public Schools for the Education of Youth,) by Citizen Dupon, a Member of considerable weight. And as the doctrines contained in it, were received with unanimous applause, except from two or three of the Clergy, it may fairly be considered as an expositi-on of the Creed of that enlightened Assembly.——Translated from LE MONITEUR of Sunday, the 16th. of December, 1792.

WHAT! Thrones are overturned! Sceptres broken! Kings expire! And yet the Altars of GOD remain! (Here there is a murmur from some Members; and the Abbé Ichon demands, that the person speaking may be called to order.) Tyrants, in outrage to Nature, continue to burn an impious incense on those altars! (Some murmurs arise, but they are lost in the applauses from the majority of the Assembly.) The thrones have been reversed, & have left these altars naked, unsupported, and tottering. A single breath of enlightened Reason will now be sufficient to make them disappear.—And if humanity is under obligation to the French Nation for the first of these benefits, the fall of Kings, can it be doubted, but that the French People, now Sovereign, will be wise enough, in like manner, to overthrow those altars and *those idols*, to which those Kings have hitherto made them subject? *Nature* and *Reason*, these ought to be the Gods of men! These are my Gods! (Here the Abbé Audrien cried out, "There is no bearing this;" and rushed out of the Assembly.—A great laugh!) Admire *Nature*,—cultivate *Reason*.—And you, Legislators, if you desire that the French people should be happy—make haste to propagate these principles, and to teach them in your primary schools, instead of those fanatical principles which have hitherto been taught. The tyranny of Kings was confined to make their people miserable in this life. But those other tyrants, the Priests, extend their dominions into another, of which they have no other idea than of eternal punishments; a doctrine which some men have hitherto had the good nature to believe.—But the moment of the catastrophe is come—all these prejudices must fall at the same time.—*We must destroy them, or they will destroy us.*—For myself! I honestly avow to the Convention—*I am an Atheist!* (Here there is some noise and tumult—but a great number of Members cried out—"What is that to us—You are an honest man.") But I defy a single individual, amongst the Twenty-four Millions of Frenchmen, to make against me any well grounded reproach.—I doubt whether the Christians, or the Catholics, of which the last speaker, and those of his opinion, have been talking to us, can make the same challenge—(Great applauses.) There is another consideration.—Paris has great losses—It has been deprived of the commerce of luxury; of that factious splendour which was found at Courts, and invited strangers hither. Well! we must repair these losses.—Let me then represent to you the times, that are fast approaching, when our Philosophers, whose names are celebrated throughout Europe, PETION, SYEYES, CONDORCET, and others—surrounded in our Pantheon, as the Greek Philosophers were at Athens, with a croud of disciples coming from all parts of Europe, walking like the Peripatetics, and teaching—this Man the system of the universe, and developing the progress of all human knowledge; that in perfectioning the Social System, and shewing in our decree of the 17th of June, 1789, the seeds of the insurrection of the 14th of July, and the 10th of August, and of all those insurrections which are spreading with such rapidity throughout Europe—so that these young strangers, on their return to their respective countries, may spread the same lights, and may operate *for the happiness of mankind*, similar revolutions throughout the world. (Numberless applauses arose, almost throughout the whole Assembly.

From a New York Paper of the 8th. of April.

LONDON, February 9.

The general Topick of discourse throughout the World, is, the multiplied follies and Crimes of the French Nation:——

Or rather, of that rabble who have seized the reins of Government without being able to hold them. The dangers and calamities of war are overlooked or despised when we contemplate those enormities which urge the nations to just, and in a political view, prudent vengeance. The levity, inconsistency, inhumanity, and injustice of the Jacobin Party of France are unparalled in history; even in that of the tumultuous and highly irritable Republics of Greece. The outline in the picture of the French at this moment is, that they are one day kissing and the next day stabbing one another; at the same time that they decry the principles and the authority of religion, they are at every turn sealing their transitory resolutions with the sanction of an oath: they attempt to lay the foundation of a Republic, the principles of which form of government, is virtue, in an act of horrid injustice, which, if it is to be effectual for the intended purpose, must be followed up with other acts of blood, so long as a branch of the House of Bourbon draws the vital air: they murder their innocent, their excellent King, and at the same instant meditate the utter abolition of capital punishments for ever; they renounce the ambition of conquest, and yet send forth their ferocious plunderers in every direction, and lay the provinces they seize under the severest contributions; they give out that they will maintain the forms with the spirit of freedom; and yet we find them, in the Netherlands, approving or disapproving popular elections, as they suit or are repugnant to their own views of domination! This is a true picture of the French mob at the present moment; but, we may add, that the original from which it is taken cannot be lasting.—A new face of affairs must soon appear, whether the Eighty-three Departments should be left, and even confined by a surrounding military cordon, to bite and devour one another like mad dogs in a kennel, or penetrated and pierced on many sides, by many wounds, by many nations. In speaking of this unhappy people, we are careful to mark a distinction between the party that now rules, at least so far as to prevent the return of order and justice, and such men of honour, wisdom, intelligence and moderation, as formed the first National Assembly; and are now to be found in France, though overpowered, silenced, proscribed, and menaced with many terrors. The Constitution that they planned was such as no friend to liberty could, on moral ground, disapprove; although, for want of a third power in the State, a power between the tumult of Democracy and the prerogative of the Monarch, it was easy to foresee, and was in fact often predicted, that it could not be lasting.

But among the individual objects of universal horror and detestation that now make a figure on the theatre of France, whom guilt and abjection of soul have raised among his peers to a bad eminence, there is a general presentiment in the breasts of all who mention the blasted character of PHILLIP EGALITE, that he cannot go out of the world by a natural exit. On the sober and dispassionate ground of reasoning, from history, and the principles of human nature, it is very probable that, deserted by the mercenary mob that now surrounds him, he will one day fall by a poignard;—or, if he escapes a violent death, like BOTHWELL, the murderer of HENRY DARNLEY, who wore a matrimonial crown in Scotland, he will be driven to madness by remorse and despair, and end his days in a dungeon.

It must be obvious to every thinking man, who has observed the conduct of the Convention, that the Government of this Country have kept their temper with the greatest prudence, and have evinced a desire of avoiding a war with France, had it been possible. If the temper of Administration were less pacific they would not have waited till France declared war. After that Step, 'tis time for the BRITISH LION to rouse, and no one deserves the name of an Englishman who wishes his Terrors to cease, till his dastardly Enemies are prostrate before him.

FEBRUARY, 12.—The British fleet was still at Spithead, consisting of about 70 sail, frigates included.

FEB. 14.—Monday evening the Great Seal was put to the following law arrangements:—Sir James Eyre, Knight, to be Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; Sir Archibald Macdonald to be Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer; Sir John Scott to be Attorney General; and John Mitford, Esq; to be Sollicitor General.

January 29.——The Court is in Mourning for the melancholy death of his Most Christian Majesty; and short as the notice was the whole House of Commons, some four or five Members excepted, appeared yesterday in black, and the countenances of all present, bore impressions of those sentiments, which might be expected from the wounded & indignant humanity of Englishmen.

LIVERPOOL, January 28.

When the melancholy account of the murder of Louis arrived here on Saturday, universal despondency took place, and a settled gloom of pity occupied the countenance of every one. The flag on the exchange, at the custom house, and at the tide-surveyor's office, was hoisted half up, and the shipping through the different docks exhibited the same sympathetic appearance, which continued throughout the whole of yesterday.

NEW-YORK, February 12.

We are informed by a Gentleman just arrived from the Salt-Works in Kentucky, that, on the 17th of January last the Indians killed three men at the Bear Wallow; on the Road to the Settlements of Cumberland.

KNOXVILLE, January the 22.

On Saturday last arrived in Town, James Carey one of the Interpreters, the standing Turkey, the Warrior's Son, the Big Fellow, George Paris, and George Miller from the beloved Town of Estanaula, and several other Cherokees from Chota, with further confirmation of the Sincerity of the Overtures of Colonel Watts for peace with the united States; and on Tuesday they returned to Chota, under an Escort to the Frontiers.

On the 7th of December, a party of Cavalry in service for the protection of Mero District, about 8 miles from Nashville, were fired at by about 20 Indians, who put them to flight. They killed John Hawkins, shot one Horse; and barbarously mangled Hawkins's Body and scalped it.

On the 29th of the same month, John Haggard was killed and scalped about 6 miles from Nashville——18 Balls were shot into him——His Wife was killed last Summer, and 5 small Children are left in Poverty and wretchedness.

Lately arrived at Will's Town, 9 Shawanese, who had passed on to the Creeks of Choctawas, for the purpose of exciting them to go to war with the United States. They are to return through the Cherokee Towns, with an expectation of meeting that nation in full council at Estanaula. They informed the Cherokees, that the Shawanese were determined to fall on the Chickasaws and cut them off for joining General St. Clair.

It apears from the better information, that Mrs. Crochet, of Georgia was killed by the Cherokees and not by the Creeks.

The Indians who killed Richardson's family, were from Nickajack, one of the lowest Cherokee towns on the Tenessee.

We have extracted the following from a London Paper.

LONDON.

WESTMINSTER HALL, Nov. 19.

Mr. Justice *ASHHURST'S* charge to the Grand Jury for the County of Middlesex.

" *Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,*

" I have the honour of meeting you upon the stated return of this solemnity of putting in execution the Criminal Law, and of bringing such offenders to Justice as have been guilty of a breach of the Law, Gentlemen, there is no nation in the world that can boast of a better system of Government than that under which we have the happiness to live. Here no man is so high as to be above the reach of the Law, and no man so low as not to

be within the protection of it. The Power of the Crown on the one hand, and the Liberty of the Subject on the other, are both effectually secured, and at the same time kept within their proper limits. Gentlemen, the Law of this Country only lays such restraints on the actions of individuals as are necessary for the safety and good order of the community at large, and such restraints are so far from being infringements on Civil Liberty, that Civil Liberty could not subsist without them. For if every man were left to the free and uncountrouled impulse of his own mind, as in a state of nature, no man could be secure of his person or property, and the weak would become a prey to the strong. But in a state of Civil government each individual grows strong in the strength of the community.

" Gentlemen, it is Civil Liberty that is the parent of Industry, and consequently of Wealth. For in a state of nature there was no security to property, and no man thought of property further than for the momentary supply of his own immediate necessities. But when men have entered into society the conscientiousness that their property is secure induces to habits of industry. Man in that state does not bend his pursuits to the mere supply of his present wants, but looks forward to the future ages. The mutual wants of men produce a mutual supply; this leads to trade and commerce, and extends a man's connections beyond the narrow circle of his own family; and thus mutual wants bring mutual happiness. But, Gentlemen, as a preliminary step to the procuring of these enjoyments, it was necessary that mankind, on entering into Society, should give up into the hands of Government that species of Liberty which resulted from the perfect equality of man, and where no man had a right to impose on another a rule of conduct, but every man, as far as his strength carried him through, followed his own will. But Gentlemen, a state of society cannot subsist without subordination; there must be general rules laid down by the coercive power of the State where ever it resides, as a standard by which the actions of men are to be measured and punished, so as to prevent them from being injurious to the rights and happiness of their fellow citizens. And there must be a coercive power in such hands as the Constitution has thought fit to place it, to enforce such laws and rules of action as the wisdom of the state has prescribed. Happily for us Gentlemen, we are not bound by any laws but such as are ordained by the virtual consent of the whole kingdom, which every man has the means of knowing: and if men judged right, they would be persuaded their happiness entirely depended on a due observance and support of these Laws. There have, however, under the best systems of Government been found men of corrupt principles, who having forsaken honest industry, wish to throw every thing into confusion, and to live by rapine and plunder; when that is the case, it is become necessary for the coercive power of the state to lend its restraining hand, and to punish offences of such a flagrant nature. There is no prospect of reformation till such corrupt Members be cut off, to prevent others being contaminated by their example. But, though crimes must not go unpunished, I may venture to affirm, that there is no nation whatever that is so careful of the natural liberty of the subject, or has made such humane provisions for offenders, as the nation in which we live.

" Gentlemen, the ordaining of this preliminary step—the inquest, such as that on which you now appear, composed of Gentlemen of rank and figure in the country, is a guard and caution unknown in every other country. And after you have given your opinion that the matter is fit for further enquiry, the accused has a right to have his indictment tried by a Jury, which is a most invaluable privilege.

" The Law, Gentlemen, is no less careful in protecting men's civil rights. There is no country where the law is more uprightly or more impartially administered. For this blessing we are indebted to the wise and prudent form of our Constitution, and to that our commerce has been extended beyond the example of former ages. And we all know that this is the case of every manufacturing town in this country. Such is the flourishing state of this Kingdom, and such the happy fruits of liberty and peace, one would suppose there was not a man in the kingdom, who did not feel it, and feel it with a grateful heart; and yet I am sorry to say there are men of dark and gloomy hearts, who would wish to overturn the general fabric of our Constitution, which has been the work of ages, and would give us in return a system of universal anarchy and confusion. There have been publications in which the authors disclaim all idea of subordination, as inconsistent with the natural right and equality of mankind, and recommend the example of a neighbouring nation as a model for our imitation. Alas! humanity is called upon to pity the deplorable situation of that country, but it is a very ill chosen example of imitation, to hold forth to a nation in a most flourishing state of happiness; and it is pretty extraordinary that with our eyes open we should wish to plunge ourselves into the same abyss of misery with that neighbouring nation. One might naturally have expected that doctrines so absurd, so nonsensical, and so pernicious would have been treated with that contempt they deserve, and would have sunk into oblivion. But when one not only finds such tenets held, but societies of men formed, who meet for the express purpose of disseminating such doctrines: and who hold a regular correspondence with other societies in a neighbouring nation, it is time for every sober man who is at all interested in the welfare and safety of his country, as much as in him lies to endeavour to crush such unconstitutional and pernicious doctrines. Gentlemen, his Majesty, who is always anxious and watchful over the safety and prosperity of his people, did some time ago issue his Royal Proclamation, which received the approbation of every good citizen of this kingdom. And, Gentlemen, I am afraid the circumstances which gave rise to that Proclamation are not yet so totally at an end, as to make it unreasonable for me now to recall them to your recollection.—Gentlemen, his Majesty in that Proclamation states—"That divers wicked and seditious Writings, &c." (Here his Lordship recited the substance of the Proclamation.)

" Gentlemen, I cannot help expressing the happiness I feel that his Majesty's Proclamation has been received with every mark of respect through the kingdom; and there are scarcely any parts of the kingdom that have not presented an Address to his Majesty in consequence of it and who have not expressed their hatred and abhorrence of such pernicious doctrines, and shew they are not to be duped out of their happiness by the shallow artifices of such men as have nothing to lose, and who would wish to enrich themselves by the destruction of all Government. His Majesty's Servants and Ministers have paid due attention to the Proclamation, so far as to have instituted proceedings against several libellous and seditious publications. But, Gentlemen, though the Proclamation has tended to produce the desired effect, it has not done it so effectually as to prevent the disseminating of such kind of writings; and all sober men ought to be diligent in supporting the cause of order and Government.

" Gentlemen, I trust your minds will be impressed with these ideas, and that you will be assiduous in supporting our present form of Government. Such of you as are in a private station will endeavour by your example to discountenance such kind of doctrines; and those of you who are clothed with the robes of Magistracy, will be diligent in exerting yourselves to bring to justice all who have been guilty of a breach of the law, by publishing tenets of that pernicious nature.

" I shall not take up more of your time, but recommend it to you to proceed with all due dispatch to the public service, and I have no doubt but you will discharge your duty in a manner honourable to yourselves, and so as to deserve the thanks of your country.

NIAGARA, May the 16th

On Monday about 2 o'clock, his Excellency the Lieut. Governor and his Suite arrived at Navy Hall from Toronto; they returned in Boats round the Lake.

On Saturday Morning his Majesty's Schooner the Mississauga arrived from Kingston.

On the same Day arrived at Fort Erie, his Majesty's armed Vessel the Chippawa from Detroit, which place she left the first of May.

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ONE ISSUE
MISSING

NUMBER 7. G. R. VOLUME I.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE,
OR
AMERICAN ORACLE.

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1793.

COUNCIL-CHAMBER.
NAVY-HALL,—April 16th. 1793.

PRESENT

HIS EXCELLENCY

JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE, Esq.

Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c.—IN COUNCIL.

HIS EXCELLENCY directed the eighth Article of the Rules and Regulations, framed by the Governor and Council of the late Province of Quebec, bearing date the Twenty-fifth of Auguſt 1789, for the Conduct of the Land Office Department to be read, whereby the ſeveral Boards are reſtricted from granting ſuch ſpots as contain conveniences for Mills which are to be reſerved in the hands of the Crown, and upon a due conſideration of the increaſe of Population, and Wealth within the Province, it appearing to His Excellency and the Council that the reaſons alligned for laying ſuch reſtraint no longer ſubſiſt; it would therefore not be conformable to His Majeſty's Gracious Intentions of Promoting the Welfare and Proſperity of His ſubjects in this Province ſhould theſe Reſtrictions continue to be impoſed.

RESOLVED,—That all Proprietors of Land having thereon conveniences for the erection of Mills are hereby permitted and authorized to make uſe of ſuch advantages provided they do not thereby prejudice the navigation, or obſtruct the paſſage of Fiſh in thoſe waters where they uſually reſort.

PROVIDED always that this Permiſſion does not extend to any part of the River above, or below the Falls of Niagara forming the Military communication between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, which is reſerved for the purpoſes of the Crown.

Extracted from the Minutes,

JOHN SMALL, *Clerk of the Council.*

The following intereſting European News, is extracted from the New York Daily Gazette of the 1ſt. of May.

VENLO, March 2.

LETTER from General DE PIRCH to Major General Count DE RANDWIKE.

"SIR,

"I ſend you an account of General de Clairfayt. As it muſt give univerſal pleaſure, I have embraced the earlieſt opportunity of tranſmitting it to you with a requeſt that you will communicate it alſo wherever you may think proper. Our arms perhaps, will have the ſame ſucceſs to morrow; for the advanced poſts will be attacked, and we ſhall then endeavour to get poſſeſſion of Ruremonde. I am, &c.

(Signed) "DE PIRCH."

Official Diſpatch from General CLAIRFAYT.

"This day has been perfectly fortunate for the Imperial troops. Laſt night we croſſed the Roer, and drove the enemy both from the quarter of Duren, and that of Juliers, to the diſtance of one league and a quarter beyond Aldenhoven. The loſs of the enemy, in killed and wounded, including priſoners to the number of 600 amounts on the whole to 2,000 men. Twelve cannon, 13 ammunition waggons, and their military cheſt alſo fell into our hands.

"His Royal Highneſs the Arch-duke Charles attacked in perſon, this afternoon, with the advanced guard, ſome batteries, where there were nine cannon, and took poſſeſſion of them.

"Our loſs amounts only to ten killed and forty wounded. We particularly regret among the former, Col. de Portzheim, and Capt. Meſmachers.

"You will be ſo kind General, as to communicate this account to his Serene Highneſs the Duke of Brunſwick.

(Signed) "CLAIRFAYT."

To Major Gen. Baron de Wencheim.

COLOGNE, March 4.

Yeſterday afternoon 83 waggons with French wounded, and a ſtrong detachment of priſoners arrived here, which were taken by the Imperialiſts in the action on the Roer the day before yeſterday.

This day 24 waggons with wounded Frenchmen among whom are ſeveral officers, entered this place with ſome carts full of ſmall arms, and 11 pieces of cannon.

It is reported that the French, had 6500 men killed and wounded, and loſt 45 pieces of cannon, the Imperialiſts had 350 killed, and 263 wounded.

This evening 20 more waggons of wounded Frenchmen are come in. We have juſt received accounts of a warm action between the Auſtrians under General Beaulieu and the French, to the advantage of the former, who killed a vaſt number of the French, took ſeveral pieces of cannon, and drove the enemy from Stablo and Malmedy.

CLEVES, March 6.

This inſtant two authentic letters arrived here from Ruremonde and Venlo, ſtating that a column of the Auſtrians again defeated the French on the 4th inſtant at Neil, before Ruremonde, whereupon the latter threw themſelves with great haſte into Ruremonde, which they evacuated immediately. The Auſtrians to the number of 1000 men, took poſſeſſion of that place yeſterday the 5th inſtant.

They likewiſe evacuated fort St. Michael, and the Duke will this day paſs the Meuſe at Venlo, with a part of his army. The French retreated from the left bank of the Meuſe, and fled through Neer, towards Brabant. The Imperial army has likewiſe paſſed the Meuſe at Ruremonde.

ROTTERDAM, March 8.

Copy of a Letter from an Aid-de-Camp to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, and lately acting with Prince Frederick, Duke of Brunſwick.

"UTRECHT, 7th March, 4 o'clock P. M.

"I have juſt time to tell you, that I left the Duke of Brunſwick's head quarters at Bruggen yeſterday at noon, and you have in all probability heard of the French having evacuated Liege, Mazyk, Ruremonde, and fort St. Michael; and alſo of their having raiſed the ſiege of Maeſtricht.

"The only news that remains for me to tell you, is that General de la Tour paſſed the Meuſe at Ruremonde the day before yeſterday, and is in purſuit of the French General. General Clairfayt is at Tongerin (about ſix hours from Louvain) with 8000 men. The Pruſſians are extending the right flank to cover Grave, for which place ſome people have apprehenſions; but I am apt to think it is without any juſt cauſe. Bridges are thrown over the Meuſe at Ruremonde and Venlo, and a Dutch garriſon is already in Fort St. Michael.

Letter from the Commiſſioners ſent to Belgium.

Liege, March 3, 1793.

"Citizens our Colleagues,

"As you will have laid before you the Letter which we addreſſed to the national convention, we ſhall not here repeat the contents of it. But we muſt add, that every thing is in a moſt alarming ſituation; that the army which retired from Aix-la-Chapelle, and the environs is almoſt entirely diſbanded; that the army will perhaps to morrow, or perhaps this evening, be in Liege—in Liege where all our proviſions are collected, and which contains immenſe treaſures! We give this account from the information of General Valence, at whoſe houſe we now write. He aſſures us, that if Dumourier himſelf does not arrive, he cannot anſwer for the conſequences.

"We are endeavouring to rally the fugitives, and are uſing our utmoſt endeavours with the proviſional adminiſtration and the citizens, that the people of Liege may ſecond us, and ſupply the wants of our army. The dangers reſulting from this want are ſo much the greater, as the enemy are very ſtrong in cavalry while we have ſcarcely any at all.

(Signed)

De la Croix Goujon, and Merlin de Douay.

LIEGE, March 1.

The Auſtrians made themſelves maſters of this place on the evening of the 5th. An arch of the great bridge having been broken down by the French, the Duke of Wirtemberg was not able to make his way thither ſooner.

The Prince of Saxe Cobourge has demanded from this city 600,000 florins by way of preſent to his army and all the towns which were ſo imprudent as to receive the French, will undergo the ſame fate. Remonſtrances have been made to the Prince on this ſubject; but he replied he could not depart from his demand.

The Hulans have ſeized ſeveral waggons loaded with ſilver plate; and 45 ounces of gold plate taken from the Cathedral, have been in part ſeized near St. Tron. The plate of the Chapter of St. Peter, was luckily forgotten.

Laſt Sunday, three French prieſts, ſeven Emigrants, and three citizens were maſſacred here by the Patriots.

LEYDEN, March 11.

The following is ſaid to be a correct ſtatement of the forces of the combined powers now acting againſt France on the banks of the Rhine, viz. under the command of the Prince de Saxe Cobourge and General Clairfayt, 38,400 infantry, and 12,000 cavalry; Prince Hohenlohe, 25,000 troops; Count Colloredo, near Mantheim, 26,000; General Beaulieu, 14,000; General Wurmſer, in the Briſgan, 25,000; beſides 20,000 Croats, now marching through Germany to the ſame deſtination; making in the whole 180,300 troops; which number, with the addition of the Pruſſian armies, and the army of the Empire, make above 300,000 effective men. It is alſo ſaid that Cuſtine's army is reduced to the laſt extremity by ſickneſs and want.

MARGATE, March 27.

By an expreſs arrived this morning from Oſtend, we learn that Oſtend is evacuated,

The maſter of the boat adds, that the Auſtrians were at Bruges, yeſterday, and expected to be at Oſtend this day.

That the French had ſent a number of ſailors from Dunkirk, in order to get out the ſhips from the harbour but they were obliged to make the beſt of their way back again without ſucceſs.

He further ſays, that Dumourier is wounded and a priſoner at Bruſſels; and that there has been a very great ſlaughter among the French, for the Auſtrians gave no quarter.

N. B. The expreſs left Oſtend this morning about 10 o'clock.

On the 2d of March his Imperial Majeſty acknowledged Monſieur, the eldeſt brother of the late Louis XVI. as Regent of France.

The French General Dampiere, who was taken priſoner near Henry-Chapelle, died of his wounds on the 7th of March.

From the New York Daily Advertiſer, May 4.

PARIS, March 18.

The laſt diſpatches from General Dumourier are of the utmoſt importance. A very ſerious action took place on the 13th between Bruſſels and Louvain, the details of which will probably be laid before the convention to morrow. Yeſterday a bill was diſtributed and poſted up in different parts of Paris, ſtating, that the deputies of the national convention and the whole municipality ought to be maſſacred, and that it is abſolutely neceſſary that France ſhould have a king. Intelligence from the interior parts of the country, prove that there is great commotion among the people throughout every part of the republic. The moſt ſerious diſturbances have been at Montargis. The dearneſs of bread, and the law for recruiting, were the pretences for this commotion.—Manuel who reſigned his ſeat in the convention, when ſentence was about to be paſſed on Louis XVI. has unfortunately fallen a victim to it. This was the place where he was born, and he had retired to it diſguſted with the violent proceedings in the convention. The mob wiſhed to oblige him to enrol his name as a volunteer. He refuſed, and pleaded the law which exempts perſons above the age of forty. The miſguided rabble, incenſed at this refuſal, ſtabbed him in a number of places, and he expired amidſt the moſt cruel treatment.—The priſoners of the Temple, ſupport, with the greateſt conſtancy and perfect reſignation, all the evils of their captivity. Notwithſtanding the fog, and a humid atmoſphere, they walked this morning upon the platform of the tower. They ſupported themſelves upon the battlements, and fixed their eyes upon the amazing height of their ſituation, the affecting image of their former grandeur. Maria Antoinette took the Dauphin in her arms, and made him view the precipice quite cloſe to it. The ſon of Egalite has ſet out for the army of the Var, & both he & his father have quarrelled with Dumourier.

LONDON, March 13.

The Syren frigate, which had a ſhare in the glory of the late defeat of the French, arrived yeſterday from Helvoet.

The Engliſh ſailors diſplayed their true ſpirit. They entered on board the gun-boats, hoiſted the Britiſh flag, and by their alacrity and courage animated the Dutch to diſplay the courage of men in defending their country To this may be attributed the favorable turn which the war has already taken in Holland.

Six or ſeven Britiſh ſhips of the line are ordered for the Mediterranean. Theſe are probably to act in conjunction with the Spaniſh fleet.

The Ferret ſloop, Capt. Novell, is arrived in the Downs, from a cruize, and brought in a ſhip laden with corn, from Hambro, bound to Bourdeaux.

The Iris frigate has captured La Communitie, of eight guns, about ten leagues to the Northward of the Texell, and her prize, the Leue Vrow Parocher, from Liſbon to Amſterdam, and carried both into Sheerneſs.

March 23.—We now ſee the French driven from Aix-la-Chapelle, Liege, Thirlemont, Ruremonde, Gertruydenberg, Maeſtricht, Klundert, Williamſtadt, Doevern, Sardinia, &c. Even the ſtrong caſtle of Konigſtein could not withſtand the continued efforts of Pruſſian valour; and the deſperate reſiſtance of the emigrants at Maeſtricht, with the ſteady oppoſition of the Dutch at Williamſtadt, have given a check to the Gallic ardour, which they will ſcarce be able to recover this campaign. For Dumourier, Cuſtine, Miranda and the other heroes of the French army, we ſhall now hear of the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, Clairfayt, prince of Heſſe, the prince of Brunſwick, prince of Orange, &c. To this laſt reverſe in the ſtate of the French affairs, it will not be arrogance to ſay, that the timely arrival of the Britiſh forces has greatly contributed. Their unexpected appearance on the Dutch coaſt gave freſh ſtrength to Batavian valour; and though it cannot be ſaid that they have hitherto been engaged in real action, yet their preſence has not been a little ſerviceable to the Dutch, by inſpiring them with new courage; and by taking the defence of Dort, and other places into their hands, they left the Dutch at leiſure to attend to more diſtant quarters, where the forces of the enemy ſeemed to threaten the firſt attacks. As to our ſeamen, never happier than when in action, the fine tough old fellow, who commanded at Williamſtadt, will acknowledge, the ſervices received from them.—Their activity in the gun-boats gave the firſt repulſe to the French before that town, and by obliging Dumourier to change his poſition, may be ſaid, in a great meaſure, to have ſaved the place. The Hollanders who know this will doubtleſs be ready to reward it, and be no leſs thankful for the countenance given them by our ſoldiery who will be as forward to fight for them, if an opportunity ſhould offer.

March 26.—All the accounts by the Dutch mail of yeſterday, agree in ſtating, that the conflict between the Auſtrians and French, on the 18th, was obſtinate and bloody; and that great bravery and military ſkill were manifeſted by both armies.

By Lord Aukland's diſpatches, it appears that the French on the 8th, attacked the Auſtrians at Nerwind, near Tirelemont. That they were repulſed in the centre and on the right. That they made ſome impreſſion on the left wing in the afternoon, when General Clairfayt brought into action 12,000 horſe, who decided the victory. The French for ſome time made good their retreat, but being at length broke, the Auſtrian cavalry made dreadful havoc amongſt them, and killed between ſix and ſeven thouſand.—They continued the ſlaughter untill the approach of night, when the courier was diſpatched with the above news, who reports that the French loſt 84 pieces of cannon.

The expreſs to Carlton houſe is ſimilar to the above except that the loſs of the French is ſtated at 2000 men, and 32 pieces of cannon.

Letters from Bruſſels ſtate that Dumourier attacked the combined army at 7 o'clock in the morning, between Tirelemont and St. Tron. The battle was fought with various ſucceſs till the afternoon, when the ardour and intrepidity of the French troops ſurmounted every obſtacle.—Valence at their head, they charged the left wing of the enemy ſo furiouſly, that it was ſoon broke, and gave way in every direction. The purſuit was vigorous for ſome time, and great carnage enſued. At that moment when the combined army was threatened with a compleat defeat, General Clairfayt flanked the purſuers with an immenſe body of horſe, and as they had purſued forward beyond the protection of the artillery, they were left expoſed to the ſuperior force of the cavalry. General Valence alternately retreated, and advanced till he was killed by a muſket ball. The conteſt was obſtinately maintained, until it was put an end to by the darkneſs of the night, and both ſides claimed the victory.

Nerwind, near which this action took place, is celebrated for the victory over the Prince of Orange by Marſhal Luxembourg, on the 27th of July, 1693.

It appears by diſpatches Government have received this morning, by way of Flanning, that the victory on the 18th was only a prelude to ſtill greater ſucceſs.

On Friday laſt, the 22d inſt. the Auſtrians in ſpite of every manœuvre of the French to avoid a conflict, forced them to a general action. The battle was bloody, but the ſucceſs of the Auſtrians was deciſive—they gained a complete victory; and to uſe the words of a private letter, the French were totally cut to pieces.

The action took place near Louvain.—According to the Government diſpatches, the French loſt 17,000 men killed, wounded, and priſoners. Among the latter is Gen. Valence. Other accounts ſtate, that Gen. Dumourier only eſcaped the ſame fate by ſtriking off the arm of the Auſtrian ſoldier who laid hold of him.

In conſequence of this intelligence, inſtant orders were given to Admiral M'Bride, to ſail with his ſquadron and co-operate with the Dutch off Oſtend. The only fear entertained of his not being able ſpeedily to execute theſe orders, is on account of the wind, which is rather unfavourable to his paſſing the ſound.

The two following letters, from Dover, mention the intelligence to have been received there from Oſtend.

DOVER, March 25.

I beg leave to acquaint you, that there is an account received here from Oſtend, that the French have been totally defeated by the Auſtrians on the 22d inſt. near Louvain, and that the former are flying in all directions. The particulars have not yet tranſpired, but the number of killed and wounded, it is ſaid, are inconceivable, and among the latter Gen. Dumourier.

DOVER, March 25.

This morning a boat arrived expreſs from Oſtend, which brought an account of a deciſive action having happened between the Auſtrians and the French, near St. Tron, in which the latter have been totally defeated with the loſs of 40,000 men, and 80 or 40 pieces of artillery; that Dumourier was wounded; and that the French are retiring from the Netherlands with the utmoſt precipitation.

All the veſſels at Oſtend are Ordered to proceed to Dunkirk, and our cruiſers are now beating to windward to endeavour to intercept them.

Extract from the Daily advertiſer, New York May 3.

LONDON, March 16.

The Venerable Earl of Mansfield on Sunday cloſed his earthly period of exiſtence; which he had long filled with ſo much and ſuch deſerved honour, having juſt entered into the 86th year of his age, being born March 2, 1708.

His Lordſhip retired in 1788 from the diſtinguiſhed office of Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, which he had held for upwards of 30 years with a ſplendour and reputation unrivalled and almoſt unqueſtioned. The benevolence of his private life was on a par with the excellence of his public character; and though envy has not been wanting in her attacks, ſhe was not able to deface his virtues, nor to intrude on his happineſs to the lateſt hour. His imagination was lively; and his judgment penetrating to the laſt moment, that he ſat on the Bench, and long after. It would not be eaſy, indeed we know not that it would be poſſible, to point out the ſucceſſor to his mind among the Lawyers of the nobility of the preſent day.

His Lordſhip retained his faculties till within a very ſhort time of his diſſolution, of which he appeared perfectly ſenſible.

He married September 1738, Elizabeth, ſiſter to the late, Aunt to the preſent Earl of Wincheſſea; (who died in 1784, aged 76) by whom he had no iſſue. He was created Baron of Mansfield on November 8, 1756, and Earl, with the ſame diſtinction, on October 19, 1776, with the remainder to the heirs of his father David, fifth Viſcount Stormont.

His Lordſhip's father David, fifth Viſcount Stormont of Scotland, had ſix ſons, of whom his Lordſhip was the fourth.

Lord Mansfield has died worth about 26,000l. a year, in mortgages—all of which, but 100,000l. on a noble Duke, are in Ireland. Lord Stormont, now Earl of Mansfield, inherits almoſt the whole of this vaſt property. Though there are left tenantcies and legacies to the Miſſes Murray, his Nieces, and to Sir Thomas Mills.

Extract from the New York Regiſter, May 1.

FRANCE

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THURSDAY, March 7.

WAR WITH SPAIN.

Barrere in the name of the committee of general defence, gave in a report on the political ſituation of France with regard to Spain. He read a letter from the Miniſter for foreign affairs on this ſubject, and endeavoured to ſhew that the King of Spain had never remained neuter; that the Republic ought to avenge the inſults which it had received from that monarch; and that one enemy more would only be a preſage of new victories. He therefore propoſed, and the Convention unanimouſly decreed,

Art. I. The National Convention declares in the name of the French Nation, that in conſideration of the multiplied acts of aggreſſion on the part of Spain,

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC IS AT WAR WITH THE KING OF SPAIN.

II. The National Convention charges the Executive Council to call forth all the forces which may appear necessary for repelling the aggression, and for maintaining the independence, dignity and interests of the French Republic. It will therefore pursue such measures that the army of the Pyrennées, be raised to 100,000 men.

III. The Executive Council shall employ all the naval and land forces, as it shall judge necessary for the defence of the republic.

IV. Six Commissioners chosen from the Convention shall repair to the Southern Departments to provide for the want of the army, to accelerate the recruiting, and to animate the zeal of the citizens.

Recapitulation of the losses of the French in their late defeats.

In their attack on Cagliari, 500 killed; the defeat of the French by Clairfayt, 2000 killed, wounded, and prisoners; ditto by Prince de Cobourge, 4000 killed, 1600 prisoners; ditto by Prince of Brunswick, 1300 killed, 700 prisoners. Total 7800 killed, 2300 wounded, independant of the loss of men in the repulse sustained by Dumourier before Williamstadt; of Miranda's army before Maestricht; and by the successful attack made by the Archduke, on the French, in which the latter lost nine cannon.

In the action between the French and Imperialists at Dorenie, wherein 2000 French fell, the whole loss of the Austrians consisted of ten killed, and forty wounded.

Repulse before Williamstadt

The following particulars of the defeat of the French before Williamstadt were communicated in a letter to a respectable merchant in the city, brought by the Messenger which arrived on Saturday from Holland. It is with an honest pride we have to state, that a part of our countrymen were actually engaged in so glorious a business.

Capt. Manley, of the Syren, having previously concerted the business with the Governor of Williamstadt, brought his ship to bear successfully upon the French army.—The French made an attack, in which they were much annoyed by the fire of the English frigate.

This, as it was unexpected, Dumourier was unprepared for. The garrison made a sally, and seven hundred of the French were killed by the fire of the garrison and the Syren together.

The French fell back, but returned again to the attack. At this moment a sluice was opened, which had the desired effect, upwards of 1000 of the enemy were killed by the fire of the Syren, the spirit and vigour of the garrison, and the effect of the inundation. Dumourier found it in vain to persist. He abandoned his works, and retired to the distance of a league, up to the middle in water.

HAGUE, March 13.

It appears, by recent accounts received here, that 48 pieces of cannon were taken at Liege, and very large magazines of hay, corn, and above 40,000 muskets.

March 17. Intelligence is just received here, that the French have raised the siege of Williamstadt, evacuated Klundert, and retreated towards Antwerp, after setting fire to the village of Moerdyk, and to their own batteries, and leaving some cannon behind them.

VIENNA, March 2.

A Courier arrived here yesterday, at four o'clock in the afternoon, from Petersburgh, with the official account, that the Empress of Russia had acceded to the Coalition of the Powers of Europe, and that a fleet of ten ships of the line are soon to quit the ports of her Majesty, in order to join the Spanish Squadron, and to act in concert with the Spaniards against France. Count Rasumousky, Minister from Russia, in a conference yesterday with the Vice Chancellor, Count Cobenzel, officially communicated to him this resolution of the Empress, his Mistress.

BOIS-LE-DUC, March 9.

It is confirmed that the French evacuated the country of Kuyk on the 6th, the day before which the Prince of Hesse Darmstadt, Commandant of Grave, had come out with thirty horse, to drive away some French Hussars, who wanted to make themselves masters of a Sluys, but they retired before the Prince came up to them, he however, took some waggons loaded with oats and hay destined for the French troops.

HAERLEM, March 11.

We learn from Heusden, that the French evacuated the fortress of Doeveren on Tuesday night in so much haste that they threw two pieces of cannon which they found there into the water; that fort was then again taken possession of by our troops, who made a French outpost of 16 men prisoners, who had not timely notice of the retreat of their countrymen. Prince Frederick of Orange entered Heusden with about 2000 Anspach troops which have filled that place with military.

We have received verbal accounts from Bois-le-Duc that the French are assembling in the neighbourhood of Diest. We also learn that they are forming an army on the Hesde, near Breda.

NIAGARA, May 30.

Extract of a letter from Montreal, dated 13 May 1793.

General Custine is besieged in Mentz, by the King of Prussia, who has refused any surrender but—at discretion!

Dumourier was defeated by the allied armies on the 18th of March, who pursued the French till night, the latter lost 32 pieces of cannon and near ten thousand men; and on the 19th the allied armies were in pursuit—The French on their retreat were refused admittance into Dunkirk.—

In Paris and all over France they are stirring, and Placards have been fixed up in Paris—NO REPUBLIC! A KING! AND LIMITED MONARCHY!

The people have obliged the Convention to Pay Seven Millions of Livres, for the flour they are collecting; and one of themselves is obliged by turns to attend at each Bakehouse to distribute equally and prevent tumult.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, will have a Levee on Tuesday next, the 4th of June, at Eleven o'clock in the Morning at the COUNCIL CHAMBER, in the evening there will be a Ball, it being the Anniversary of His Majesty's BIRTH-DAY.—His Excellency will likewise have a Levee during the sitting of the Legislature, on every Sunday morning at the same hour and place.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments—JOHN M'GILL, Esq; to be a Master in Chancery.—JOHN SMALL, Esq; Clerk and Register.—JAMES CLARKE, Esq; to be Clerk of the Legislative Council, vice PETER CLARKE, Esq; deceased.

On Saturday last, General LINCOLN arrived at Navy Hall, from Oswego, in his way to Sunduky, to meet the Indians, with the other Commissioners, from the United States, as mentioned in our last week's Paper.

Several vessels arrived here from Kingston, the Speaker and some other Members of the House of Assembly, came passengers in them.

Ten Guineas Reward

IS offered to any Person that will make discovery and prosecute to conviction, the Thief or Thieves, that have Stolen a Grindstone from the King's Wharf at Navy Hall, between the 30th of April and the 6th instant.

JOHN M'GILL,
Com. of Stores, &c. &c. for the
Province of Upper Canada.

Queenstown, 16th. May, 1793.

UPPER CANADA: Printed by LOUIS ROY.

NUMBER 8. G. R. VOLUME I.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE, OR AMERICAN ORACLE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1793.

SPEECH OF HIS EXCELLENCY
JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE, Esq;
Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c,

To both Houses of the LEGISLATURE of this Province, Assembled on Friday the 31st. of May, 1793.

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, and GENTLEMEN of the HOUSE of ASSEMBLY,

THE Persons who at present exercise the Supreme Authority in France, having declared War against His Majesty, I think it proper to recommend to your early attention the new modelling of a Militia Bill, which the more urgent business of the last Session prevented you from accomplishing.

I have the firmest reliance that it will be framed in a manner suitable to the principles of the British Constitution, so as to unite the interest and convenience of individuals, with an establishment necessary to the public protection.

It is with great satisfaction I am able to communicate to you that the insidious attempts of those who envy the prosperity of the British Nation, or are avowedly disaffected to the Principles of it's Constitution, have been completely counteracted and defeated by the Wisdom of His Majesty's Councils, and by the affectionate attachment, and spirited resolves of all Ranks, and descriptions of his Majesty's Subjects; and it is manifest that upon this important occasion, Britons have acted with that Unanimity, and Loyalty which might be expected from men who know how to estimate the vain assumptions of Innovators, and from the Virtue, the Wisdom, the Struggles, and experience of their Ancestors inherit those civil, and religious blessings which are derived under a free Constitution equally abhorent of absolute Monarchy, arbitrary Aristocracy, or tyrannical Democracy.

The Principles on which those who exercise authority over the French Nation support the War which they have so unjustly begun against his Majesty's Allies cannot fail to call to your recollection how often it has been necessary for Great Britain to stand forth as the Protector of the Liberties of Mankind, and we may entertain a pious confidence, that under the guidance of the Almighty Giver of all victory his Majesty's arms directed to the security of his allies will ultimately be crowned with success, and that it will be the felicity of the British Empire to maintain the Independancy of Europe against all modern aggressions upon those equitable principles which our Ancestors so wisely contributed to establish.

I am happy to congratulate you on the Success which has attended his Majesty's arms in the Protection of his Allies in the East Indies; and I am sure you will readily concur in the observation that a War which has been carried on with consummate vigour and ability under the conduct of Marquis Cornwallis so prosperous and decisive in its events should be terminated with such justice and moderation, is a fresh proof to the Universe of that Magnanimity which has so long characterized the British Nation.

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN & GENTLEMEN,

I have to recommend you to proceed in that laudable course of Unanimity with which you have begun your Legislative functions, and to continue all your consultations to advance the interests, and happiness of this Colony, by making those provisions for the due support of public justice, for the encouragement of Morality, and the punishment of Crimes; which are so necessary to the existence of society.

In all these measures that may promote the real welfare of his Majesty's subjects in this country, and which may tend to the most intimate Union with every part of the British Empire, you cannot fail of meeting with his Majesty's paternal, and beneficent approbation; and you may always be assured that my best endeavours will be exerted to forward the public prosperity not only from the duty which I owe to the King, but from the most sincere attachment which I bear to the Inhabitants of this Province.

The following ADDRESS was made on Monday the 3d. of June by the Honorable LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, in Answer to His EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH:

TO HIS EXCELLENCY
JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE, Esq;
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces, within the same, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Legislative Council of the Province of Upper Canada, in Legislature Assembled, beg leave to return our humble thanks for your Excellency's Speech.

Altho' in the course of our deliberations the expediency of new modelling a Militia Bill, suitable to the condition of the Province was manifest; yet your Excellency's recommendation on account of the War, which has been declared against his Majesty by the Persons who at present exercise the Supreme Authority in France, will direct our immediate attention to that object.

It is with peculiar satisfaction we hear of the beneficial effects resulting from the wisdom of His Majesty's Councils, and the spirited resolves of our fellow Subjects, when exerted in defence of our established form of Government; a system which having been tempered by frequent struggles and cleared from the hurtfull extremes of the Powers that compose it, has by long experience been found to confer every Civil advantage that human Policy can bestow; and therefore we trust will be able to withstand the insidious attempts as well as the open attacks of those unsettled Projectors, who having perplexed themselves are desirous of disturbing the Nations of the Earth with their wild and visionary innovations.

When we call to mind how often it has been necessary for Great Britain to stand forth for the protection of her allies against the inroads of ambitious Potentates, we trust that the same assistance will be equally efficacious when extended to repel the unprovoked aggressions of a misguided people.

We receive with due sensibility your Excellency's congratulations on the success of his Majesty's armies in the Protection of his Allies in the East Indies; and do joyfully concur in the observation that a War, which has been so prosperously conducted by the ability and vigour of the Marquis Cornwallis should be terminated with such justice and moderation, is a fresh proof to the universe of that magnanimity which has so long characterized the British Nation.

As the tendency of the measures of the different branches of the Legislature can only be directed towards the attainment of the public good, so we hope there will be no great diversity of opinion on the means to be adopted for procuring that desirable end. And we are ready to admit as fixed principles those salutary Provisions suggested by your Excellency for the due support of Public Justice, for the encouragement of Morality, and the punishment of Crimes.

The duty and allegiance we owe to his Majesty, and the interest we have in the general Prosperity of all British subjects, would induce us to cultivate the most intimate union with every part of the British Empire. But when we recollect the many instances we have received of the Royal Bounty, we confess that we are engaged by more than common ties to endeavour to merit His Majesty's paternal approbation. And from the experience we have had of your Excellency's personal exertions in a rigorous season, unmindful of inconvenience and fatigue, to extend your views and acquire local knowledge of Parts almost unexplored, we have manifest proof that your Excellency's regard to the public prosperity does not rest in Professions merely; and from your liberal Patronage of every useful institution we have a positive pledge of your Excellency's attachment to the particular welfare of this Province.

Signed by order of the Legislative Council,

WILLIAM OSGOODE, Speaker.

To which His Excellency was pleased to return the following Answer:

Honorable Gentlemen,

YOUR approbation of my endeavours to be of service to the Country, cannot fail to give me the greatest pleasure; and you may be certain in all situations of my unremitting exertions for the Welfare and Prosperity of the Province.

The following is the Humble ADDRESS of the House of Assembly, on Monday the 3d. of June, in Answer to His EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH:

May it please your Excellency,

WE, his Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the Members of the House of Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, in Legislature assembled; beg leave to return to your Excellency our sincere thanks for your most excellent Speech.

We hear, with the truest concern, of the great violence and almost universal anarchy, that have been introduced by the persons exercising the supreme power in France, into that once flourishing Kingdom. Violence, that even the Sacred Person of Majesty hath not escaped!—Anarchy, that threatens the total destruction of that Kingdom. Tho' our natural enemies, we deplore their miseries:—but as good Citizens, and lovers of rule and order we detest their principles.

We assure your Excellency, that our utmost diligence shall be used, to frame and compleat such a Militia Bill, as will shew not only our promptness, to fulfill your Excellency's wishes,—but our energy in defending that noble Constitution which great Britain has given to us. And which by enabling us to repel all insults, will secure to us the invaluable blessings that we derive from it.

We hear with unbounded pleasure, that, those secret engines of destruction, that have vainly endeavoured to disturb the laws of our Parent Country have been discovered and crushed. And that the efforts of our avowed enemies are equally impotent and abortive. And we are anxious, to declare how proud we shall be, to exhibit to our fellow Citizens an equal ardor in manifesting the truest loyalty and love towards our King, & genuine Patriotism in defence of our Country.

These sentiments will prove to your Excellency how much we rejoice at the success of his Majesty's arms in India: And we have the firmest reliance under Divine Providence, upon the same valor, that hath so eminently displayed itself thro'out that country, for perfecting and ensuring peace to his Allies in Europe.

We assure your Excellency, that it shall be our early and steady endeavour, to adopt and pursue such means, as may thro'out this Province ensure to it's inhabitants, a firm support of Public Justice, the encouragement of Morality and the punishment of Crimes. And we trust, that, with the able support that we shall receive from your Excellency, we shall continue to retain that paternal and beneficent approbation which our King hath hitherto so eminently shewn to us.

We cannot retire from your Excellency's presence without expressing the high sense we entertain of the unremiting care and anxiety that your Excellency shews for the prosperity of this encreasing Province, and more particularly for those arduous endeavours that your Excellency has lately shewn to acquire a thorough knowledge of the nature and condition of the Country, it's population and resources. And we sincerely hope that your Excellency may long continue with us to witness the advantages, that your exertions will undoubtedly procure us.

Signed by order of the House of Assembly,

J. M'DONELL, Speaker.

To which His Excellency was pleased to return the following ANSWER:

Gentlemen,

I feel myself infinitely obliged by your approbation of my endeavours to be of service to the Province, and you may depend on my unremitting zeal, in every circumstance, to advance the public prosperity.

We extract the following interesting intelligence from the New York Daily Advertiser, of the 11th. of May.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCKFORT, March 14.

New trains of artillery arrive here every day on their way to the Netherlands. The contingent of the Savoy troops arrived in this neighbourhood yesterday.

ANDERNACK, March 16.

Since morning we have heard a heavy cannonade, which appears to have proceeded from the environs of Mentz, all the boatmen who arrive here assure us, that a numerous body of Prussian troops crossed the Rhine on the 9th inst. near St. Goar, to cut off all communication on that side between the French and the city of Mentz.

St. GOAR, March 18.

Yesterday evening the Prussian Colonel Secult, arrived here accompanied by several officers. They were followed this morning at seven o'clock, by twelve or thirteen hundred men, infantry and cavalry, and a large train of heavy attillery. These troops united to those who have quitted Coblentz, are destined to drive the French from Bergen, Creutenack, and the environs.

HUY, March 11.

The French troops before they quitted this place on the 6th blew up the large arch of our bridge with a dreadful explosion. After that disastrous operation, which deranged a great number of houses, they retreated towards Namur.—The inhabitants of this place then tore up the tree of liberty which has produced such bitter fruit. The town was illuminated in the evening all the bells were set a ringing, and joy was visible in every countenance. The French however being informed that none of the Austrians, had yet arrived, returned at seven in the evening, to the number of from eight to nine hundred, with four pieces of, cannon, to resume their post and replant the tree of liberty; but they were dislodged on the 9th. in the morning by the troops of his Imperial Majesty.

After a short cannonade on both sides, as some fragments of the arch of the bridge which the enemy had destroyed still remained, the Austrians laid planks over it, on which they passed, with their cavalry. The French then betook themselves to flight and with so great precipitation, that they abandoned their cannon and baggage. They lost some men and many prisoners. The Austrians were received here with acclamations, inspired by the lieveliest and purest joy.

ROTTERDAM, March 22.

We have received the agreeable news, that on the 15th 16th. and 17th. instant, the French and Austrian armies were incessantly engaged. On the 16th. the French took possession of Tirelemont, but the next day a general action took place, which was fought with great obstinacy, and great slaughter. At one time the Austrian line gave way, but the French pressing forward with their usual impetuosity, fell into the utmost confusion, and were trampled down by the cavalry. The havoc was immense their loss was no less than 10,000 killed, and 2,000 taken prisoners, with 70 pieces of cannon. The loss of the Austrians did not amount to more than 1,400. The French retired to their entrenched camp at Louvain.

PARIS, February 2[illegible].

Declaration of Monsieur, &c.

Louis Stanislaus Xavier, of France, son of France, Uncle of the present King, and Regent of the Kingdom—To all those who may peruse these presents, Greeting;

Whereas the most criminal of men have, by the perpetration of the most atrocious of crimes completed the weight of their iniquities: We struck with horror on receiving the information, have invoked the Almighty to enable us, by his gracious assistance, to suppress the emotions of our just indignation, caused by the sentiment of the profound grief which had overwhelmed us; to the end that we might the better fulfil those essential duties that are in circumstances so weighty, the first in order among those obligations, which the unchangeable laws of the French monarchy impose upon us.

The fierce usurpers of the Sovereign Authority in France, having on the 21st day of the present month of January, laid violent hands on, and barbarously murdered, our dearly beloved and highly honoured brother and sovereign, the King, Lewis the XVIth. by name—We declare, that the Dauphin, Louis Charles, born the 27th day of March; the year of our Lord 178[illegible], is King of France, and Navarre, under the name of Louis XVII.—We furthermore declare, in virtue of our Birth-right, and the fundamental laws of the Kingdom of France, that we are, and will act as regent of France, during the minority of the King, our nephew and sovereign Lord.

Thus invested with the exercise of the rights and powers of the sovereignty of France, and of the supreme administration of royal justice throughout the said Kingdom, we in consequence of our obligations and duties so to do, take upon ourselves the said charge of Regent.

We are therefore determined, with the assistance of Divine Providence, and that of our good and loyal subjects of all ranks and orders, aided by the powerful succours of the allied sovereigns for the same purpose, to do our utmost endeavours to recover the liberty of our royal nephew King Louis XVIIth; of her Majesty his august mother and guardian; of the Princess Royal Maria Theresa, his sister, and our niece: and of her Royal Highness the princess Elizabeth, his aunt, and our dearest sister; all held in the severest captivity by the chiefs of faction.

We are likewise determined and resolved to effect the re-establishment of the French monarchy on the unalterable basis of the French constitution, with a reform of those abuses that may have been introduced in the public administration. We will likewise exert ourselves in the restoration of the religion of our forefathers to its original purity, according to the canonical discipline of the church. We will, moreover, re-establish the magistrature, so essential to the revival of good order, and the due and regular administration of justice: we also promise to re-instate all and every description of persons in the full enjoyment of their property, now usurped; and the free exercise of their lawful rights, of which they may have been illegally deprived.—In order to inforce the law, we shall punish crimes with severity, and in an exemplary manner.

In fine, for the fulfilment of this solemn engagement, we have thought proper to assume the reigns of government, in conjunction with our dearest brother Charles Philip of France Count of Artois; to whom are united our dearest nephews, grandsons of France, their Royal Highnesses Louis Anthony, Duke of Angouleme, and Charles Ferdinand, Duke of Berry; and our cousins their royal Highnesses Louis Henry Joseph of Bourbon, Duke of Bourbon; and Louis Anthony of Bourbon, Duke of Enghien, Princes of the blood royal.—Conformably to the declarations we jointly delivered to the late King the 10th of September 1791, and every other act signed by us, to be considered as the declarations of our uniform principles and sentiments, and we invariably persist in those of our said acts, for the purposes and ends aforesaid.

We therefore order and direct all the natives of France singly and collectively, to obey the commands they may and will receive from us, on the part of the King. We furthermore enjoin all the loving subjects of this kingdom, to shew obedience to the orders that may or will be issued by our dearest brother Charles Philip of France Count of Artois, named and constituted by us, lieutenant general of the Kingdom, in the name and the part of the King and Regent of France.

In fine, we direct and enjoin all the King's Officers, whether military or majesterial, to publish and notify this declaration to all those to whom it may appertain, authorising and empowering them to make it known in France; and when circumstances permit the several courts of justice to re-assume their functions in their respective jurisdictions, the said declaration, as soon as convenient may be, is to be immediately legalized, published and executed.

Given at Ham, in Westphalia, under our seals, which we make use of in signing of sovereign acts; till the seals of the kingdom, destroyed by the reigning faction are re-made; to be likewise countersigned by the Marshals Broglio and Castrier, as Ministers of State, the 28th day of January, in the year of Grace 1793, and the 1st. of the reign of Louis XVII.

(Signed) *Louis Stanislaus Xavier.*

LONDON, March 26.

We have accounts from Jersey, by the Tissiphone, as late as Friday which state, that no descent on these Islands had been attempted.

The force the Islanders, have to oppose to an invading enemy, consists of two regiments of foot, independent companies, and invalids, at least equal to a third; a tolerable train of artillery, and a militia, comprehending the whole of the inhabitants able to bear arms.

The force destined to act against this is said to consist of 30,000 troops of the line and volunteers.

Letters from Warsaw mention, that a Turkish Pacha at the head of 1000 men took possession of Chockzim on the 28th ult.

This forenoon a fine French brig-rigged privateer was brought into harbour, and is consigned to the Gosport agents.

The Cleopatra frigate has retaken the Anne Jahanne Avelop, and the Minerva, Hottes, and sent them for the river.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.

By Captain Thomas of the Schooner John, arrived yesterday evening from Barbadoes, we learn,

That on the 12th April, the Trusty of 50 guns, Admiral La Forey, and the La Blanche and Nautalus frigates with transports and 1200 troops under the command of General Cuyler, sailed from Barbadoes for Tobago, on which day, previous to their sailing an embargo was laid on the vessels in Barbadoes.—On the 16th April intelligence being received of the Island of Tobago being captured, the embargo was taken off and Captain Thomas sailed.

On the 10th, the packet from England, had arrived and brought intelligence, that Admiral Gardener, with eight ships of the line, and a considerable body of troops had sailed two days before the packet, for the West Indies, and that it was thought Martinique or St. Lucia was the object of attack; a small French privateer of 8 guns was taken by Admiral La Forey and sent to Dominique. Three privateers were fitting out at Barbadoes to cruize for some French Guinea men, bound to Tabago of whose sailing from Africa, they had received intelligence.

From a Philadelphia Paper of the 18th of May.

LEYDEN, April 4.

We have at last received certain Intelligence that the French garrison of Breda, which is said to have been commanded by general de Fiers, delivered up the place by capitulation to the troops of the United Provinces, on the 2d instant. it is thought that that of Gertruydenberg will soon do the same, General Dumourier having given orders to the remainder of his troops, to evacuate the territory of the republic. They will have free liberty to return to France, because in order to prevent the

ruin and pillaging of the towns and Country, it has been agreed that all the French troops in Belgia and the Dutch territory, should return home by way of Mechlin, Dendermonde, Ghent and Tournay, under an escort of an Austrian safe guard, to the French frontier.

BREDA, March 28.

This place is put at present in a proper state of defence and 80 men are yet every day at work on the fortifications. The Liefhask from whence they fetched the pallisades is almost ruined, and the Misthosk is threatened with the same fate.—General de Flers, who commands at present at Breda, has issued orders that the citizens shall provide themselves with provisions for six months, and those who are not able to comply herewith are to leave the city. The Municipality have presented a remonstrance, stating the impossibility of complying with these orders. The garrison consisted at that time of no more than 4000 men.

BOIS-LE-DUC, March 28.

This afternoon we received the unexpected and pleasing intelligence, by a courier from the Austrian Gen. Mylius to the Duke of Brunswick, that the city of Antwerp had surrendered by capitulation on the 26th. inst. between six and seven o'clock in the evening; and that the French commandant, General Marrasse, was to march out, according to the capitulation, with his whole garrison with military honours to the frontiers of France.

The Duke of Brunswick, in consequence thereof, has ordered his troops who were cantoned on the territory of the Republic, to advance towards Hooystraaten. The one part will commence their march to-morrow, and the rest will follow the next day.

LONDON, March 28.

A letter received by a respectable house in the City from a Correspondent at Ostend, states that a counter revolution has been affected at Paris. The particulars are said to be, that the people dissatisfied with the convention, and discouraged by the late ill success of their arms, had released the Royal prisoners, and appointed the Queen Regent of the Kingdom till Monsieur can have time to arrive—The letter adds that upwards of 30,000 people lost their lives upon this occasion.

The report of the French having been entirely defeated by the Austrians on the 22d. is revived; and letters from Ostend are mentioned as the authority.

Some accounts by Holland, have mentioned, that in the affairs of the 18th. General Dumourier very narrowly escaped being made a prisoner; and that General Valence having advanced at the head of 3 squadrons of cavalry to charge the Austrians, was entirely enveloped by them and would have been taken, if he had not been rescued by a regiment of hussars which came up in time. He received 3 wounds of a sabre in the head.

The intelligence that the Austrians were in possession of Brussels on the 24th is not only confirmed, but advices had been received at the Hague on the 29th. that the Imperial troops had also entered Antwerp, which the French had evacuated.

NIAGARA, June 6.

On Tuesday last being the Anniversary of His Majesty's Birth day, his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor had a Levee at Navy Hall,—At one o'clock the troops in garrison and at Queenstown fired three vollies,—the field pieces above Navy Hall, under the direction of the Royal Artillery, and the Guns of the Garrison fired a Royal Salute;—his Majesty's Schooner the Onondago at anchor in the River likewise fired a Royal Salute, in the evening his Excellency gave a Ball and elegant supper at the Council Chamber, which was most numerously attended.

On Wednesday the 29th. of May last, died Catharine wife of JOHN BUTTLER, Esq; first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Niagara, Lieutenant Colonel of the old Rangers, and Chief Agent for Indian affairs of Upper Canada, &c. &c.—Few in her station have been more useful, none more humble,—She lived 58 years without provoking envy or resentment, and left the world, as a weary traveller leaves an Inn to go to the land of his nativity.

COUNCIL-CHAMBER.

NAVY-HALL,—April 16th. 1793.

PRESENT

His Excellency

JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE, Esq;

Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c.—In Council.

HIS EXCELLENCY directed the eighth Article of the Rules and Regulations, framed by the Governor and Council of the late Province of Quebec, bearing date the Twenty-fifth of August 1789, for the Conduct of the Land Office Department to be read, whereby the several Boards are restricted from granting such spots as contain conveniences for Mills which are to be reserved in the hands of the Crown, and upon a due consideration of the increase of Population, and Wealth within the Province, it appearing to His Excellency and the Council that the reasons assigned for laying such restraint no longer subsist; it would therefore not be conformable to His Majesty's Gracious Intentions of Promoting the Welfare and Prosperity of His subjects in this Province should these Restrictions continue to be imposed.

RESOLVED,—That all Proprietors of Land having thereon conveniences for the erection of Mills are hereby permitted and authorized to make use of such advantages provided they do not thereby prejudice the navigation, or obstruct the passage of Fish in those waters where they usually resort.

PROVIDED always that this Permission does not extend to any part of the River above, or below the Falls of Niagara forming the Military communication between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, which is reserved for the purposes of the Crown.

Extracted from the Minutes,

JOHN SMALL, *Clerk of the Council.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Islands in the Lakes and Rivers of this Province, belonging to His Majesty, are to be let on Leases for Seven Years. All Persons inclinable to treat for the same, are desired to give or send their Proposals in writing sealed up, to the Receiver General at his Office, near Navy Hall, in the County of Lincoln, that their offers may be taken into imediate consideration.

PETER RUSSELL,
Receiver General, Upper Canada.

Receiver General's Office,
May 23d. 1793.

Ten Guineas Reward

IS offered to any Person that will make discovery and prosecute to conviction, the Thief or Thieves, that have Stolen a Grindstone from the King's Wharf at Navy Hall, between the 30th of April and the 6th instant.

JOHN M'GILL,
Com. of Stores, &c. &c. for the
Province of Upper Canada.

QUEENSTOWN, 16th. May, 1793.

UPPER CANADA: Printed by LOUIS ROY.

NUMBER 9. G. R. VOLUME I.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE, OR AMERICAN ORACLE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1793.

Extract from the General Advertiser, Philadelphia May 20.

LONDON, April 6.

YESTERDAY afternoon, Capt. Hawes, of the second Nancy cutter, belonging to Deal arrived in St Margaret's bay, with dispatches from Ostend for Admiral M'Bride. The cutter left Ostend at 11 o'clock on Thursday night and brings most important intelligence. We understand, that Dumourier is arrived at Lisle with his forces, and that he had scarce made his appearance, before M. Bournonville and five Commissioners from the Convention, had come down with orders to bring him a prisoner to Paris. Dumourier did not follow the example of La Fayette; but he resisted the order of the Convention, and having felt the pulse of his army arrested the Commissioners and sent them to the Prince of Cobourge, as hostages for the safety of the Queen and Royal family. He then proclaimed the young Louis King, at the head of the army, and sent a dispatch immediately thither, to support the claim of the Dauphin to the throne of his ancestors as from the conduct of the convention, he saw at length that France could only be saved by a general resistance to their horrid tyranny. Such is the report that has come to our ears of this important dispatch; and which we give litterally as we have received it. It is added, that in consequence of the news of Dumourier's defeat, and of the violent measures taken by the convention, the tumult in Paris has risen to the most extravagant height. The parties had actually come to blows, the barriers were shut, the white flag, with a mourning crape over it, was flung into the streets and numbers of people had mounted the white cockade.

The news from the Provinces were of the same kind. The Royal party had triumphed every where, and now that Dumourier had declared for the same cause, there was no doubt but they would put a speedy end to the confusion, the tyranny, and the calamities of the kingdom.

The same dispatches bring an account, that a body of Austrian troops had at length entered Ostend, and satisfied the inhabitants that they had nothing further to dread from the French troops hovering about the vicinity; and by this supply, the place, so critically opened by the spirited exertions of Admiral M'Bride, was rendered more secure, so that trade will revert into its accustomed channel.

Besides the above particulars, intelligence has been received, that the Merchants and principal inhabitants from Dunkirk are ready to deliver up that place to the Royal party, and have sent a boat to Admiral M'Bride, requesting him to send over two frigates to take possession of the town.

By a passenger on board the paket from Ostend, who had dexterously made his way from Paris to that place, we learn, that affairs at Paris were on the 26th ult. in a state of much concealed disquiet, but without any burst. The Provinces were still pregnant with tumult, and the news of Dumourier's defeat had thrown all Paris into such a consternation that it was impossible to foretell what extravagant horrors might be the result.

The Process of the beautiful and interesting Mad. St. Clair had been concluded; and this charming young woman was condemned to death only because she had, with the fears natural to the sex, flown to avoid massacre; and horrid as the circumstances will be to the feelings of Englishmen, she was executed and her estate confiscated.

April 3. At a late hour last night, we received an express from our correspondent at the Hague, dated March 31st, with the agreable intelligence that Breda and Gertruydenberg have both surrendered. The French soldiers that compose the garrisons of those places have permission to return to France.

By the same express, we are informed of the final retreat of the French army under general Dumourier, into France by Valenciennes & Lisle without further struggle.

Antwerp, Mons, and Namur, have likewise all surrendered.

The above intelligence will no doubt diffuse the most general & heartfelt joy. All Holland and the Netherlands are now purged of French fraternity, of which we presume those places that it reached have a surfeit.

PLYMOUTH-DOCK, March 16.

Yesterday his Majesty's sloop Scourge, 16 guns, Capt. Briffac, brought in the Sans Culottes, a French privateer, of 12 guns and 81 men which she took after a smart action of three hours and a half. The privateer had six men killed and twenty-one wounded; the Scourge had only one killed and seven wounded. The Scourge had taken the Prudence, Willetts, from Cette to Alderney.

The Scourge has also sent in here the Bonne Mere, —, from Marseilles to Havre.

His Majesty's frigates Druid and Circe have also sent as prizes the Vandruel of 300 tons, from Marseilles to St. Maloes, with brandy, wine, &c., and the brig Diana, —, from Cette to Havre.

The Hind Revenue cutter, has sent in here the Creighton, ——, from Barcelona to Dunkirk.

His Majesty's ships Edgar and Bedford have sent into this port La Reine de Golconde, from Marseilles to Havre

NEW-YORK, MAY 6,

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, to a house in this city dated April 4.

"The French have been driven from our frontiers, and out of Brabant, to their own home. Great disturbances have broke out in different parts of France."

Extract from the Leyden Courant, dated April 3.

"It appears from the latest accounts which have been received, that the French in the several engagements from the 15th to the 22d. of March, have lost from 20 to 43,000 men, and that they have completely evacuated Brabant.

"Louvain was left by them on the 23d, and Brussels on the 24th, where the Arch-duke Charles of Austria was received on the 25th, with emotions of joy.

"Antwerp and it's caſtle were given up to the Auſtrians by capitulation on the 26th in the evening. It is reported that Bruges has alſo been abandoned by the French and that the Auſtrians have taken poſſeſſion of Mons, where they have eſtabliſhed their head quarters. Breda Gertruydenberg being already blocked up, it it expected will under theſe circumſtances not hold out long."

PETERSBURGH, Feb. 4.

Our victorious armies are putting themſelves in motion to go againſt the French regicides. A formidable fleet, commanded by the intrepid admiral Ribas, will immediately paſs through the ſtraits of Dardanelles, and proceed to attack Marſeilles. The celebrated Suwarow will embark on the ſame fleet with a body of troops deſtined to make a deſcent. Prince Imerette is in full march at the head of 20,000 croſſacks and kalmoucs, and 5,000 huſſars, to join the combined army. They will be followed, as we are aſſured, by another body of regular troops.

HAGUE April 1. (By Expreſs.)

Early this morning the important intelligence was confirmed here, that the French garriſons of Gertruydenberg and Breda had both ſurrendered on Saturday laſt to the combined Pruſſians and Dutch, on condition, that the garriſons might march out with the honor of war into France; which after much difficulty, was granted them; that the citadel of Antwerp had alſo ſurrendered to prince Cobourge's army on the ſame terms after the town had been 5 days in poſſeſſion of the Auſtrians; and that the Dutch Commodore, commanding in the Scheldt, had burnt, off that city, the French 20 gun ſloop of war, L'Arien, (taken from the Engliſh laſt war) and three other armed ſhips, with the loſs of only 3 men.

The main body of the French under Dumourier and Miranda have retreated precipitately towards Valenciennes and Liſle. The Prince of Cobourge's army is in and round Bruſſels.

From the New York Daily Advertiſer May 21—22.

St. JOHN's (Antigua) May 2.

The fleet from England under Admiral Gardiner, arrived at Barbadoes on Friday—the Merchantmen and tranſports did not accompany them.

The following are the ſhips that compoſe admiral Gardiner's Squadron.

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
Queen	98	Adm. Gardiner, Capt. Hutt.
Duke	98	Com. Murray, Capt. Duff.
Monarch	74	Capt. Sir J. Wallace.
Orion	74	—— J. T. Duckworth.
Hector	74	—— G. Montague.
Hannibal	74	—— Colpoys.
Culloden	74	—— Sir Thomas Rich.
Iphigenia	32	—— Sinclair.
Heroine	32	—— Allan H. Gardiner.
Rattleſnake	16	—— Alexander Mouat.

Sir John Laforey in the Truſty, was to leave Tobago for Barbadoes on Monday laſt, General Cuyler was to go up with him. The 60th regiment that took Tobago, is to form it's garriſon, and all the efforts of the Engineers are directed to render Fort Chateau formerly, but now Fort George, impregnable. General Cuyler called the Council immediately after the capture, and addreſſed them in a very handſome Speech, which was warmly and gratefully anſwered.

It is generally believed at Dominica, that the French fleet is arrived at Martinique—This is grounded upon the Inhabitants to the eaſtward of the former Iſland hearing repeated firing of cannon on Saturday laſt at the latter. The Admiral's at Barbadoes will have early intimation of it, as the Berbice left Dominica, on Sunday for Barbadoes intending in her way to look into Port Royal.

The Fairy ſloop of war, Capt. Laforey, was diſpatched home with the news of the capture of Tobago.

GRENADA, April 19.

This morning the Schooner Swift, Capt. Ryal, arrived here from Tobago, with the agreable news of the capture of that Iſland. We have been favoured with the following particulars by Col. Baird.

On Sunday the 14th at 2 o'clock, a ſignal was made that an enemy's fleet was off Courland, and in about an hour afterwards the Truſty and the other veſſels in the ſquadron came to anchor in the bay. General Cuyler immediately landed with the troops conſiſting of 350 men, and marched directly to Cinnamon Hill, where he halted and diſpatched a flag of Truce to the Fort, to demand the ſurrender of the Iſland. The Governor returned for anſwer that they would hold out to the laſt extremity. It was then determined to carry the Hill by ſtorm, and the neceſſary preparation being made the troops marched at one o'clock on Monday morning, taking the road through the Town of Port Louis. They were formed in two columns, the one under the immediate command of the General, the other led by Major Gordon of the 60th.

The firing began about two o'clock and continued obſtinately for about three quarters of an hour, when Major Gordon with the Light Infantry entered the fort and made himſelf completely maſter of the Hill.

At day light the Capture was announced by hoiſting the union Flag, and firing the morning gun.

All accounts agree in beſtowing the higheſt encomiums on the cool and determined courage manifeſted by the Britiſh troops on the occaſion; and the conduct of Major Gordon in preventing the ſlaughter that almoſt unavoidably follows a ſtorm reflects equal honor on his own humanity, and the diſcipline of the troops he commanded.

In addition to the above account, we are informed that there were near three hundred men in the Fort at the time of the aſſault; that ſeven of the aſſailants were killed, and a few wounded; among the latter are Gen. Cuyler (ſlightly) and Lieutenant Gayer of the 67th who joined the expedition at Barbadoes as a Volunteer.

NEW-YORK, May 21.

Extract from the Leyden Gazette, of the 5th April.

Extract of a letter from Bruſſels, March 28.

"On the 25th inſtant between 12 and 1 o'clock, his Royal Highneſs the Arch-duke Charles made his entry into this city, accompanied by the field marſhal Prince of Saxe Cobourge, and a numerous retinue of General Officers.—It is difficult to expreſs the ſatisfaction the people have ſhewn at this change of things; almoſt all the inhabitants met him on his paſſage, and the air echoed with redoubled ſhouts. The Archduke repaired to the church of St. Gudule, were the Te Deum was ſung by way of thankſgiving. From thence the Prince paſſed through the principal quarters of the city, and every where received unequivocal marks of the joy of the Brabanteers. At laſt having repaired to the Hotel of the Duke L'Aharrey, the wine of honor was preſented to his Royal Highneſs, and at night there was a grand illumination. Yeſterday a courier arrived here from Vienna, who brought to the Archduke the patent of governor and captain-general of the Netherlands. The ſame day, this young Prince ſet out to take the command of the advanced poſts of the army. The Count de Meternick, who before the French invaſion was inveſted with the poſt of miniſter plenipotentiary, is expected in a few days at Bruſſels. Yeſterday the people of the city brought the ſtatue of Prince Charles de Lorraine, which had been thrown down by the Sans Culottes; and drew it themſelves to the Palace Royale with a numerous band of muſic, while all the bells in the city were rung. A new pedeſtal is now making for it with the greateſt activity.

"A numerous column of the Auſtrian army paſſed through this city on the 25th inſtant followed by a large train of artillery and camp equipage. The French army continues to retreat with celerity, though in good order. The column headed by Dumourier himſelf is already on the heights of Frameries, on the other ſide of Mons. A large body of Auſtrian cavalry follows cloſe at their heels. The town and citadel of Namur are evacuated."

Particulars of the laſt Twenty-four Hours of the Life of Louis XVI. antecedent to his Execution.

The King paſſed two hours with his family; it was for the firſt time ſince his impriſonment that he had been allowed to ſee them, without witneſs. Dreadful indeed was the moment in which he tore himſelf from them, although they hoped to ſee him once more on the following morning. The Queen delirious and convulſed, embraced the King's knees with ſo much violence, that two men were obliged to uſe all their force to tear the King from her arms. Madame Elizabeth and the Dauphin lay extended on the ground at his feet, uttering the moſt dreadful ſcreams: Madame Royal ſenſeleſs on her bed. Such was the ſituation of this Family when his Majeſty took his laſt farewell of them.

The King returned to the apartment without uttering a ſingle word. His face was hid in his hand. On entering it, he flung himſelf directly on his knees, and paſſed almoſt the whole evening in prayers. He undreſſed and went to bed at midnight, and ſlept for ſome hours. When his Valet de Chambre entered his apartment the next morning drowned in tears, the King took him by the hand and ſaid, "You are in the wrong CLERY to be thus affected; thoſe, whoſe kindneſs ſtill induces them to love me, ought rather to rejoice that I am arrived at the end of all my ſufferings."

He then prayed again to God, and at eight o'clock he was informed that all was ready. He walked with a ſteady ſtep through the different Courts, and often turned his eyes towards the Tower which contained his wife and children. He then made a kind of convulſive motion as if to recall his firmneſs, and got into the Carriage of the Mayor, with his confeſſor and two officers of the Gendarmerie Nationale, who had orders to put him to death, if they ſaw the leaſt popular tumult in his favour.

The road from the Temple to the Place of Louis XV. which is near three miles, was lined with troops four deep, and without any intervals. On every countenance was diſmay, and ſome wept: but tears were the only marks of pity they gave of the unparalelled misfortunes of the moſt virtuous among the 66 Kings who have governed France.

The King was two hours in going from the Temple to the place of execution; during this time he talked to his confeſſor, and repeated from a book, the prayers appropriated to thoſe who are at the laſt agony.

When he arrived at the ſcaffold, as his prayers were not ended, he finiſhed them with great tranquility; got out of the carriage with a calm and ſerene countenance; took off his great coat, undid his ſtock, and opened his ſhirt in ſuch a manner, as to leave his bare neck and ſhoulder; and then kneit down to receive the laſt bleſſing of his confeſſor. That over, he got up, and mounted the ſcaffold without any aſſiſtance. It was in that moment of horror, that his Confeſſor, inſpired by the ſublime courage and virtue of the King, flung himſelf on his knees, his hands and eyes elevated towards him, and cried with a loud voice. "Son of St. Louis, aſcend to Heaven.

The three wretches who were to accompliſh the crime then ſeized on their victim, dragged him to the fatal machine, and his head was inſtantly ſeparated from his body.

One of the executioners ſhewed the head to the people, who ſhouted out, "Vive la Nation, Vive la Republique."

The body of the murdered monarch was interred without a coffin, or any covering, in a great hole dug in the Church-yard of the Magdalen, amongſt the Swiſs who were Maſſacred on the 10th of Auguſt, and thoſe who, through fear and precipitation, occaſioned their own deaths at the fire works exhibited to the people, on account of the King's Marriage, in 1770. Quick-lime was ſlung over the corpſe to deſtroy it.

From a Philadelphia Paper May 7.

NEW-YORK, May 4.

As the events of the preſent war naturally will occupy the public mind, we think it will not be unpleaſing to our readers, if we lay before them an account of the Kings, Princes, and States, engaged againſt the Republic of France——They are;

The King of Great Britain,
The Empreſs of Ruſſia,
The Emperor of Germany, as King of Hungaria and Bohemia,
The Archduke of Auſtria, Brabant, &c. &c.
The Elector of Metz, Treves & Hanover individually.
The King of Spain,
The King of Sardinia,
The King of Pruſſia,
The States General of Holland, &c.
The Republic of Hamburgh,
The Republic of Lubec,
The Republic of Bremor,
The Prince Biſhop of Liege,
The Duke of Deux Ponts,
The Prince of Heſſe Caſſel,
The Duke of Brunſwick Lunenburgh.

A combination, which for extent of dominion, wealth and power, is without example in the annals of mankind.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.

The moſt important intelligence brought by the Morning Star, relates to the battle fought near Tirlemont on the 18th of March. From a letter of Dumourier to the Miniſter of war we extract the following particulars;

Dumourier finding Namur in danger by the march of a body of near 10,000 men againſt it, thought it prudent to riſk a battle. His right wing was commanded by Valence, his centre by Egalité, and his left by Miranda and Champmorin.

The right and centre were ſucceſsful, but the left ſhamefully ran without oppoſing the leaſt reſiſtance, and ſuffered a great loſs of men and ſeveral pieces of cannon. Dumourier under ſome ſerious apprehenſions for the ſituation of Miranda not having heard any thing from him for ſome time, left the victorious part of the army about duſk to ſee in what ſituation he ſtood, and reached Tirlemont without meeting with that part of the army, ſo total was their flight.

Dumourier after this check announced that he will poſt himſelf near Louvain to cover Bruſſels and Malines. He repreſents in his letter affairs as in a diſagreeable ſituation,—want of order and diſcipline among the troops and the Belgians diſaffected to the French owing to pillage and ſeverity.

He ſtates his loſs at 2000 men. Complains of want of officers, eſpecially diſciplinarians. He diſapproves of the mode of electing them, which he concludes by ſaying, neither enſures talent, confidence, or ſubordination.

Dumourier tranſmits a copy of a letter from Gen. Valence to him. In it, he ſtates, that his infantry was repulſed twice; he then led on the cavalry and broke thro' the enemy, receiving three ſabre wounds on his head and a violent blow on his right arm. One of the ſabre wounds he ſays, laid the ſkin of his forehead over his eyes, but he is aſſured, none of his wounds are mortal.

Camus, one of the Commiſſioners from the National Convention to Belgia, related to them in the ſitting of the 22d. ſome details of the battle of the 18th. Valence, he informed them had been carried by the enemy from the cavalry, at the head of which he placed himſelf. Thus ſituated, and ſurrounded by his aids-de-camp, he received the wounds above-mentioned, and then, with one officer, alſo wounded, made his way, his piſtol in one hand and ſword in the other thro' the enemy. His other aids-de-camp had not been ſince heard of.

He informed the convention, that the army had taken an excellent poſition, and that nothing is to be feared. He complained much of indiſcipline, and the cowardice of ſome parts of the army. He repreſented the Belgians as greatly vexed by ſome of the executive agents, but by no means, totally diſaffected. He concluded by giving an account of ſome meaſures he had taken in concert with his colleagues to reſtore diſcipline and preſerve order.

A decree of accuſation has been paſſed againſt Miranda. The Auſtrians are ſtated, to have loſt as many men as the French. Accounts from Belgia complain of alarming deſertions.

LONDON, March 16.

Bournonville has been to the Convention to reſign his place as miniſter at war, and begged to be allowed to return to the army with which he ſays he has fought 170 battles. Tho' Danton oppoſed the acceptation of his reſignation, it was received, but he was ordered to remain at Paris till his accounts were examined.

The Queen and Dauphin were, as far as could be known, alive on Tueſday laſt: however, the term of their being ſo was in ſhocking incertitude. Part of the Provinces, wearied out with the monſtruous wickedneſs of the capital, are known to have a diſinclination to proclaim the young Prince King of a free conſtitution, or moderated monarchy. Lyons leads in this ſentiment.

NIAGARA, June 13.

Extract from the QUEBEC GAZETTE, May 16.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Thurſday, May 9.—The Houſe attended His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in the Council Chamber, where His Excellency was pleaſed to aſſent in His Majeſty's Name to the following Bills:

"An Act to prevent the bringing of gun-powder in ſhips or other veſſels into the Harbour of Montreal, and to guard againſt the careleſs tranſporting of the ſame into the Powder Magazines.

"An Act to permit the importation of Wampum from the Neighbouring States by the inland communication of Lake Champlain, and the River Richelieu or Sorel.

"An Act to prevent inconveniencies that may ariſe by the diſcontinuance of certain temporary Ordinances paſſed by the Lieutenant Governor and the Executive Council.

"An Act for granting indulgences to the people called Quakers.

An Act to give effect to the Regulations relating to Highways and Bridges.

"An Act to continue and amend an Act regulating the *Maitres de Poſtes*, (Maſters of the Poſts.)

"An Act to provide returning officers for Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes to ſerve in Aſſembly.

"An Act to eſtabliſh a fund for paying the ſalaries of the officers of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly, and for defraying the contingent expences thereof.

SPEECH of His EXCELLENCY GENERAL CLARKE, on proroguing the General Aſſembly of Lower Canada the 9th. inſtant.

Gentlemen of the Legiſlative Council,
And Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly,

AT the firſt meeting of the Legiſlature, I congratulated you upon the flattering proſpects which opened to our view, and upon the flouriſhing and tranquil ſtate of the Britiſh Empire, then at Peace with all the World; ſince that period I am ſorry to find it's tranquility has been diſturbed by the unjuſtifiable and unprecedented conduct of the perſons exerciſing the Supreme Power in France, who after deluging their own Country with blood of their fellow-citizens, and imbruing their hands in that of their Sovereign, have forced his Majeſty and the ſurrounding Nations of Europe into a conteſt, which involves the firſt intereſts of Society. In this ſituation of Public affairs I reflect with peculiar pleaſure upon the Loyalty and faithful attachment of His Majeſty's Subjects of this Province to His Royal Perſon, and to that form of Government we have the happineſs to enjoy.

Mr. Speaker, &
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly,

The proviſion you have made for the payment of the Salaries of the Officers, together with the contingent expences of both Houſes of the Legiſlature, claims my beſt thanks, & furniſhes a well founded hope that though the peculiar circumſtances attending this your firſt Seſſion has, for the preſent, excluded the great object of ſupplying more generally the medium of ſupport to the exigencies of a ſufficient and well regulated Government, your next meeting may afford leiſure for the mature conſideration of this important ſubject, and be productive of ſuch grants as will enable the Executive Power to create and maintain ſuch Colonial Eſtabliſhments as may be abſolutely requiſite to the general welfare of the Province.

Gentlemen of the Legiſlative Council,
And Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly,

The Laws that you have prepared, and to which I have given His Majeſty's Aſſent, will afford relief to ſome of the objects that demanded immediate attention, and I perſuade myſelf that thoſe of a more important nature will receive your private reflection during the receſs, and be the reſult of your mature deliberation at the next Seſſion, particularly that reſpecting the Courts of Judicature which has been ſo ſtrongly recommended to your attention, and ſuch further regulations as may appear neceſſary for the better organizing and more effectually calling forth the Militia for the defence of this extenſive and valuable Country, when War or the evil diſpoſition of our enemies of any deſcription, ſhall make it neceſſary.

After ſo long an attendance on your public duties, it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe that you muſt be anxious to return to your families, and as the advanced ſeaſon of the year requires immediate attention to your private concerns I am induced to give you that receſs which I know you wiſh, but I cannot let you depart without expreſſing my earneſt deſire, that you will individually endeavour to cultivate that ſpirit of induſtry and obedience to the Laws among your Conſtituents and Neighbours, which muſt ever precede and enſure proſperity; at the ſame time that I recommend in the ſtrongeſt terms an attention to the interior quiet and good order of every part of the country where your influence may extend, which is at all times neceſſary to the general ſafety, but more particularly ſo at this very extraordinary and important criſis.

I do in His Majeſty's Name Prorogue this General Aſſembly to Monday the 17th day of June next, and the ſame is hereby prorogued accordingly.

On Wedneſday the 5th. inſtant was Married in this Town, by the Reverend Robert Addiſon, Enſign Lemoine, of the 60th. Regiment, to Miſs Suſan Johnſon, of Kingſton, in this Province.

NAVY HALL, Thurday, June 13, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given that His EXCELLENCY the Lieutenant Governor, Commanding his Majeſty's Forces in this Province, has thought proper to eſtabliſh Three Ferries on the Military Communication along the River Niagara, viz;—the firſt below the Rapids of Fort Erie,—the ſecond at Queenſtown,—the third at the Garriſon;—

The Conditions to be obſerved by the Keepers of the ſaid Ferries, together with the Rules and Regulations reſpecting Rates, &c, will be printed and hung up in ſome conſpicuous place at each Ferry for public inſpection.

No perſon will be permitted to croſs the River from this Province without a Paſſport,—And no inhabitant will receive a Paſs unleſs previouſly recommended by a Magiſtrate.

By His Excellency's Command,
EDWARD BAKER LITTLEHALES,
Major of Brigade.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Iſlands in the Lakes and Rivers of this Province, belonging to His Majeſty, are to be let on Leaſes for Seven Years. All Perſons inclinable to treat for the ſame, are deſired to give or ſend their Propoſals in writing ſealed up, to the Receiver General at his Office, near Navy Hall, in the County of Lincoln, that their offers may be taken into imediate conſideration.

PETER RUSSELL,
Receiver General, Upper Canada.

Receiver General's Office,
May 23d. 1793.

THE Members of the Agricultural Society are requeſted to attend in Free-Maſons Hall, early on Saturday next for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs. By order of the Society,

Fs. CROOKS, Sec.

NIAGARA, 8th. June, 1793.

WANTED

TWO Apprentices for the Blackſmith buſineſs, from 14 to 16 years of age.—Thoſe who may wiſh to become apprentices will be informed of the Conditions by applying to JAMES WILSON at the Head of the Lake Ontario.—June 13, 1793.

UPPER CANADA: Printed by LOUIS ROY.

NIAGARA, June 13.

Extract from the QUEBEC GAZETTE, May 16.

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Mr. Speaker, &
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly,

The proviſion you have made for the payment of the Salaries of the Officers, together with the contingent expences of both Houſes of the Legiſlature, claims my beſt thanks, & furniſhes a well founded hope that though the peculiar circumſtances attending this your firſt Seſſion has, for the preſent, excluded the great object of ſupplying more generally the medium of ſupport to the exigencies of a ſufficient and well regulated Government, your next meeting may afford leiſure for the mature conſideration of this important ſubject, and be productive of ſuch grants as will enable the Executive Power to create and maintain ſuch Colonial Eſtabliſhments as may be abſolutely requiſite to the general welfare of the Province.

Gentlemen of the Legiſlative Council,
And Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly,

The Laws that you have prepared, and to which I have given His Majeſty's Aſſent, will afford relief to ſome of the objects that demanded immediate attention, and I perſuade myſelf that thoſe of a more important nature will receive your private reflection during the receſs, and be the reſult of your mature deliberation at the next Seſſion, particularly that reſpecting the Courts of Judicature which has been ſo ſtrongly recommended to your attention, and ſuch further regulations as may appear neceſſary for the better organizing and more effectually calling forth the Militia for the defence of this extenſive and valuable Country, when War or the evil diſpoſition of our enemies of any deſcription, ſhall make it neceſſary.

After ſo long an attendance on your public duties, it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe that you muſt be anxious to return to your families, and as the advanced ſeaſon of the year requires immediate attention to your private concerns I am induced to give you that receſs which I know you wiſh, but I cannot let you depart without expreſſing my earneſt deſire, that you will individually endeavour to cultivate that ſpirit of induſtry and obedience to the Laws among your Conſtituents and Neighbours, which muſt ever precede and enſure proſperity; at the ſame time that I recommend in the ſtrongeſt terms an attention to the interior quiet and good order of every part of the country where your influence may extend, which is at all times neceſſary to the general ſafety, but more particularly ſo at this very extraordinary and important criſis.

I do in His Majeſty's Name Prorogue this General Aſſembly to Monday the 17th day of June next, and the ſame is hereby prorogued accordingly.

On Wedneſday the 5th. inſtant was Married in this Town, by the Reverend Robert Addiſon, Enſign Lemoine, of the 8th. Regiment, to Miſs Suſan Johnſon, of Kingſton, in this Province.

NAVY HALL, Thurday, June 13, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given that His EXCELLENCY the Lieutenant Governor, Commanding his Majeſty's Forces in this Province, has thought proper to eſtabliſh Three Ferries on the Military Communication along the River Niagara, viz:—the firſt below the Rapids of Fort Erie,—the ſecond at Queenſtown,—the third at the Garriſon:—

The Conditions to be obſerved by the Keepers of the ſaid Ferries, together with the Rules and Regulations reſpecting Rates, &c. will be printed and hung up in ſome conſpicuous place at each Ferry for public inſpection.

No perſon will be permitted to croſs the River from this Province without a Paſsport,—And no inhabitant will receive a Paſs unleſs previouſly recommended by a Magiſtrate.

By His Excellency's Command,
EDWARD BAKER LITTLEHALES,
Major of Brigade.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Iſlands in the Lakes and Rivers of this Province, belonging to His Majeſty, are to be let on Leaſes for Seven Years. All Perſons inclinable to treat for the ſame, are deſired to give or ſend their Propoſals in writing ſealed up, to the Receiver General at his Office, near Navy Hall, in the County of Lincoln, that their offers may be taken into imediate conſideration.

PETER RUSSELL,
Receiver General, Upper Canada.

Receiver General's Office,
May 23d. 1793.

THE Members of the Agricultural Society are requeſted to attend in Free-Maſons Hall, early on Saturday next for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs. By order of the Society,

Fs. CROOKS, Sec.

NIAGARA, 8th. June, 1793.

WANTED

TWO Apprentices for the Blackſmith buſineſs, from 14 to 16 years of age.—Thoſe who may wiſh to become apprentices will be informed of the Conditions by applying to JAMES WILSON at the Head of the Lake Ontario.—June 13, 1793.

UPPER CANADA: Printed by LOUIS ROY.

ONE ISSUE MISSING

ONE ISSUE MISSING

NUMBER 12. G. R. VOLUME I.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE,

OR

AMERICAN ORACLE.

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1793.

[From an Albany Paper of the 13th of June.]

LONDON, APRIL 12.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 10.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

LORD Grenville brought down a Meſſage from his Majeſty, ſimilar to the meſſage preſented yeſterday to the Houſe of Commons, ſtating, that his Majeſty relied on the ſupport of their Lordſhips towards the vigorous proſecution of the war, and in enabling his Majeſty to provide for the extraordinary expences of the preſent year.

The meſſage being read,

Lord Grenville ſaid, that under the preſent circumſtances, he conceived there could be but one opinion in that houſe, in Parliament, and in the country, with regard to the vigorous proſecution of the war; and he would therefore, without ſaying more, conclude with moving an addreſs to his Majeſty, which he read, and which was, as uſual, an echo of the meſſage.

Lord Stanhope ſaid, that he had been one of thoſe very few, who had uniformly diſapproved of the preſent war. He had done ſo, becauſe he conceived it to have been unneceſſary, and that, by temper and prudent management, it might have been avoided; he could not therefore, give his aſſent to the propoſed addreſs.—His Lordſhip ſaid, he could not tell whether there was any truth in the report which had been lately in circulation, that Dumourier had been forced to make his eſcape, finding that he was not ſupported by his army in the plans which he had formed; nor did he reſt any thing on this, whether true or falſe: but he begged leave to remind their Lordſhips, that ſame Dumourier, in the month of December laſt, had propoſed the invaſion of Holland, and that the Executive Council of France, at that time, rejected his propoſal, from a wiſh to preſerve peace and a good underſtanding with this country, about which they had ſhewn the moſt anxious ſolicitude.

The Earl of Lauderdale ſaid, that although he did not mean to oppoſe the motion, becauſe that this country is actually involved in a war, he agreed it ought to be proſecuted with vigor; yet he thought it neceſſary to explain the grounds upon which alone he could give his concurrence in voting for the addreſs. He hoped and truſted, that his Majeſty's miniſters would not be ſo flattered by any momentary ſucceſs, as to adviſe his Majeſty to enter into the views of the Auſtrians and Pruſſians, or to accede to any combination, for the purpoſe of interfering in the internal policy of France; for if ſo, he would be almoſt led to lament the preſent ſucceſs of his native country, from an apprehenſion of the miſchiefs to which it would lead; did he ſuppoſe that any ſuch views were entertained, he could by no means concur in the addreſs, but he was induced to give it his ſupport, truſting that his Majeſty's miniſters, and the noble Lord for one would continue to act upon the principles upon which they had all along profeſſed to act, and that they did not mean to purſue any other object in the preſent war, than that of checking the encreaſing power and aggrandizement of France.

Lord Grenville could not conceive it to be in any ſhape neceſſary for him to recapitulate to their Lordſhips thoſe circumſtances of perfidy, ambition and injuſtice on the part of France, which had forced this country into the preſent war; and it was ſurely neither neceſſary or proper for him to ſay any thing as to what may be the intentions of his Majeſty's Miniſteraas to the future conduct, of the war, So long indeed, as France had confined herſelf within her own territories, and had behaved with decent reſpect towards this country, he had always thought it clear that it was proper for us to preſerve a ſtrict neutrality, and to avoid any interference with the internal government; how far the cauſe may be now changed, was a ſubject which he would not enter upon. The Noble Lord (Lauderdale) has thought proper to annex a conditton to his giving his aſſent to the addreſs, as to which he would certainly ſay nothing: that noble Lord had formerly withheld his concurrence to the meaſures adopted by the Houſe as to the preſent war; whether or not he would now give his concurrence, he could not tell; but he would content himſelf with ſaying what he thought perfectly ſufficient upon the preſent occaſion, and with which he truſted their Lordſhips would be ſatisfied, viz. that we have been forced into a war with France, from her unjuſt and perfidious conduct towards this country; and that being actually engaged in ſuch a war, it is impoſſible to doubt the propriety and neceſſity of carrying it on with vigor and effect.

This addreſs was then agreed to without a diviſion and ordered to be preſented to his Majeſty by the Lords in white ſtaves.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

The meſſage from his Majeſty being read, as alſo the order of the day, for taking it into conſideration.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee for that purpoſe.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that one million five hundred thouſand pounds be granted to his Majeſty, to enable him to defray the extraordinary expence of the year 1793 in proſecuting the preſent war with vigor, and in taking ſuch meaſures as the exigence of the caſe may require; ſuch ſum to be charged upon exchequer bills, &c.

The reſolution was put and carried and ordered to be reported to the Houſe.

Lord Fielding ſaid, that an end of this war was deſirable, and he hoped that would ſoon happen. Inſurrections and violent alarms had taken place in ſeveral parts of France, particularly in Britany. His Lordſhip thought that government had but one reaſon for not ſending troops to France, for the purpoſe of aſſiſting in theſe alarms to diſtreſs the enemy, namely; that there were no troops to ſend. He therefore recommended that ſuch

of the whole number ſhould be employed in this ſervice; the remainder would be quite ſufficient to preſerve the internal tranquility of our own country. This he propoſed to be done by a bill to enable his Majeſty to add to the eſtabliſhed ſoldiers.

The report of the reſolution juſt entered into was ordered to be received to-morrow.

By a Meſſage from the Lords, the houſe was informed that their Lordſhips had agreed to the bill for paying and cloathing the militia of England, and ſeveral private bills.

APRIL 12.

Monſieur the Regent of France is returned to the Auſtrian Netherlands, whither the Duke De Choiſeul ſet off from hence on Tueſday laſt to meet him.

In a letter from Angers in France, of a very late date, which came by way of Oſtend, it is ſtated that there have been two actions below Saumur in Britany, between the Patriots and the inſurgents. In the firſt action, the inſurgents were defeated; in the ſecond which took place the next day, they had ample revenge of the National Guards of Angers, whoſe cannon they took. This ſucceſs made them maſters of the bridges of Ce, an important paſſage over the Loire, which opens to them the command of the communication between that Province and Poitou. The bridges of Ce are but a ſhort diſtance from Angers.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia has ſent perſons to all the towns through which the Count D'Artois was to paſs, with inſtructions to pay his Royal Highneſs all the Honors due to his rank, and the intereſt which her Imperial Majeſty takes in the cauſe of the French Princes.

APRIL, 15.—The Duke de Choiſeul has departed for Oſtend, to take an active part in the operations of the war.

The Government of the Netherlands, it is ſaid, will undergo a total renovation, in which the various ſuggeſtions of the Patriots will be candidly canvaſſed, and as far as may be conſiſtent with due ſubordination, adopted.

A report has prevailed, that the Executive Council of France have offered to negociate with the oppoſing powers, offering to give up the Queen and the Prince Royal as pledges of their ſincerity. To this it is added, that General Santerre, who has great influence with the Paris military, has declared for the Royal party.

Cuſtine ſtated in a letter from Landau, that being able to make no effectual reſiſtance againſt the enemy, he had ordered back to Alſace all the ammunition and proviſions. Thirty two thouſand of the combined army blockaded Mentz, and 80,000 preſſed on the General, who could ſcarcely muſter a few broken troops to oppoſe 50,000 in the beſt order: He concluded by requeſting a ſucceſſor.

APRIL, 20.—When the Pruſſian troops took poſſeſſion of Dantzick, the populace with a few poliſh ſoldiers, ſeized ſome cannon which were upon the ramparts, and fired upon them. The Pruſſians returned the fire, and a number were killed and wounded on both ſides. It was ſome hours before tranquility was reſtored.

It is alſo confirmed, that Condé has ſurrendered to the Auſtrians. Valenciennes is regularly inveſted.

On the 13th inſt. Maiat was arreſted, in conſequence of a decree of the National Convention, and committed to the priſon of the Abbaye.

The French ſince the capture of Mentz have added conſiderably to it's ſtrength. They have ſpent twenty millions on the fortifications, which are now tripled at the moſt probable approaches; ſo that, were not their affairs in ſo deplorable a ſtate, they might make a reſolute ſtand in that city. Prince Hohenlohe is to be entruſted with the ſiege at the head of 40,000 Auſtrians; while the King of Pruſſia is to advance into the French territories. He is ſaid to be impatient to regain the credit, which his arms ſo unaccountably loſt during the laſt campaign.

Harwich, April 15.—Laſt night, after poſt, the Dolphin Packet, Capt. Flyn, arrived from Helvoetſluys, with the Dutch Mail. An inſurrection has certainly taken place at Paris, which terminated in a general maſſacre: it is ſaid not leſs than 20,000 were victims.

A report prevailed in Holland previous to the ſailing of the Packet, which was generally credited, that the Combined Armies had taken Cuſtine Priſoner.

Foreign Intelligence.

MANHEIM, April 2.

Authentic intelligence has been received, confirming the retreat of the French to Landau. A part of them threw themſelves into the fortreſs, while a part is ranged under the cannon. The Imperial and Pruſſian troops are purſuing and fighting them already on their own territory. The head quarters of the Auſtrians is at Spires, where a great number of wounded and priſoners are daily arriving from the French territory. The French have alſo ſet fire to their magazines at Spires, but the inhabitants got it under before it could do any materaial damage. The Pruſſians head quarters are at Gunterſblum.

A briſk engagement took place in that quarter a few day ago, when the French had a great number of men killed, and between 8 and 1200 made priſoners.

The Landgrave of Heſſe Darmſtadt was here yeſterday while ſeveral thouſands of his troops were ſtationed in the neighborhood, who where to join the Auſtrians beyond the Rhine.

PARIS, APRIL 6.

Decree of the National Convention paſſed on the 6th inſtant reſpecting the Auſtrian officers, detained as hoſtages for the ſafety of the French Commiſſioners.

The National Convention conſidering that every principle of the right of nations is violated, thro' the detention in the army, by the prince de Cobourge, of the four Commiſſioners ſent to the army of the north, and Gen. Bournonville, who in no reſpect can come under the denomination of priſoners of war: and that if the Generals of the Auſtrian army had reſpected thoſe principles which ſtill connect nations, even when they carry on war, they would have reſtored to theſe Citizens, public functionaries, that liberty they have been baſely, and treacherouſly deprived of by a rebellious General.

Conſidering alſo, that the prince of Cobourge can have no pretence of excuſe for ſuch diſguſting conduct, ſince all the priſoners taken from the enemy have been treated with every reſpect humanity requires; and beſides, that reprifals ought never to be made on Citizens who are the repreſentatives of the people, or who are public functionaries and have been given up by the moſt baſe and infamous treachery.

Conſidering laſtly, that Juſtice and humanity require that the National Convention ſhould purſue all the means in it's power to prevent the laſt exceſs to which thoſe may proceed, who now have theſe Commiſſioners in their power; decrees as follows:

I. Francis Xavier Count Averſpeng, Auguſtus Count de Linange, both of the family of Cobourge, and having votes and ſeats in the Diet of Ratiſbonne, now priſoners of war, detained in the town of Rheims; the two brothers Labatre, nephews of general Clairfayt, at preſent detained at Valenciennes; Charles, Oldemoc reigning Count of Linange-Wiſterbourg, Ferdinand Charles, his ſon, hereditary Count, and Frederic Count of Linange, having all three votes and ſeats in the Diet of Ratiſbonne, and now detained at Landau, ſhall be removed to Paris, to ſerve there as hoſtages to the French nation, until liberty be reſtored to the four commiſſioners of the National Convention and to the miniſter Bournonville.

II. All thoſe who, having votes or ſeats in the Diet of Ratiſbone, & may now be in France ſhall be removed to the ſame city, to ſerve alſo as hoſtages; thoſe however being excepted who are at preſent ſerving in the armies of the republic.

III. Theſe hoſtages ſhall be treated in the ſame manner as the commiſſioners of the convention and the Miniſter Bournonville, are treated by the Auſtrians.

IV. The Executive Council is charged to put this decree into immediate execution, as far as it concerns the removal and impriſonment of the hoſtages. It is charged alſo to take care that all the priſoners of war continue to experience that treatment, which is aſſured to them by the laws and capitulations.

The Duke Regent of Sweden has declared to all the foreign Miniſters, that the Swediſh Cabinet is determined to obſerve the moſt rigorous neutrality during the preſent war, between France and her enemies.

Portugal has formally declared war againſt France.—A motion has been made in the Britiſh Parliament for ſending troops to Britany to join the rebels in that quarter in their project for effecting a counter revolution. A peace has been concluded between France and Hamburgh, and the former has releaſed all the Hamburgh ſhips detained in their ports. The Combined powers are now pairing forward, the largeſt armies that perhaps ever appeared in Europe to the invaſion of France, and from preſent appearances, nothing ſhort of unanimity in the councils of the latter can ſave the Republic.

ALBANY, June 10.

The Brig Two Brothers, Capt. Roſe, arrived at Boſton, from St. Peters. The commander informs us that on the 14th inſt. a Britiſh armament of two frigates, two ſloops of War, and a tranſport, arrived off St. Peters, (Newfoundland) and immediately made preparations for landing the marines and troops; who, meeting no reſiſtance took poſſeſſion of the Iſland: That on the landing of the troops, capt. Roſe, cut his cable, and ſlipt to ſea, and that there was one American veſſel there, a ſchooner of Boſton, capt. Barker, and about 20 French fiſhing veſſels. The Britiſh ſquadron was commanded by commodore Affleck—the troops by General Ogilvie.

FRANKFORT, April 8.

This morning about two thouſand French priſoners ſet out from hence for Vezel, under the eſcort of ſeveral parties of Pruſſians, Saxons, and Heſſians.

MONS, April 11,

Since the Auſtrian troops have left this place, our Bourgeois have mounted guard, and have declared open war againſt the Jacobins, ſeveral of whom they have arreſted. On the night of the 8th, they ſeized on the ci-devant Grand penſioner Hamelt, ſuſpected of having aſſiſted the Clubbiſts with his Counſels. He defended himſelf, killed one of the Bourgeois with a piſtol-ſhot and wounded another.

COLOGNE, April 4.

We are this inſtant informed, of Cuſtine having marched from Mentz on the firſt inſtant, to retake Oppenheim, the two wings of the Pruſſian army cut off his retreat, and he was entirely ſurrounded with all his army; it was ſuppoſed that he could not eſcape.

Every thing is ready for the bombardment of Mentz and Caſtel, and if the garriſon do not ſurrender, they will be entirely deſtroyed.

Letter from General Dumourier to General Miaziński.

BATHS of ST. AMAND, April 1.

"I have juſt cauſed to be arreſted, my dear Miaziński, the Miniſter of war Bournonville, and four Commiſſioners of the national convention, ſent here in order to arreſt me, or rather for the purpoſe of having myſelf and the generals aſſaſſinated, as well as the etat-major of the army. Take the field to-morrow at day break: march againſt Liſle; enter it with a part of your troops, and go and find general Duval, to whom you will ſhew this letter, and inform him that it is neceſſary to arreſt the Commiſſioners immediately. ſhould they not have already departed; you will conduct them to Orchies, whither I will ſend you orders concerning what is to be done with them. Tell Duval alſo, that I command him to take poſſeſſion of the treaſure; to enjoin the commiſſaire-ordonnateur Malus to appoint inſtantly a paymaſter and to arreſt citizen Lemonier whom you will bring to Orleans; this Lemonier is comptroller-general of the army. Deſire Duval to ſend Petit Jean to me, becauſe I intend making a movement of the army to-morrow; inform him that the army has decided upon promiſing to the whole nation to reſtore the Conſtitution which we have ſworn in 1789, 90, and 91, and which alone can free us from anarchy, and the infamous tyranny of the Robeſpieres and Marats; you will tell him to announce this to the adminiſtrations. Execute this commiſſion with intelligence and zeal and go immediately from Liſle to Douay, where you will arreſt general Moreton; leave the command of the place to the general officer of artillery reſident there till further orders. Theſe two miſſions accompliſhed, you will go with your troops to Cambray, of which take the command for the preſent and you will ſend forward a good commander, with three or four hundred men, to garriſon Perronne. You will inform my countrymen at Cambray of the plot which has been formed againſt their defender, and will add, that I have not only taken meaſures to avoid aſſaſſination, but for the re-eſtabliſhment of order, and the conſtitution which we ſwore to maintain in 1789, 90 and 91, and which alone can preſerve us from anarchy. I embrace you, my dear, Miaziński, and depend upon you and your troops for the welfare of France.

(Signed) "The General in Chief,
"DUMOURIER."

ADRESS of the Adjutant General Lorrery, to the Commanders of Towns and Poſts, from Givet to Boulogne.—HEAD QUARTERS at ST. AMAND, April 5.

Watch word—Enfans, ſuivez moi,—*(Comrades, follow me.)*

Rally—Je réponds de tout.—*(I am reſponſible.)*

"My friends, my braves aſſociates in arms, the moment is arrived which has been long expected by every true friend to his country. We have beheld with ſincere regret the ſeaſon of anarchy, during which the good citizen had every thing to fear, whilſt robbers and aſſaſſins gave us law. For five years, our unfortunate country has been their prey. A popular repreſentation, the National Convention, inſtead of conſulting your neceſſities and exerted themſelves to procure you ſubſiſtence, and making laws which might ſecure your happineſs, have ſpent their times in intrigues, in forming and combating factions, and in expending the public revenues for the travelling expences of their factious emiſſaries, under the name of Commiſſioners. They came to our army, not to ſuccour it, not to leſſen our neceſſities, but to diſorganize us by calumnies; to ſend to the ſcaffold, by an arbitrary interpretation of the law, your brave brethren in arms, your Generals, whom you have ſo often ſeen at your head, braving dangers of every kind. It is time to put an end to this cruel anarchy; it is time to reſtore peace to your country. It is neceſſary to give her laws; the means are in my hands. If you ſupport me, if you have confidence in me; I will participate in your labours and dangers. Poſterity will ſay of us—'Without 'the brave army of Dumourier, France would have been 'a barren deſert—it has been by them preſerved and re-'generated!!' Let us be children worthy of ſuch glo-'rious Sires.'

"I ſhall to-morrow, on my arrival make known by a printed memorial, my conduct to my country, and that of the National Convention: and let the army determine which of us has had moſt at heart the happineſs of our Country.

(Signed)
"LORRERY, Adjt. Gen.

HAGUE, April 6.

On Wedneſday the 3d inſt. the States General received from the Hereditary Prince of Orange, commandant general of the troops of the Republic on the frontier,—the following letter;

High and Mighty Lords,

"I have the honor to inform your mightineſſes, that this night I received a courier from the Prince de Saxe Cobourge bearing two letters from General Dumourier, addreſſed to the reſpective commandants of Breda and Gertruydenberg, charging them to ſurrender thoſe forteſſes on the terms of an honorable capitulation. I immediately cauſed the letters to be delivered to the ſaid commandants, and made ſuch uſe of them in ſupport of the negociations commenced, that I have no doubt of being ſoon in poſſeſſion of both of theſe places.

"I have the honour to congratulate your High Mightineſſes on this ſucceſs, ſo deciſive for the ſafety of the republic, not doubting but your High Mightineſſes will learn with ſatisfaction, that the territory of the Republic will ſoon be clear of the enemy. For this we are in a great meaſure indebted to the wiſe directions and efficacious operations of field marſhal the Prince de Cobourge.

"As ſoon as the enemy's troops ſhall have evacuated Breda and Gertruydenberg I ſhall make the neceſſary diſpoſitions for their being conducted without obſtacle to Liſle.

Extract of a letter from Liſle, dated April 4.

"General Miaziński, ſent by Dumourier, entered the day before yeſterday into this town, accompanied by an hundred huſſars of his legion; he was the bearer of a letter, that he ſent Mr. Duval, commandant of the place to demand the entry of 6000 men of the northern army which was refuſed. Miaziński has been arreſted and his followers arreſted.

"The Auſtrians are advancing, by bands of a certain number each, to the ſuburbs of this place, without offering harm to any one. The gates of the city are ſtout

our ramparts are well furnished with cannon, and our gunners constantly at their posts. Our situation is at this moment the same as it was 6 months ago, before the bombardment. Lieutenant general Favart, who was sent here by the Executive Power to take the command of the Place, supercedes Duval."

LONDON.

Advices are received from Ostend, dated the 12th April.

It was then strongly reported, that Lisle had been invested (Valenciennes certainly was) by Prince de Saxe Cobourg; and that the command of a division of the army had been entrusted to General Dumourier, who had his whole etat-major with him.

NIAGARA, July 4.

MESSAGE from His Excellency to the House of Assembly, June 7, 1793.

JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE,

Mr. Speaker of the House of Assembly,

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of His Majesty's Province of Lower-Canada, having communicated to me the copy of an Act of their Legislature entitled, "an Act to establish a Fund for Paying the Sa- "laries of the Officers of the Legislative Council and "Assembly, and for defraying the contingent Expen- "ces thereof," together with a Resolution of the House of Assembly thereon bearing date May 10th 1793. I have thought it my duty to lose no time in laying them before you. The disposition to preserve a good correspondence which this Resolution evinces, as well as the spirit of Justice on which it is framed, have a manifest Tendency to promote that Union between the two Provinces, which I shall always be happy to encourage and confirm. And whenever the exigencies of this Country may call upon you, to adopt any measures in which the interests of Lower Canada shall be involved, I make no doubt but as faithful Subjects, and good Citizens, you will be ready to adopt the same liberal conduct, and thereby establish that generous intercourse which should always subsist between members of the same Government.

J. G. S.

Address of the House of Assembly, presented the 10th June.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor and Colonel Commanding his Majesty's Forces, in the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the House of Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada in Legislature assembled, beg leave to return our thanks for the Message that we have been favoured with from your Excellency: And to assure Your Excellency that it affords us great satisfaction to find that our fellow subjects in Lower Canada have shewn so strong a disposition to cultivate the concord and harmony that is so essential to the future welfare of His Majesty's Provinces. Sensible as we are of this manifest proof of their good will, we should be wanting in a due and proper sense of our mutual interest if we did not exhibit the same endeavours, and the same disposition towards them. We therefore delay not to assure your Excellency that we shall at all times studiously cultivate that proffered concord and harmony, which we consider to be the duty of those to do, who live under the protection of the same King, and in the enjoyment of the same Constitution. And we hope that the result of our consultations on the subject matter of your Excellency's Message will be conducive to the general interests of our constituents. And in that case we doubt not of your Excellency's ready concurrence to give effect to such measures as shall be adopted.

Signed by order of the House of Assembly,

J. M'DONELL, Speaker.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, 26th June.

Read as engrossed a bill to effect the gradual suppression of slavery.—Ordered that the said bill pass and be sent up for concurrence.

THURSDAY, 27th June.

Read as engrossed "a Bill to provide for the nomination and appointment of Pa h and Town Officers."

Ordered that the said bill pass and be sent up for concurence.

RESOLVED,—That a Salary of Ten shillings *per diem*, out of the rates of the respective Counties or Ridings be paid to each Member of the House for and during every Session of the same which they attend, as also for and during the number of days which may be requisite in travelling thither and returning home after Prorogation.

FRIDAY, 28th. June.

A bill for raising a duty of Excise on Wine,

And a bill for raising a duty of Excise, on Rum, Brandy, Gin and other distilled Spirits,

Were read the first time.

MONDAY, 1st. July.

Read as engrossed a bill to fix the times and places of sitting of the Courts of General Sessions of the Peace and Courts of Common Pleas in every District within this Province.

Ordered that the said bill pass and be sent up for concurrence.

TUESDAY, 2d. July.

Read as amended in the Legislative Council, a bill to prevent the further introduction of Slaves into this Province, the House concurred in the amendments, and ordered that the said Bill pass as amended.

The Commissioners from the United States left Navy Hall on Thursday last, and we understand were to proceed to Fort Erie, to embark on board His Majesty's ship the Dunmore, which is ordered to attend them, to the object of their Mission.

On Saturday last the Agricultural Society of this Province dined together at Free Masons Hall, several Gentlemen were invited, which with the Members of this laudable institution assembled, formed a very numerous party.—The utmost cheerfulness and conviviality prevailed on this occasion.

His Majesty armed Schooner the Sophia sailed for Toronto on Friday.

☞ The entertaining Eastern Tale having so lately appeared in print we are obliged to postpone inserting it in our Paper.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber on Wednesday the 25th. of June last, a NEGRO MAN servant named JOHN, who ever will take up the said negro man and return him to his Master shall receive the above reward and all necessary charges.

THOMAS BUTLER.

N. B. All Persons are forbid harbouring the said Negro man at their peril.—NIAGARA, 3d July, 1793.

RICHARD FERGUSON, junior, being appointed Administrator to the Estate of the late ISRAEL FERGUSON, requests that all Persons who have demands on the said Estate will send in their accounts regularly attested, and all those who are indebted to the same are desired to pay their accounts on or before the first day of October next, after which time every account that remains unpaid will be sued for, in order that a dividend of that part of the property may be made to the Creditors.

RICHARD FERGUSON, junior,
Administrator.

WANTED

TWO Apprentices for the Blacksmith business, from 14 to 16 years of age.—Those who may wish to become apprentices will be informed of the Conditions by applying to JAMES WILSON at the Head of the Lake Ontario.—June 13, 1793.

UPPER CANADA: Printed by LOUIS ROY.

NUMBER 13. G. R. VOLUME I.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE, OR AMERICAN ORACLE.

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1793.

Foreign Intelligence.

Extracted from Albany Papers of June 6—13.

UPPER RHINE, April 1.

THE fine Hungarian regiment of Barco hussars, which distinguished itself so much during the last war against the Turks, filed off on the 30th of last month through Franckfort. The first battalion of Spleny Hungarian infantry, which has been on the march since the 20th of December last, arrived a few days ago at Witzburg and Mozenburg—It is to proceed to Cologne.

FRANKFORT, April 1.

General Neuwinger who has been taken prisoner by the Prussians was brought hither this day with some more Frenchmen, and several pieces of artillery. The General has five wounds, none of which, however are dangerous. He lodged at the Inn of Weindof. The day before yesterday the Prussians were posted near Pledersheim, at the distance of a league and a half from Worms. Custine has collected his troops near that place, towards Kheindurkheim; the French have retired from Oggersheim and Frankenthal, after setting fire to their Magazines. They have carried off almost all the artillery which they had near Hemikof and Friesenheim. The Prussians have since proceeded to Worms, which they have taken. They are now marching against Frankenthal. Yesterday about 3000 of the inhabitants of Mentz, of both sexes, whom the French had driven from that city passed through this place.

This day the garrison of Cassel made a sortie, but were repulsed with loss.

MANHEIM, April 1.

No mails are arrived here except the Post from Frankfurt. This is the result of the invasion of the Prussians on that side, and the Austrians on this of the Rhine.—The former have this day taken possession of Worms; the latter gather in our neighbourhood and are on the point of passing the Rhine. The French deem it in vain to make any stand at all against the formidable forces ready to pour in upon them from all quarters. They have evacuated the whole district of Worms from that city hither. Previous to their retreat, they set fire to their magazines at Neuhausen and Frankenthal. At Worms they destroyed their magazines and threw several pieces of cannon into the Rhine.

Thus the French have lost all their German conquests except Mentz, which on account of the weakness of its garrison, will soon be forced to surrender.

This evening intelligence has been received here that General Wurmser crossed the Rhine at Kettich, with 7000 men, and is already at Spires. The French have vanished every where, and the Prussian patroles make incursions as far as Oggersheim.

His Prussian Majesty is expected to reach Worms, to morrow.

General Kalkreuth is marching through Deux Ponts to cross that river likewise.

The army which now invests Mentz, and which cannot hold out long, is commanded by the Prussian General Kalkstein.

The day before yesterday the Prussians were stationed near Bederiheim, Custine collected his troops about that place, marching towards Rhine-Tukheim.—Those at Oggersheim and Frankenthal are already gone, and took with them their artillery from Hemshoft and Frietensheim. Immediately after the Prussians entered Worms and Frankenthal, by which the communication of the French with Mentz its entirely cut off.

April 4.—Bingen Creutznach, Alazy, Oppenheim and Worms, are all in possession of the Prussians, whose rapid success have left no enemy behind them to oppose their attack on Mentz.

Among the French prisoners made on the memorable 30th ult. the whole of the regiment of foot, ci-devant Nassau,, in the service of the French Republic, was comprehended.

The French as they fled, disputed the ground obstinately, till they approached near Oppenheim, when Prince Louis, the second son of his Prussian majesty, attacked them at the head of three squadrons of the Bareith regiments, and obliged them to the number 1100 including several general officers, to lay down their arms. On this occasion the Prussians possessed themselves of the French Military chest, containing 50,000 florins.

After the action of the Eich, and the same day, the victorious Prussians made a second attack on 10,000 French troops. The latter were completely defeated and driven towards Mentz. General Custine had seized the occasion to retreat, before this last action, towards Landau.

The Imperialists are not less vigilant. One of the advanced posts is on the side of Linten; the other near Wisenau; the head quarters at Laubenheim.

General Wurmser is advanced to Spiers by Neustrandt he is going against Landau.

General Neuwinger is conveyed to Magdebourg; on his way he was insulted by the populace, on account of the severe contributions which he had exacted.

CREUNACH, March 30.

On the first Intelligence of the approach of the Prussian troops the French marched to meet them at the distance of half a league from this place. Generals Custine and Wimpfen had their head quarters at Bretdenheim; General Neuwinger had his at Bingen, and those of General Howard were at this place. For the two last days he had established himself at Heddesheim.

The left wing of the Prussian army first attacked the entrenchments of Waldalgeisheim, from which the French were driven, after making a very obstinate resistance. The Prussian cavalry pursued the fugitives beyond Bingen and cut to pieces a great number with their sabres.

During this time another body of Prussian troops attacked the batteries on the mount of St. Roch, which

were also carried, the French left there a great many killed and wounded with all their artillery. The victors took some hundreds of prisoners, among whom is the famous General Neuwinger.

Whilst this was passing on the left wing of the Prussians the right advanced against this place, and met with a great deal of resistance by the way, but the French were at length obliged to fall back, and to save themselves by flying during the night of the 28th. The hussars of Eben pursued them through this town, as far as far as Alzey, where they cut to pieces a part of them, and took a part of them prisoners.

As the Prussians have blocked up on one side all the passages to Mentz, and are on the other in the pursuit of the enemy, the position of the latter is extremely critical. This day a continual cannonade has been heard towards Mentz; one thousand three hundred prisoners have been already conducted to Bingen.

BRUSSELS, April 10.

On Sunday afternoon a large train of artillery from Lorrain, passed thro' this city for Mons; without stopping; they are intended for the sieges of Lisle and Valenciennes.

The Generals of the combined armies have had a conference at Antwerp; relative to the affairs of France. The Duke of York is still at Antwerp; and yesterday the Prince d'Aremberg went from hence to visit him. Nine thousand of Hanoverian troops are marched from Wesel to be followed by 5000 more the 15th current, to form together a body of 14,000 fighting men; their rendezvous is at Bentheim, were the Duke of York is to review them, after which he will take the general command of the combined army of English, Dutch, and Hanoverians; the latter are commanded by field marshall de Freytag, having under him the Count de Walmoden for the cavalry, and M. de Busch for the infantry. We soon expect the Duke of York in this city.

All the Imperial troops have now passed the Rhine to co-operate with the Prussians on this side that river. General Wurmser passed the first instant between Keitch, and Bruhl; and the troops of Hesse Darmstadt, with the Landgrave at their head, passed at the same time about a league from Manheim: the next day the Prussians entered Worms, and the Austrians took possession of Spires. These cities fell into the hands of the allies in consequence of two engagements between the Prussians and the French, on the 27th and 30th ult. in which the French lost 2000 men—their General Neuwinger, and 50 officers taken prisoners—15 pieces of cannon, and two colours,

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE.

TUESDAY, April 9.

A letter from the Executive Council, dated April 8 stated, that the city of Nantes was not yet free from disturbance. The insurgents were still in considerable force on the left bank of the Loire. Being driven from the departments of Lavendee and of Deux Sevres, they had collected at Machecourt their provisions, ammunition, and a formidable train of artillery; but General Labourdonnaye, who was at Nantes, and had concerted his operations with General Berruyer, only waited for a reinforcement of troops to attack them on all sides.

A letter from Saint Brieux stated, that the conspirators Desillers, Dubuat, and others, after escaping all pursuit, had perished on their way to Jersey.

Petitioners of the from the section of Bon Consel accused Guidet, Verguland, Gensonnet, &c. as accomplices with Dumourier, and requested they might be punished,

A violent tumult ensued, and several Members moved, that the petitioners should be driven from the Hall and sent to the Abbaye. Others among whom was Marat, insisted, on the contrary, that they should be admitted to the honors of the sitting which was granted; but they were obliged to sign their denunciation, and the convention passed the order of the day, as law exists for punishing calumniators, should they fail in making out their charge.

A letter from the ci-devant Prince de Conti stated, that as his health was much deranged, he could not be removed from Marseilles without danger; he requested therefore, he might be allowed a place of safety. The convention passed the order of the day.

The Secretary read a letter from Havre, stating, that that city was on the point of becoming a prey to all the horrors of famine. The small commune had only provisions to last fifteen days. Referred to the committees of public aid.

A letter from General Lanoue was read; in which he denied that the Captain had communicated to him at Aix la-Chappelle on the 2d of February the facts which he had denounced at the bar of the convention. As a proof of this he stated, that he did not arrive at that place before the 8th of February.

A letter from Madame Bourbon-Orleans was read, requesting, that on account of her health, she might be allowed som time to prepare for her departure to Marseilles. The convention passed the order of the day.

FRIDAY, April 12.—Evening.

On the proposition of Cambon, from the Committee of public safety, the convention decreed, "That provocation to the re-establishment of royalty is another couter-revolutionary crime; and those found guilty of it shall suffer death. 2. That the same punishment shall be inflicted on every individual who shall vary the price of merchandise, because sold in assignats. 3. The exportation of gold or silver from the territory of France, besides the punishment now ordered by law, shall be further punished by a fine not less than 2000 livres. 4. Every person who shall refuse to take assignats in payment shall be forced to it, and be subject to a fine to the amount of double the sum refused.

La Haye read a letter, by which it appeared, that on the 22d of March Egalite passed through Sex under the name of Fekamy, who his one of his stewards. He asked the landlord, at whose house he put up, wheter Egalite was beloved in that canton, and whether the people would like to see him King. From thence Egalite went to Alenson, and a few days after there was a violent insurrection at that place.

The convention decreed that four commissioners should be named, by nominal appeal to go to Sex, and find out the track of Egalite's journey; to take depositions, and bring the guilty before the revolutionary tribunal.

On the other hand it was announced that the rebels were masters at the islands of St. Gillis and Noirmontier, were in great force on the road leading to Nantes; and that a detachment of national infantry, destined to protect a convoy of provisions had haulted in a town, in order to plunder it. when they were taken by the rebels and made prisoners with their convoy.

In the sitting of the 10th, a letter was read in the national convention from general Custine, in which he complains very bitterly of the contradictory orders he has received, and of the want of discipline in the French armies. He tells the convention that nothing can save the Republic, but to place the whole executive power in the hands of one man; that if the convention will entrust him with that power, he will undertake to save the republic; if it will not he desires to have a successor apointed. Differing from Dumourier, he observes, that should a king be proclaimed, he will instantly emigrate fram the country.

Letter from Gen. Custine, to the French Minister at War.

Head Quarters, Worms, March 30.

"Citizen Minister,

"You know my position on the Nave. My first movement was to recover an eminence, not knowing that several battalions had fled. But as I had no more troops, I abandoned my projects.

"There are some occasions on which death is sweet, and I was prevented from putting an end to my own existence, only by reflecting that the army of the republic would have been sacrificed. The enemy had 8000 cavalry I had very few. Had not this been the case, I should not have abandoned this post.

"I encamped yesterday at Worms, where we have large magazines of forage, which we left there only through the treachery of the committee of purchases, and which I shall perhaps be obliged to destroy. I am going to retire to Landau as slowly as possible, in order to seek for a position where I may dispense with cavalry.

"I have received positive intelligence, that the camp de Volges has been abandoned by the army of the Moselle, I have neither cavalry nor horses for drawing the artillery, which has obliged me to leave at Mentz the greater part of my field pieces. I have left in that place General Poire, whose talents and patriotism are well known, and at Cassel, General Meunier, who is also distinguished by his abilities, and civism. As for mysef I am going to cover the entrance of the departments of the Rhine, and I hope to write you soon, that I have found a position which will render them impregnable. I have requested the commissioners at Mentz to punish with severity, the cowardly battalions of Grenadiers, who by their flight, occasioned this reverse.

(Signed) CUSTINE."

LONDON, April 17.

It was yesterday reported, on what authority we know not, that the three Generals that were under arrest at Paris, had been condemned by the revolutionary tribunal and executed. These Generals were, Miranda, Wimpsen, and Miazensky.

By a Vessel just arrived from Ostend, we learn that the Austrian troops were within a few hours march of Dunkirk when she failed, and that it was reported the French troops had previously evacuated the place——It was of course expected to be taken possession of without the least bloodshed.

By the letter of the Hereditary Prince of Orange, to the states, it appears that Breda and Gertruydenberg were surrendered in consequence of orders from Dumourier, concerted with the Prince de Cobourge; a clear proof that Dumourier had entered into a negociation to betray the convention long before the decree of arrest was issued against him.

It is currently reported (says a letter from Cape Francois) that Admiral Gardner, with an English fleet, has taken all the French islands to the windward, and that it is his intentions to take this place next.

The decree of the Convention for the removal of the Bourbon family, has been carried into execution—except in the case of Madame Bourbon d'Orleans, who being sick has been permitted to remain in her own house.

April 16.—Large bodies of Emigrants are daily embarking for Ostend, to serve in the army of the Prince de Condé, as well as in that of the Prince de Saxe Cobourge. It is expected that Dunkirk will be attacked on the 20th instant. The guards were to march to Nieuport and Furnes this day or to-morrow. It is said there are only 60 regular troops in Dunkirk.

The French are so completely blocked up at Dunkirk by our cruizers, that not a privateer or gun boat has made its appearance in the channel for many days past.

The Municipality of Dunkirk is said to have prohibited all further intercourse between that port and Ostend. In this case it will become difficult to procure the French Gazettes.

A privateer belonging to Guernsey has taken and sent into Falmouth a French ship, laden with indigo, valued at £40,000.

A Liverpool privateer, belonging to Mr. Tarleton of that place, has taken and sent in a French West Indiamen, valued 32,000l.

Marquis Cornwallis was expected to leave Bengal in February last.

The French Gendermerie, who were at Breda, are arrived at Lisle with their artillery, arms and baggage.—The rest of the garrison, with that of Gertruydenberg, took a different route; but whether to join Dumourier or not, it not yet known.

Extract of a letter from Dunkirk, April 13.

"According to all appearance, every moment is big with events, not the most pleasing. The passengers will give the particulars of the unexpected catastrophe of Dumourier's defection, which has caused the almost entire dissolution of the French army.

"The enemy has entered the French territorry and the result is wisely hid from us. Two of the most dreadfull calamities that can befal a country, seem to invade the southern Department—Civil war has commenced, and famine threatens them."

Niagara, July 11.

On Friday last his Majesty Snow Chippawa arrived at Fort Erie, from the Miamies River, near fifty Indian Chiefs came passengers in this vessel as a Deputation from the Confederated American Indians, to the Commissioners of the United States, (these Gentlemen as mentioned in our last paper, were detained at Fort Erie by contrary winds,) the Indian Deputation soon afterwards came to Niagara, and on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday last, three several Councils were held in the presence of His Excellency, the Commissioners and the Officers of the Garrison, &c. &c. &c.—the result of which were that the Indian Deputation gave the Commissioners a Belt of Wampum to conduct them to the place of Treaty at lower Sandusky.

On Monday last the Legislative Council and Assembly waited on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that he would be pleased to transmit the following Addresses to His Majesty:

TO THE KING'S

MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The Humble Address of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of the Province of Upper Canada.

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects the Legislative Council of your Province of Upper Canada in Legislature assembled most humbly presume to express our unfeigned attachment to your Majesty, in the present situation of public affairs.

It is with astonishment and grief we have marked the progress of that unruly spirit of Innovation and Turbulence which has actuated the conduct of a prevailing party in France.

The introduction of a Reform of Government mutually accepted and sanctioned by the most solemn obligations seems to have been the signal for unfixing established opinions, and bringing forward those delusive projects, which in all ages have been held out to the multitude by their insidious leaders; for affording pretences to a party who having propagated their sentiments by assassination and slaughter and familiarized their nation to scenes of Horror have finally led them to the murder of a mild and benevolent Sovereign.

With scorn and indignation we have heard of attempts to introduce the same levelling spirit and to justify these atrocious measures in Great Britain and Ireland. And we beg leave to assure your Majesty that the prompt and zealous exertions of our Fellow Subjects at Home in resisting these wild encroachments produced Emotions of most grateful sympathy among the loyal Inhabitants of this remote Province.

The impulse of British resentment against such attempts, has we doubt not been communicated to the most distant parts of the British Empire. And from our own feelings we are convinced that all your Majesty's people are influenced by a strong and uniform principle of affection and attachment, to your Majesty's Sacred Person and Government, and of detestation against the perpetrators of those foul deeds which have brought a lasting Disgrace on their Country. Satisfied as we are that by our Free Constitution we enjoy all the benefits that human policy can bestow, our first prayer is that we may long continue to receive them under Your Majesty's Paternal Influence; our next is that the Miseries of Civil Discord in France may give way to the blessings of regular Government, and tranquility be restored to Europe.

Signed by order of the Legislative Council,

WILLIAM OSGOODE, Speaker.

TO THE KING'S

MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The Humble Address of the House of Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada in Legislature Assembled,

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects the House of Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, in Legislature assembled; approach your Throne with gratitude and affection:

In this remote, but flourishing part of your Majesty's dominions, where we have found shelter by your Majesty's Paternal care and clemency; the fame of those tumults and disorders that live in Europe, hath but lately arrived. But conceiving, that, at a period so important

it is the duty of all good men and faithful subjects, to manifeſt themſelves to their King and Country: We beg leave to lay before you our loyalty and love. And if it ſhould be deemed neceſſary to add to our tried zeal and affection, we aſſure your Majeſty that no exertion on our part ſhall be wanting to convince our fellow ſubjects, that the loweſt rank is our ſtation, amongſt thoſe who ſtand forth for the protection and defence of their King and Country,

We cannot advert to the ſacrilegious murder in France without horror and abhorrence of the men and principles which have effected it. But as a work of evil, ſometimes produces good, we cherish the hope that a conduct ſo baneful to every precept of religion and law, will ſerve to rivet the loyalty and attachment of our fellow ſubjects, as it has ours, to the beſt of King's, and of Conſtitutions the moſt excellent.

By Order of the Aſſembly,
J. M'DONELL, Speaker.

On Tueſday laſt His Excellency went to the Council Chamber and gave his Aſſent to the following Acts:

An Act for the better regulation of the Militia of this Province.

An Act to eſtabliſh a Court of Probate in this Province, and alſo a Surrogate Court in every diſtrict thereof.

An Act to confirm and make valid certain Marriages heretofore contracted in the Country, now comprized within the Province of Upper Canada, and to provide for the future ſolemnization of Marriages within the ſame.

An Act to provide for the appointment of Returning Officers for the ſeveral Counties within this Province.

An Act to encourage the deſtroying of Wooſves and Bears in different parts of this Province.

An Act to regulate the laying out, amending and keeping in repair the public Highways and Roads within this Province.

An Act to prevent the further introduction of Slaves and to limit the term of Contracts for ſervitude within this Province.

An Act to provide for the nomination and appointment of Parish and Town Officers throughout this Province.

An Act to fix the times and places of holding the General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace within the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province.

An Act to eſtabliſh a fund for paying the Salaries of the Officers of the Legiſlative Council and Houſe of Aſſembly; & for defraying the Contingent Expences thereof.

An Act to authorize the Lieutenant Governor to nominate and appoint certain Commiſſioners for the purpoſes therein mentioned.

An Act to authorize and direct the levying and collecting of aſſeſſments and rates in every Diſtrict of this Province and to provide for the Payment of Wages to the Members of the Houſe of Aſſembly.

An Act to eſtabliſh a further fund for the Payment of the Salaries of the Officers of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly, and for defraying the Contingent Expences thereof;—

After which his Excellency prorogued the Legiſlature of this Province to the 26th day of next September, and made the following ſpeech:

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN,
and GENTLEMEN,

IT gives me great ſatisfaction that by your unremitting diligence, the public buſineſs of the Seſſion has been ſo far tranſacted, that I am enabled to conſult your perſonal convenience; and to diſmiſs you at an early period to your ſeveral reſidences.

It is with pleaſure I perceive, that agreably to my recommendation you have new modelled a Militia Bill, and provided ſuch ſalutary Laws as are ſuitable to the preſent condition of the Province.

The Act for the gradual Abolition of Slavery in this Colony, which it has been thought expedient to frame in no reſpect meets from me a more chearful concurrence, than in that Proviſion, which repeals the Power heretofore held by the Executive Branch of the Conſtitution, and precludes it, from giving ſanction to the importation of Slaves; and I cannot but anticipate with ſingular pleaſure, that ſuch perſons as may be in that unhappy condition, which ſound Policy and Humanity unite to condemn, added to their own perſonal Protection from all undue ſeverity, by the Law of the Land, may from henceforth look forward with certainty to the emancipation of their Offspring.

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN,
and GENTLEMEN,

Should the neceſſity of any further Reviſion or Amendments of the Ordinances of the late Province of Quebec attract your notice during the receſs, I doubt not but in the next Seſſion, by carrying ſuch improvements into execution, you will exemplify that diſtinguiſhing excellence in the Britiſh Conſtitution, of which we daily experience the benefit, and which has been tranſmitted to us, by our Anceſtors as the firmeſt ſecurity of the public Proſperity.

On Tueſday laſt His Majeſty's Ship the Miſſiſſague arrived here from Kingſton with near three hundred Indians of the ſeven nations of Canada, who are going to attend the Grand Council at lower Sandusky having we are informed received a Belt of Wampum laſt Winter from the General Indian Confederacy.

ADVERTISSEMENT.

ALL perſons indebted to the late Copartnerſhip of STREET & BUTLER, are requeſted to make ſpeedy Payments to the Subſcriber, or he will be under the neceſſity of putting them to Coſt.

SAM'L STREET.

QUEENSTOWN, July 8, 1793.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the late GEORGE LYONS, are requeſted to pay their reſpective Debts to the Subſcriber otherwiſe there accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney without further notice. And all thoſe who have any Demands on the ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to ſend in their accounts duly authenticated before the fifteenth day of Auguſt next.

JAMES ALLAN, Curator.

DETROIT, 20th June, 1793.

TOUTES perſonnes endetées à la Succeſſion de feu GEORGE LYONS, ſont requiſes de payer leurs dettes reſpectives au Soufſigné, autrement leur Comptes ſeront mis entre les mains d'un procureur ſans autre avis. Et tous ceux a qui la dite Succeſſion peut être redevable, ſont requis de preſenter leurs comptes duement authentiqués avant le cinquieme jour d'Août pro hain.

JAMES ALLAN, Curateur.

DETROIT, le 20 Juin, 1792.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subſcriber on Wedneſday the 25th. of June laſt, a NEGRO MAN ſervant named JOHN, who ever will take up the ſaid negro man and return him to his Maſter ſhall receive the above reward and all neceſſary charges.

THOMAS BUTLER.

N. B. All Perſons are forbid harbouring the ſaid Negro man at their peril.—NIAGARA, 3d July, 1793.

UPPER CANADA: Printed by LOUIS ROY.

NUMBER 14. G. R. VOLUME I.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE,
OR
AMERICAN ORACLE.

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1793.

AN ACT

To provide for the nomination and appointment of Pariſh and Town Officers within this Province.

WHEREAS it is requiſite for the maintenance of good order and the regular execution of the Laws that proper Officers ſhould be appointed to ſuperintend the obſervance thereof. Be it enacted by the Kings Moſt Excellent Majeſty by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of Upper Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intitled "an act to repeal certain parts of an Act paſſed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majeſty's Reign, entitled an Act for making more effectual proviſions for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further proviſion for the Government of the ſaid Province," and by the authority of the ſame, that it ſhall and may be lawful as ſoon as conveniently may be after the paſſing of this Act for any two of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace acting within the Diviſion in which any Pariſh Township reputed Township or place may be to iſſue their warrant giving eight days previous notice to the Conſtable of ſuch Pariſh Township reputed Township or place, authorizing him on a day to be fixed by the ſaid Juſtices in the preſent year and on the firſt Monday in the Month of March in every enſuing year, to aſſemble the Inhabitants-Houſeholders paying or liable to pay to any public aſſeſſement or rate of ſuch Pariſh Township reputed Township or place in the Pariſh Church, or Chapel, or in ſome convenient place within the ſaid Pariſh, Township or reputed Township, or place, for the purpoſe of chooſing and nominating the Pariſh or Town Officers herein after mentioned to ſerve in their reſpective offices for the year next enſuing, at which meeting the ſaid Conſtable ſhall preſide.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Inhabitants-Houſeholders, or the greater part of them aſſembled, to chooſe one fit and proper perſon from among the inhabitants to be Clerk of the ſaid Pariſh, Town, or Township, who ſhall and is hereby required to make a true and complete liſt of every male and female inhabitant within the limits of his pariſh, town, or township, and return the ſame to the Juſtices acting as aforeſaid, ſo as they may produce the ſaid liſt at the general quarter ſeſſions in the month of April to be holden; and who ſhall and is hereby required to enter and record all ſuch matters as ſhall relate to the ſaid Pariſh, Town, or Township, and ſhall appertain to his office; which Records ſhall be faithfully and carefully kept and preſerved by ſuch Clerk, and by him delivered to his Succeſſor duly nominated and appointed as aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Inhabitant-Houſeholders, in manner aforeſaid to chooſe two fit and proper perſons from among the ſaid inhabitants to ſerve the office of Aſſeſſors for the ſaid Pariſh, Township, reputed Township, or place, who ſhall aſſeſs all ſuch rates and taxes, as ſhall be impoſed by any acts of the Legiſlature of this Province, and payable by the inhabitants thereof:

And alſo to chooſe and nominate in manner aforeſaid one fit and proper perſon to ſerve the office of Collector for ſuch Pariſh, Township reputed Township or Place; who ſhall and may, and is hereby authorized from time to time to demand and receive from the Inhabitant-Houſholders, under the ſaid aſſeſſment, ſuch monies as may be due and payable from the ſaid inhabitants in reſpect of the matters aforeſaid; which Collector ſhall account for and pay over the monies ſo received by him, in ſuch manner as ſhall be directed by any act or acts of the ſaid Legiſlature, that may authorize the impoſing and levying ſuch Rates and Taxes reſpectively:

And alſo to chooſe and nominate in manner aforeſaid, not leſs than two nor more than ſix perſons, as ſhall be ſpecified in the warrant to be iſſued by the ſaid Juſtices, to ſerve the office of Overſeers of Highways and Roads, to overſee and perform ſuch things as ſhall be directed by any act to be paſſed touching or concerning the Highways and Roads in this Province; which ſaid Overſeers ſhall alſo ſerve the office of Fence-Viewers, and are hereby authorized and required, upon receiving proper notice to view and determine upon the height and ſufficiency of any fence or fences within their reſpective Pariſh, Township, reputed Township or Place, conformably to any reſolutions that may be agreed upon by the ſaid inhabitants at ſuch meeting to be holden under and by virtue of ſuch warrant as aforeſaid:

And alſo to chooſe and nominate in manner aforeſaid a perſon or perſons to ſerve the office of Pound-Keeper, who is hereby authorized to impound all Cattle, and each and every horſe, ſheep and hog that ſhall treſpaſs on the lands of any perſon having incloſed the ſame by ſuch high and ſufficient Fence as ſhall have been agreed on in manner aforeſaid, and alſo to impound any ſtoned horſe, more than one year old, that ſhall be running at large upon the Highways or Commons, and to detain ſuch horſe until the owner thereof ſhall have paid the ſum of twenty ſhillings, one half to be paid to the perſon taking ſuch horſe, the other half thereof to the Collector towards the public ſtock of the Diſtrict:

And alſo to chooſe and nominate in manner aforeſaid two fit and diſcreet perſons to ſerve the office of Town-Wardens for ſuch Pariſh, Township reputed Township or Place: but that as ſoon as there ſhall be any Church built for the Performance of divine ſervice, according to the uſe of the Church of England, with a Parſon or Miniſter duly appointed thereto, then the ſaid Inhabitant-Houſholders ſhall chooſe and nominate one perſon and the ſaid Parſon or Miniſter ſhall nominate one other perſon,

which perſons ſhall jointly ſerve the office of Church-Warden, and that ſuch Town-Wardens or Church-Wardens, and their Succeſſors duly appointed ſhall be as a Corporation to repreſent the whole inhabitants of the Townſhip or Pariſh and as ſuch may have a property in goods or chattels of or belonging to the ſaid Pariſh, and ſhall and may ſue proſecute or defend in all preſentments indictments or actions for and the behalf of the inhabitants of the ſaid Pariſh.

And be it further enacted, that the Conſtable preſiding at ſuch meeting, ſhall and is hereby required to caſtle a liſt to be made out containing the names of the perſons choſen and nominated to ſerve and execute the ſeveral offices herein before mentioned in manner aforeſaid, which liſt ſhall be ſigned by the ſaid Conſtable, who ſhall forthwith communicate the ſame to either of the Juſtices having ſigned the warrant by virtue of which ſuch meeting was holden, and it ſhall and may be lawful for either of the ſaid Juſtices or for any Juſtice of the Peace acting within the Diviſion, and he is hereby authorized and and empowered to adminiſter an Oath of Office to each and every perſon and perſons ſo choſen and nominated as aforeſaid within ſeven days after ſuch meeting as aforeſaid in the following form:

"You *A. B.* do promiſe and ſwear, that you will "faithfully diligently and juſtly ſerve and per-"form the Office and Duties of for "according to the beſt by your abilities, ſo help "you God.

And that every perſon having taken ſuch Oath, ſhall be held to be lawfully appointed to ſuch Office for which he ſhall have been choſen and nominated as aforeſaid.

Provided always that any perſon ſo choſen and nominated to ſerve any of the Offices herein before mentioned in manner aforeſaid who ſhall refuſe or neglect to ſignify his conſent to enter upon ſuch ſervice and to take the Oath herein before ſet forth by the ſpace of ſeven days after ſuch nomination as aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of Forty ſhillings for every ſuch neglect or refuſal to be recovered upon proof thereof on confeſſion, or by the Oath of one credible witneſs before any one Juſtice of the peace acting within the ſaid diviſion, to be levied by warrant of diſtreſs, and ſale of the goods and chattels of the party ſo neglecting or refuſing, and to be paid into the hands of the Treaſurer, towards public ſtock of the diſtrict, except in the caſe of forfeiture of any perſon or perſons nominated to be overſeers of the highways and Roads, and refuſing to act whoſe penalties ſhall be paid into the hands of the Commiſſioners of the highways and roads, and that it ſhall and may be lawful, in caſe of ſuch refuſal as aforeſaid, for any two of his Majeſty's Juſtices acting within the ſaid diviſion to hold a ſpecial ſeſſion for the purpoſe of naming one or more perſon or perſons to ſerve the office, that may have been refuſed by the party choſen to ſerve the ſame and fined in manner aforeſaid, and if the perſon or perſons ſo named by the ſaid Juſtices upon being ſerved with due notice thereof, which notice the Conſtable is hereby required to ſerve upon the perſon or leave the ſame at his uſual place of abode, ſhall neglect or refuſe by the ſpace of ſeven days after the ſervice of ſuch notice to accept the ſaid Office and take the Oath herein before preſcribed he ſhall for every ſuch neglect or refuſal forfeit the ſum of Forty Shillings to be levied by diſtreſs and ſale and paid over in manner herein before mentioned.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that it ſhall and may be lawful for the Juſtices of the Peace within the reſpective limits of their Commiſſions at their General Quarter Seſſions in the month of April aſſembled or the greater part of them, to nominate and appoint yearly and every year, a ſufficiently diſcret and proper perſon to ſerve the office of Hig-Conſtable in each and every diſtrict, and alſo to nominate and appoint a ſufficient number of perſons as in their diſcretion will be neceſſary to ſerve the office of Conſtable in each and every Pariſh, Townſhip, reputed Townſhip or place and the ſaid Conſtables Conſtables before they enter upon their office ſhall ſeverally take the following Oath which it ſhall and may be lawful for any Juſtice of the Peace to adminiſter.

"You ſhall well and truly ſerve our Sovereign Lord "the King in the Office of for the "of " for the year enſuing according "to the beſt of your skill and knowledge, ſo help "you God.

Provided always, be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that no perſon having been appointed and ſerved any of the offices mentioned in this act ſhall be liable to be appointed or ſerve the ſame office, within three years from ſuch appointment and ſervice, unleſs he ſhall conſent thereto.

Provided alſo that when any Townſhip, or reputed Townſhip, ſhall not contain thirty Inhabitant, Houſeholders; it ſhall not be lawful for the ſaid Juſtices to iſſue their warrant for calling a meeting therein but the ſaid Inhabitants, Houſholders, ſhall be joined to, and be reputed and taken as Inhabitants of the Townſhip adjacent thereto, which ſhall contain the ſmalleſt number of Inhabitants.

And be it enacted that it ſhall and may be lawful for the Juſtices of the Peace within the reſpective limits of their Commiſſions, at the General Quarter Seſſions in the month of April to be holden, aſſembled or the greater part of them to limit and appoint ſuch Fees and Perquiſites as to them ſhall appear reaſonable to be demanded and taken by every Town-Clerk, and Pound-Keeper of their ſeveral Pariſhes or Townſhips within their reſpective Diſtricts.

SCHEDULE.

Juſtice's Warrant to aſſemble the Inhabitants.

To the Conſtable for the Townſhip of in the ſaid Diſtrict.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a power for ſuch purpoſe granted by a certain act of the Legiſlature of this Province, made and paſſed in the thirty-third year of his preſent Majeſty, to us A. B. Eſquire, and C. D. Eſquire, two of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace in and for the ſaid Diſtrict. Theſe are to authorize and require you, giving eight days previous notice, to aſſemble the Inhabitants, Houſholders, paying or liable to pay to any public Aſſeſſment or Rate living within your Pariſh or Townſhip, to meet at on for the purpoſe of chooſing and nominating certain fit and proper perſons to ſerve the offices herein ſpecified for the enſuing year, that is to ſay, one Town-Clerk, two Aſſeſſors, one Collector, two or more Overſeers of the Highways and Roads one or two Pound-Keepers, two Town-Wardens, according to the directions in the ſaid act contained; and for ſo doing this ſhall be a ſufficient warrant.

Given under our Hands and Seals on the Day of in the year of the Reign of

HOME DISTRICT } Conſtables notice to be given on TOWNSHIP OF } nomination to an Office by the Juſtices

WHEREAS at a ſpecial Seſſion for that purpoſe holden in the day of by A. B. Eſquire, and C. D. Eſquire, two of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid Diſtrict, you were by the ſaid Juſtices nominated and appointed to ſerve the office of for the Townſhip for the year next enſuing by virtue a power to them for that purpoſe granted by a certain Act of the Legiſlature of this Province. Theſe are therefore to notify unto you that unleſs you accept the ſaid office and take the Oath preſcribed within ſeven days from the receipt of this notice you ſhall for ſuch neglect or refuſal, forfeit and pay the Sum of Forty ſhillings as by the ſaid act is directed. Dated this day of in the year

To Mr. L. M. G. H. Conſtable.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the New York daily advertiſer, June 5.

BALTIMORE, May 30.

Yeſterday arrived here the brig Prince William Henry, Capt. James Mitchell, from St. Kitt's, but laſt from St. Euſtatia, which ſhe left the 17th inſtant. By her we learn that the Britiſh fleet, commanded by Admiral Gardner, had cleared the Weſt India ſtation of French men of war and cruiſers; that there were but two French armed veſſels in thoſe ſeas, one of which had been captured by the Thiſby man of war; that the Governor of St. Euſtatia informed him, that the Britiſh troops had landed at Martinico, and that Malvo. the French naval commander had joined the Britiſh fleet.

The ſhip Betſey, Capt. Reddin, and the ſchooner Hope, Capt Childs, from Port au Prince in 17 days, have brought away ſeveral paſſengers, who were forced to quit the iſland in conſequence of the late diſpute between the commiſſary from the French Republic, and thoſe inhabitants at Port au Prince, who had objected to the payment of certain duties demanded on the part of the republic, and which the people alledged ought to be remitted to them, in conſequence of the heavy expences they have lately been ſubjected to in defending themſelves againſt the inſurgents. Theſe perſons alſo alledge that the government is now in fact in the hands of the Mulattoes, and that there is no ſecurity exiſting, for people of property.

The Weſt-Indies is ſwarming with Britiſh privateers. Capt. R. Reading of the ſhip Betſey of New York, between lat. 22 and 24, ſpoke his Britanick Majeſty's ſhips Europa of 50, Penelope 36, Pagaſus 36, Serpent 20, a cutter 16 and a privateer of 10 guns, who imformed him they were bound to the Northward of Bermuda on a cruize.

NEW-YORK, April 2.

Laſt night we received a paper containing the Declaration of Gen. Dumouriet to the French Nation, dated Baths of St. Amand, April 2d, 1793, together with two ſucceeding declarations of the Prince de Saxe Cobourge the firſt dated the 5th of April, and the ſecond the 9th of the ſame month. (both of which we have laid before the Public.)

Gen. Dumourier in his declaration reprobates the proceedings of the Jacobin party, and propoſes to reſtore the Conſtitution framed by the firſt National Aſſembly. "My dear Countrymen," ſays he, "it is expedient that "a true and brave man remove from you the veil which "covers all our crimes and misfortunes.—In 1789 we "made great efforts to obtain Liberty, Equality, and "the Sovereignty of the people. Our principles were "confecrated in the Declaration of the Rights of Man "and there have reſulted, My Dear Countrymen, "from the joint labour of our Legiſlators, 1ſt. The "Declaration which ſays that France is and ſhall remain "Monarchy: 2dly. A conſtitutution to which we ſwore "fealty in 1789, 90, and 91." And after enumerating their miſeries and misfortunes under the preſent ſyſtem, he adds, "Frenchmen! we have a rallying point, which "can ſtifle the monſter of Anarchy; it is the conſtitution "we ſwore to in 1789, 90, and 91; it is the work of a "free people; and we ſhall remain free, and ſhall re-"cover our glory our glory by reſuming our conſtitution."—The Prince of Saxe Cobourge ſays, that General Dumourier had communicated to him the above declaration, and declares upon his honor that he will not enter the territory of France, but purely with a view to promote the object of it, "to reſtore to France, her "Conſtitutional King, and the Conſtitution ſhe has "choſen."

They write from Philadelphia that word had been received there by a Gentleman newly arrived from Port au Prince, that on the 4th of April Mr. Santhonax, the National Civil Commiſſioner arrived there in the America of 74 guns, with two large frigates; that on the the 12th the America commenced a dreadful cannonade againſt Fort St. Clair, at the ſame time that the two frigates began to bombard the Town. The fort returned the fire. Seventy-three of the inhabitants were killed on the ſpot. Towards the evening, about 300 white men and 100 blacks made their eſcape from the town: the Commiſſioners took poſſeſſion. and have ſince been organizing the troops, and impriſoning the diſaffected, 300 of whom are now in jail.

The French fleet which lately failed from Breſt is returned into the harbour, having been much injured in a ſtorm.

In the aſſault of Tobago, which was captured on the 24th. of April, General Cuyler, and General Goyer of the 67th were wounded; and ſeven men killed. There were about 300 men in the fort at the time of the aſſault.

A letter from St. Peters, dated May 20th, ſays, "St. Peters and Miquelon ſurrendered at diſcretion to his Majeſty's forces on the 14th inſtant. They attempted to demand terms of capitulation which were decidedly refuſed. The number of inhabitants is 1502—the fiſhermen and troops are to be carried to Halifax—the others are to remain until his Majeſty's pleaſure be known. As there are a number of ſmall craft which cannot be ſent away, I think it would anſwer exceeding well, (if any were ſo inclined to come here and purchaſe them. There is alſo a great quantity of fiſh and ſalt.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The ſhip Peggy Capt. Henſhaw, is juſt arrived in 41 days from Briſtol. We learn by her that no material news had arrived in England further than what we have given by late arrivals; but they were in daily expectation of hearing important news from the fleets which had ſailed, and from the combined armies; That France was in a wretched ſtate, owing to her internal diviſions; and it was apprehended that France would not be ſo preſumptuous as to hold out againſt her ſurrounding and numerous enemies; that reports prevailed that further maſſacre had been committed in Paris, but no particulars were received.

The brig Minerva, is juſt arrived from aux Cayes, the Capt. of which informs, that he ſpoke a Britiſh tender, who told him that Martinique was taken by the Engliſh.

Capt. Prat, who arrived here in 15 days from St. Marks informs, that on the 25th ult. he ſpoke an Engliſh ſchooner of war at Cape Nicklin, carrying 12 guns and 40 men, with a French ſchooner a prize.

HAVRE DE GRACE, April 3.

Yeſterday a bill was poſted up in Paris, ſtating that the Deputies of the National Convention, and the whole Municipality ought to be maſſacred; and that it is abſolutely neceſſary that France ſhould have a King.

Intelligence from the interior parts of the country prove there is very great commotion among the people throughout every part of the repudlic. A ferment took place at Grnoble on the 4th ult. the pretext was a ſcarcity of proviſion.

At Dunkirk there has been an inſurrection among the laboring people who loudly demanded an increaſe of wages. An hundred and fifty perſons aſſembled on the 5th ult. without the town of Anjouleme, and ſwore that they would not enrol their names as volunteers; that they would murder any man who ſhould break his oath; and that they would in the night-time, ſeize the cannon powder, &c. The general was beat, and forty conſpirators arreſted.

An inſurrection was raiſed at Clermont Ferrand and the members of the commune arreſted twelve perſons. The ſame day a conſiderable mob proceeded to the Commons Houſe at Bourdeaux, forced the doors, and ſhattered the windows to pieces; ſeveral perſons were wounded and one woman was killed.

The accounts from the Department of the Loire inferieure, Nantz and it's vicinity, compute the rebels to be not leſs than 40,000 men. La Bourdonnais is at Rennes taking every meaſure to ſuppreſs this very alarming inſurrection.

The Adminiſtrators of Maine and Loire announced to the Convention, that bands of robbers and deluded men, led on by counter-revolutioniſts, were deſolating the country by fire and pillage; and as banditti ever want chiefs, they loudly call out a King! a King! a King's Brother! &c.

Manuel has been killed in a commotion at Montagis; he was killed for having voted in favor of the late King.

The Convention ordered the Aſſaſſins to be proſecuted by the Committee of general ſafety.

BELFAST, April 12.

Extract of a letter to a mercantile houſe here, dated Cork April 8th 1793.

The Meduſa, M. W. arrived here two days ago, when we imagined the Weſt-india Fleet would depart; but now it ſeems, they are to wait for ſome other Convoy, as the three Men of War in this harbour received orders yeſterday by a King's Meſſenger expreſs from London, to ſail on ſome ſecret expedition together with the tranſports having on boards three regiments. Theſe ſhips attempted going to the ſea this morning, and were only prevented from its blowing ſo ſtrong from the S. S. E. that they could not get out of the port. It is conjectured that this force is to co-operate with others now ready in England to make a deſcent on ſome part of the coaſt of France, (Britany perhaps) and what ſtrengthens the ſuppoſition is, that all the Emigrants here have been invited to go on board the tranſports, which they are preparing to do with the utmoſt alacrity."

which perſons ſhall jointly ſerve the office of Church-Warden, and that ſuch Town-Wardens or Church-Wardens, and their Succeſſors duly appointed ſhall be as a Corporation to repreſent the whole inhabitants of the Townſhip or Pariſh and as ſuch may have a property in goods or chattels of or belonging to the ſaid Pariſh and ſhall and may ſue proſecute or defend in all preſentments indictments or actions for and the behalf of the inhabitants of the ſaid Pariſh.

And be it further enacted, that the Conſtable preſiding at ſuch meeting, ſhall and is hereby required to caſtle a liſt to be made out containing the names of the perſons choſen and nominated to ſerve and execute the ſeveral offices herein before mentioned in manner aforeſaid, which liſt ſhall be ſigned by the ſaid Conſtable, who ſhall forthwith communicate the ſame to either of the Juſtices having ſigned the warrant by virtue of which ſuch meeting was holden, and it ſhall and may be lawful for either of the ſaid Juſtices or for any Juſtice of the Peace acting within the Diviſion, and he is hereby authorized and and empowered to adminiſter an Oath of Office to each and every perſon and perſons ſo choſen and nominated as aforeſaid within ſeven days after ſuch meeting as aforeſaid in the following form:

"You *A. B.* do promiſe and ſwear, that you will "faithfully diligently and juſtly ſerve and per-"form the Office and Duties of for "according to the beſt by your abilities, ſo help "you God.

And that every perſon having taken ſuch Oath, ſhall be held to be lawfully appointed to ſuch Office for which he ſhall have been choſen and nominated as aforeſaid.

Provided always that any perſon ſo choſen and nominated to ſerve any of the Offices herein before mentioned in manner aforeſaid who ſhall refuſe or neglect to ſignify his conſent to enter upon ſuch ſervice and to take the Oath herein before ſet forth by the ſpace of ſeven days after ſuch nomination as aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of Forty ſhillings for every ſuch neglect or refuſal to be recovered upon proof thereof on confeſſion, or by the Oath of one credible witneſs before any one Juſtice of the peace acting within the ſaid diviſion, to be levied by warrant of diſtreſs, and ſale of the goods and chattels of the party ſo neglecting or refuſing, and to be paid into the hands of the Treaſurer, towards public ſtock of the diſtrict, except in the caſe of forfeiture of any perſon or perſons nominated to be overſeers of the highways and Roads, and refuſing to act whoſe penalties ſhall be paid into the hands of the Commiſſioners of the highways and roads, and that it ſhall and may be lawful, in caſe of ſuch refuſal as aforeſaid, for any two of his Majeſty's Juſtices acting within the ſaid diviſion to hold a ſpecial ſeſſion for the purpoſe of naming one or more perſon or perſons to ſerve the office, that may have ſo refuſed by the party choſen to ſerve the ſame and fined in manner aforeſaid, and if the perſon or perſons ſo named by the ſaid Juſtices upon being ſerved with due notice thereof, which notice the Conſtable is hereby required to ſerve upon the perſon or leave the ſame at his uſual place of abode, ſhall neglect or refuſe by the ſpace of ſeven days after the ſervice of ſuch notice to accept the ſaid Office and take the Oath herein before preſcribed he ſhall for every ſuch neglect or refuſal forfeit the ſum of Forty Shillings to be levied by diſtreſs and ſale and paid over in manner herein before mentioned.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that it ſhall and may be lawful for the Juſtices of the Peace within the reſpective limits of their Commiſſions at their General Quarter Seſſions in the month of April aſſembled or the greater part of them, to nominate and appoint yearly and every year, a ſufficiently diſcret and proper perſon to ſerve the office of Hog-Conſtable in each and every diſtrict, and alſo to nominate and appoint a ſufficient number of perſons as in their diſcretion will be neceſſary to ſerve the office of Conſtable in each and every Pariſh, Townſhip, reputed Townſhip or place and the ſaid Conſtables& Conſtables before they enter upon their office ſhall ſeverally take the following Oath which it ſhall and may be lawful for any Juſtice of the Peace to adminiſter.

"You ſhall well and truly ſerve our Sovereign Lord "the King in the Office of for the "of for the year enſuing according "to the beſt of your ſkill and knowledge, ſo help "you God.

Provided always, be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that no perſon having been appointed and ſerved any of the offices mentioned in this act ſhall be liable to be appointed or ſerve the ſame office, within three years from ſuch appointment and ſervice, unleſs he ſhall conſent thereto.

Provided alſo that when any Townſhip, or reputed Townſhip, ſhall not contain thirty Inhabitant, Houſeholders; it ſhall not be lawful for the ſaid Juſtices to iſſue their warrant for calling a meeting therein but the ſaid Inhabitants, Houſholders, ſhall be joined to, and be reputed and taken as Inhabitants of the Townſhip adjacent thereto, which ſhall contain the ſmalleſt number of Inhabitants.

And be it enacted that it ſhall and may be lawful for the Juſtices of the Peace within the reſpective limits of their Commiſſions, at the General Quarter Seſſions in the month of April to be holden, aſſembled or the greater part of them to limit and appoint ſuch Fees and Perquiſites as to them ſhall appear reaſonable to be demanded and taken by every Town-Clerk, and Pound-Keeper of their ſeveral Parihes or Townſhips within their reſpective Diſtricts.

SCHEDULE.

Juſtice's Warrant to aſſemble the Inhabitants.

To the Conſtable for the Townſhip of in the ſaid Diſtrict.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a power for ſuch purpoſe granted by a certain act of the Legiſlature of this Province, made and paſſed in the thirty-third year of his preſent Majeſty, to us A. B. Eſquire, and C. D. Eſquire, two of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace in and for the ſaid Diſtrict. Theſe are to authorize and require you, giving eight days previous notice, to aſſemble the Inhabitants, Houſholders, paying or liable to pay to any public Aſſeſſment or Rate living within your Pariſh or Townſhip, to meet at on for the purpoſe of chooſing and nominating certain fit and proper perſons to ſerve the offices herein ſpecified for the enſuing year, that is to ſay, one Town-Clerk, two Aſſeſſors, one Collector, two or more Overſeers of the Highways and Roads one or two Pound-Keepers, two Town-Wardens, according to the directions in the ſaid act contained; and for ſo doing this ſhall be a ſufficient warrant.

Given under our Hands and Seals on the Day of in the year of the Reign of

HOME DISTRICT } Conſtables notice to be given on TOWNSHIP OF } nomination to an Office by the Juſtices

WHEREAS at a ſpecial Seſſion for that purpoſe holden in the day of by A. B. Eſquire, and C. D. Eſquire, two of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid Diſtrict, you were by the ſaid Juſtices nominated and appointed to ſerve the office of for the Townſhip for the year next enſuing by virtue a power to them for that purpoſe granted by a certain Act of the Legiſlature of this Province. Theſe are therefore to notify unto you that unleſs you accept the ſaid office and take the Oath preſcribed within ſeven days from the receipt of this notice you ſhall for ſuch neglect or refuſal, forfeit and pay the Sum of Forty ſhillings as by the ſaid act is directed. Dated this day of in the year

To Mr. L. M. G. H. Conſtable.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the New York daily advertiſer, June 5.

BALTIMORE, May 30.

Yeſterday arrived here the brig Prince William Henry, Capt. James Mitchell, from St. Kitt's, but laſt from St. Euſtatia, which ſhe left the 17th inſtant. By her we learn that the Britiſh fleet, commanded by Admiral Gardner, had cleared the Weſt India ſtation of French men of war and cruiſers; that there were but two French armed veſſels in thoſe ſeas, one of which had been captured by the Thiſby man of war; that the Governor of St. Euſtatia informed him, that the Britiſh troops had landed at Martinico, and that Malvo. the French naval commander had joined the Britiſh fleet.

The ſhip Betſey, Capt. Reddin, and the ſchooner Hope, Capt Childs, from Port au Prince in 17 days, have brought away ſeveral paſſengers, who were forced to quit the iſland in conſequence of the late diſpute between the commiſſary from the French Republic, and thoſe inhabitants at Port au Prince, who had objected to the payment of certain duties demanded on the part of the republic, and which the people alledged ought to be remitted to them, in conſequence of the heavy expences they have lately been ſubjected to in defending themſelves againſt the inſurgents. Theſe perſons alſo alledge that the government is now in fact in the hands of the Mulattoes, and that there is no ſecurity exiſting, for people of property.

The Weſt-Indies is ſwarming with Britiſh privateers. Capt. R. Reading of the ſhip Betſey of New York, between lat. 22 and 24, ſpoke his Britanick Majeſty's ſhips Europa of 50, Penelope 36, Pagaſus 36, Serpent 20, a cutter 16 and a privateer of 10 guns, who informed him they were bound to the Northward of Bermuda on a cruize.

NEW-YORK, April 2.

Laſt night we received a paper containing the Declaration of Gen. Dumouriez to the French Nation, dated Baths of St. Amand, April 2d, 1793, together with two ſucceeding declarations of the Prince de Saxe Cobourge the firſt dated the 5th of April, and the ſecond the 9th of the ſame month. (both of which we have laid before the Public.)

Gen. Dumourier in his declaration reprobates the proceedings of the Jacobin party, and propoſes to reſtore the Conſtitution framed by the firſt National Aſſembly. "My dear Countrymen," ſays he, "it is expedient that "a true and brave man remove from you the veil which "covers all our crimes and misfortunes.—In 1789 we "made great efforts to obtain Liberty, Equality, and "the Sovereignty of the people. Our principles were "conſecrated in the Declaration of the Rights of Man "and there have reſulted, My Dear Countrymen, "from the joint labour of our Legiſlators, 1ſt. The "Declaration which ſays that France is and ſhall remain "Monarchy: 2dly. A conſtitutution to which we ſwore "fealty in 1789, 90, and 91." And after enumerating their miſeries and misfortunes under the preſent ſyſtem, he adds, "Frenchmen! we have a rallying point, which "can ſtifle the monſter of Anarchy; it is the conſtitution "we ſwore to in 1789, 90, and 91; it is the work of a "free people; and we ſhall remain free, and ſhall re-"cover our glory our glory by reſuming our conſtitution."—The Prince of Saxe Cobourge ſays, that General Dumourier had communicated to him the above declaration, and declares upon his honor that he will not enter the territory of France, but purely with a view to promote the object of it, "to reſtore to France, her "Conſtitutional King, and the Conſtitution ſhe has "choſen."

They write from Philadelphia that word had been received there by a Gentleman newly arrived from Port au Prince, that on the 4th of April Mr. Santhonax, the National Civil Commiſſioner arrived there in the America of 74 guns, with two large frigates; that on the the 12th the America commenced a dreadful cannonade againſt Fort St. Clair, at the ſame time that the two frigates began to bombard the Town. The fort returned the fire. Seventy-three of the inhabitants were killed on the ſpot. Towards the evening, about 300 white men and 100 blacks made their eſcape from the town: the Commiſſioners took poſſeſſion. and have ſince been organizing the troops, and impriſoning the diſaffected, 300 of whom are now in jail.

The French fleet which lately ſailed from Breſt is returned into the harbour, having been much injured in a ſtorm.

In the aſſault of Tobago, which was captured on the 24th. of April, General Cuyler, and General Goyer of the 67th were wounded; and ſeven men killed. There were about 300 men in the fort at the time of the aſſault.

A letter from St. Peters, dated May 20th, ſays, "St. Peters and Miquelon ſurrendered at diſcretion to his Majeſty's forces on the 14th inſtant. They attempted to demand terms of capitulation which were decidedly refuſed. The number of inhabitants is 1502—the fiſhermen and troops are to be carried to Halifax—the others are to remain until his Majeſty's pleaſure be known. As there are a number of ſmall craft which cannot be ſent away, I think it would anſwer exceeding well, (if any were ſo inclined to come here and purchaſe them. There is alſo a great quantity of fiſh and ſalt.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The ſhip Peggy Capt. Henſhaw, is juſt arrived in 41 days from Briſtol. We learn by her that no material news had arrived in England further than what we have given by late arrivals; but they were in daily expectation of hearing important news from the fleets which had ſailed, and from the combined armies; That France was in a wretched ſtate, owing to her internal diviſions; and it was apprehended that France would not be ſo preſumptuous as to hold out againſt her ſurrounding and numerous enemies; that reports prevailed that further maſſacre had been committed in Paris, but no particulars were received.

The brig Minerva, is juſt arrived from aux Cayes, the Capt. of which informs, that he ſpoke a Britiſh tender, who told him that Martinique was taken by the Engliſh.

Capt. Prat, who arrived here in 15 days from St. Marks informs, that on the 25th ult. he ſpoke an Engliſh ſchooner of war at Cape Nicklin, carrying 12 guns and 40 men, with a French ſchooner a prize.

HAVRE DE GRACE, April 3.

Yeſterday a bill was poſted up in Paris, ſtating that the Deputies of the National Convention, and the whole Municipality ought to be maſſacred; and that it is abſolutely neceſſary that France ſhould have a King.

Intelligence from the interior parts of the country prove there is very great commotion among the people throughout every part of the repudlic. A ferment took place at Grnoble on the 4th ult. the pretext was a ſcarcity of proviſion.

At Dunkirk there has been an inſurrection among the laboring people who loudly demanded an increaſe of wages. An hundred and fifty perſons aſſembled on the 5th ult. without the town of Anjouleme, and ſwore that they would not enrol their names as volunteers; that they would murder any man who ſhould break his oath; and that they would in the night-time, ſeize the cannon powder, &c. The general was beat, and forty conſpirators arreſted.

An inſurrection was raiſed at Clermont Ferrand and the members of the commune arreſted twelve perſons. The ſame day a conſiderable mob proceeded to the Commons Houſe at Bourdeaux, forced the doors, and ſhattered the windows to pieces; ſeveral perſons were wounded and one woman was killed.

The accounts from the Department of the Loire inferieure, Nantz and it's vicinity, compute the rebels to be not leſs than 40,000 men. La Bourdonnais is at Rennes taking every meaſure to ſuppreſs this very alarming inſurrection.

The Adminiſtrators of Maine and Loire announced to the Convention, that bands of robbers and deluded men, led on by counter-revolutioniſts, were deſolating the country by fire and pillage; and as banditti ever want chiefs, they loudly call out a King! a King! a King's Brother! &c.

Manuel has been killed in a commotion at Montagis; he was killed for having voted in favor of the late King.

The Convention ordered the Aſſaſſins to be proſecuted by the Committee of general ſafety.

BELFAST, April 12.

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The following is the firſt Speech ever made by LOUIS XVI.

SEATED on the Throne to which it has pleaſed God to raiſe us, we hope his bounty will ſupport our youth, and guide us in the means to make our people happy—this is our firſt deſire. We know this felicity principally depends on a wiſe adminiſtration of our finances, for it is that which has a chief relation between a ſovereign and his ſubjects; and it is towards this point that our firſt care and ſolicitude ſhall be directed.—We have had rendered us an account of our receipts and expences, and have ſeen with pleaſure there were ſufficient funds for the payment of all arrears and intereſts, as well as of a reimburſement of all charges, as we conſider theſe engagements as debts of the ſtate, and as a property in common with all other we are bound to protect, therefore entitled to our firſt care. After having thus provided for the public creditor, and aſſured theſe principles, of juſtice which ſhall form the baſis of our reign, we ſhall occupy ourſelves with releiving our people from the weight of their preſent burthens, We cannot arrive at this deſirable end but by order and economy. The fruits which ſhall reſult from them are not the work of a moment; and we prefer enjoying this eaſe of our ſubjects a little latter, than to dazzle them by a relief the ſtability of which is not yet aſſured.

There are expenſes indiſpenſably neceſſary with the ſafety of our realm. There are others, which depending on our liberality, may be ſucceptible of ſome moderation, but which having acquired certain rights by long poſſeſſion, can be economiſed but gradually. There are, finally, expenſes which hold with our perſons, and with the ſplendor of our court; on theſe we can follow our inclinations more promptly; and we have alleady taken ſteps to reduce them to certain bounds:—"Such ſacrifices as theſe will coſt us nothing, whilſt they can relieve our people; their happineſs inall be our glory: and the good we can do them will be the ſweeteſt recompenſe of our labors.

NIAGARA, JULY 18.

We hear the Chief Juſtice has appointed the Circuits to be holden as follows:—

MIDLAND CIRCUIT
Wedneſday 7th Auguſt, at Kingſton.
EASTERN CIRCUIT
Wedneſday 14th Auguſt, at Johnſtown.

Some time laſt week, a child of John Row, on the Mountain, was kill'd by the wheel of a waggon running over him. The thaughtleſs driver ſuffer'd a parcel of children to ride, and running againſt a ſtump ſhook them all to the ground, and unhappily the little innocent ſufferer fell under the wheels and was cruſh'd to death on the ſpot.

TITRES des ACTES paſſés dans la ſeconde Séance de la premiere Aſſemblée Générale de la Province du Haut Canada;—

Un acte qui établit une Cour pour la vérification des Teſtaments dans cette Province, et une Cour Subrogée pour cet effet, dans chaque diſtrict de la ditte Province.

Un acte qui confirme et rend valides certains Marriages, celébrés ci-devant dans le pays qui forme maintenant la Province du Haut Canada, et qui ſtatue la maniere de celébrer à l'avenir la cérémonie du marriage dans cette Province.

Un acte qui pourvoit à l'appointement des Officiers Rapporteurs pour les differents Comtés de cette Province.

Un acte pour inciter à détruire les Loups et les Ours dans différents endroits de cette Province.

Un acte qui régle la manière d'ouvrir, de réparer et de tenir en bon état les chemins publics dans cette province.

Un Acte pour mieux regler la Milice de cette Province.

Un acte qui empeche d'introduire à l'avenir des eſclaves dans cette Province; et qui limite la durée de ſervitude ſous contrats.

Un acte qui pourvoit à la nomination et à l'appointement des Officiers néceſſaires dans les villes et paroiſſes de cette Province.

Un acte qui fixe les temps et les lieux de tenir les Séances Générales de la Paix dans chaque diſtrict de cette Province.

Un acte qui établit un fond pour payer les Salaires des Officiers du Conſeil Legiſlatif, et de l'Aſſemblée; et pour défrayer d'autres dépenſes caſuéles d'iceux.

Un acte qui autoriſe le Lieutenant Gouverneur de nommer et appointer des Commiſſaires pour les fins y mentionnées.

Un acte qui autoriſe et dirige d'impoſer et de lever des tailles, par cotiſation, dans chaque diſtrict de cette Province et qui pourvoit au payment du Salaire des Membres de la Chambre d'Aſſemblée.

Un acte qui établit un nouveau fond pour payer les Salaires des officiers du Conſeil Légiſlatif, et de la Chambre d'Aſſemblée; et pour payer les dépenſes caſuéles d'iceux.

ADVERTISSEMENT.

ALL perſons indebted to the late Copartnerſhip of STREET & BUTLER, are requeſted to make ſpeedy Payments to the Subſcriber, or he will be under the neceſſity of putting them to Coſt.

SAMUEL STREET.

QUEENSTOWN, July 8, 1793.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the late GEORGE LYONS, are requeſted to pay their reſpective Debts to the Subſcriber otherwiſe there accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney without further notice. And all thoſe who have any Demands on the ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to ſend in their accounts duly authenticated before the fifteenth day of Auguſt next. JAMES ALLAN, Curator.

DETROIT, 20th June, 1793.

TOUTES perſonnes endetées à la Succeſſion de feu GEORGE LYONS, ſont requiſes de payer leurs dettes reſpectives au Souſſigné, autrement leur Comptes ſeront mis entre les mains d'un procureur ſans autre avis. Et tous ceux a qui la dite Succeſſion peut être redevable, ſont requis de preſenter leurs comptes duement authentiqués avant le cinquieme jour d'Août prochain.

JAMES ALLAN, Curateur.

DETROIT, le 20 Juin, 1792.

UPPER CANADA: Printed by LOUIS ROY.

NUMBER 15. G. R. VOLUME I.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE,
OR
AMERICAN ORACLE.

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1793.

AN ACT

To authorize and direct the laying and collecting of Aſſeſſments & Rates in every Diſtrict within this Province, and to provide for the Payment of Wages to the Members of the Houſe of Aſſembly.

WHEREAS it is neceſſary to make proviſion for defraying the expences of building a Court Houſe and Goal and keeping the ſame in repair, for the payment of the Goalers Salary, for the ſupport and maintenance of priſoners, for building and repairing Houſes of Correction, for the conſtruction and repair of bridges, for the payment of the ſalary of the Coroner and other Officers, for the deſtroying of Bears and Wolves, nd other neceſſary charges within the ſeveral diſtricts of this Province. Be it enacted by the Kings Moſt Excellent Majeſty by and with the advice & conſent of the Legiſlative Council & Aſſembly of the Province of Upper Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intitled, "an act to repeal certain parts of an Act paſſed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majeſty's Reign, entitled an Act for making more effectual proviſions for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further proviſion for the Government of the ſaid Province," and by the authority of the ſame, that the Aſſeſſors of every Parish, Township, reputed Township or Place within this province, ſhall and they are hereby required as ſoon as conveniently may be after the paſſing of the preſent Act, and hereafter yearly and every year within thirty days next after they ſhall be appointed to their office, to make out a true and compleat return of every Inhabitant houſeholder living within the limits of the ſaid Parish, Township, reputed Township or place, and to divide each and every of them into eight different clades in the following manner, that is to ſay:

That the firſt claſs do contain the Names of ſuch Houſeholders as aforeſaid, as the ſaid Aſſeſſors to the beſt of their knowledge and judgement believe are poſſeſſed of real and perſonal property, goods and effects to their own uſe to the value of fifty pounds and not amounting to one hundred pounds.

And that the ſecond claſs do contain the names of ſuch Houſeholders as aforeſaid, as the ſaid Aſſeſsors to to the beſt of their knowledge and judgement believe to be poſſeſſed of real and perſonal property, goods and effects to be poſſeſſed of real and perſonal property, goods and effects to their own uſe to the value of one hundred pounds and not amounting to one hundred and fifty pounds.

And that the third claſs do contain the Names of ſuch Houſeholders as aforeſaid as the ſaid Aſſeſſors to the beſt of their knowledge and judgement believe to be poſſeſſed of real and perſonal property, goods and effects to their own uſe to the value of one hundred and fifty pounds and not amounting to two hundred pounds.

And that the fourth claſs do contain the Names of ſuch Houſeholders as aforeſaid as the ſaid Aſſeſſors to the beſt of their knowledge and judgement believe to be poſſeſſed of real and perſonal property, goods and effects to their own uſe to the value of two hundred pounds and not amounting to two hundred and fifty pounds.

And that the fifth claſs do contain the names of ſuch Houſeholders as aforeſaid, as the ſaid Aſſeſſors to the beſt of their knowledge and judgement believe to be poſſeſſed of real and perſonal property, goods and effects to their own uſe to the value of two hundred and fifty pounds and not amounting to three hundred pounds.

And that the ſixth claſs do contain the names of ſuch Houſeholders as aforeſaid as the ſaid Aſſeſſors to the beſt of their knowledge and judgement believe to be poſſeſſed of real and perſonal property, goods and effects to their own uſe to the value of three hundred pounds and not amounting to three hundred and fifty pounds.

And that the ſeventh claſs do contain the names of ſuch Houſeholders as aforeſaid as the ſaid Aſſeſſors to the beſt of their knowledge and judgement believe to be poſſeſſed of real and perſonal property, goods and effects to their own uſe to the value of three hundred and fifty pounds and not amounting to four hundred pounds.

And that the eighth claſs do contain the names of ſuch Houſeholders as aforeſaid as the ſaid Aſſeſſors to the beſt of their knowledge and judgement believe to be poſſeſſed of real and perſonal property, goods and effects to their own uſe to the value of four hundred pounds and upwards, and that ſuch inhabitants as the ſaid aſſeſſors to the beſt of their knowledge and judgement believe not to be poſſeſſed of real and perſonal eſtate property, goods and effects to the value of fifty pounds ſhall be included in a liſt to be called the excuſed liſt.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the ſaid Aſſeſſors ſhall and they are hereby required within ſix weeks from the time of their appointment to make out a copy of ſuch their returns of all the Inhabitant-houſeholders within their reſpective Parish, Township, reputed Township or place, ſo divided into claſſes as aforeſaid with the names of the ſaid Aſſeſſors thereunto ſubſcribed and to preſent the ſame to two Juſtices of the Peace living within or next to ſuch Parish, Township, reputed Township or Place for their conſideration and allowance, which they are to ſignify by ſigning the ſaid return, and ſuch allowance of the ſaid juſtices ſhall be a ſufficient warrant for the Collectors of the ſaid Parish, Township, reputed Township or place to demand and receive from the ſaid Inhabitant-Houſeholders the rates hereafter impoſed by virtue of this act, and the ſaid Aſſeſſors ſhall cauſe the ſame to be affixed on the Church door or ſome other place of public reſort in the ſaid Parish, Township, reputed Township or Place for general inſpection and ſhall alſo tranſmit a copy of ſuch return ſigned by the ſaid Aſſeſſors to the Clerk of the Peace of the reſpective diſtricts.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that if any perſon ſhall be agrieved by being included in any of the claſſes above-mentioned or ſhall have any material objection to any perſon being left out of any of the ſaid claſſes in ſuch return as aforeſaid he may upon giving reaſonable notice to the Aſſeſſors in his own caſe and

the party in cafe of any fuch objection as aforefaid, appeal to the next General Quarter Seffions. And it fhall and may be lawful for the faid Juftices to enquire into the matters aforefaid upon Oath to be adminiftered to the parties if to the faid Juftices it fhall appear to be needful (which Oath the faid Juftices are hereby impowered and authorized to adminifter) and having enquired to determine the fame either by confirming, or amending fuch return in fuch manner only as fhall be neceffary to give relief in the matters complained of, and fuch determination of the faid Juftices fhall be final in all matters aforefaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforefaid, that it fhall and may be lawful for the Collector of each Parifh, Townfhip, reputed Townfhip or place, and he is hereby authorized to demand and receive yearly and each year for the fpace of two years next enfuing, the twenty-fifth day of March, which will be in the year of our Lord one thoufand feven hundred and ninety-four, of every Inhabitant-houfeholder whofe name fhall be included in the firft clafs as aforefaid, the fum of two fhillings and fix pence, as his rate or proportion of the Diftrict affeffment to be levied for the ufes and purpofes aforefaid.

And alfo to demand and receive for and during the time aforefaid, of every Inhabitant-houfeholder whofe name fhall be included in fuch fecond clafs as aforefaid, the fum of five fhillings, as his rate or proportion of the Diftrict affeffment to be levied for the ufes and purpofes aforefaid.

And alfo to demand and receive for and during the time aforefaid of every Inhabitant-houfeholder, whofe name fhall be included in fuch third clafs as aforefaid, the fum of feven fhillings and fix pence, as his rate or as his rate or proportion of the Diftrict affeffment to be levied for the ufes and purpofes aforefaid.

And alfo to demand and receive for and during the time aforefaid of every Inhabitant-houfeholder, whofe name fhall be included in fuch fourth clafs as aforefaid, the fum of ten fhillings, as his rate or proportion of the Diftrict Affeffment to be levied for the ufes and purpofes aforefaid.

And alfo to demand and receive for and during the time aforefaid, of every Inhabitant-houfeholder, whofe name fhall be included in fuch fifth clafs as aforefaid the fum of twelve fhillings and fix pence, as his rate or proportion of the Diftrict affeffment to be levied for the ufes and purpofes aforefaid.

And alfo to demand and receive for and during the time aforefaid of every Inhabitant houfeholder whofe name fhall be included in fuch fixth clafs as aforefaid, the fum of fifteen fhillings as his rate or proportion of the Diftrict affeffment to be levied for the ufes and purpofes aforefaid.

And alfo to demand and receive for and during the time aforefaid, of every Inhabitant houfeholder whofe name fhall be included in fuch feventh clafs as aforefaid, the fum of feventeen fhillings and fix pence as his rate or proportion of the diftrict affeffment to be levied for the ufes and purpofes aforefaid.

And alfo to demand and receive for and during the time aforefaid of every Inhabitant-houfeholder, whofe name fhall be inclofed in fuch eighth clafs as aforefaid, the fum of twenty fhillings as his rate or proportion of the Diftrict affeffment to be levied for the ufes and purpofes aforefaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforefaid, that the Collector of each and every Parifh, Townfhip, reputed Townfhip or Place fhall and he is hereby required once in every three months to pay or cauſe to be paid to the Treafurer of the Diftrict, all fuch monies as he fhall have received under and by virtue of this act, and fhall alfo produce the book or books of aſſeſſment for the examination of the faid Treafurer, and it fhall and may be lawful for the faid Treafurer upon being fatisfied that all the monies to be received by virtue of this act have been duly collected and paid or accounted for by the faid Collector to pay into the hands of the faid Collector, the fum of three pounds for every hundred pounds ſo by him collected and paid as aforefaid, and at and after the ſame rate and proportion for any ſum leſs than one hundred pounds by him collected and paid, and the ſaid Treaſurer ſhall and is hereby required to give a receipt for the monies ſo collected and paid over to him which receipt ſhall be a good and ſufficient diſcharge to the ſaid Collector for the monies ſo collected and paid by him to the ſaid Treaſurer.

Provided always and be it enacted, that for the purpoſes of the current year which will determine on the twenty-fifth day of March one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-four, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Collectors and they are hereby required to demand and levy in manner herein after to be mentioned from each and every Inhabitant according to the ſeveral claſſes in which they ſhall reſpectively be included one half of the rate to be yearly aſſeſſed on each and every claſs according the proportions herein before ſet forth that each and every perſon whoſe name ſhall be returned in the firſt claſs ſhall pay for the purpoſes aforeſaid the ſum of fifteen pence, that each and every perſon whoſe name ſhall be returned in the ſecond claſs ſhall pay for the purpoſes aforeſaid the ſum of two ſhillings and ſix pence, that each and every perſon whoſe name ſhall be returned in the third claſs ſhall pay for the purpoſes aforeſaid the ſum of three ſhillings and nine pence, and that each and every perſon whoſe name ſhall be returned in the fourth claſs ſhall pay for the purpoſes aforeſaid, the ſum of five ſhillings and that each and every perſon whoſe name ſhall be returned in the fifth claſs ſhall pay for the purpoſes aforeſaid the ſum of ſeven ſhillings and ſix pence, and that each and every perſon whoſe name ſhall be returned in the ſeventh claſs ſhall pay for the purpoſes aforeſaid the ſum of eight ſhillings and nine pence, and that each and every perſon whoſe name ſhall be returned in the eighth claſs ſhall pay for the purpoſes aforeſaid the ſum of ten ſhillings.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the ſaid Collectors ſhall make out a book of account containing the names of each Inhabitant-houſeholders within their Pariſh, Townſhip, reputed Townſhip or place, who are liable to be charged with ſuch aſſeſſment divided into their reſpective claſſes according to the returns made by ſuch aſſeſſors as aforeſaid and that upon payment of the rate ſo charged upon them in their ſeveral claſſes, the ſaid Inhabitant-houſeholders and each of them may require the Collector to write the word "paid" oppoſite to his or her name and likewiſe to write down in figures the ſum ſo paid in a ruled column or margin in ſuch book to be made and that ſuch entry ſhall be a full and ſufficient diſcharge to ſuch Inhabitant-houſeholder for the payment of the ſaid rate.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, if any Inhabitant-houſeholder ſhall refuſe or neglect to pay the ſum or rate for which he ſtands claſſed and rated in manner aforeſaid, by the ſpace of fourteen days after demand duly made of the ſame by the ſaid Collector, ſuch Collector ſhall and is hereby required to levy the ſame by diſtreſs and ſale of the goods and chattels of the perſon ſo neglecting or refuſing to pay, having firſt obtained a warrant for that purpoſe under the hand and ſeal of ſome Juſtice of the Peace within the ſaid diſtrict and to render the overplus if any there ſhall be after deducting the amount of the rate aſſeſſed and the charges of the diſtreſs and ſale to the owners thereof.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that no Collector of any Pariſh, Townſhip, reputed Townſhip or place, ſhall be authorized to demand payment of any aſſeſſment or rate to be impoſed upon any Inhabitant-houſeholder by virtue of this act until after he ſhall have entered into a bond with a ſufficient ſurety to the Church or Town-Wardens of the ſaid Pariſh, Townſhip, reputed Townſhip or place and their ſucceſſors in the penal ſum of one hundred pounds, that the ſaid Collector will duly and faithfully account and pay into the hands of the Treaſurer of the diſtrict all and every ſum or ſums of money that he ſhall receive an account of the ſaid aſſeſſments and rates. Provided always that the receipt of ſuch Treaſurer ſhall be a ſufficient diſcharge to all ſuch Collectors and ſhall be deemed and taken as ſufficient evidence of the performance of the conditions in ſuch bond or obligation to be contained.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Juſtices at their reſpective General Quarter Seſſions or the greater part of them then and there aſſembled, to nominate and appoint a proper perſon being reſident in the ſaid Diſtrict to be Treaſurer of the ſaid diſtrict, which Treaſurer ſhall give ſufficient ſecurity in ſuch ſums as ſhall be approved of by the ſaid Juſtices at their reſpective General Quarter Seſſions or the greater part of them then and there aſſembled, to be accountable for the ſeveral ſums of money which ſhall be reſpectively paid to him in purſuance of this act and to pay ſuch ſum or ſums of money as ſhall be ordered to be paid by the Juſtices in their General Quarter Seſſions and alſo for the due and faithful execution of the truſt repoſed in him, and all and every ſuch ſum or ſums of money as ſhall be paid into his hands by virtue of and in purſuance of this act ſhall be deemed and taken to be the public ſtock of the diſtrict, and the ſaid Treaſurer ſhall and is hereby required to pay ſo much of the money in his hands to ſuch perſon and perſons as the ſaid juſtices at their reſpective General Quarter Seſſions or the greater part of them, then and there aſſembled, ſhall by their orders direct and appoint for the uſes and purpoſes herein before recited, and for any other uſes and purpoſes to which the public ſtock of any diſtrict is or ſhall be applicable by law, reſerving at all and every time or times to and for his own uſe and as a reward for his labour and expence the ſum of three pounds for every hundred that ſhall or may be paid into his hands by the ſaid Collectors for the purpoſes aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid that the ſaid Treaſurer ſhall and is hereby required to keep Books of entries of the ſeveral ſums reſpectively received and paid by him in purſuance of this act and alſo to deliver in true and exact accounts upon Oath if required (which Oath any one of the Juſtices at their reſpective General Quarter Seſſions is hereby authorized to adminiſter) of all and every the ſum and ſums of money reſpectively received and paid by him, diſtinguiſhing the particular uſes to which ſuch ſum or ſums of money have been applied, to the Juſtices at every General Quarter Seſſions to be holden for the diſtrict, and ſhall lay before the Juſtices at ſuch ſeſſion the proper vouchers for the ſame, and the diſcharges of the ſaid Juſtices of the Peace or the greater part of them by their orders made at their General Quarter Seſſions to ſuch Treaſurer ſhall be taken and allowed as good and ſufficient acquittances or releaſes to all intents whatever.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Juſtices of the Peace at their reſpective General Quarter Seſſions aſſembled or the greater part of them from time to time to continue ſuch Treaſurer in his office ſo long as they ſhall ſee convenient, and to remove him at their pleaſure and appoint any other perſon in his place.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that in order to make proviſion for the diſtrict aſſeſſment after the expiration of the two years as aforeſaid, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Juſtices of the Peace in their General Quarter Seſſions in the month of April aſſembled or the greater part of them, to cauſe an eſtimate to be laid before them of the ſum or ſums of Money that may be neceſſary to defray the charges and expences accruing to their reſpective Diſtricts, for the uſes and purpoſes aforeſaid for the enſuing year, and having determined and reſolved upon the ſame, to cauſe the amount of the ſum to be raiſed to be divided in an exact proportion to the rate with which each claſs is ſeverally charged as herein before is provided, and to declare that the aſſeſſment required will be a half rate, a third, fourth, fifth, eighth or any aliquot part of a rate by computing the proportion, which the ſum propoſed to be raiſed bears to the amount of the ſum which ſhall have been raiſed by the original rates of two ſhillings and ſix pence, five ſhillings ten ſhillings, and twenty ſhillings ſeverally impoſed on each reſpective claſs as aforeſaid, and for that purpoſe to make a ſpecial order declaring the amount of the ſum intended to be raiſed and ſpecifying the fractional part of the rate to be aſſeſſed (in caſe it ſhall not be deemed neceſſary to impoſe an entire rate according be to the proportions aforeſaid) and collected on each and every Inhabitant houſeholder according to their reſpective claſſes as aforeſaid, which order being ſigned by the ſaid Juſtices in their General Quarter Seſſions in the month of April aſſembled, or the greater part of them, ſhall be binding upon each and every Inhabitant-houſeholder in reſpect of the rate with which he ſtands charged throughout this Province. And the High Conſtable ſhall at ſuch times as the ſaid Juſtices by their Order in Seſſions ſhall direct cauſe ſuch Rates to be levied by a warrant under his hand directed to the aſſeſſors of every pariſh, Townſhip, reputed Townſhip or place within this Province.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that no new aſſeſſment ſhall be made until it ſhall appear to the Juſtices at their reſpective General Quarter Seſſions or the greater part of them then and there aſſembled, by the accounts of their Treaſurer or otherwiſe, that three fourths of the money collected by virtue of the preceeding rate ſhall have been expended for the uſes and purpoſes mentioned in this act.

And whereas it was the ancient uſage of that part of Great Britain called England for the ſeveral members repreſenting the Counties, Cities, and Boroughs therein to receive wages for their attendance in Parliament, And whereas it ſeems expedient to adopt the ſame cuſtom in this Province. Be it therefore further enacted, that after every prorogation and diſſolution of the Aſſembly of this Province, it ſhall and may be lawful for every member thereof having attended, to receive from the Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly a Warrant under his hand and ſeal ſignifying the time that ſuch member hath attended his duty in the ſaid Aſſembly and every Member poſſeſſed of ſuch warrant ſhall and may ask and demand of the Juſtices of the Peace for the diſtrict in which the county or riding repreſented by ſuch Member may be ſituate in their General Quarter Seſſions aſſembled, a ſum not exceeding ten ſhillings per day for every day that the ſaid Member ſhall have been engaged in the attendance of his duty in the Houſe of Aſſembly and have been neceſſarily abſent from his place of abode in going to or returning from his ſaid attendance, which ſum it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Juſtices to levy by aſſeſſment to be made on each and every Inhabitant-houſeholder in the ſeveral Pariſhes, Townſhips, reputed Townſhips or places within the County or riding repreſented by ſuch member by virtue of and in purſuance of an order to be by the ſaid Juſtices made for that purpoſe to the High Conſtable of the diſtrict, who ſhall and may thereupon iſſue his warrant to the aſſeſſors of the ſeveral Pariſhes, Townſhips, reputed Townſhips or places as aforeſaid who ſhall aſſeſs the ſame by dividing the ſum to be aſſeſſed according to the rates and proportions as affixed to the ſeveral claſſes in the return made as herein before mentioned which rates ſhall be levied by the Collector in manner herein before directed and paid over to the ſaid Member, and in caſe any perſon ſhall refuſe or neglect to pay his due proportion or rate ſo to be aſſeſſed as aforeſaid by the ſpace of fourteen days after the ſame ſhall have been demanded of him by the ſaid Collector it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid collector to levy the ſame by diſtreſs and ſale of ſuch perſons goods and chattels having firſt obtained a warrant for that purpoſe in manner herein before directed.

SCHEDULE.

High Conſtables Warrant to levy the rate.

Weſtern Diſtrict, } To the Aſſeſſors and Collector of the
Township of in the ſaid Diſtrict.

BY virtue of an order from his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace in and for the ſaid Diſtrict in their General Quarter Seſſions aſſembled, you are hereby required to raiſe the ſum of within your Township, in ſuch manner as by a certain act of the Legiſlature of this Province for that purpoſe, paſſed in the thirty-third year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, is directed being the proportion of your Township (or Pariſh) for and towards the general Diſtrict Aſſeſſment for defraying the expences of building a Gaol and Court Houſe and keeping the ſame in repair, for payment of the Gaolers ſalary, for the ſupport and maintenance of priſoners for building and repairing Houſes of Correction, for the conſtruction and repairing of bridges and other purpoſes in the ſaid Act mentioned and hereof you are not to fail on the peril that ſhall enſue thereof. Given under my hand this day of A. H. High Conſtable.

Form of an Aſſeſſment.

Eaſtern Diſtrict } AN aſſeſſment for defraying the ex-
Township of } pences of building a Gaol & Court-
Houſe and keeping the ſame in repair, for payment of the Gaolers ſalary, for the ſupport and maintenance of priſoners, for building and repairing houſes of correction for the conſtruction and repair of bridges and other purpoſes mentioned in an Act of the Legiſlature of this Province of thirty third of his preſent Majeſty, intitled an Act to
for the Township, or reputed Township, called
in the County of made and aſſeſſed the
day of

Claſs I.—containing the names of ſuch Inhabitant-houſeholders living within the Township aforeſaid as we to the beſt of our knowledge and judgement do be

leive are poſſeſſed of real and perſonal property goods and effects, to the value of forty pounds and not amounting to one hundred pounds, and who are ſeverally and each to pay the ſum of two ſhillings and ſix pence in reſpect of their rate and proportion of the ſaid aſſeſſment

G. H. } Firſt Claſs
I. K. } Rate Two Shillings
L. M. } and ſix pence.

Claſs II.—containing the names of ſuch Inhabitant-houſeholders living within the Township aforeſaid, as we to the beſt of our knowlege and judgement beleive to be poſſeſſed of real perſonal property, goods and effects to their own uſe to the value of one hundred pounds and not amounting to one hundred and fifty pounds, and who are ſeverally and each to pay the ſum of five ſhillings in reſpect of their rate and proportion of the ſaid aſſeſſment.

N. O. } Second Claſs
P. Q. } Rate
R. S. } Five Shillings.

Claſs III—containing &c.

Claſs VIII—containing, &c.

Allowed by us { E. F. G. H. } Juſtices

Aſſeſſed by us { A. B. C. D. } Aſſeſſors.

Foreign Intelligence.

MAESTRICHT, March 25.

Letters from Namur of the 17th March, inform us, that General Beaulieu, who remained in Luxembourg with his corps from 14 to 15,000 men, has defeated the French troops from the country between the Sambre and the Meuſe, and that he was expected at Namur, the caſtle of which was occupied by a French garriſon.

On the 21ſt inſt. a great part of the noble town hall of Maeſtricht fell in. This is the conſequence of the bombardment, which it ſeems, was deſigned rather to deſtroy the city than take it.

HAGUE, March 23.—Lieut. Weſtern, of his Majeſty's frigate the Syren, who was unfortunately killed on the 21ſt, by a ſhot from the enemy's entrenched battery at Nieuw Poſt, was buried yeſterday in the church of Dordrecht, with military honors, and with every ſolemnity that could mark regard to the memory of a young officer who had ſhewn on all occaſions an active and ſteady courage, and an ardent deſire to diſtinguiſh himſelf. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York was preſent, with the officers and troops under his command. The funeral was alſo attended by the officers and crews of the Engliſh gun boats.

Accounts are alſo received that Dieſt was taken on the 20th, in an attack by Col. Mylius; that a conſiderable magazine was left by the French at Louvain; and that in the affair of the 22d, the Auſtrians had 1000 men killed and wounded, and the French had 4000 killed.

DOVER, April 1.—Saturday it was given out by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, in public orders, that the whole brigade of Guards ſhould hold themſelves in readineſs for embarkation, on Monday, and be inſtantly provided with four days proviſions. The officers tents, &c. were pitched and reviewed. Lieut. General Auſtin joined the Duke, as one of the ſtaff.

Sunday the 31ſt the advanced piquets from the battery on the other ſide Schravendale Ferry and other poſts were called in. The ſchuyts for the reception of the troops arrived in the river oppoſite the town, and diſplayed their colours. A light infantry company was drawn from the whole brigade, and the command of it given to Lieutenant Colonel Perryn of the 1ſt regiment. This body took poſt to the left of the line. Lieut. Col. St. Leger, of the 1ſt was declared in orders to be appointed Deputy Adjutant General of the Britiſh forces ſerving in Holland, &c. The artillery embarked this day under the command of Col. Moncrief.

At four o'clock, this morning, the whole brigade began to embark, in the ſchuyths from the belle vue quay, on the Meuſe; by ſix the whole were completely embarked, with all their tents, baggage, miſſitary ſtores, &c. on which a gun being fired from the Duke's [illegible] as a ſignal for ſailing, the fleet got under weigh, and the royal yacht taking her ſtation in the van, the whole ſteered towards the Moerdyck ſhore, and were ſoon out of ſight.

The deſtination of this fine and gallint body of Britiſh ſoldiery, though not diſcloſed, is no doubt, for Bergen-op Zoom, from whence they may eaſily form a junction with the Hanoverians; which is expected to take place by the 12th inſtant.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT

A Young Man, who writes a good hand, underſtands book keeping and attending a ſtore, enquire of the Printer.—NIAGARA, 24th July, 1793.

I do hereby forbid the payment of a Note of hand of 20 pounds, given by John Scott, to Philip M'Carty, in Penſylvania, and indorſed to Joſeph Annen, and indorſed by Joſeph Annen to me. A reward of four dollars is offered to any perſon who ſhall deliver the ſaid note to me. ISAAC SWAYZE.

☞ Loſt between the Town of Newark and my Farm.

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Peter Seacord, ſenior are requeſted to make immediate payment to Peter Seacord, jr. And all thoſe who have any demands on the ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to ſend in their accounts duly authenticated. PETER SEACORD, junior.

NIAGARA, 24th July, 1793.

ADVERTISSEMENT.

ALL perſons indebted to the late Copartnerſhip of STREET & BUTLER, are requeſted to make ſpeedy Payments to the Subſcriber, or he will be under the neceſſity of putting them to Coſt.

SAMUEL STREET.

QUEENSTOWN, July 8, 1793.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the late GEORGE LYONS, are requeſted to pay their reſpective Debts to the Subſcriber otherwiſe there accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney without further notice. And all thoſe who have any Demands on the ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to ſend in their accounts duly authenticated before the fifteenth day of Auguſt next. JAMES ALLAN, Curator.

DETROIT, 20th June, 1793.

TOUTES perſonnes endetées à la Succeſſion de feu GEORGE LYONS, ſont requiſes de payer leurs dettes reſpectives au Souſſigné, autrement leur Comptes ſeront mis entre les mains d'un procureur ſans autre avis. Et tous ceux à qui la dite Succeſſion peut être redevable, ſont requis de preſenter leurs comptes duement authentiqués avant le cinquieme jour d'Aoſit prochain.

JAMES ALLAN, Curateur.

DETROIT, le 20 Juin, 1792.

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UPPER CANADA GAZETTE,

OR

AMERICAN ORACLE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1793.

[Extract from a New York Paper.]

STATE PAPER.

General DUMOURIER to the French Nation.

SINCE the commencement of the revolution, I have devoted myſelf to the maintenance of the liberty and Honour of the Nation.

The ſervices I rendered in the year 1792, are the moſt memorable. Miniſter of Foreign affairs during three months, I elevated and ſuſtained the Dignity of the French name throughout all Europe. I was calumniated by an odius cabal, by whom I was charged with having plundered ſix millions of livres deſtined for ſecret ſervices I have proved, that of this ſum I did not expend half a million.

Having quitted the career of Politics towards the cloſe of the month of June, I commanded a ſmall army in the Department of the North. This Department I was ordered to quit with my troops, at the very time the Auſtrians entered in force that part of the Republic. I diſobeyed the order, ſaved the department, and an attempt was made to come on me by ſurprize, for the purpoſe of conveying me to the citadel of Metz, where I was to be condemned by a council of war to ſuffer death.

On the 28th of Auguſt, I took upon me, in Champagne, the command of an army of twenty thouſand men weak, and without either diſcipline or organiſation. I arreſted the progreſs of eighty thouſand Pruſſians and Heſſians, and forced them to retreat after they had ſacrificed the one half of their army. I was then the ſaviour of France; and then if was that the moſt wicked of men, the opprobrium of Frenchmen—in a word, Marat, began to calumniate me without any mercy. With a part of the victorious army of Champagne and ſome other troops, I entered, on the 5th of November the Belgic Provinces where I gained the for-ever-memorable battle of Jemappe and after a ſucceſſion of advantages, entered Liege and Aix la Chapelle, towards the cloſe of that month. From that moment my deſtruction was reſolved on; and I have been accuſed of aſpiring, now to title of Duke of Brabant, now to the Stadholderſhip, and again to the Dictatorſhip. To retard and cruſh my ſucceſſes the Miniſter Pache, ſupported by a criminal faction to whom all is to be aſcribed, ſuffered the victorious army to want every thing, and ſucceeded in diſtanding it by famine and nakedneſs. The conſequence was, that more than fifteen thouſand men were in the hoſpital, more than twenty-five thouſand deſerted through miſery and diſguſt and upwards of ten thouſand hordes dead of hunger!!.

I tranſmitted the national Convention very ſtrenuous remonſtrances, which I followed up by repairing in perſon to Paris, to engage the Legiſlator to apply a remedy to the evil; they did not even condeſcend to read the four memorials I delivered in. During the twenty ſix hours I ſpent at Paris, I heard almoſt every night bands of pretended federates demanded my head: and calumnies of every deſcription, as well as menaces and inſults followed me even into the country houſe, to which I retired.

Having delivered in my reſignation, I was retained in the ſervice of my Country, becauſe it was propoſed to negociate the ſuſpenſion of the war againſt England and Holland which I had conceived indiſpenſable to the ſafety of the Netherlands. Whilſt I negociated, and that ſucceſsfully, the National Convention itſelf haſtened to declare war, without making any preparations, and without either power or means for its ſupport.

I was not even adviſed of this declaration and learned it through the medium of the Gazettes only. I haſtened to form a ſmall army of new troops, who had never fought and with theſe troops, whom confidence rendered invincible. I made myſelf maſter of three ſtrong places, and was ready to penetrate into the middle of Holland when I learned the diſaſter of Aix la-chapelle, the raiſing of the ſiege of Maeſtricht, and the ſad retreat of the army. By this army I was loudly ſummon d—I abandoned conquetts to fly to its ſuccour; and conſidered that we could be extricated from our difficulties by a ſpeedy ſucceſs only, I led my companions in arms to the enemy. On the 20th of March, I had a conſiderable advantage at Tirlemont. On the 18th I brought the enemy to a general action; and the centre and right wing, after having attacked imprudently, fled. On the 19th we retreated honourably with the brave men that were left together, for a part of the army diſbanded itſelf. On the 21ſt and 22d we fought with the ſame courage, and to our firmneſs was owing the preſervation of the remains of an army which breathes ſolely for true liberty; for the reign of the laws, and for the extinction of anarchy.

It was then that the Marats, the Robertſpierres, and the criminal leets of Jacobins of Paris plotted the fall of the Generals and more eſpecially of mine. Theſe villains, bribed by the gold of foreign Powers to complete the diſorganization of the armies, cauſed almoſt all the generals to be arreſted. They kept them in the jails of Paris, to Septembrize them; for thus it is that theſe monſters have coined a word, to hand down to poſterity the remembrance of the horrid maſſacres of the firſt ſix days of September.

Whilſt I was employed re-compoſing the army, in which employment I laboured night and day, on the firſt of April (yeſterday) four commiſſioners reached me with a decree, purporting that I ſhould be brought to the bar of the convention itſelf.— ——The war miniſter, Boumonville (my pupil) was weak enough to accompany them, to ſucceed me in my command. The perſons who were in ſuite of thoſe perfidious emiſſaries, informed me themſelves that different groups of aſſaſſins, either fugitives from, or driven out of my army, were diſperſed on the road to kill me before I could reach Paris. I ſpent ſeveral hours in endeavouring to convince the commiſſioners of the imprudence of this arreſt—nothing could make their pride; and I therefore arreſted the whole of them, to ſerve me as hoſtages againſt the crimes of Paris. I inſtantly arranged with the Imperi-

alifs a fuſpenſion of arms, and marched towards the capital, to extinguiſh, as ſpeedily as poſſible, the lighted embers of civil war.

My dear countrymen! it is expedient that a true and brave man remove from you the veil which covers all our crimes and misfortunes.—In 1789, we made great efforts to obtain liberty, equality, and the ſovereignty of the people. Our principles were conſecrated in the declaration of the Rights of Man; and there have reſulted the labours of our legiſlators, 1ſt, the declaration which ſays that France is and muſt remain a monarchy—2dly, a conſtitution to which we ſware fealty in 1790, on the 31.

This conſtitution might, and indeed muſt have been imperfect, but it ought and might have been believed, that with time and experience, its errors would be rectified, and that the neceſſary ſtrife between the Legiſlative and executive powers would eſtabliſh a wiſe equilibrium, which would prevent either of theſe powers from ſeizing the whole of the authority, and attaining the deſpotiſm. If the deſpotiſm of a ſingle individual is dangerous to liberty, how much more odious muſt be that of 700 men, many of whom are void of principles, without morals, and who have been able to reach that ſupremacy by cabals or crimes alone!

Licentiouſneſs and exceſs ſoon rendered it impoſſible to ſupport the yoke of a Conſtitution that gave laws—The tribunes influenced the aſſembly of repreſentatives, and were themſelves awed by the dangerous club of the Jacobins of Paris.—The ſtrife between the two powers at length became a daily combat. Then was the equilibrium deſtroyed—France ceaſed to have a king; and the victory on the 10th of Auguſt was ſoiled by the atrocious crimes of the firſt day of September.

All the department but more eſpecially the wretched city of Paris, were delivered up to pillage, to denunciations, proſcriptions, and maſſacres. No Frenchman, the aſſaſſins and their accomplices excepted, had either his life or his property in ſecurity! The conſternation of slavery was augmented by the clamorous orgies of Vandals: Bands of pretended federates ran through and laid waſte the departments; and of the ſeven hundred individuals who compoſe this deſpotic and anarchical body four or five hundred groaned and decreed, and decreed & groaned, expoſed to the exterminating ſword of the Marſeilleſe and Robertſpieres. It is thus that the unfortunate Louis the 16th periſhed, without a judicial trial, and without a tribunal; and 'tis thus that the decree of the 10th of November has provoked all nations by holding out to them our aid, provided they will conſent to diſorganize themſelves. 'Tis thus that the unjuſt and impolitic decree of the 15th of December has alienated from us the hearts of the Belgians, has driven us from the Netherlands, and would have brought about the miſcarriage of our whole army by this nation, provoked at our outrages and our crimes, if I had not ſaved that very army by my proclamations. 'Tis thus that a decree eſtabliſhed the bloody tribunal which places the lives of the citizens at the mercy of a ſmall number of inquiſitors judges, without recourſe or appeal to any other Tribunal. 'Tis thus that during the laſt month all the Decrees have been marked by the ſtamp of infallible averſion, by the blindeſt price, and more eſpecially by the deſire of maintaining power, by calling to the moſt important poſts of the ſtate no other than daring incapable and criminal men, by driving away or murdering men enlightened and of a high character, and by ſupporting a phantom of a republic which their errors in adminiſtration and in policy, as well as their crimes, had rendered impracticable. Theſe ſeven hundred individuals oppoſe, deteſt calumniate and revile each other; and have already, and that frequently thought of poignarding the one the other. At this moment their blind ambition has impelled them to coaleſce a team; and bold criminality allies itſelf to feeble virtue, to preſerve a power as unjuſt as it is unſteady. In the mean time, their committees devour every thing, that of the National treaſury abſorbing the public funds, without being able to render any account of the expenditure.

What has this Convention done to maintain the war it has provoked againſt all the powers of Europe?

It has diſorganized the armies, inſtead of reinforcing and recruiting the troops of the line, and the antient battalions of National Volunteers, which would have formed a reſpectable army. Inſtead of recompenſing theſe brave warriors by promotions and penſions, theſe legiſlators have left the battalions incomplete, naked, diſarmed and diſcontented. In the ſame way have they treated the excellent cavalry, and the brave French artillery in the ſame manner exhauſted, abandoned, and in want of every neceſſary. They notwithſtanding, create new corps, compoſed of the ſatellites of the 2d of September and commanded by men who have never ſerved, and who are no other way to be dreaded unleſs by the armies they diſcharge and diſorganize. The Convention ſacrifices every thing to theſe ſatellites of tyranny, to theſe cowardly head loppers. The choice of officers, and that of adminiſtrators, are in every particular the ſame; we ſee throughout the tyranny which flatters the wicked, becauſe the wicked alone can ſupport tyranny:—And in its pride and its ignorance, this convention orders the conqueſt and diſorganization of the whole univerſe: it ſays to one of its Generals, Go and take Rome—and to another, Sally forth and ſubdue Spain—to the end that depoſiting commiſſioners, ſimilar to thoſe horrid Roman Proconſuls againſt whom Cicero declaimed, may be ſent thither. In the worſt ſeaſon of the year, it ſends the only fleet it poſſeſſes into the Mediterranean, to ſplit and ſounder on the rocks of Sardinia; whilſt it expoſes the fleets of Breſt to the fury of the ſtorms, by ſending them in queſt of an Engliſh fleet that has not yet left its port.

In the mean time a civil war ſpreads through all the departments. Some of the inſurgents are excited by fanaticiſm, the neceſſary effect of perſecution; others, by an indignation at the tragical and fruitleſs end of Louis the Sixteenth; and others, finally, by the natural principle of reſiſting perſecution.

Arms are every where taken up; murders every where committed and every where are pecuniary ſupplies and proviſions intercepted. Soon will every one of our ſhips diſappear on the ocean; ſoon will the ſouthern department ceaſe to receive ſupplies of corn from Italy and Africa, and already have thoſe from the North and from America been intercepted by the ſquadrons of the enemies. Famine will annex itſelf to all our other ſcourges and the ferocity of our Cambals will but increaſe with our calamities.

Frenchmen! we have a rallying point which can ſtifle the monſter of anarchy. 'Tis the conſtitution we were to maintain in 1789, 90, and 91: 'tis the work of a free people; and we ſhall remain free, and ſhall recover our glory, by reſuming our conſtitution.

Let us employ our virtues, more eſpecially that of mildneſs; too much blood has already been ſpilled. If the monſters by whom we have been diſorganized chuſe to fly, let us leave them to meet their puniſhment elſewhere; if they do not find it in their own corrupted hearts, but if they wiſh to ſupport anarchy by new crimes, then ſhall the army puniſh them.

In the generoſity of the enemies we have oft grievouſly outraged, I have found the ſecurity of external peace. Not only do they treat humanely and attentively our wounded, ſick, and priſoners who fall into their hands—and all this in deſpite of the calumnies ſpread by our agitators to render us ferocious—but they engage to ſuſpend their march, not to paſs our frontiers, and to leave to our brave army the termination of all our internal diſſentions.

Let the ſacred torch of the love of our country awaken in us our virtue and our courage! at the bare name of Conſtitution, civil war will ceaſe, or can no longer exiſt unleſs againſt certain malevolent men who will no longer be ſupported by foreign powers. Theſe have no hatred to any other among us except our factious criminals, and deſire nothing more fervently than to reſtore their eſteem and Friendſhip to a nation whoſe errors and anarchy diſturb and trouble all Europe.—Peace would be the Fruit of this reſolution, and the troops of the line, as well as the brave national volunteers, who for the ſpace of a year have obtained themſelves as willing ſacrifices to liberty, and who abhor anarchy, will repoſe in the boſom of their families, after having accompliſhed this noble work.

As to myſelf I have already made an oath, and I repeat it before the whole nation, and in the preſence of of all Europe, that immediately after having affected the ſafety of my country by the re-eſtabliſhment of the conſtitution of peace and good order, I ſhall abandon every public function, and ſhall ſeek in ſolitude the enjoyment of the happineſs of my fellow citizens.

The General in chief of the French army,

DUMOURIER.

[From a London Paper entitled the Sun, May 15.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, May 14.

Extract of a letter from Colonel Sir James Murray, *Bart. Adjutant-General to the Forces under the command of His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, to Mr. Secretary Dundas, dated Tournay May 10, 1792.*

In conſequence of the movements of the enemy, which gave reaſon to expect an attack upon the Auſtrian and Pruſſian poſts, His Royal Highneſs determined to march in the morning of the 8th to their ſupport. He arrived about ſix o'clock at the camp at Maulde, with the brigade of guards, and a battalion of the 10th Regiment of Hanoverian infantry. The Pruſſian General was by this means enabled to reinforce himſelf at St. Amand and the adjoining wood, with the troops which had occupied that important poſition.

The attack commenced about ſeven o'clock. It was directed againſt the poſts occupied by General Clairfait, which extended from the Scheldt to the Abbaye de Vicogne, & the Pruſſian corps which defended the wood in front of the high road, leading from that place to St. Amand.

To theſe points were directed the whole efforts of the French army, which had been previouſly reinforced by all they could bring together from every quarter. General Knobelſdorff having been under the neceſſity of ſending a conſiderable part of his troops to ſupport the Auſtrians at the Abbaye de Vicogne. His Royal Highneſs, about five o'clock left two battalions at the camp at Maulde, and marched with the coldſtream, the flank battalion, and that of the third regiment, to his ſupport.—When the battalion of the coldſtream, which was upon the left, arrived, the enemy had nearly reached the road they already commanded it, to a great degree, by their fire; The guns attached to the battalion were placed upon it, and by a well directed and well ſupported fire kept the battery which was oppoſed to them in check, and did conſiderable execution.

The battalion advanced into the wood, attacked, and drove the enemy before them; In going forward, they became unfortunately expoſed to the fire of a battery from which they ſuffered ſeverely. They fell back to that poſition at the edge of the wood, which they maintained for the reſt of the day, notwithſtanding a heavy cannonade; the enemy made no attempt to approach them. Nothing can exceed the ſpirit and bravery diſplayed by the men and Officers of the battalion upon this occaſion, nor is leſs praiſe due to the alacrity and intrepidity with which the other battalion advanced into action. They took different poſitions, where they were at times expoſed to a ſevere cannonade, from which, however, they received little injury, the directing of the fire being in general above them. There were ſeen this morning between 40 and 50 of the French lying dead upon the ſpot upon which the fire of the coldſtream and of its Guns had been directed. Major General Like commanded the battalions which went into his action; and His Royal Highneſs declared that he was much indebted to him for his exertions.

The importance of the ſervice rendered by his Majeſty's troops upon this day, has been acknowledged, in the ſtrongeſt and moſt explicit terms, by the Generals of the different armies; and if by their timely co-operation the enemy were prevented from advancing the high road, it cannot be doubted that they contributed, in a very great degree, to ſecure the fortune of the day.

At the Abbaye de Vicogne and the village of Rheims the action continued, with almoſt equal and unremitted violence, till eight o'clock in the evening. General Clairfait was every where ſucceſsful in maintaining his ground; the enemy, however, though baffled and defeated in their purpoſe, remained in the woods within a very ſmall diſtance of his poſts. During the action they ſurrounded the Pruſſian camp near St. Amand.—I am not exactly informed what meaſures they took in order to keep the Prince of Cobourge in check; but it appears that nothing of moment paſſed in that quarter.

Upon the following day the 9th, there was little doing, and it was not known what might be the intention of the enemy. His Royal Highneſs thought it therefore proper to let the troops remain till the evening at St. Amand and Maulde. Every thing being quiet, and intelligence having been received that the troops oppoſed to General Knobelſdorff, were retreating, they began their march to Tournay; but he was ſtopped at the village of Maulde by a Meſſage from General Clairfait, informing him that the enemy had erected batteries all along his front, as well as upon ſome part of General Knobelſdorff's which if they were allowed to compleat & to poſſeſs, it would become extremely difficult for him to maintain his poſition. His Royal Highneſs immediately ſtopped the march of the troops, and went himſelf to St. Amand, where he was met by General Clairfait and General Knobelſdorff. It was agreed that the Auſtrians and Pruſſians ſhould aſſault the whole of the batteries at Day break, whilſt his royal Highneſs retained poſſeſſion of the camp de Maulde.

This was done accordingly, and had the deſired ſucceſs the enemy had withdrawn their cannon in the night but they were entirely driven from the batteries, ſeveral killed, and upwards of one hundred priſoners taken, with a very conſiderable loſs. Thus defeated upon every occaſion, the enemy ſeem to have entirely abandoned their deſign; the body which came from Lille, has fallen back to Orchies. There was firing to-day, at one of General Clairfait's Poſts, but nothing which had the appearance of a ſerious attack. By the accounts of deſerters and priſoners, they loſt 4000 men on the 8th—General Dampiere is ſaid to have received a wound, of which he is ſince dead.

The troops arrived this evening in their former quarter.

The Auſtrians had upwards of 500 killed and wounded, and the Pruſſians three hundred, on the 8th.

From Woodfall's Regiſter May 13.

The Captain of the Rich Spaniſh Galleon, a prize to the Britiſh Fleet, not aware of the rupture between Spain and France, carried the royal ſtandard of his country at the top gallant-maſt head, which the French lowered immediately on boarding her, and their tranſport of joy upon the occaſion is ſpoken of as beyond conception. The galleon was ſo loaded and encumbered with merchandize that it was impoſſible for her to make any effective defence. She had two hundred thouſands crowns worth of pearl on board, beſides abundance of emeralds and other rich jewellery. Her cochineel is not an inconſiderable part of the cargo.

As the re-capture of the rich Spaniſh galleon is the univerſal topic of converſation, it is neceſſary to obſerve that the Spaniards ſent out annually two fleets to Mexico and the other for Peru: the firſt they ſtile the fleet, and the latter they call the Galleons. Some of theſe galleons carry twelve hundred men, others from three hundred and fifty to ſix hundred: they are commiſſioned by the King, and paid by him. Their cargoes conſiſt of all ſorts of the richeſt merchandize; that which goes from Manilla is little leſs in ſize than a firſt rate ſhip of war; her cargo conſiſts of ſuch articles, collected in China and different parts of India, as are intended to ſupply the kingdoms of Peru and Mexico; theſe are ſpices, China ſilks, Indian ſtuffs, &c. beſides a great variety of goldſmith's work manufactured at Manilla by the Chineſe who reſide there, amounting to no leſs than twenty thouſand individuals!

Letters by the Dutch mail delivered out on Saturday mention that advice was received at the Hague that the Spaniards having over-run the whole Province of Rouſſillon, were advancing in force towards Perpignan; they had every where been joined by the peaſantry. The whole force which was collected to oppoſe them did not exceed 1000 men. Arles it was ſuppoſed, would be an object of immediate attack.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, May 10.

This day, between ten and eleven o'clock, the treaſure taken out of the Spaniſh Regiſter ſhip was carried in twenty one waggons, provided by Meſſrs Clarke and Badger, for London, from the Gun-wharf, where it was landed.

"The waggons were eſcorted by a party of the Life-guards, and the ſtreets were crowded with people of all deſcriptions as they paſſed.

"They are to go by the route of [Alton,] Farnham, and Bagſhot, and will enter the city of Weſtminſter about Monday noon.

The cheſts containing the treaſure are 663 in number containing full 500,000l. Some ſolid pieces of ſilver weigh from 165 to 167lb.

It has been erroneouſly reported that the Dumourier privateer, which captured this floating mine of gold and ſilver, was taken into the ſervice by rear Admiral Geil. The truth is, the Dumourier, a fine ſhip, mounting 22 ſix pounders, lies ſafe moored in Portſmouth harbour,

and is purchased into the service of Government. She is coppered and fails remarkably fast.

Extract of a letter from Harwich, May 10.

"Three regiments of militia are to be encamped the enſuing ſummer on the Clift near this town: a ſpot of ground that was remarkably healthy during the encampments in the years 1781 and 1782, from which you may command a view and extent of upwards of 50 miles.

"The Weſt Kent battalion, commanded by his Grace the Duke of Dorſet, and the Herts, by the Marquis of Salisbury, have received orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to march for this encampment.

"The Dolphin Packet, Capt. Flyn arrived from Holland with the mail and paſſengers.

"Yeſterday the Prince of Wales ſailed by, in conſequence of the Diana's arrival with diſpatches.

Foreign Intelligence.

BRUSSELS GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

MAY 4.

The affair of which an account was given in our laſt ſupplements, was exceedingly bloody. The object of the French forces, who amounted to more than ſixty thouſand men, in attacking all our advanced poſts at the ſame moment of time, ſeems to have been to re-eſtabliſh the communication between Valenciennes and Condé. The battle was long and obſtinate, but the valour of our troops rendered a good cauſe once more triumphant.

We have not yet received any particular detail reſpecting the various operations of our armys. We however know that the Imperial troops, have advanced three leagues farther into the enemy's country; that they occupy, towards Valenciennes, the heights which commanded that town; that they have taken 2 pieces of cannon, and a great number of ammunition waggons; that the enemy loſt between three & four thouſand men, left dead on the field of battle; that our loſs amounts to two or three hundred killed and wounded; that when the courier came away, Count de Clairfait was ſtill in the purſuit of the French; and that the Huſſars of Barco, and Eſterhazy, as well as the Hungarian regiment of infantry of Stary, diſtinguiſhed themſelves very much.

MAY 5.

We are informed by a letter from Tournay, dated the 3d. that a body of French troops, who advanced againſt Raiſmes and Marquin, were completely defeated by the Engliſh at the latter place; and that the Hanoverians poſted at Rheims took from them one ſix pounder, a cartoon filled with cartridges 8 horſes, and all the gunners belonging to the pieces, as well as twelve National Guards.

MAY 6.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince Charles, ſet out yeſterday for Head Quarters, in order to aſſiſt at a *Te Deum* to be celebrated for the ſucceſs of our arms on the 1ſt inſt. The 15 cannon and the caiſſons taken out that day paſſed through this city yeſterday.

NIAGARA, AUGUST 1.

ARRIVALS AT QUEBEC.

July 11. Ship Ewerretta, Patrick Beatſon, from London, failed from Portſmouth the 16th May, Cargo goods &c. addreſſed to Meſſrs. Auldjo and Maitland. Paſſengers, Mr. and Mrs. Maitland.

—12. Ship London, James Patterſon, from London, failed from Portſmouth 16th May, cargo, bale goods &c. addreſſed to Lymburner and Co.—Paſſengers, Mr. and Miſs Joſeph.

—12. Ship Apollo, Gilbert Kennicott, cargo, ſalt addreſſed to Meſſrs Bell and Co.

—13. Brig Perſeverance, Richd. Mabb, from London, failed from Portſmouth 16th May. Cargo, bale goods, porter and wine.

—14. Ship Orford, Thomas Amery, in ſeven weeks from Liverpool. Cargo ſalt, addreſſed to Lymburner & Co

—14. Brig Martha, Hugh Brown, in 47 days from Glaſgow. Cargo, bale goods, &c.—Paſſengers, Meſſrs. Murray and Garden.

—14. Brig Ratto, Gilbert Bruce, in 9 weeks from Liverpool Cargo, ſalt, addreſſed to Lymburner & Co.

—15. Ship Commerce, Harvy Midforth, from London, failed from Portſmouth 16th May. Cargo, bale goods addreſſed to Mr. James Tod.—Paſſengers, Mr. Robertſon and a French Clergyman.

A few days ago, the firſt diviſion of his Majeſty's corps of Queens Rangers left Queenstown for Toronto (now York), and proceeded in Batteaux round the head of Lake Ontario, by Burlington Bay; and ſhortly afterwards another diviſion of the ſame regiment ſailed in the King's veſſels, the Onondago and Caldwell for the ſame place.

On monday evening his Excellency the Lieut. Governor left Navy Hall, and embarked on board his Majeſty's Schooner the Miſſiſſaga, which ſailed immediately with a favorable gale for York, with the remainder of the Queens Rangers.

We are given to underſtand that his Majeſty's Sloop the Felicity, which lately arrived at Fort Erie, ſpoke the Dunmore (having on board the Commiſſioners of the United States to the Indians) near the entrance of the Detroit River, this veſſel alſo ſaw upon Lake Erie, his Majeſty's armed ſhip the Chippewa or Ottawa.

Loſt, or left on Mr. Johnſon's premiſes, a Pinchbeck Watch, with a large gold ſeal, marked with the initials I. M. K. who ever will bring it to the Printer, ſhall receive Half a Joe, without any queſtion being aſked.

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Peter Seacord, ſenior are requeſted to make immediate payment to Peter Seacord, jr. And all thoſe who have any demands on the ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to ſend in their accounts duly authenticated. PETER SEACORD, junior.

NIAGARA, 25th July, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL perſons indebted to the late Copartnership of STREET & BUTLER are requeſted to make freedy Payments to the Subſcriber, or he will be under the neceſſity of putting them to Coſt.

SAMUEL STREET.

QUEENSTOWN, July 8, 1793.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the late GEORGE LYONS, are requeſted to pay their reſpective Debts to the Subſcriber otherwiſe there accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney without further notice. And all thoſe who have any Demands on the ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to ſend in their accounts duly authenticated before the fifteenth day of Auguſt next. JAMES ALLAN, Curator.

DETROIT, 20th June, 1793.

TOUTES perſonnes endettées à la Succeſſion de feu GEORGE LYONS, ſont requiſes de payer leurs dettes reſpectives au Soußigné, autrement leur Comptes ſeront mis entre les mains d'un procureur ſans autre avis. Et tous ceux à qui la dite Succeſſion peut être redevable ſont requis de preſenter leurs comptes duement authentiqués avant le cinquieme jour d'Août prochain.

JAMES ALLAN, Curateur.

DETROIT, le 20 Juin, 1793.

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UPPER CANADA GAZETTE,
OR
AMERICAN ORACLE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1793.

The following is extracted from London Papers to May 16

LONDON, May 14.

The heroic Serjeant Major of the Coldſtream Regiment.

THE Serjeant Major of the Coldſtream Regiment, by name Darley, was among the wounded in the action of the 8th of May. He performed prodigies of valour. He had his arm broke and ſhattered by a ball, but yet continued to fight with the moſt animated and determined bravery for near two hours. He put to death a French officer, who made an attack upon him, but at length had his leg broke by another cannon ſhot, in conſequence of which he fell into the hands of the French.

The Duke of York highly charmed with the bravery of this excellent ſoldier, and feeling ſincerely for his misfortune, ſent a trumpet on the morning of the 9th, to ſay that the ſurgeon who attended him ſhould be liberally rewarded for his trouble, and to requeſt that no expence ſhould be ſpared in procuring him every comfort that is ſituation would admit of.

The following letter was written by Captain Hewgill of the Coldſtream, and Secretary to his Royal Highneſs, to ſerjeant Major Coleman, of the battalion of the coldſtream here;

"*Head Quarters, May 10th.—Tournay.*

"Serjeant Major Coleman,

"I write you by deſire of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, to acquaint you, for the information of Mrs. Darley, that her huſband is alive, and though in cuſtody of the enemy, has written a few lines to ſay he is well treated and taken care of.

"The Duke feels much for his unfortunate ſituation and has given orders that a Trumpeter ſhall be ſent to-morrow to him, with whatever he wants, and a letter to acquaint the French Surgeon attending him, that he will pay all the expences of the cure.

"He has one arm & his thigh broke, beſides two other wounds; there may therefore be ſome doubt of his recovery, which I think you ſhould take an opportunity of communicating to your daughter. His Royal Highneſs as well as every officer and ſoldier of the Coldſtream, can bear witneſs of his good conduct and gallantry in the action of the 8th.——Brave as a lion he fought with his broken arm, till a ſecond ſhot brought him to the ground; and ſince his confinement he has dictated a letter wherein he explains his money concerns with an incredible degree of accuracy and honeſty.

In ſhort, all our prayers attend this valuable man, and I have authority to ſay from the Commander in Chief, that he will never forget him. "E. HEWGILL."

By the late fire in the Naval Arſenal of Port L'Orient, an entire wing of the ſtore houſe of ſails and ſail-cloths has been conſumed, without a ſingle article being ſaved from the ravages of the flames. Apprehenſions are entertained at Paris for the ſafety of the Naval Magazines at Breſt.

Beſides St. Laurent de Cerda, it appears by a ſtatement of the Commiſſioners of the Upper Alps to the French Convention, that the city of Adge near the eaſtern Pyrenees, is in the poſſeſſion of the Spaniards, who, from the adjacent heights, had ſlain ſeveral hundreds of the French, and whoſe force amounted to 15,000 men.

May 15—We are enabled to ſtate from unqueſtionable authority, that the inhabitants of Boulogne ſur Mer are in a ſtate bordering on a Counter-Revolution. The Royaliſts are even in poſſeſſion of the adminiſtration; and placards are every where poſted praiſing Dumouriez, & imploring the vegeance of heaven againſt the aſſaſſins of the King, whoſe lawful ſucceſſor, Louis the ſeventeenth, they hope to ſee ſhortly placed on the throne.

Since the treaſure of the Spaniſh regiſter ſhip left Portſmouth on Friday morning, no leſs than ſixteen cheſts of rough diamonds have been diſcovered in a private part of the ſhip.

FRANCE.

Particulars of the Spaniſh invaſion of France, at the Eaſtern Pyrenees, as ſtated to the National Deputies of the South Departments, by the Procurator Syndic of Perpignan.

PERPIGNAN, April 18.

"When I ſtated to you, Citizen Commiſſioners, at ten in the morning of yeſterday, that the Department was in every reſpect perfectly tranquil, I was very far from entertaining any ſuſpicions that the Spaniſh troops united to the malevolent inhabitants of St. Laurent de Cerda, were at that moment ſlaying our brethren in arms, and butchering the ſtragglers. I ſhall now enter into the particular details.

"You recollect, that by virtue of a Decree, a very conſiderable force was ſent to St. Laurent, to cruſh the open Rebellion there, and put a ſtop to the exportation of proviſions and other articles into Spain; which by the connivance of the inhabitants, was done with a ſurpriſing facility. Five companies commanded by Colonel Laterade, were to reach St. Laurent yeſterday: and the two companies garriſoned there took ſome meaſures in conſequence to quit the place at ſeven in the morning, when they received a meſſage from the Municipal Officers, intimating that the Spaniards were then deſcending the Mountain. The Commandant beat the general, and had the arms loaded to face the enemy.

"By the Commandant's relation it appears, that not a ſingle inhabitant joined the ſoldiery; that the Municipal Officers diſappeared; and that almoſt inſtantly, a great part of the National Guard of St. Laurent united to the Spaniſh troops, kept up a brisk fire on the Volunteers, of whom a conſiderable number were killed and wounded. The panic ſpread to the other troops, who deſerted their baggage, and threw away their arms, to the end that they might reach Arles the more ſpeedily. All this time the Spaniards kept cloſe to them in their flight and, according to the report of the run-aways, ſtripped and ſlew the ſtragglers. We are aſſured that Lieut. Col. Bourdes exclaimed to his troops, *ſauve qui peut*, (take to your heels.)

"On the way from St. Laurent to Arles, the runaways met with three companies of Gers repairing to their poft. They warned them of their danger: but the latter, forgetting every conſideration but that of their duty, cautiouſly continued their route. Two companies of Nantz garriſoned at Arles, joined them as ſoon as they were informed of the approach of the enemy, with whom they came up by ten in the morning. The Spaniards and inſurgents had the advantage in point of number, amounting to upwards of a thouſand; and they had alſo the great advantage of their poſition on the ridge of the Mountain, where ſheltered by the rocks, they ſlew our brave volunteers, whoſe diſcharge of Muſquetry, courageouſly kept up, could not reach them.

"Lieut. Col. Literrade made every diſpoſition to turn the enemy; but failing of ſucceſs, and convinced of the impoſſibility of advancing without expoſing his troops to a needleſs maſſacre, ordered the retreat to Arles after ſeveral of his men had been killed, and many wounded. The retreat was made in as good order as the almoſt impraſticable roads would permit.

"I am told that two Spaniſh battalions are garriſoned at St. Laurent. We have formed a military committee, and have made the moſt active diſpoſitions, to throw in ſuccours, having collected 500 men, with two pieces of ordnance, and the requiſite amunition. The national guards in the environs have requeſted permiſſion to unite with them and will march with the regular troops. I truſt that the inhabitants of St. Laurent will pay dear for their treachery.

"We expect an immediate attack on Arles; I ſhall inform you daily of what paſſes, convinced that you ought not to loſe ſight of a Department in a bare and defenceleſs ſtate, to which you have promiſed ſuccours. A camp of from eight to ten thouſand men is indiſpenſable, unleſs we are to have a daily renewal of ſcenes equally calamitous with thoſe I have now deſcribed to you. Cloathing, arms and proviſion, are what we are moſt in need of.

"The Adminiſtrators will neglect nothing to preſerve internal good order, and to concur with all their efforts towards the public ſafety.

"I learn this moment, by ſome French merchants returned from Spain, that five battalions of Spaniſh troops of the line left Figuiera for St. Laurent.

(Signed) "LUCIA."

PARIS, May 6.

Tallien, a National Deputy ſtationed at Tours in the vicinity of the Breton inſurgents, has addreſſed a long letter to his fellow legiſlators, in which he ſtates, that Thouars was on the 5th inveſted by the inſurgents, and that the national General Quetineau, with a very numerous army, conſiſting of the whole force of the Republic in that quarter, was compleately blocked up in that city.

When the inſurgents appeared before Loudun, whilſt the inhabitants were employed in tearing up the tree of liberty, the foldiery, not one of whom offered them the ſmalleſt moleſtation, took from their hats the Tri colour Cocade, the next united with the citizens; and after opening the gates to their friends without paraded though the ſtreets, carrying a white flag.

The ſix thouſand Marſeilloiſ, whoſe preſence in this capital was ſome weeks ago requeſted by the Jacobins, have refuſed to quit their own city, under pretext that their preſence there is neceſſary to awe the anarchiſts. They have ſince however given ſuch unequivocal proofs of their ſentiments being in union with thoſe of the major part of the inhabitants, who are Royaliſts, that the national deputies deeming themſelves no longer ſafe at Marſeilles, have thought proper to ſhift their ground, and that with ſome precipitation. The Mayor is impriſoned by the inhabitants.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

May 2.

Two Deputies from the city of Nantz appeared at the bar, and drew a moſt diſheartning picture of the rapid progreſs of the Royaliſts. They trembled they ſaid, for their native city; and added that nearly 2000 patriots had been ſlain in the neighbourhood; and at Machecoul alone 550. Without a very powerful armed force, they were convinced that Nantz muſt fall. The inſurrection, which was at firſt but a mere ſpark, as it were, and which promiſed to be inſtantaneous and local only had acquired ſuch ſtrength and conſiſtency, that, unleſs circumſcribed, it was to be dreaded, that by degrees it would become general.

Evening ſitting.]—The adminiſtrators of Rouen ſtated by letter, that there had been and ſtill were, various tumults in that city, on account of the exceſſive price of proviſions. Bread was five ſous per pound. This occaſion had, however, been the pretext of an inſurrection, which had its ſource in the plots of Counter Revolutioniſts. Theſe had led the volunteers and recruits from their allegiance, and a deſperate engagement had enſued between them and the national guard, whoſe adjutant-General, Lamoriere, had been made priſoner. The inſurgents had been diſperſed, but not defeated.

FRANKFORT, May 2.

After ſeveral ſorties, and attempts made by the enemy to force the poſts of Koſtheim and Hocheim, on the right bank of the Rhine, one of which on the night of the 21ſt ult. ſucceeded ſo far that they penetrated to Koſtheim, ſurpriſed the guard, and took an officer and 12 or 14 ſoldiers priſoners, the garriſon at Caſſel, on the night between the 30th of April and 1ſt current, made a general attack on the three camps of the Pruſſians, Heſſians, and Saxons. They firſt directed their fire againſt Koſtheim, which was in part reduced to aſhes. They then advanced againſt Hocheim, having their left flank covered by the fire of the heavy cannon at Caſſel, which they made to play with the utmoſt vivacity. The Germans returned their fire with great vigour, and reinforcements having arrived, a violent fire of muſquetry commenced, ſo that the French were at laſt repulſed and driven even from Koſtheim, where they loſt a great number of men and ſome cannon. They made another attack againſt Blei-Au, but they were alſo repulſed from this poſt, which was defended by the Auſtrians. The whole artillery of Caſſel was employed in this affair, and the cannonade continued till four o'clok in the afternoon. Accounts then received ſtated that 700 French were counted dead in the field, and that the Germans had taken eight pieces of artillery.

Yeſterday a large detachment of French appeared again before Koſtheim, apparently with a deſign to burn it; but they were again repulſed by a briſk cannonade which continued two hours.——The fire of the muſquetry continued during the whole of laſt night, till ſeven oclock this morning.

The accounts from the army of the Upper-Rhine, are hitherto of no great importance. Landau will probably be completely blocked up in a few days. M. de Wurmſer, the Auſtrian General, has ſummoned that fortreſs to ſurrender, but the commander ſignified to him that he would anſwer him by his cannon. Mentz was alſo ſummoned.

The bridge of boats which formed the communication between Mentz and Caſſel has been ſunk by the cannon of the Pruſſians, with a view of preventing the French from making in future ſuch frequent ſorties. Their troops are alſo occupied in deſtroying the mills upon the Rhine, which being done, the French will no longer be able to grind corn for their ſubſiſtence. It is however ſaid, that the commandant of Mentz is firmly reſolved to leave nothing untried, in order to maintain himſelf in his poſt, and to periſh with all his men rather than to ſurrender. Mentz will be bombarded in a few days—ſeveral batteries have already been raiſed againſt that city and heavy artillery arrive from all parts.

Some hundreds of Croats, Chaſſeurs, have paſſed through this place (Cologne.) Theſe troops form the moſt tremendous appearance.

BRUSSELS, April 23.—His Imperial Majeſty, wiſhing to bury in oblivion every thing that tended to the Belgic Revolution, is going to publiſh a general Amneſty which is to extend even to thoſe who were condemned during the troubles; his Majeſty being deſirous to reſtore their honor, and even to indemnify them if poſſible. For this purpoſe all proſecutions commenced have been ſtopped, the amneſty is to extend to deſerters who ſhall return to their corps before the month of October, except it ſhall appear that they have been guilty of other crimes beſides that of deſertion.

The Duke of York arrived on the 20th at Courtray, where he has eſtabliſhed his head quarters.

Extract of a letter from Bruſſels, April 23.

"It ſeems as if the French had changed their plan of campaign; they endeavoured to collect their forces into three armies; one in the entrenched camp at Maubeuge to cover the opening between that place and Givet: another aſſembled at the camp of Famars, betwten Mons and Valenciennes; and a third in the advantageous poſition of Maulde, to cover Liſle and French Flanders; but at preſent they ſeem to prefer fighting from the fortified towns, to a combat in the open field, where they have every thing to fear from the diſcipline and numbers of their enemies.

"The Engliſh are expected at Quivrain the 20th. On the 22d. all the heavy artillery will be arrived, and the the ſieges of Valenciennes will begin. 3000 men of the garriſon of that town attacked the work of the Auſtrians, but were repulſed."

HAGUE, April 17.—The Stadholder is arrived here; the day before yeſterday he aſſiſted in the deliberations of the States General, and the Council of State.

We learn that the Engliſh troops conſiſting of between 3 or 4000 left Antwerp laſt Saturday, with their cannon and equipages, taking the road by Lokeren towards Gand.

The Prince of Furſtenberg detached from the corps under General Wurmſer on the 3d inſtant, attacked the enemy poſted between Herd and Belheim. The combat laſted from ſix in the morning, until three in the the afternoon. The French had three hundred killed and 60 taken priſoners.—The loſs of the Auſtrians was trifling. The corps under General Wurmſer, are in poſſeſſion of the line on the Queich, one league from Landau.

Extract from an Albany Paper of the 1ſt of July.

LONDON, May 7.

The Captain of the Spaniſh regiſter ſhip, brought in here, took the French privateer to be an Algerine, having never ſeen the new national colours, or heard of the war——from the dread of being made ſlaves he ſtood an action of five hours, in which he had 10 men killed and 37 wounded. His upper works were entirely ſhattered and his people having been at ſea from the time he left Lima, could no longer ſupport the fatigue of the action. The mate of the privateer ſtrongly recommanded a run to America with the prize.

The Spaniſh regiſter ſhip is found to be of much greater value than was at firſt eſtimated. She will certainly produce a million ſterling, which is the richeſt veſſel that ever was put to ſea. But ſome go as far as to ſay that the will fall nothing ſhort of 1,300,0001.

The cargo that remained on board the Spaniſh regiſter ſhip on the 14th of April, which was the day the was recaptured, conſiſts of the following articles, viz.

16 cheſts of money, 7 of which are gold, the reſt plate.
72 cwt. of red wood.
2562 quintals of bark. of different weights, from 100 to 300lbs. each.
2330 quintals of cocoa.
488 quintals of copper.
520 quintals of lead.
112 quintals of wool.
162 quintals of ſugar.
224 pounds of medecines.
336 pounds of extracted bark.
75 pounds of graine of cocoa.
150 pounds of baſſam of Peru.
250 prepared hides.
119 ſkins for raſping.
8 dozen of fine leather.
3 barrels of honey.
3 dozen of Peru Wine.
11 caſes of different productions of Peru.

There being no treaty exiſting between this country and Spain, the Crown Lawyers are ſaid to have given it as their opinion that the Spaniſh regiſter is in toto a legal prize to admiral Goodall's ſquadron.

The whole capture of the Spaniſh galleon was on Saturday laſt adjudged to the captors, and the Spaniſh ambaſſador has a ſented to it, after a minute inveſtigation on the ſubject. Lord Hood will be entitled to a ſhare, as commander in chief of the fleet which made the capture; and it is ſaid that his proportion alone will amount to 60,0001 Sterling.

Lord Hood as commander in chief of the Mediterranean fleet, comes in for a 16th of this prize, whatever it may turn out to be, and all other captures made by the ſhips under his orders, which muſt nett his Lordſhip a very capital fortune.

In conſequence of the cargo of the rich recaptured Spaniſh ſhip being allowed to Government as an entire prize, a troop of light horſe was diſpatched from London on Monday laſt to Portſmouth, to eſcort this immenſe wealth directly to town.

April 20—Admiral Coſby has received orders to ſail from Portſmouth this day if the wind will permit, with a ſquadron of ſix or ſeven ſail of the line, and ſeveral frigates.

Admiral Coſby's flag is on board the Windſor Caſtle of 98 guns, and is the third ſquadron, which will have left England, within theſe four weeks.

A letter from Madrid dated March 16, mentions, that there are in readineſs for ſea at Ferrol fourteen ſhips of war appointed to cruize in the Mediterranean, and ſweep away the French corſairs that infeſt thoſe ſhores.

The four troops of the 11th regiment of light dragoons intended for foreign ſervice, will be embarked at Graveſend.

The guards are to make their way to Dunkirk, and all the French ſea ports are to be regularly attacked.

The French have evacuated Flanders, and on the 9th inſtant a body of Imperial troops under the command of Baron Mylius, left Oſtend to take poſſeſſion of Furnes and Nieuport.

The French emigrants, now raiſing for ſervice againſt the Convention, are to be embodied, not in three regiments, as was at firſt propoſed but in one. Their uniform will be ſcarlet, faced with yellow. Their pay does not commence till they are landed on the continent.

All the French emigrants now in London, or its neighbourhood, who have property in St. Domingo, have received orders to go on board certain veſſels prepared for the purpoſe of taking them to the ſeat of their poſſeſſions, which it is ſaid will be made happy as an Engliſh Colony.

May, 2—The combined armies on the Frontier of French Flanders are thus diſpoſed. General Clairfait is at Tournay, threatening the inveſtiture of Liſle. The Prince de Saxe Cobourge at Mons. General Beaulieu at Charlemont, and Prince Hohenlohe is in the vicinity of Sedan.

This diſtribution is obviouſly made to divide and weaken the French forces: the neceſſary defence of ſo wide a range of Frontier muſt prevent any thing like a combined reſiſtance to the allied armies, until the latter ſhall determine to penetrate into the interior part of the French territory.

Parliament is not expected to riſe till a few days before the King's birth day. If they are detained beyond this period, it will be by the laudable reſolution to go through the proceedings relative to Mr. Haſtings, if that their deciſion may be given, immediately upon the next aſſembling.

Three thouſand ſeven hundred perſons, moſt of them of rank, have been ſeized in conſequence of the late decree of the French National Convention. Amongſt them are many women of high rank. Theſe are doomed to fall victims to the ſanguinary diſpoſition of the ruling faction at Paris. We may expect to be ſoon ſhocked by the horrid detail of another maſſacre.

The ſurrender of Condé to the Auſtrian army is now formally confirmed, from correſpondence.

Three Britiſh ſquadrons will be in the Mediterranean this ſummer, where Admiral Coſby's and Lord Hood's will ſhortly be added to that of Admiral Goodall. The Spaniſh and Portugueſe ſquadrons which will occaſionally act with theſe, will probably give the combined powers a fleet of forty ſail of the line in that ſea.

In Lord Howe's Channel fleet, Admiral Bowyer will command the van, and the Duke of Clarence the rear.

Gen. Cuſtine has retired to Weiſſembourg. The hoſtages which, the French were removing from Mayence to Landau, were taken from them by the Pruſſians. The French have evacuated all the Duchy of Deux Ponts.

Authentic letters, received in town, yeſterday from Oſtend, mention that a Lieutenant Colonel and a drummer, who had been ſent from the army of the Auſtrians to the French, with a flag, had been hanged by the latter. With ſuch deſperate cruelty do the French purſue the war, and extinguiſh every hope of a near concluſion of it.

It is ſaid that the Swiſs Cantons are immediately to join the confederacy of Sovereigns, and to put themſelves under the Command of General Dumourier.

COMMUNICATION.

The Church of England (commonly called the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church) in the United States, continues rapidly to increaſe. The Epiſcopal power is now exerciſed by Gentlemen conſecrated agreable to act of the Britiſh Parliament, by the Arch-biſhop of Canterbury.—More than one hundred Clergy-men have been ordained within eight years, "according to the rites and cere-"monies of the Church of England, omitting the oaths "in the Engliſh office." Many new Pariſhes are organized and new Churches erected in New England.—Vermont contains twenty Epiſcopal Congregations. One third part of the people of the ſtates are computed to be profeſſors of the Church of England, and are under the ſuperintendency of five biſhops, highly venerated for their Piety, Learning and Zeal.

We ſuppoſe the correſpondent who favoured us with the above communication to be well informed, but had not before imagined the proportion of Epiſcopalians in the neighbouring States to be ſo great.

The Hon. Henry Caldwell, Eſquire, we hear ſucceeds to the appointment of Receiver General, in place of Sir Thomas Mills; deceaſed.

The Engliſh papers mention that the Margaret, White, from Barcelona and Falmouth to Quebec, is captured by the French, and carried into Marſeilles.

PORT OF QUEBEC, INWARDS.

July 4.— John Hiſs maſter, in 19 days from Halifax, addreſſed to Johnſton and Puriſ. Cargo, rum ſugar and coffee.

—5. Brig Porcupine, John Badly maſter, in 21 days from Halifax, addreſſed to Johnſton and Puriſ. Cargo, rum.

—7. Ship Nancy, Alexander Patterſon, from London, ſailed from Portſmouth the 16th of May, Cargo, bale goods, &c.

—7. Ship Eweretta, George Featonby maſter, from London, ſailed from Portſmouth 16th of May, cargo bale goods, &c.

—7. Ship Indian Trader, Joſeph Edwards, from London ſailed from Portſmouth 16th May.

—7. Ship Caroline, John Stewart maſter, from London, ſailed from Portſmouth 16th May, Cargo, bale goods &c.

—8. Ship Adriatic, Chriſtopher Waltham maſter, from London, ſailed from Portſmouth 16th of May, Cargo, bale goods, &c.

—8. Ship Diana, James Robertſon maſter, from London ſailed from Portſmouth 16th May. Cargo, bale goods, &c.

—8. Brig Mercury, Richard Aſh maſter, in 21 days from Trinity, Newfoundland in ballaſt.

—10. Brig Lillies, Richd. Davis maſter, from London, ſailed from Portſmouth 10th of May. Cargo, Ordnance ſtores.

—10. Schooner St. Ann, Azariah Prichard, in 18 days from Cork, Newfoundland. Cargo ſalt.

Liſt of the Paſſengers arrived at Quebec in the ſhip Eweretta, George Featonby Maſter from London.

Mr. and Mrs Elice of London, and ſervant. Major Duke of 26th Regt. Enſign Forth ditto. Meſrs Joſeph Perrinault of Montreal. George Phyn Junr. of London. John Forſyth of Montreal and ſervant. Atkinſon Pattinion of ditto. Alexander Duff of London. John G. Beek Surveyor of the Cuſtoms at Montreal.

Liſt of Paſſengers on board the Caroline.

Capt. Parr, and Enſign Barſlow of the 60th Regiment. Doctor Green Royal Fuſiliers. Enſign Parker 24th Regt. Mr. Blackwood. Mr. Irwin. Mr. Davidſon Mr. Hunt.

Paſſengers on board the Indian Trader.

Colonel Daſpard R. F. and Lady. Major Campbell 24th Regt. and Lady. Capt. Hewges. R. F. Lieut. Herdley R. F. Lieutenant Patterſon Royal Artillery and Lady. Mr. Thomas Grant. Mr. Mathew Bell. Mr. Abraham.

Paſſengers in the ſhip Nancy.

Col. Harris 60th Regt. Capt. Pritchard do. Mr. M'Taviſh. Mr. Singer. Mr. Shepherd. Mr. M'Gillery.

Paſſengers in the ſhip Adriatic.

Mr. Spritlbury. Mr. Shepphend.

Paſſengers on board the Ship Diana.

The Hon. Major Elphinſton 60th Regt. Major Romer 60th. Regt. Mr. Francis Badley. Mr. Wm. Murray,

Paſſengers on board the Lillies,

Lieut. Col. Bothweek, R. A. Andrew Rivet, Eſq.

NIAGARA, 8 Auguſt.

On Tueſday laſt was held at this place a petty Seſſion of the Magiſtrates of this diſtrict, conſiſting of Peter Ruſſel, Robert Hamilton, Robert Kerr, & William Jarvis, Eſqrs. Where they appointed a Town Meeting to be held at Newark on Saturday the 17th inſtant, for the purpoſe of electing the Town and Parith Officers, as directed by the late act of this Legiſlature.

We hear that the ſame day has been fixed for the elections of the Township of Mount Dorcheſter, by Robert Hamilton and John Burch, Eſqrs,

On Thurſday evening the 1ſt. inſtant, his Majeſty's armed veſſels the Onondago and Caldwell ſailed from this place, the former for Kingſton, had on board the Honorable William Oſgood, Chief Juſtice of this Province, and John White, Eſq. Attorney General, who are going to hold the Circuits at Kingſton & Johnſtown. Major Littlehales ſailed in the latter, for York to join his Excellency's ſuite,

ALL Perſons having any demand againſt Levy Watſon late of this diſtrict are requeſted to deliver in their accounts atteſted to the Subſcriber on or before the 30th day of this preſent inſtant.

Niagara 5th Auguſt, 1793. ANDREW HERON.

Loſt, or left on Mr. Johnſon's premiſes, a Pinchbeck Watch, with a large gold ſeal, marked with the initials J. M. K. who ever will bring it to the Printer, ſhall receive Half a Joe, without any queſtion being aſked.

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Peter Seacord, ſenior are requeſted to make immediate payment to Peter Seacord, jr. And all thoſe who have any demands on the ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to ſend in their accounts duly authenticated. PETER SEACORD, junior.

NIAGARA, 24th July, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL perſons indebted to the late Copartnerſhip of STREET & BUTLER, are requeſted to make ſpeedy Payments to the Subſcriber, or he will be under the neceſſity of putting them to Coſt.

SAMUEL STREET.

QUEENSTOWN, July 8, 1793.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the late GEORGE LYONS, are requeſted to pay their reſpective Debts to the Subſcriber otherwiſe there accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney without further notice. And all thoſe who have any Demands on the ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to ſend in their accounts duly authenticated before the fifteenth day of Auguſt next. JAMES ALLAN, Curator.

DETROIT, 20th June, 1793.

TOUTES perſonnes endetées à la Succeſſion de feu GEORGE LYONS, ſont requiſes de payer leurs dettes reſpectives au Souſſigné, autrement leur Comptes ſeront mis entre les mains d'un procureur ſans autre avis. Et tous ceux a qui la dite Succeſſion peut être redevable, ſont requis de preſenter leurs comptes duement authentiqués avant le cinquieme jour d'Août prochain.

JAMES ALLAN, Curateur.

DETROIT, le 20 Juin, 1792.

UPPER CANADA: Printed by LOUIS ROY.


1794

ISSUES MISSING

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NUMBER 42. G. R. VOLUME I.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE,
OR
AMERICAN ORACLE.

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1794.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAVY-HALL, UPPER CANADA.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

WHEREAS, by certain information it appears, that, several persons in the night of the 31st of May last, about Eleven o'clock, passed by the Garrison of Niagara, in a boat or batteau, carrying with them, as it is presum'd Contraband Goods; and upon being hailed by the Centinel, refused to return an answer:—Whereupon Serjeant THOMAS LAWSON, of the 5th Regiment of Foot, and a party of the Privates of the said Regiment, were dispatched to stop the said Boat or Batteau, and detain the persons till further enquiry should be made. And whereas it appears that the persons, or some, or one of them, upon being again challenged by the said Serjeant LAWSON, not only refused to come a shore, but fired upon the said Serjeant and his party, and again in a short time afterwards fired a second time in defiance of the Laws, and in contempt of the Peace of our Lord the King. Now I do hereby give Notice, that if any person or persons will give information, to any of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, of the said Party, or any of them that were in the said Boat or Batteau, so that they, or any of them, may be brought to Justice; or if any one or more of the said party, will give information to any one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, of the person or persons that fired as aforesaid upon the said Serjeant and his Party, so that they may be brot to punishment, he or they, shall receive upon conviction of the Offender or Offenders, the Sum of £50:0:0 *Quebec Currency*; And if the informer or informers should have been of the said Party in the said Boat or Batteau, other than the person or persons that fired as aforesaid, he or they, shall receive the King's Pardon, upon such information and conviction as aforesaid, besides receiving the above Reward. GIVEN under my Hand and Seal, this 21st of June, 1794.

JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE,
Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief of the said Province.

NEWARK, 7th July, 1794.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came to the Council Chamber at One o'Clock.—The Clerk of the Legislative Council was sent with a Message to the House of Assembly, to acquaint them that his Excellency was come; and required their attendance: The Members of the House of Assembly attended accordingly:—When his Excellency was pleased to give his Assent to the following Acts, to wit:—

1.—An Act for the better Regulation of the Militia of this Province.
2.—An Act to provide for the accounting for all Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties hitherto reserved to his Majesty, to and for the uses of this Province.
3.—An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act, passed in the Second Session of the Legislature of this Province entitled "an Act to regulate the laying out amending and keeping in repair the Public Highways and Roads within this Province." and to make further provision respecting the same.
4.—An Act to amend certain parts of an Act, passed in the Thirty third of the Reign of His present Majesty, intitled "an Act to authorize and direct the laying and collecting the Assessments and Rates in every district, within this Province, and to provide for the Payment of Wages to the Members of the House of Assembly.
5.—An Act to restrain the custom of permitting Horned cattle, Horses, Sheep and Swine to run at large.
6.—An Act to establish a Superior Court of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction and to regulate the Court of Appeal.
7.—An Act for regulating the manner of Licensing Public houses, and for the more easy convicting of persons selling Spirituous Liquors without Licence.
8.—An Act to establish a Court for the Cognizance of small causes in each and every district of this Province.
9.—An Act for the Regulation of Juries,
10.—An Act to authorize the Governor or Lieutenant Governor to Licence Practitioners in the Law.
11.—An Act to amend certain parts of An Act passed in the Thirty-second Year of his Majesty's Reign, intitled, "an Act for building a Gaol and Court House in every District throughout this Province and for altering the names of the said Districts.
12.—An Act to lay and collect a duty upon Stills.

And then his Excellency was pleased to address both Houses in the following SPEECH:

Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen,

YOU having now gone through such public business as you thought necessary for the interests of the Province, and having attended to that object, which it was my duty to recommend to your particular consideration, it is with satisfaction that I consult your private convenience by dismissing you to your several places of Residence.

In the most arduous and most important task of laying the solid foundation for the welfare and happiness of ourselves and of our posterity. I cannot but firmly believe, that the acts of this Session will justly remain most memorable in the annals of Upper Canada,

The measures taken for the inſtitution of the Superior Court of Judicature are wiſely framed after the model of thoſe venerable eſtabliſhments, which have been proved by the experience of many ages to be the beſt ſafe-guard of the Freedom and property of the Subject, and of the Authority of the Crown.

In providing for the more effectual ſervice of the Militia, by enabling the Executive Government, to direct it to the natural protection of this Province upon the Lakes and communications; you have evinced your regard for the Public ſafety, and at the ſame time inculcated a leſſon to Poſterity, which I moſt fervently truſt it will never loſe ſight of, that upon theſe Waters depend the means of their Wealth and of their defence.

Honorable Gentlemen,
and Gentlemen,

There can be no truth more evident than that on the Religion and Morality of the People, the ſtrength of all Governments, muſt ultimately depend. The eminence of your ſtation in the Legiſlature neceſſarily implies a juſt influence, which in this reſpect, I am confident will eſſentially contribute to the public felicity.

Should this Province happily continue to enjoy the bleſſings of Peace, I doubt not but it will rapidly advance that viſible Progreſs of improvement, from which we at preſent derive ſuch peculiar ſatisfaction.

After which the Honorable the Speaker of the Legiſlative Council, by His Excellency's command, declared both Houſes, to be prorogued to Friday the Fifteenth day of Auguſt next.

NEW-YORK, April 28.

From London Newſpapers of the 1ſt, 3d, and 4th, March, received by the Belvedere.

BRUSSELS, February 28.

Among the reports of the day it is ſaid, that there are accounts from France, ſtating, that the column of the Republicans which was ſent poſt from Grenville to Breſt, was ſtopped on their way by a party aſſembled in Britanny, and cut to pieces. The ſame letter ſtate Paris, to be in an alarming ferment, that the people tired with the perpetual falſe accounts of the deſtruction of La Vendee, cry Treaſon, and inſult the Members of the Convention in the ſtreets.

PARIS, February 22.

On the 12th inſt. ſeven rebels were guillotined, and 28 ſhot at Lyons. Detpremenil is ſaid to have been arreſted at Havre, and removed to the Priſon of Paris.

Citizen Simon, whom the Engliſh papers ſtate to have arrived in London, has never left Paris; he is in a ſtate of requiſition in the ſection of Marat making ſhoes for the defenders of his country.

A great ſcarcity of proviſions ſtill prevails at Paris. The ſection of Quinze-Vingt has lately denounced to the commonalty, that they had impriſoned a number of butchers, who had, out of 180 ſheep, killed 150 which were with ewe, and defired the culprits might be puniſhed with death. The Council mean to employ the Convention on the ſubject.

Thomas Pain has wrote to the Society of Cordeliers, from his priſon, to requeſt their interference, but the only anſwer he received, was the Speech he made in favour of the king.

Robeſpierre and Couthon are ill. The Jacobin Club have reſolved, that a deputation from that Club ſhall viſit them, and expreſs in its name their wiſhes for their ſpeedy recovery.

Chaudot, the Notary, was executed on the 17th inſt. in the afternoon. Three brothers of the name of Picart have been condemned to death for ſelling ſpecie. Sixty perſons have been arreſted in the Section of Brutus.

The ſittings of the Convention for the laſt Week have been remarkably unintereſting.

A new Preſident was elected in the evening of the 19th, and St. Juſt, out of 138 votes, had 120; he was in conſequence proclamed Preſident.

LONDON, March 1.

Some further diſpatches were received on Saturday from the Mediterranean, Lord Hood with the greater part of the Britiſh fleet having been joined by the convoy from Leghorn, was in one of the harbours of the Iſland of Corſica on the 13th of February, and it was ſaid affairs wore a promiſing appearance.

From Peterſburgh there is intelligence, that the celebrated Count Oſterman, Prime Miniſter of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, has reſigned the helm of State affairs. He will be ſucceeded by the Privy Councellor Markow, but the latter is not to bear the title of Vice Chancellor.

March 3.

The Dutch troops to be employed in the enſuing campaign, amount to fifteen ſquadrons of heavy cavalry, twenty four ſquadrons and one company of light cavalry, fourteen battalions of infantry, without grenadiers, ten battalions of Swiſs infantry with grenadiers, and thirty battalions of provincers, detached from the regiments, which remain in garriſon. Some other detachments will be ſtationed at Huy, Namur, and Maeſtricht.

ALBANY, June, 19.

We learn that the Commiſſioners appointed by the Legiſlature of this ſtate at the laſt ſeſſion, for the purpoſe of erecting fortifications on our weſtern and northern frontiers; have met, the laſt week at Schenectady; when it was determined to commence the buſineſs, for which they were appointed without delay; and accordingly, Major General Baron De Stuben, Colonel Stephen Van Renſſalaer, and Colonel William North, were appointed to proceed to the Weſtward,—and Major Peter Ganſevoort, Capt. John Vernor, and John Taylor Eſq; to the Northern frontier; there to erect ſuch fortifications at different places, as the face of the country on an actual ſurvey, and its population will render neceſſary. Thus our reſtleſs Britiſh neighbours, have by their inſulting and unwarrantable intruſions, induced us to commence defenſive operations, preparatory to more energetic meaſures, which our country unanimouſly holds itſelf in readineſs to commence whenever the government of the Union may think proper to give the word; *and by an immediate and irreſiſtable irruption of our Northern hive, into the heart of the Province of Lower Canada,* a total conqueſt of that country, and a conſequent reduction of our weſtern poſts, and of the interior poſts of the Upper Province, will effectually prevent any further inroads of either Britiſh or ſavage intruders on our peaceful frontiers.

By an arrival at New-York from Cork, Iriſh papers as late as the 28th April, are received. They contain no important information, except a letter from the Duke of York to Mr. Dundas, giving an account of an attack made on the French forces, in the neighbourhood of Cateau, by the Combined armies, on the 17th of April, in 8 columns—one of which was commanded by the Emperor in perſon and the Prince of Cobourg. After detailing the particulars of the attack and movements of the army, the duke ſays, "the ſignal ſucceſs which has attended theſe extenſive and complicated operations, has determined his Imperial Majeſty to begin immediately the ſiege of Landrecies."—The loſs of the allies he mentions, as quite inconſiderable, while that of the French was "very great." The Britiſh he ſays, "were peculiarly fortunate," for except Captain Carlton (ſon to Lord Dorcheſter) who was killed, not a Britiſh officer was killed or wounded—and only 3 privates killed and 6 wounded. They took 30 pieces of cannon, 9 of which, by the column under the duke's immediate command—but no mention is made of any priſoners—and from the whole face of the letter it appears, that the French conſidering their poſts not tenable, only kept the enemy at bay till they could make good their retreat.

From the Federal Gazette.

Mr. BROWN,

NOTHING can be more diſpleaſing to a lover of truth, than the pains which are taken to impreſs the American public with falſe ideas of the preſent ſituation of France. Of this the repreſentation of French affairs, ſaid to have been brought by Capt. Culver, commander of the advice boat lately arrived from *Havre-de-Grace*, is an example.

The account really received by Capt. Culver, preſents a ſcene diſhonourable to human nature.

He ſtates, that from the vigilant ſeverity of government, a ſpirit of mutual diſtruſt is predominant among the citizens of Paris. That every man is afraid of his neighbour. That executions are ſo frequent as to have ceaſed to excite curioſity. Not a day paſſing without ſome victims at the guillotine more or leſs. That the place where it ſtands is almoſt continually wet with human

I have therefore thought proper to iſſue this proclamation, hereby ſolemnly warning every perſon not authorized by the laws, againſt enliſting any citizen or citizens of the United States, or levying troops or aſſembling any perſons within the United States for the purpoſes aforeſaid, or proceeding in any manner to the execution thereof, as they will anſwer the ſame at their peril; And I do alſo admonith and require all Citizens to refrain from enliſting, enrolling or aſſembling themſelves for ſuch unlawful purpoſes, and from being in any wiſe concerned, aiding or abetting therein, as they tender to their own welfare, in as much as all lawful means will be ſtrictly put in execution for ſecuring obedience to the laws, and for puniſhing ſuch dangerous and daring violations thereof.

I do moreover charge and require all courts, magiſtrates and other officers, whom it may concern, according to their reſpective duties, to exert the powers in them ſeverally veſted, to prevent and ſuppreſs all ſuch unlawful aſſemblages and proceedings, and to bring to condign puniſhment thoſe who may have been guilty thereof, as they regard the due authority of Government, and the peace and welfare of the United States.

In teſtimony whereof, I have cauſed the ſeal of the United States of America, to be affixed to theſe preſents, and ſigned the ſame with my hand. Done at the City of Philadelphia, the twenty-fourth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the Eighteenth.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

By the Preſident,
EDM. RANDOLPH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

In Senate, April 16th, 1794.

The following written meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States by Mr. Dambrige his Secretary:

United States, 16th April, 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

The communications which I have made to you during your preſent ſeſſion, from the diſpatches of our Miniſter, contain a ſerious aſpect of our affairs with Great Britain. But as peace ought to be purſued with unremitted zeal, before the laſt reſource, (which has ſo often been the ſcourge of nations, and cannot fail to check the advanced proſperity of the United States,) is contemplated, I have thought proper to nominate, and do hereby nominate JOHN JAY, as envoy extraordinary of the United States, to his Britannic Majeſty.

My confidence in our Miniſter Plenipotentiary in London continues undiminiſhed. But a miſſion like this, while it correſponds with the ſolemnity of the occaſion, will announce to the world a ſolicitude for a friendly adjuſtment of our complaints, and a reluctance to hoſtility, Going immediately from the United States, ſuch an envoy will carry with him a full knowledge of the exiſting temper and ſenſibility of our country; and will thus be taught to vindicate our rights with firmneſs and to cultivate peace with ſincerity.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

REVOLUTIONARY TRIBUNAL.

PARIS, April 3.

Danton and the other Deputies.

After the reading of the act of accuſation and the report of St. Juſt. Amar the public accuſer, requeſted that General Weſtermann ſhould be brought from the Conciergerie, in order to be tried with the deputies—Their requeſt was complied with.

As ſoon as General Weſtermann arrived, the Revolutionary Tribunal proceeded to the examination of evidence againſt him—Cambon the Deputy was examined. His depoſition related entirely to Fabre d'Eglantine, Delaunay d'Angers, and Chabot—He developped the meaſures adopted by the Committee of five, to ſuppreſs the Finance Companies and to Eſtabliſh the credit of Aſſignats, and he diſcloſed the manner in which the three Deputies elluded the decree paſſed by the Convention, relative to the Eaſt India Company.

As the Tribunal were on the point of adjourning, Danton and Philippaux requeſted leave to communicate freely with their defenders.—This requeſt was acceded to.

April 4.

In purſuance of the Public accuſer; Lullier, Procureur-general of the Department of Paris, in conſequence of his intimate connection with the Baron de Batz, who has made his eſcape, was ordered to be tried with the Deputies. The Revolutionary Tribunal then proceeded to the examination of witneſſes, but Danton and the other Deputies, declared that they would anſwer no queſtion, in the preſence of Robeſpierre, Barrere and St. Juſt.

The preſident of the Revolutionary Tribunal, and the public accuſer, attempted to induce them to depart from this determination. Their attempts, however, were ineffectual. The Tribunal, in conſequence of the event, ſuſpended the trial, and a report was ordered to be preſented to the Convention.

April 5.

The decree, paſſed by the Convention, together with the letter received by the Committee of Public Safety, from the adminiſtrators of the Police, were read to the Deputies. They perſiſted however, in the determination not to anſwer interrogatories, unleſs Robeſpierre, Barrere and St. Juſt were ſummoned to attend. The conduct of Danton was exceedingly turbulent, and he inveighed in very ſtrong terms againſt the judges.

In conſequence of the mode of conduct adopted by the priſoners, the jury found Danton, Camille, Deſmoulins, Lacroix, Philippaux, Herault de Sechelles, and Weſtermann guilty of a conſpiracy againſt the Republic, and Chabot, Bazire, Fabre d'Eglantine, Julien de Thoulouſe, and Delaunay d'Angers, guilty of corrupt practices. D'Eſpagnac, the two Freys, Dietrichen, and Gulman, were alſo found guilty—Lullier was acquitted.

At two o'clock in the afternoon the Revolutionary Tribunal paſſed ſentence of death upon them, to be executed at the expiration of three hours.

Place de la Revolution.—Evening of the 5ſt.

At five o'clock the condemned perſons were conveyed in three carts from the Conciergerie to the Place de la Revolution.—In the firſt cart were Danton, Chabot, Lacroix, Fabre d'Eglantine, and Herault de Sechelles. In the ſecond, Phillippaux, Delaunay d'Angers, Bazire, and Camille Deſmoulins.—In the third, Weſtermann and the reſt. They all behaved with intrepidity, except Lacroix, Danton in particular, who was executed laſt, ſhewed the utmoſt contempt of death.

NIAGARA, July 17.

His Excellency the Lieutenant GOVERNOR, has been pleaſed to appoint

DAVENPORT PHELPS, Eſq; to be an Attorney and Advocate in his Majeſty's Courts of Juſtice in this Province.

THOMAS RIDOUT, Gentleman, Public Notary.

ADJUTANT GENERAL of MILITIA's OFFICE.

Commiſſions of the County of Dundas Militia, ſigned by the Deputy Lieutenant, in the abſence of the Lieutenant.

RANKS	NAMES.
Lieutenant Colonel.	Allan M'Donell.
Major.	Malcom M'Martin.
Captains.	Allan Patterſon, Cornelius Munro, William Chewett, Michael Hains.
Lieutenants.	Farquhar M'Donell, Jacob Mirkle, Jeſſe Wright, Barnard Frederick, Michael Ault. John Link.
Enſigns.	Martin Wilter, Henry Mirkle, John Service, John Munro, junior. John Sheaver. Michael Corman.
Adjutant.	Farquhar M'Donell,
Quarter Maſter.	Alexander M'Donell.

WANTED

CARPENTERS for the Public Buildings to be erected at York.—Application to be made to JOHN M'GILL, Eſq; at York,—or to Mr. ALLAN M'NAB, at Navy Hall.

HIS MAJESTY's GARRISON OF
Niagara, 1st. of July, 1794.

TEN GUINEAS

BOUNTY MONEY, will be given to all Gentlemen Volunteers, who are willing to Inlist themselves in his Majesty's 5th Regiment of Foot, now in the Garrison of Niagara, on their being approved of at the Head Quarters of the Regiment, they will be cloathed, accoutred, victualled and paid agreeable to his Majesty's Regulations.

Active Men, such as are fit for Service, not less than 5 feet 5 Inches high, between 16 and 40 Years of age, will receive every encouragement at the Garrison, at Forts Erie, and Chippawa, at Queens Town (Landing), and at the Drum Head.

God save the King.

To all Loyal & Gallant Subjects!

RECRUITS

WANTED for his Majesty's 1st. American Regiment of Queens Rangers, of which his Excellency Lieutenant Governor SIMCOE, is Colonel Commandant,

Fifty Active Young Men,

Gentlemen Volunteers, shall Receive Ten Guineas Bounty money each on their approval at the Head Quarters of the Regiment, enter into Free Quarters, be Cloathed, Accoutred, Victualled and Paid Agreeably to His Majesty's Regulations. None need apply to Lieut. BROOKING, at Niagara, but such as are perfectly fit for the most Active Service, at least Five feet Four and a half inches high, healthy and Stout.

The SUBSCRIBERS to this Paper, are requested to Pay their Annual Subscriptions, to the Printer, Newark; Mr. John Cox, Merchant, at York, & Doctor Plummer, Kingston. Those at Detroit, and the distant parts of the Province are desired to send their Subscription the first convenient opportunity.

A MEETING of the MEMBERS of ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No 19, to be held in the Loge Room Newark, on Tuesday the 22d instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. of which all concerned are desired to take notice.

By Order.

RALFE CLENCH, Secretary.

14th July, 1794.

TO BE SOLD

A Quantity of Rum, Brandy, Geneva, Wine, &c. with a small Assortment of English Goods, Green and Bohea Tea. The whole of which will be sold together very low for prompt payment. They are now opened for Retailing at the House of D. PHELPS, in Newark, 'till disposed of in the above way.

Newark, 2d. June, 1794.

COUNCIL-CHAMBER, May 24, 1794.

PRESENT

His Excellency JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE, Esq; Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c.—IN COUNCIL.

Read a Representation from the Acting Surveyor General stating that many irregularities have been practised, with regard to the occupation of Lands and setting forth the inconvenience and confusion likely to ensue therefrom, which being taken into consideration His Excellency and the Council

RESOLVE,

THAT, whereas many persons have settled upon Lands in different parts of this Province without having obtained any Authority, Licence or Title so to do, such intrusion is injurious to the Right of the Crown, and abusive of the King's Bounty so liberally held out to all sober and industrious Settlers on making a proper application to his Excellency in Council or to the several Land-Boards: and therefore it is necessary that immediate measures be taken to remove such Trespassers, and to prevent the extending of such lawless practices, for which purpose it is hereby ordered, that Deputy Surveyors, and others employed under the Surveyor General, who shall find in the course of their progress, that any person or persons have taken possession of any pieces of ground or lot in any unsurveyed or unlocated part, whereby there may be good reason to believe, that such occupation has been usurped; that they do immediately report the same, together with the name of the party to the Surveyor General, who in case he shall find that such person has not been located by a competent authority, shall issue a notice to the party or parties, requiring them to remove from the Premises without delay, and if such Warning be not obeyed, he shall report the same to his Excellency in Council in order that the Attorney General may be directed to proceed against such intruders with the utmost rigour of the Law; and further that all persons, who shall wilfully hold out after receiving such Warning from the Surveyor General, shall be disqualified from becoming partakers of the King's bounty in any part of this Province.

And whereas at the first Settlement of the Home District, some few persons who authorized by the Commanding Officer for the time being, to take up, and occupy, certain parcels of Land, in consequence of which, they have been considered as having an equitable claim to the property of such Lands, with a view to prevent the Confusion, Uncertainty and Contention that will hereafter take place unless the boundaries of each persons property be distinctly ascertained, and described, as well as to confirm the Right and Title of those who have been deserving object of his Majesty's Bounty. It is hereby ordered, that all persons claiming such right from an authorized occupation of the Land, do forthwith hereby give in a Memorial thereof containing a statement of the quntity of Land which they respectively claim, to the Surveyor General, who shall report thereon to his Excellency in Council, that proper grants may be made out to those who shall be entitled to the same.

And whereas many persons having obtained a certificate have taken possession of Lands without having received any assignment from the Surveyor General or Deputy Surveyors, by means whereof much confusion has arisen. It is further ordered, that no person shall in any case take possession of any lot or parcel of ground until he shall have received a regular assignment thereof from the Surveyor General or a Deputy Surveyor under the penalty of being compelled to relinquish all improvements to the person who shall obtain a regular assignment of such lot, and therefore be lawfully entitled to take possession of the same.—Inasmuch as all lots must necessarily be considered as vacant untill they are duly assigned and Registered in the Surveyor General's Office.

And further that all persons at present holding Orders or Certificates for Land, which has not been assigned, do make application for that purpose as soon as possible.

And whereas it is desirable to make early provisions for all persons authorized by His Majesty's Proclamation or Instructions to receive their respective allotments of Land, such persons are hereby required to make immediate applications for the same.

Extracted from the Minutes,

JOHN SMALL.

COMMISSIONS, signed by the Lieutenant of the County of Lincoln.—For four Battalions of Militia, in said County.

Lieutenants Colonels	Peter Ten Broeck, John Powell, Peter Hare, Andrew Bradt.
Majors.	Benjamin Pawling, John Turney, Peter Ball, Thomas Butler.
Captains.	Ralfe Clench. Joseph Clement, Wm. Johnston. Daniel Servos. Colm M'Nabb. John Clement, Robert Nellis. Jacob Servos. Caleb Reynolds. Solomon Seacord. Andrew Butler, Jesse Pawling. W. B. Sheehan, Aneas M'Donell, John M'Nabb. Adam Vrooman. John Reily. David Seacord. Thomas Cummings. Peter Wintermute. Benjamin Hardison. Augustus Jones. James Muirhead. John Ryckman.
Lieutenants.	John Young. Robert Campbell. Elijah Phelps. Christian Wanner. Lewis Moby. Daniel Young. Jacob Tedenick. James Ramsay. John Ball. William Hare. Eden Beebe. Donald Rose. George Ball. John M'Kay. Henry Buckner. Thomas M'Micking. John Rowe. Christian Rifely. Cornelius Winney. Archibald Cunninghame. Jacob Ten Broeck. Ebenezer Jones. John Chrysler, John Letteridge. George Turney. Peter Bowman. Peter Thompson. James Henry. Richard Beasley. Nicholas Ten Broeck. Jacob Glover. Peter Bradt.
Ensigns.	John Wilson. John Palmer. William Letteridge. James Medaugh. John Chambers. Gilliam Wilson. Isaac Vrooman. John Cain. Alexander Fletcher. Adam Hutt. Abraham Nellis. James Gage. Richard Philips.
Adjutants.	Ralfe Clench. John Young.
Quarter Masters.	Davenport Phelps. Peter M'Micking. Benjamin Wintermute. James Wilson.

Independant Company on the *(River Ouze)* or Grand River.

Captain	John Dachsteder.
Lieutenant	William Nellis.
Ensign	Warner Nellis.

The Officers of the Lincoln Militia, who have not as yet received their Commissions, are desired to call on RALFE CLENCH, Esq; who has it in charge to deliver them.—Newark, 28th. July, 1794.

SURVEYOR GENERAL's OFFICE,
UPPER CANADA, 15th July, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons, who have obtained Assignments for Land, on Dundas Street, leading from the Head of Burlington Bay, to the Upper Forks of the River Thames; and on Yonge Street, leading from York to Lake Simcoe; that unless a Dwelling House shall be built on every Lot under Certificate of Location, and the same occupied within one year from the date of their respective Assignments, such Lots will be forfeited on the said Roads.

D. W. SMITH,
Acting Surveyor General.

SECRETARY's OFFICE,
UPPER CANADA, 14th July, 1794.

WHEREAS by an Act of the Province, passed in the present Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "an Act to Lay and Collect a Duty on Stills," it is among other things declared, "that all persons having and using a Still or Stills, hereafter, to have and use a Still or Stills for the purpose of Distilling Spirituous Liquors, shall pay a sum not exceeding One Shilling and Three Pence lawful money of this Province, for every Gallon which the Body of such Still or Stills, shall or may be capable of containing:" And that all persons who may be desirous of obtaining a Licence to enable them to have and use a Still or Stills, shall for the present year and until the 5th day of April next ensuing, pay a sum not exceeding Seven Pence half-penny per Gallon as aforesaid: Which said Licence is to be applied for by a requisition in writing to Me, or my Agent in each District, viz;—

To JACOB FERRAND, Esq; at Stormont Eastern District.
To JOHN PETERS, Esq; at Kingston Midland District.
To CHARLES SMITH, Esq; at Detroit Western District.
And at the SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Newark Home District.

In the words following, viz:—

"I, *A. B.* do require a Licence for using a Still, the "body of which is capable of containing Gallons; "and no more. (And in case more than one is intended to be used) "And also for another Still, the body of "which is capable of containing Gallons; and no "more." Signed by the party applying, and expressing the day of the date where the application is made.

And all persons are to take notice, that such application should be made to me before the fifth day of next September: and if any persons shall be found having and using a Still or Stills of larger dimentions than that or those specified in the requisition; or shall have in his possession any Still or Stills erected or set up on a furnace or fire place, so as the same may be used for Distilling, capable of containing singly or together a greater number of Gallons in the body or bodies thereof, than the number of Gallons specified and set forth in his Licence or requisition, and be thereof convicted, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Ten Pounds for every offence to be levied by distress and sale of the offenders goods and chattels.

Now I do hereby give notice, that Licences are ready to be delivered at my Office, and the respective Offices of my Agents, to all persons making the above requisition in writing, upon the payment of the above Duty and Fees.

(Signed)
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

UPPER CANADA: Printed by LOUIS ROY.

HIS MAJESTY's GARRISON OF
Niagara, 1st. of July, 1794.

TEN GUINEAS

BOUNTY MONEY, will be given to all Gentlemen Volunteers, who are willing to Inlift themſelves in his Majeſty's 5th Regiment of Foot, now in the Garriſon of Niagara, on their being approved of at the Head Quarters of the Regiment, they will be cloathed, accoutred, victualled and paid agreeable to his Majeſty's Regulations.

Active Men, ſuch as are fit for Service, not leſs than 5 feet 5 Inches high, between 16 and 40 Years of age, will receive every encouragement at the Garriſon, at Forts Erie, and Chippawa, at Queens Town (Landing), and at the Drum Head.

God ſave the King.

To all Loyal & Gallant Subjects!

RECRUITS

WANTED for his Majeſty's 1ſt. American Regiment or Queens Rangers, of which his Excellency Lieutenant Governor SIMCOE, is Colonel Commandant,

Fifty Active Young Men,

Gentlemen Volunteers, ſhall Receive Ten Guineas Bounty money each on their approval at the Head Quarters of the Regiment, enter into Free Quarters, be Cloathed, Accoutred, Victualled and Paid Agreeably to His Majeſty's Regulations. None need apply to Lieut. BROOKING, at Niagara, but ſuch as are perfectly fit for the moſt Active Service, at leaſt Five feet Four and a half inches high, healthy and Stout.

The SUBSCRIBERS to this Paper, are requeſted to Pay their Annual Subſcriptions, to the Printer, Newark; Mr. John Cox, Merchant, at York, & Doctor Plummer, Kingſton. Thoſe at Detroit, and the diſtant parts of the Province are deſired to ſend their Subſcription the firſt convenient opportunity.

A MEETING of the MEMBERS of St. JOHN's LODGE, No 19, to be held in the Loge Room Newark, on the ſecond Tueſday in October at 11 o'clock A. M. of which all concerned are deſired to take notice. By Order.

31ſt. July, 1794. RALFE CLENCH, Secretary.

WANTED

CARPENTERS for the Public Buildings to be erected at York.—Application to be made to JOHN M'GILL, Eſq; at York,—or to Mr. ALLAN M'NAB, at Navy Hall.

TO BE SOLD

A Quantity of Rum, Brandy, Geneva, Wine, &c. with a ſmall Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, Green and Bohea Tea. The whole of which will be ſold together very low for prompt payment. They are now opened for Retailing at the Houſe of D. PHELPS, in Newark, 'till diſpoſed of in the above way.

Newark, 2d. June, 1794.

COUNCIL-CHAMBER, May 24, 1794.

PRESENT

His Excellency JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE, Eſq; Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c.—IN COUNCIL.

Read a Repreſentation from the Acting Surveyor General ſtating that many irregularities have been practiſed, with regard to the occupation of Lands and ſetting forth the inconvenience and confuſion likely to enſue therefrom, which being taken into conſideration His Excellency and the Council

RESOLVE,

THAT whereas many perſons have ſettled upon Lands in different parts of this Province without having obtained any Authority, Licence or Title ſo to do, ſuch intruſion is injurious to the Rights of the Crown, and abuſive of the King's Bounty ſo liberally held out to all ſober and induſtrious Settlers on making a proper application to his Excellency in Council or to the ſeveral Land-Boards: and therefore it is neceſſary that immediate meaſures be taken to remove ſuch Treſpaſſers, and to prevent the extending of ſuch lawleſs practices, for which purpoſe it is hereby ordered, that the Deputy Surveyors, & others employed under the Surveyor General, who ſhall find in the courſe of their progreſs, that any perſon or perſons have taken poſſeſſion of any pieces of ground or lot in any unſurveyed or unlocated part, whereby there may be good reaſon to believe, that ſuch occupation has been uſurped; that they do immediately report the ſame, together with the name of the party to the Surveyor General, who in caſe he ſhall find that ſuch perſon has not been located by a competent authority, ſhall iſſue a notice to the party or parties, requiring them to remove from the Premiſes without delay, and if ſuch Warning be not obeyed, he ſhall report the ſame to his Excellency in Council in order that the Attorney General may be directed to proceed againſt ſuch intruders with the utmoſt rigour of the Law, and further that all perſons, who ſhall wilfully hold out after receiving ſuch Warning from the Surveyor General, ſhall be diſqualified from becoming undertakers of the King's bounty in any part of this Province.

And whereas at the firſt Settlement of the Home Diſtrict, ſome few perſons were authorized by the Commanding Officer for the time being, to take up, and occupy, certain parcels of Land, in conſequence of which, they have been conſidered as having an equitable claim to the property of ſuch Lands, with a view to prevent the Confuſion, Uncertainty and Contention that will hereafter take place unleſs the boundaries of each perſons property be diſtinctly aſcertained, and deſcribed, as well as to confirm the Right and Title of thoſe who have been deſerving objects of his Majeſty's Bounty. It is hereby ordered, that all perſons claiming ſuch right from an authorized occupation of the Land, do forthwith hereby give in a Memorial thereof, containing a ſtatement of the quantity of Land which they reſpectively claim, to the Surveyor General, who ſhall report thereon to his Excellency in Council, that proper grants may be made out to thoſe who ſhall be entitled to the ſame.

And whereas many perſons having obtained a certificate have taken poſſeſſion of Lands without having received any aſſignment from the Surveyor General or Deputy Surveyors, by means whereof much confuſion has ariſen. It is further ordered, that no perſon ſhall in any caſe take poſſeſſion of any lot or parcel of ground untill he ſhall have received a regular aſſignment thereof from the Surveyor General or a Deputy Surveyor under the penalty of being compelled to relinquiſh all improvements to the perſon who ſhall obtain a regular aſſignment of ſuch lot, and therefore be lawfully entitled to take poſſeſſion of the ſame.—Inaſmuch as all lots muſt neceſſarily be conſidered as vacant untill they are duly aſſigned and Regiſtered in the Surveyor General's Office.

And further that all perſons at preſent holding Orders or Certificates for Land, which has not been aſſigned, do make application for that purpoſe as ſoon as poſſible.

And whereas it is deſirable to make early proviſion for all perſons authorized by His Majeſty's Proclamation or Inſtructions to receive their reſpective allotments of Land, ſuch perſons are hereby required to make immediate applications for the ſame.

Extracted from the Minutes, JOHN SMALL.

UPPER CANADA: Printed by LOUIS ROY.

HIS MAJESTY'S GARRISON OF
Niagara, 18. of July, 1794.

TEN GUINEAS

BOUNTY MONEY, will be given to all Gentlemen Volunteers, who are willing to Inlist themselves in his Majesty's 5th Regiment of Foot, now in the Garrison of Niagara, on their being approved of at the Head Quarters of the Regiment, they will be cloathed, accoutred, victualled and paid agreeable to his Majesty's Regulations.

Active Men, such as are fit for Service, not less than 5 feet 5 Inches high, between 16 and 40 Years of age, will receive ~~every~~ encouragement at the Garrison, at Forts Erie, and Chippawa, at Queens Town (Landing), and at the Drum Head.

God save the King.

To all Loyal & Gallant Subjects!

RECRUITS

WANTED for his Majesty's 1st. American Regiment of Queens Rangers, of which his Excellency Lieutenant Governor SIMCOE, is Colonel Commandant,

Fifty Active Young Men,

Gentlemen Volunteers, shall Receive Ten Guineas Bounty money each on their approval at the Head Quarters of the Regiment, enter into Free Quarters, be Cloathed, Accoutred, Victualled and Paid Agreeably to His Majesty's Regulations. None need apply to Lieut. BROOKING, at Niagara, but such as are perfectly fit for the most Active Service, at least Five feet Four and a half inches high, healthy and Stout.

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By Order.

RALFE CLENCH, Secretary.

14th July, 1794.

TO BE SOLD

A Quantity of Rum, Brandy, Geneva, Wine, &c. with a small Assortment of English Goods, Green and Bohea Tea. The whole of which will be sold together very low for prompt payment. They are now opened for Retailing at the House of D. PHELPS, in Newark, 'till disposed of in the above way.

Newark, 2d. June, 1794.

COUNCIL-CHAMBER, May 24, 1794.

PRESENT

His Excellency JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE, Esq; Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c.—IN COUNCIL.

Read a Representation from the Acting Surveyor General stating that many irregularities have been practised, with regard to the occupation of Lands and setting forth the inconvenience and confusion likely to ensue therefrom, which being taken into consideration His Excellency and the Council

RESOLVE,

THAT whereas many persons have settled upon Lands in different parts of this Province without having obtained any Authority, Licence or Title so to do, such intrusion is injurious to the Right of the Crown, and abusive of the King's Bounty so liberally held out to all sober and industrious Settlers on making a proper application to his Excellency in Council or to the several Land-Boards: and therefore it is necessary that immediate measures be taken to remove such Trespassers, and to prevent the extending of such lawless practices, for which purpose it is hereby ordered, that Deputy Surveyors, and others employed under the Surveyor General, who shall find in the course of their progress, that any person or persons have taken possession of any pieces of ground or lot in any unsurveyed or unlocated part, whereby there may be good reason to believe, that such occupation has been usurped; that they do immediately report the same, together with the name of the party to the Surveyor General, who in case he shall find that such person has not been located by a competent authority, shall issue a notice to the ~~party~~ or parties, requiring them to remove from the Premises without delay, and if such Warning be not obeyed, he shall report the same to his Excellency in Council in order that the Attorney General may be directed to proceed against such intruders with the utmost rigour of the Law; and further that all persons, who shall wilfully held out after receiving such Warning from the Surveyor General, shall be disqualified from becoming partakers of the King's bounty in any part of this Province.

And whereas at the first Settlement of the Home District, some few persons who authorized by the Commanding Officer for the time being, to take up, and occupy, certain parcels of Land, in consequence of which, they have been considered as having an equitable claim to the property of such Lands, with a view to prevent the Confusion, Uncertainty and Contention that will hereafter take place unless the boundaries of each persons property be distinctly ascertained, and described, as well as to confirm the Right and Title of those who have been deserving object of his Majesty's Bounty. It is hereby ordered, that all persons claiming such right from an authorized occupation of the Land, do forhwith here by give in a Memorial thereof containing a statement of the qantity of Land which they respectively claim, to the Surveyor General, who shall report thereon to his Excellency in Council, that proper grants may be made out to those who shall be entitled to the same.

And whereas many persons having obtained a certificate have taken possession of Lands without having received any assignment from the Surveyor General or Deputy Surveyors, by means whereof much confusion has arisen. It is further ordered, that no person shall in any case take possession of any lot or parcel of ground untill he shall have received a regular assignment thereof from the Surveyor General or a Deputy Surveyor under the penalty of being compelled to relinquish all improvements to the person who shall obtain a regular assignment of such lot, and therefore be lawfully entitled to take possession of the same.—Inasmuch as all lots must necessarily be considered as vacant untill they are duly assigned and Registered in the Surveyor General's Office.

And further that all persons at present holding Orders or Certificates for Land, which has not been assigned, do make application for that purpose as soon as possible.

And whereas it is desirable to make early provisions for all persons authorised by His Majesty's Proclamation or Instructions to receive their respective allotments of Land, such persons are hereby required to make immediate applications for the same.

Extracted from the Minutes, JOHN SMALL.

UPPER CANADA: Printed by LOUIS ROY.

COMMISSIONS, signed by the Lieutenant of the County of Lincoln.—For four Battalions of Militia, in said County.

Lieutenants Colonels	Peter Ten Broeck,
	John Powell,
	Peter Hare,
	Andrew Bradt.
Majors.	Benjamin Pawling,
	John Turney,
	Peter Ball,
	Thomas Butler.
Captains.	Ralfe Clench.
	Joseph Clement,
	Wm. Johnston.
	Daniel Servoss.
	Colin M'Nabb.
	John Clement,
	Robert Nellis.
	Jacob Servoss.
	Caleb Reynolds.
	Solomon Seacord.
	Andrew Butler,
	Jesse Pawling.
	W. B. Sheehan,
	Aness M'Donell,
	John M'Nabb.
	Adam Vrooman.
	John Reily.
	David Seacord.
	Thomas Cummings.
	Peter Wintermute.
	Benjamin Hardison.
	Augustus Jones.
	James Muirhead.
	John Ryckman.
Lieutenants.	John Young.
	Robert Campbell.
	Elijah Phelps.
	Christian Wanner.
	Lewis Moby.
	Daniel Young.
	Jacob Tederick.
	James Ramsay.
	John Ball.
	William Hare.
	Eden Beebe.
	Donald Rose.
	George Ball.
	John M'Kay.
	Henry Buckner.
	Thomas M'Micking.
	John Rowe.
	Christian Rifely,
	Cornelius Winney.
	Archibald Cunninghame.
	Jacob Ten Broeck.
	Ebenezer Jones.
	John Chrysler,
	John Letteridge.
	George Turney.
	Peter Bowman.
	Peter Thompson.
	James Henry.
	Richard Beasley.
	Nicholas Ten Broeck.
	Jacob Glover.
	Peter Bradt.
Ensigns.	John Wilson.
	John Palmer.
	William Letteridge.
	James Medaugh.
	John Chambers.
	Gilliam Wilson.
	Isaac Vrooman.
	John Cain.
	Alexander Fletcher.
	Adam Hutt.
	Abraham Nellis.
	James Gage.
	Richard Philips.
Adjutants.	Ralfe Clench.
	John Young.
Quarter Masters.	Davenport Phelps.
	Peter M'Micking.
	Benjamin Wintermute.
	James Wilson.

Independant Company on the *(River Ouse)* or Grand River.

Captain	John Dachsteder.
Lieutenant	William Neilis.
Ensign	Warner Nellis.

The Officers of the Lincoln Militia, who have not as yet received their Commissions, are desired to call on RALFE CLENCH, Esq; who has it in charge to deliver them.—Newark, 28th. July, 1794.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
UPPER CANADA, 15th July, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons, who have obtained Assignments for Land, on Dundas Street, leading from the Head of Burlington Bay, to the Upper Forks of the River Thames; and on Yonge Street, leading from York to Lake Simcoe; that unless a Dwelling House shall be built on every Lot under Certificate of Location, and the same occupied within one year from the date of their respective Assignments, such Lots will be forfeited on the said Roads.

D. W. SMITH,
Acting Surveyor General.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
UPPER CANADA, 14th July, 1794.

WHEREAS by an Act of the Province, passed in the present Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "an Act to Lay and Collect a Duty on Stills," it is among other things declared, "that all persons having and using a Still or Stills, or hereafter, to have and use a Still or Stills for the purpose of Distilling Spirituous Liquors, shall pay a sum not exceeding One Shilling and Three Pence lawful money of this Province, for every Gallon which the Body of such Still or Stills, shall or may be capable of containing:" And that all persons who may be desirous of obtaining a Licence to enable them to have and use a Still or Stills, shall for the present year and until the 5th day of April next ensuing, pay a sum not exceeding Seven Pence half-penny per Gallon as aforesaid: Which said Licence is to be applied for by a requisition in writing to Me, or my Agent in each District, viz;—

To JACOB FERRAND, Esq; at Stormont Eastern District.
To JOHN PETERS, Esq; at Kingston Midland District.
To CHARLES SMITH, Esq; at Detroit Western District.
And at the SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Newark Home District.

In the words following, viz:—

"I, *A. B.* do require a Licence for using a Still, the "body of which is capable of containing Gallons; "and no more. (And in case more than one is intended to be used) "And also for another Still, the body of "which is capable of containing Gallons; and no "more." Signed by the party applying, and expressing the day of the date where the application is made.

And all persons are to take notice, that such application should be made to me before the fifth day of next September: and if any persons shall be found having and using a Still or Stills of larger dimensions than that or those specified in the requisition; or shall have in his possession any Still or Stills erected or set up on a furnace or fire place, so as the same may be used for Distilling, capable of containing singly or together a greater number of Gallons in the body or bodies thereof, than the number of Gallons specified and set forth in his Licence or requisition, and be thereof convicted, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Ten Pounds for every offence to be levied by distress and sale of the offenders goods and chattels.

Now I do hereby give notice, that Licences are ready to be delivered at my Office, and the respective Offices of my Agents, to all persons making the above requisition in writing, upon the payment of the above Duty and Fees.

(Signed)
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

ISSUES MISSING

ISSUES MISSING

Supplement to the Upper Canada Gazette.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1794.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1794.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

Defeat of the French Fleet.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, June 10.

Sir Roger Curtis, firſt Capt. to the Admiral Lord Howe, arrived this Evening with a Diſpatch from His Lordſhip to Mr. Stephens, of which the following is a copy.

Queen Charlotte, at Sea, June 2, 1794.
Uſhant, E. Half N. 140 Leagues.

SIR,

THINKING it may not be neceſſary to make a more particular report of my proceedings with the Fleet, for the preſent information of the Lord Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, I confine my communications chiefly, in this diſpatch, to the occurrences when in preſence of the enemy yeſterday.

Finding on my return off Breſt on the 19th paſt, that the French Fleet had, a few days before put to Sea; and receiving, on the ſame Evening, Advices from Rear Admiral Montagu, I deemed it requiſite to endeavour to form a junction with the Rear Admiral as ſoon as poſſible, and proceeded immediately for the ſtation on which he meant to wait for the return of the Venus.

But having gained very credible intelligence, on the 21ſt of the ſame month, whereby I had reaſon to ſuppoſe the French fleet was then but a few Leagues farther to the weſtward, the courſe before ſteered was altered accordingly.

On the morning of the 28th the Enemy were diſcovered far to the Wind-ward; and partial Actions were engaged with them that evening and the next day.

The Weather Gage having been obtained, in the progreſs of the laſt mentioned day; and the Fleet being in a ſituation for bringing the enemy to cloſe action the 1ſt. inſtant, the Ships bore up together for that purpoſe between ſeven and eight o'clock in the morning.

The French, their force conſiſting of Twenty-ſix ſhips of the Line, oppoſed to his Majeſty's Fleet of Twenty-five (the Audacious having parted Company with the ſternmoſt ſhip of the enemy's Line, captured in the night of the 28th.) waited for the action, and ſuſtained the attack with their cuſtomary reſolution.

In leſs than an hour after the cloſe action commenced in the centre, the French Admiral, engaged by the Queen Charlotte, crowded off, and was followed by moſt of the ſhips of his van in condition to carry ſail after him, leaving with us about Ten or twelve of his crippled or totally diſmaſted ſhips, excluſive of one ſunk in the engagement. The Queen Charlote had then loſt her fore top-maſt, and the main topmaſt fell over the ſide very ſoon after.

The greater number of the other ſhips of the Britiſh Fleet were at this time, ſo much diſabled or widely ſeparated, and under ſuch circumſtances with reſpect to thoſe ſhips of the enemy in a ſtate for action, and with which the firing was ſtill continued, that two or three, even of their diſmantled ſhips, attempting to get away under a ſpritſail ſingly, or ſmaller ſail raiſed on the ſtump of the foremaſt, could not be detained.

Seven remained in our poſſeſſion, one of which, however, ſunk before the adequate aſſiſtance could be given to her crew, but many were ſaved.

The Brunſwick having loſt her mizen maſt in the action and drifted to Leeward of the French retreating ſhips, was obliged to put away large to the Northward from them. Not ſeeing her chaſed by the enemy, in that predicament, I flatter myſelf ſhe may arrive in ſafety at Plymouth. All the other Twenty-four ſhips of his Majeſty's fleet re-aſſembled later in the day: and I am preparing to return with them, as ſoon as the captured ſhips of the enemy are ſecured, for Spithead.

The Material injury to his Majeſty's ſhips, I underſtand is confined principally to their maſts and yards, which I conclude will be ſpeedily replaced.

I have not been yet able to collect regular accounts of the killed and wounded in the different ſhips. Captain Montagu is the only officer of his Rank who fell in the Action. The numbers of both deſcriptions, I hope will prove ſmall, the nature of the ſervice conſidered; but I have the concern of having to add, on the ſame ſubject, that Admiral Graves has received a wound in the arm, and that Rear Admirals Bowyer and Paſley, and Captain Hutt of the Queen, have each had a leg taken off; they are, however, (I have the ſatisfaction to hear) in a favorable ſtate under thoſe misfortunes. In the captured ſhips the numbers of killed and wounded appear to be very conſiderable.

Though I ſhall have, on the ſubject of theſe different actions with the enemy, diſtinguiſhed examples hereafter to report, I preſume the determined bravery of the ſeveral Ranks of Officers and the ſhips companies employed under my authority, will have been already ſufficiently denoted by the effect of their ſpirited exertions; and I truſt I ſhall be excuſed for poſtponing the more detailed narrative of the other tranſactions of the Fleet thereon, for being communicated at a future opportunity; more eſpecially as my firſt Capt. Sir Roger Curtis, who is charged with this diſpatch, will be able to give the farther information the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty may at this time require. It is incumbent on me, nevertheleſs, now to add, that I am greatly indebted to him for his Councils as well as conduct in every branch of my official duties: And I have ſimilar aſſiſtance in the late occurence, to acknowledge of my ſecond Captain, Sir Andrew Douglas.

I am, with great conſideration,
SIR,
Your moſt obedient Servant,
HOWE.

P. S. The names and force of the captured French Ships with the Fleet is tranſmitted herewith.

Liſt of French Ships captured on the 1ſt. day of June, 1794.

La Juſte	80 Guns.
Sans Pareille	80
L'America	74
L'Achille	74
Northumberland	74
L'Imputeux	74
Vengeur	74 ſunk almoſt immediately upon being taken poſſeſſion of.

N. B. The Ship ſtated to have been captured on the evening of the 28th of laſt month, is ſaid by the priſoners to be the Revolutionaire of 120 guns.

LONDON, June 9, 1794.

Yeſterday afternoon Capt. Hunt, arrived in town, with diſpatches from LORD HOOD, containing the important news of BASTIA having ſurrendered to the BRITISH FORCES, on the 22d ult. By this ſurrender the whole ISLAND of CORSICA is now a conqueſt to GREAT BRITAIN.

UPPER CANADA: Printed by LOUIS ROY.

ISSUES
MISSING

ISSUES
MISSING

VOLUME II. G. R. NUMBER 2.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE, OR AMERICAN ORACLE.

NEWARK—Printed by G. TIFFANY. *Wednesday*, DEC. 10, 1794.

PARIS, *July*, 30.

On the 28th, at three in the morning, the repreſentatives of the people charged with the commiſſion announced to the Convention, that they were maſters of the hall of the commune and the traitors it contained.

Le Bas killed himſelf. The two Robeſpierres and Couthon had tried to eſcape the vengeance of the people by the ſame means; but they were only wounded, and met the puniſhment reſerved for traitors.

Three perſons being identified before the Revolutionary tribunal, which was all that was neceſſary for their condemnation, as they had been previouſly outlawed, ſentence of death was pronounced upon them.

On the 28th in the evening, their heads fell on the ſcaffold, amid the acclamations of an immenſe concourſe of people, who rent the air with ſhouts of *Vive la republique! Vive la Convention!* a memorable example for all men, who may ever dream of attempting to uſurp the national ſovereignty! glorious day, which ſaw diſappear in an inſtant all the hopes of the coaleſced Deſpots! they reckoned on having to treat with a Dictator! the French people rather ſhall be a dictator to them! and from the French people they have neither peace nor truce to expect. What a ſublime ſpectacle was the energetic unanimity of the National Convention! how muſt the firm countenance of the people of Paris, and the ſpontaneous rallying of all the citizens around the Convention, terrify the Agitators! this revolution, by giving new force to the National repreſentation, pronounces ſentence of death upon all thoſe who ſhall attempt to divide or degrade it. In vain would the eternal calumniators of the people profit of theſe events to accuſe the people of verſatility. The people are always juſt in their judgments; their wiſh is Liberty, and they love none but thoſe who defend it. The leſs they ſhall idoliſe individuals, the more conſtant will they be in their love for their country. The more precarious the reputations of individuals ſhall appear, the more firmly will public liberty be eſtabliſhed. Whoever renders himſelf powerful enough to attempt to ſet himſelf above the law, ought, in every one of his fellow citizens, to find a Brutus. The overbearing influence of a ſingle man, is the moſt dangerous ſcourge of a republic.

REVOLUTIONARY TRIBUNAL.

In the Sitting of the 25th, 26th, and 27th ult. this Tribunal ſentenced to death 135 individuals. Among theſe the moſt remarkable are the famous Barron Trenck, aged 70 years.

Auguſt 1. On the 28th at night, were guillotined here, the following perſons—Maximilian Robeſpierre, 35 years old, a native of Arras; George Couthon; 38 years old, a native of Liſere; A. Robeſpierre, a younger brother of the above Maximilian; F. Henriot, commander in chief of the armed force at Paris; L. Lavalette, Ex Noble, born at Paris commander of a battalion of national guards, late a Brigadier General in the northern army; R. Dumaſs, 37 years old, born at Luſſy, formerly a lawyer at Lyon le-Saunier, and late preſident of the revolutionary tribunal; J. R. Leſcot Frenriot, 39 years old, Mayor of Paris; C. F. Payan, 27 years of age, a juryman of the revolutionary tribunal and national guard of Paris; N. Vivieras, 50 years old, judge of the criminal tribunal of the department and preſident of the ſociety called Jacobins in the night of the 17th and 18th of July, C. Bernard, 34 years old, an ex-prieſt; Geney, aged 33 years, a vintner; Cobeau, 26 years, old, a ſubſtitute at the criminal tribunal; A. Simon, a ſhoemaker, and governor or preceptor of Louis XVII.; C. Laurent, 33 years of age; J. Foreſtier, 47 years old, a cannon founder; P. Guerin, a rent receiver; Lezard, a hair-dreſſer; Locheſer, an upholſterer; Bangon and Quenet, being all 12 members of the municipality at Paris, out lawed by a decree of the convention, and their perſons being duly recognized, ſurrendered to the executioner to be put to death within 24 hours.

We have never witneſſed a crowd equal to that which attended their execution.—"Women, children, old men the whole town was preſent, ſays a morning print, and it is impoſſible to expreſs the joy which was pictured on every countenance. All the ſtreets through which the conſpirators paſſed reſounded with the following exclamations—"Oh, the ſcoundrels; long live the republic, long live the convention." All eyes were eſpecially fixed on Maximilian, Robeſpierre, Couthon and Henriot, who were covered with blood from the wounds they had given themſelves before they were taken."—"Henriot," ſays another paper, "even after he had been out-lawed by the convention, was ſtill threatning the republic. At length, forſaken by the patriots, he tried to break his head againſt a wall, and then concealed himſelf in a common ſewer out of which he was taken after the moſt deſperate reſiſtance."

The heads of Robeſpierre, Henriot, Dumas, and ſome others were held up and ſhown to the people, who, the whole way from the Palace of Juſtice to the ſcaffold, teſtified their abhorrence and deteſtation.

Yeſterday the convention enacted the following decree:—"All the members, judges, jurymen and other officers of the revolutionary tribunal, are herewith ſuſpended from their funetions." But, Billaud Varns, having obſerved that the revolutionary tribunal were employed in trying the accomplices of Robeſpierre to the number of 71, the execution of the above decree was poſtponed, till the committees ſhould have made their report.

The late execution of Robeſpierre has not made much impreſſion here. All is quiet. The place of Robeſpierre and his adherents in the committee of public welfare, have been ſupplied by Breard, Thuriot, and Lollien, and this committee, as well as that of general ſafety, are henceforth to be one-fourth part newly elected every month.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 18.

THE fall of Robeſpierre is at length confirmed.—The particulars our readers will find under the Head France. The charge againſt him was that of aſpiring to the tyranny; and, as far as can be collected from the proceedings of the convention, it was not without foundation.

He appears to have filled all the municipal offices of Paris with his own creatures: to have ſecured a great majority in the jacobine club, by what he called the purifying ſcrutiny; to have tampered with the armed force of the capital, particularly the cannoneers; and put an accomplice at the head of the whole. Hence his reſcue after being taken into cuſtody under the decree of

accusation, and his being able, for a whole night to brave the Convention. Only two hours before he was retaken, the victory seemed doubtful. The people, however soon declared against him; & with them his attempt to resist was held to be an infallible proof of his guilt

The only members of the Convention who fell with him, were his brother, St. Just, Couthon and Le Bas. Barrere, with his wonted dexterity contrived to be on the side of the victorious party; and seems to retain as much influence as he ever possessed in the committee of public safety.

This contest, as important as any since the commencement of the revolution, was decided without battle or massacre. How far the proscriptions may be extended under colour of law, remains to be seen.

The Convention appear to be placed in a more advantageous situation than they have enjoyed since their convocation. They have obtained a signal proof of the attachment of the people; they have triumphed over the commune of Paris which often arrogated co-ordinate, and sometimes exercised superior powers; and they have reduced the Jacobin club to such a degree of humiliation and debasement, that it can never become formidable again but by their own mismanagement.

August 19. Last night arrived Mr. Luzun, a King's messenger, from the Hague, and also the mail from Holland.

We have received a variety of communications from different parts of the continent; particularly from Holland, where we have now established a similar correspondence to that we had in the Netherlands in the early part of the present campaign.

It appears that the Allied Armies under Prince Cobourgh, on the Meuse, and under Prince Hohenlohe and General Mollendorf on the Rhine, are again moving forward, in consequence of the inactivity which prevailed throughout the French armies for the last fortnight. The commotions in Paris have evidently paralized their movements, and given time to the Allies to take the necessary steps for active operation.

Private Correspondence.

British Head Quarters at Juilerhout, August 14.

"We still retain the same position, and in all likelihood shall not leave it. The enemy have withdrawn a great part of their force on this side of Antwerp. Nothing has happened within these last days, but a few skirmishes between our out-posts and those of the enemy. The night before last a Dutch patrole of 18 horse was surprized and taken by the republicans, between Rysbergen and Selden ffen; but the British have latterly not been engaged any where.

"Our last accounts from the Austrian grand army state, that the Prince of Cobourg has again marched forward, and established his head quarters at Tongers. His advanced posts are at St. Tron. Gen. La Tour still maintains his position near Liege. General Clairfayt has marched from Ruremonde towards Namur, and Gen. Kray occupies his former position near Maestricht.

"The garrison of Breda has been lately reinforced by several regiments of the Dutch troops, and will certainly be defended to the utmost extremity, should it be attacked.

"All the reports which we receive from the enemy's armies in Brabant and Flanders agree in stating, that they have lost, and are still daily losing a vast number of men by epidemical diseases, which are raging in those countries, and that they are constantly allarmed by commotions and insurrections springing up in the different towns, one of which, not yet suppressed at Louvain, has been of a very serious complexion. It is also said that an insurrection has broken out at Brussels."

RUSSIAN FLEET.

From our correspondent at Edinburgh, we yesterday received a letter, acquainting us, that a Russian Fleet of 10 sail of the line and four Frigates had arrived in the mouth of the Frith of Forth on the 14th instant.

An officer was sent on shore, who on Friday landed at Leith, for the purpose of taking in fresh provisions.

The coast of Scotland was the place of their destination. There they were to wait till they received further orders from the court of Petersburgh.

Various speculations have been made on the ultimate object of this fleet: and one of the following objects seems to be the real one—The Empress either is aware of a rupture with the Porte, and intends this Fleet for the Mediterranean, or she thinks it necessary to add strength to her naval force in the Baltic.—On the eve of her last war with Sweden, she found means to bring five line of battle ships into the Baltic, for which the court of Stockholm was very much blamed.

The present fleet consists wholly of new ships, built at Archangel, and, it is supposed, the Danish and Swedish Fleets have been fitted out to oppose their entrance.

If this supposition be well founded, the Empress will be obliged to send her whole strength into the Baltic, to conduct them through the Sound, in defiance of the combined Fleets of Sweden and Denmark.

If they do not enter the Baltic, then it is put beyond a doubt, that the Empress either is aware of a certain rupture with the Turks, or intends at last to come forward with vigour against the French.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

From his Serene Highness the hereditary Prince of Orange, to the States of Holland.

Head-Quarters at Buerle, July 22.

High and Mighty Lords,

I had already the honor to inform your High Mightinesses in my last, that, owing to the retreat of the Austrian army towards the Maese, I might probably be obliged to quit my position behind the Little Nette, which has taken place accordingly this day, being arrived here this evening with the army of the state, where I encamped near the Village, while the corps under the orders of Major General Geuseau took post betwen Tornhout and Beersel.

The Duke of York has at the same time left the town of Lier, and retreated to Antwerp.

(Signed)
The Hereditary Prince of Orange.

From Milan we learn that the rising in a mass in Piedmont, has produced upwards of 40,000 men. They are to be divided into three columns, to assist the troops of the line in driving the French from their various posts. Their standards are decorated with the words "Vive Jesu, Maria Vergine la Religione Catholica, Patria," but they are furnished with provisions only for a week.

By a letter from Corfica, dated June 10. we learn that General Stuart and General Trigge were both arrived in that Island. General Stuart was gone to the siege of Calvi. This mentions that the French fleet are still blocked up in the Bay of Gourjun. Their first rate man of war, the Sans Culotte of 120 guns, in attempting to avoid the British fleet run a-ground, but was afterwards with some difficulty got off. Had the wind continued to blow but one hour longer Lord Hood would have brought the French fleet to action.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, *August* 12.

"The Carmagnols are now drawing nearer to us. Their advanced posts push already as far as Hoogerheide, occupied by a detachment of our horse. On the 9th inst. our out posts had a skirmish with those of the enemy, who, by their great superiority in numbers, forced our troops to retreat, and made ten of them prisoners of war. On the same day arrived here the hereditary Prince of Orange, but at night left us again, and repaired to Steenbergen. Last Friday and Saturday we received a reinforcement of two battallions of Grenadiers, which, as well as two battalions of Welke, the day before yesterday very unexpectedly received orders to proceed on board several vessels immediately, for Batz.

Our garrison however, remains very strong, and is composed of British and Hessian troops, of some Swiss regiments that of Orange, Gueldres, and several others. All our fortifications are in the most respectable state of defence, and our arsenal and magazines are full of ammunition and provisions, sufficient to stand a long siege."

ROTTERDAM, *August* 15.

The French are about to raise the siege of Sluys, where they have hitherto made but a very insufficient progress; almost all their batteries have been dismounted by the fire of the befieged, and their troops constantly harrassed by the successful sallies of the garrison. Another reason for abandoning the siege is, on account of the inundation, which surrounds the greatest part of the town, and of the great number of their sick, who are daily conveyed to Bruges on 50 and more waggons. The cannonade has began much to slacken, and only a few cannon shot are now fired in the course of a day.

BALTIMORE, September 29.

Extract of a letter from Union Town, dated the 4th inst.

"This country seems to wear a gloomy aspect at the present juncture; intestine broils threaten the land. Liberty and Whisky is the cry in this place. Between 700 and 1000 men were collecting in town the other day. But I believe they were like the Ephesians, the majority knew not the cause of their coming together. However, we have got a Liberty Pole, and I suppose we may all do as we please."

Extract of a letter from Hager's Town, dated September 23.

"Mr. Long of Redstone Old Fort, who left that place the 20th inst. passed thro' this place this morning, with dispatches to governor Mifflin: he informed me, that a very large majority of the inhabitants in the four western counties of Pentylvania have associated to support government: that they have been obliged to do it in a private manner in Washington county, and that he is satisfied they will be able to support the civil authority in that country without assistance from any other place: I also believe they can, provided the insurgents are satisfied there is an armed force preparing to march against them, but no longer.

"Our insurgents are pretty well settled; we have about one hundred of them in confinement, besides a great number who are recognized to appear at court, and find trial; about 50 of those now in confinement have not been examined yet, for want of time; I suppose most of them will be released, as the greatest offenders have been first examined. Several characters are not admitted to bail."

PHILADELPHIA, *October*, 1.

An express arrived at the War Office yesterday afternoon, with dispatches from Major General Wayne, which were immediately after forwarded to the President of the United States. The account of the action of the 20th of August, in the General's letters, we hear, are in substance nearly the same as contained under the Lexington head. Captain Campbell and Lieutenant Towles are the only officers of the army killed; and and our loss, in killed and wounded, amount to 115.

NEW-YORK, *October* 11.

Yesterday came up from Sandy Hook, the British frigate Cleopatra, Capt. Burrisford, with Rear Admiral Murry on board, the rest of the men of war are the

Resolution,	74 guns.	Captain Pender.
Argonaut,	74	—— Potter.
Africa,	64	—— Holms.
Thisby,	32	—— Hardy.

By the London papers we learn, that a revolution is on foot in Geneva. Stays makes a vigorous resistance against the French; and it is tho't that the attempt to take it will be abandoned.

General Jourdan is arrested, and Gen. Pichegru is recalled, and gone to Paris. On the 12th of August it was reported at Bredy, that 10,000 persons had been massacred at Paris. Similar reports have arrived at Philadelphia; which magnify the number of the slain to 18,000.

The British troops are fortifying their camp at Breda. Cobourgh retains his position near Maestrech, and is determined to defend the Meuse.

On the 21st of July the Revolutionary Tribunal of Paris condemned *thirty* persons; and on the 22d *forty-five* suffered the ax of the Guillotine.

Extract of a letter from Montreal dated, September 13.

"Perhaps you have already heard of Gen. Wayne's army having advanced within 4 miles of Fort Miami, now occupied by the British, where they met a body of Indians, and fortunately for Gen. Wayne, it took place on a plain, where his horse had room to act, and by that means repelled the Indians in a short time: they then retreated with the loss of 15 killed, most of them chief and principal warriors; and altho' Gen. Wayne's army sufferd most (having lost 230 killed and, 139 wounded) yet according to Indian computation, their loss was greater, and will be felt by them for some time.

Newark, December 10.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor left this town the 14th ult. on his way, via York, to the eastern part of this Province, where 'tis expected he will spend the winter.

Copy of a letter from the hon. Captain Paget, of his Majesty's ship Romney to Captain Montgomery, of the Inconstant, dated in Miconi Bay June 18, 1794.

I beg leave to acquaint you, that yesterday morning on my passage between the islands of Tino and Micom (in his Majesty's ship Romney, under my command, and the convoy I had the honor of receiving charge of from you the preceding day) I discovered a frigate under national colours and a broad pendant, at anchor in shore, with three merchantmen. Judging the convoy to be in perfect safety as you was in sight from the masthead, I made the signal for them to make the best of their way towards you, hauled my wind and came to anchor in Miconi road within a little more than a cables length of the French commodore. I immediately sent to him to desire he would strike his colours, and surrender to his Britannic Majesty, or that I should fire into him: He sent me for answer that he was well acquainted with the force of my ship, that he was well prepared for me both with men and ammunition, and that he had made oath never to strike his colours. By this time he had placed his ship between me and the town of Miconi, which obliged me to carry out another anchor, and warp the ship further a-head, in order that my guns might point clear of the town. At one P. M. I got a breast of him, and having secured the ship with springs on the cables I gave him a broad side which he instantly returned. The action lasted without a moments intermission for one hour and ten minutes when I had the satisfaction of seeing the national colours hauled down, and of taking possession of her and the merchantmen. She proved to be the La Sybille, of forty-six guns, and four hundred and thirty men, commanded by Commodore Rondeau. I have sent on board, to take command of her, Mr. Brisbane, first lieutenant of the Romney, an officer of most distinguished merit, whom I beg leave to recommend in the strongest manner, and whose very cool gallant behaviour, and prompt obedience to my orders during the action, as well Lieutenants Field and O'Bryan, Mr. Patterson the master, and all the other officers, with the ship's company, I cannot sufficiently commend.

I am sorry to conclude with informing you, that I had eight seamen killed in the action, and thirty wounded, two of whom are since dead.

La Sybille had fifty-five killed, including the second Lieutenant and Captain of Marines, and one hundred and three wounded, nine of whom are since dead.

JEWELRY &c.

THE Subscriber has for sale, on moderate terms, a small assortment of Jewelry, together with articles in the Silver Smiths line; such as Soup Ladles, Table and Tea Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Watch Trinkets &c.

E. WHITING.

☞ He will pay Cash for Old Gold, Silver, Copper and Pewter.

Newark, December 10. tf1

TO BE SOLD

By SAMUEL MARTHER, a Quantity of *excellent*

Sole Leather,

at the very low price of 2s. & 9d. pr. lb.

Newark, December 10. 4 2

¶¶ A House and Lot to be sold in Newark. Enquire of the printer.

Township of NEWARK.

HOME DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons poſſeſſed of certificates of location in the township of Newark or lawfully claiming lands within the ſame, that grants thereof are now lying at my office, and ready to be iſſued in the following names.

Daniel Roſe,
Deborah Guthrie,
William Baker,
Richard Wilkinſon,
Gilbert Fields,
Nathaniel Fields,
Joſeph Brown,
John Caſſleman,
John urney,
Samuel Van Every,
Aront Bradt,
John Chiſholm,
Barnard Fry,
Robert Conklin,
Peter Clow,
David Seacord,
Soloman Quick,
Peter Hare,
James Henneſſy,
Robert Lobridge,
Henry Johnſon,
Adam Chryſler,
John Comfort,
Walter Butler Sheehan,
Edmund Horton,
Roger Bradt,
Caſtle Chorus,
James Durham,
Cornelius Lambert,
David Seacord,
Gregor Van Every,
Peter Miller,
Joſeph Robinſon,
John Butler,
Stephen Seacord,
Joſeph Page,
James Robinſon,
Adam Chryſler,
Sampſon Lutes,
Conard Durimer
Charles Depue,
Adam Vroman,
John Young,
John Collard,
Daniel Servos,
Eliſiah Collard,
John Broil,
Henry Harris,
Richard Springer,
Andrew Butler,
Shubael Welton,
William Vanderlip,
Sally Anſie.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

November 8th, 1794.

Executive Council Chamber of the Province of Upper Canada, November 6th, 1794. Preſent in Council his Excellency JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE, Eſquire; Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the ſaid Province, and Colonel commanding his Majeſty's Forces, &c. &c. &c

WHEREAS the exiſting ſtate of this province renders the continuation of the Boards eſtabliſhed expreſſly for the purpoſes of facilitating the ſettling of ſuch lands as his Majeſty, in his royal beneficence has been pleaſed to grant to the loyaliſts and reduced troops, inexpedient and unneceſſary, it is hereby reſolved that the authority hereofore granted to ſuch boards ſhall, from and after the ſixth day of November one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-four, ceaſe and determine.

And whereas it is expedient, agreeably to the proclamation of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor bearing date February 7th, 1792, that adequate proviſion ſhould be made for the compliance therewith, in the moſt effectual manner, it is hereby reſolved that all petitions whatſoever for grants of the waſte lands of the Crown, be made to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or perſon adminiſtering the government in council through the clerk of the council, except for the immediate location and encouragement of all ſuch as it may be proper to admit as ſettlers within his Majeſty's province; and more eſpecially for the due care and obſervance that none ſuch be admitted but thoſe whoſe loyalty, induſtry and morals ſhall appear to entitle them to the benefits of his Majeſty's bounty, and render them uſeful inhabitants of this province, it is hereby reſolved, that all perſons profeſſing the Chriſtian Religion, and being capable of manual labour, who can adduce ſatisfactory vouchers of their having paid obedience to the laws and led a life of inoffenſive manners in the country where they laſt reſided, ſhall in future be conſidered, as qualified to be admitted to the poſſeſſion of lands within this province, after having taken and ſubſcribed the oaths of allegiance and ſettlement preſcribed by act of parliament.

Therefore any magiſtrate living and reſiding in the county wherein any perſon of ſuch a deſcription may wiſh to become a reſident, is duly authoriſed to give him a recommendation to the deputy ſurveyor of the county or diſtrict for a location of lands in the following words.

"The bearer *A. B.* of years of age, born in "profeſſing the Chriſtian Religion, and by "trade a having been this day examined by me, "and taken the oaths preſcribed by law, is recommend-"ed for a location of two hundred acres of land within "this diſtrict, provided it does not appear from the Sur-"veyor's books that he has had any prior grant of lands in "any diſtrict of this province.

"Given under my hand &c.

"*To the deputy ſurveyor of*

"*the diſtrict of*

And it is hereby reſolved that the deputy ſurveyor, on the receipt of this certificate, ſhall proceed to make an aſſignment agreeably to the uſual form and manner.

And as it is expedient that the fees upon ſuch grant be made public, reſolved that they be ſtated in this proclamation.

	Halifax.
The fee to the magiſtrate who adminiſters the oath, and grants the certificate,	1/
To the deputy ſurveyors for the ſearch,	1/ 6d
For the aſſignment,	1/
Clerk of the council,	6d
Tittle deed when the grant is delivered,	£4
Total	£4 : 9 : 6

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Council.

JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE.

PROCLAMATION

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c.

To Our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of Our Province of Upper Canada, and Our faithful Knights, citizens and Burgeſſes of Our ſaid Province, to the Aſſembly at Our Town of Newark, on the ſecond day of this preſent Month of December, to be commenced and held, called and elected, and to every of you,

GREETING;

WHEREAS We for certain arduous and urgent affairs Us the ſtate and defence of Our ſaid Province concerning, Our ſaid Aſſembly at the day and place aforeſaid to be held have Ordained and you by Our ſeparate writs at the town and day aforeſaid to be preſent for the purpoſes therein mentioned, We have commanded;

Nevertheleſs for certain cauſes and conſiderations Us thereunto eſpecially moving, Our ſaid Aſſembly at and upon the ſecond day of this preſent month of December, We have thought proper to prorogue, ſo that you nor any of you on the ſaid ſecond day of this preſent month of December, at Our ſaid town to appear, are to be held or conſtrained, for we do will that you and each of you, be as to Us in this matter entirely exonerated, commanding and by the tenor of theſe preſents firmly enjoining you & every of you & all others in this behalf intereſted, that on the ninth day of January, next, which will be in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five, at Our ſaid town of Newark, perſonally, you and every of you, be and appear, to treat, do, act, and conclude upon thoſe things, which in Our ſaid Aſſembly, by the Common Council of Our ſaid Province, by the favor of God may be ordained. In teſtimony whereof, theſe Our letters we have cauſed to be made patent, and the great ſeal of Our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed. Witneſs Our truſty and well beloved JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor and Colonel Commanding Our forces in Our ſaid Province. At Our government houſe at the town of York, this ſeventeenth day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-four, and in the thirty-fourth of our Reign.

J. G. S.

WM. JARVIS Secretary.


1795

ISSUES MISSING

ISSUES MISSING

VOLUME II. NUMBER 28.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE; OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

NEWARK—Printed by G. TIFFANY. *Wednesday*, JUNE 10, 1795.

(From the American Daily Advertiser.)

LONDON, January 31.

On Thursday failed from Portſmouth, the Queen Charlotte, Earl Howe, with the following ſhips under his command:

Ships of the line.

Royal Sovereign	Brunſwick	Roubuſt
Royal George	Triumph	Audacious
Queen	Leviathan	Colloden
Prince of Wales	Venerable	Tremendous
London	Zealous	Carſida
Barfleur	Valiant	Hanibal
Impregnable	Coloſſus	Hector
Cæſar	Marlborough	Thunderer
Gibraltar	Cumberland	Bombay Caſt.
Blenheim	Bellerophon	Invincible.

FRIGATES.

Aſtrea	Pallas	Thalia
Hebe	Margaretta	Melampus
Creſcent	Blonde	Niger
Acquillon	La Nymphe,	

With the Incendiary, Comet, and Megara, fireſhips, Penelope cutter, Rattler ſloop, Argus lugger, and Charon hoſpital ſhip.

Before the fleet were out of ſight of land, pleaſing account was conveyed to them of the determination of the Admiralty Court, that the St. Jago Spaniſh Regiſter ſhip was the property of the captors. By this deciſion between 40, and 50,000l. will fall to Lord Hood; 30,000l. to each of the captains; and in proportion to the officers and men of the fleet by whom ſhe was taken.

A navy board was held on Monday, for contracting with private buildings for as many 74 gun ſhips as the commiſſioners may receive propoſals for, to be begun and finiſhed with as much expedition as poſſible; alſo, for a number of frigates and larger veſſels, for the uſe of his majeſty's navy.

Yeſterday a cabinet council was held at the admiralty-office, when ſir Sydney Smith received the command of a ſquadron of frigates, and alſo his inſtruction; his deſtination is not at preſent known.

His Majeſty, it is ſaid, has it in contemplation to follow the generous example of queen Anne, who, to relieve the public in ſome degree from their burdens, during the famous war of the great duke of Marlborough, ſacrificed 100,000l. per annum out of 500,000l. (which was her eſtabliſhment) towards the ſupport of the war. Beſides, it is underſtood that his Majeſty is determined to pay the preſent debts of the heir apparent out of his own private purſe. By ſuch acts as theſe it is that a King proves himſelf to be really the father of his people.

March 6.

Accounts from Hungary mention, that the ſtates of the kingdom have iſſued a circular letter, ſignifying their reſolution to beſtow a gratuitous ſum of 7 millions of ducats on his imperial Majeſty for the ſupport of the war.

March 9.

Lord Grenville has had a conference with the two Dutch commiſſioners, at the concluſion of which the latter ſent off their ſecretary to the Hague to give an account of the anſwer of the Engliſh miniſter. It is ſaid that the anſwer was, "That the Britiſh government would deliver up the veſſels ſeized, and take off the embargo, as ſoon as the Dutch deliver up the Engliſh veſſels taken by the French in the ports of Holland: that was grounded on fair and juſt principles, for the ſtates general either were the ſovereigns of the United States, and could reſtore the ſhips actually in their ports, or they were a conquered people, now making a part of France, and their property was legal ſeizure."

March 12.

We have before ſtated that earl Camden is generally reported as ſucceſſor to the viceroyſhip of Ireland. Mr. Pelham has alſo been mentioned as the new ſecretary. They are both men from whom we may expect the reſtoration of harmony between the two kingdoms.

There are letters in town from Paris of the 4th inſt. We underſtand that Paris papers of the 3d contain the official accounts of the detachment of 6 ſhips of the line and ſeveral frigates on another. The one ſquadron with 6 months proviſions on board, and the other with eight. This appears to be directed to the Weſt and Eaſt-Indies.

The ſame papers give an account of freſh diſturbances, at Marſeilles.

By all the laſt accounts from Ireland we have the ſatisfactory aſſurance that no tendency to tumult had appeared.

IRISH PARLIAMENT.

Houſe of Commons, Tueſday, February 3.

Mr. Grattan roſe to make his promiſed motion for voting a ſum of money for the purpoſe of raiſing ſeamen for manning the fleet. He ſaid the motion which he had to ſubmit to the conſideration of the houſe, went to ſtrengthen at this particular criſis the fleet of Great-Britain: his right hon. friend, (the chancellor of the exchequer) whoſe department it more immediately was, would ſtate to the houſe that 41,000 men were to be provided for, for the defence of the country, beſides a train of artillery. This force, he truſted, would not only be ſufficient to repel any external attack that might be made on this country by the enemy, but likewiſe be ſufficient to preſerve the internal peace of the country. The eſtimates are now made; he admitted they were high, but he truſted to the liberality of parliament, that this country would be put in a complete ſtate of defence, and what was more, he relied on the ſpirit of the country, and that all ranks would unite in demonſtrating their reſpect for the laws, their veneration for the throne, and their attachment to the conſtitution.—He then moved that a ſum not ex-

following

ceeding 200,000l. be granted for the purpose of raising men in this kingdom for manning the fleet.

The chancellor of the exchequer said, that the first estimate was for the expence of 12,000, the old military establishment: this force had been augmented last year to 17,000, and it is now proposed to farther augment it to a regular force consisting of 20,360 men. The militia consists of 17,069 and it was proposed to augment it 4,500 men, so as to make the militia of this kingdom consist of 21,569: this with the regular forces, would amount to 41,000 men for the home defence of the country; the encreased expences would amount to about 386,720l. He stated, that the state of the public income, and the situation of the country was such, that such an expence can be undertaken without any inconvenience. He said that the situation of the country was more favorable now than it was last year, when he had the honor of addressing himself to the house on the subject of finance. He observed, that providing for the home defence should be the first object, and the present motion, which went to the external defence of the country, would also give efficiency to that defence. He said, that on Saturday, in the committee of supply, he should go into a detail of the general branches of the establishments.

[*From a London paper, dated May 4.*]

LONDON, Feb. 10.

CALCULATION of the FINANCES of FRANCE.

From the calamitous reign of Charles VI. up to the period of the present revolution, France was never in a more distressed situation than in the year 1709. At that epoch, exhausted by a long war, she had still to withstand all the efforts of Europe leagued against her, to recruit her numerous armies after several bloody defeats; and to support them at an enormous expence; and this at a time when the declining faculties of Louis XIV. no longer permitted him to direct the department of finance, and to watch the out-goings of the exchequer, and when one of the severest winters ever experienced, obliged government to make immense sacrifices for supplying the wants of its distressed subjects.

Notwithstanding those unfortunate circumstances, the expence for the year 1709, according to the statement of M. Desmarets, minister of state, did not amount to more than Livres. 221,110,547

And for 547,990 sacks of corn collected by requisition, and paid by abatements of the contributions and taxes 10,526,500

Sum total of the expence of 1709, 231,637,047

If we estimate the value of the corn at that time at the rate of 26 livres the mark, the said expences make 381,000,000 livres of our present money.

Let us compare this annual expence with that of the convention in the year 1794.

There has been one month in that year wherein the extraordinary expenditure amounted to 450 millions, and the ordinary expences of 48 millions; of course the sum total amounts to 498 millions; and consequently the monthly expence, under the republican administration of finances, has exceeded by 17 millions, the annual expenditure under the ancient regimen, in the calamitous year 1709.

But in order to avoid all suspicion of colouring too highly this picture, let us take the whole expence of the year 1794, and state it after the accounts of finance, given into the Convention, and from the report of Cambon. According to those accounts and reports,

	Livres.
The extraordinary war expence amounts to	2,000,000,000
The ordinary expence fixed by a decree of the convention, at forty one millions per month.	476,000,000
Sum total	2,676,000,000

and, of course, the expenditure of the year 1794 exceeds that of 1709, by the sum of 2,535,374,053 livres—So much for the frugality of republican government!

HAGUE, Feb. 6.

Yesterday evening the ci-devant Pensionary Vander-Spiegel, and the ci-devant Bailly, of the Hague, were put under guard as prisoners of state.

The Sieur Novicof, the Russian charge d'affairs of Baron Bilefeld, the charge d'affairs of Prussia, and Mr. Adams, the minister plenipotentiary of the American States, had each a separate conference with citizens P. Paulus, president of the representatives of the Dutch people.

Feb. 8.

The representatives of the Dutch people assembled yesterday afternoon, at half after two, and continued setting till nine at night, when they adjourned till one o'clock at midnight, and continued setting till eight this morning.

The president of the said assembly caused the assembly of their high mightinesses to be convoked in all haste during the night, who consequently held an extraordinary setting, which lasted till late this morning, when Mr. B. P. Van Leliveld, secretary of the said assembly was put under arrest.

PARIS, Jan. 26.

A letter from Basle, dated February 3, has the following article: "In this city and its environs we begin to experience a scarcity of provisions, and are apprehensive of a famine. Fortunately the news from Paris of this day announced the re-establishment of the peace as near and certain."

Another letter form Basle, dated Feb. 7, says, "The count de Goltz died here last night, and will be interred to morrow with all the honor due to his rank. The report that his excellency had reached Paris, was owing to one of his secretaries having been dispatched to that capital."

WESEL, Feb. 12.

We learn that the French commandant Duval, who is at Doesburgh with 8000 men, has pushed his patroles as far as Emmerick. The Austrians, who occupy Rees, likewise push theirs to the same town, and have taken several Frenchmen. Yesterday, and the day before, a strong cannonade was heard at Rees which seemed to proceed from the side of Yssel.

British Army.

OSNABURGH, Feb. 23.

The cantonments of our regiments are shifted. There is no talk of our quitting Osnaburgh for some time. Some doubts were entertained relative to lord Cathcart and his brigade, but I am happy to announce that he has crossed the Ems, and has taken a favorable position. His head quarters are at Vener; his flank properly secured by inundations.

Our out posts extend from Oldenzeil to Oetmersen, both in the Dutch province of Over Yssel.

The Hanoverians are on their march towards the county of Benthelm. Some of them pass through this place to day, in consequence of the movements in our army.

MAYENCE, Feb. 19.

The desertions from the enemy, daily continue, and according to the report of the deserters, the French army suffers prodigiously from the want of provisions, and by sickness. We are assured, that in several places there are heaps of dead bodies of 5 or 600, which cannot be interred, from the impossibility of opening the ground, the frost having penetrated to a great depth.

WHITEHALL, March 7.

His Majesty commands that all officers of every description belonging to the several regiments of cavalry and infantry on the establishment of the kingdom of Ireland, and that all militia officers of that kingdom do forthwith (notwithstanding the leave of absence they may have obtained) form their respective regiments.

NEW-YORK, April 31.

Extract of a letter from Dr. RUSH, of Philadelphia, to a gentleman in this city, dated March 23d, 1795.

"A disease called the pleurify, has proved fatal to many people in Philadelphia, as well as in several neighboring counties and states during the last winter, and the present month. It appears to be a continuation of the bilious remittent of last autumn, accompanied only with pleuretic symptoms, which symptoms are by no means universal. The stomach, bowels and head are frequently affected in this fever. It requires not only very copious bleeding, but daily purges with calomel, and julap, to subdue it. By means of these remedies, I have, out of upwards of an hundred cases, lost only two patients, and they were in the last stage of the disorder before I saw them. I have, in one case, been forced to take 120 ounces of blood at thirteen bleedings in eight days before the disease yielded; and in another, I have, in consultation with Dr. Physick taken 30 ounces of blood at four bleedings in seventeen hours—The pulse in the last case was so depressed as scarcely to be perceptible—It rose in the most sensible manner after each bleeding—The patient a delicate lady, is now out of danger. From the observations I have long made, and experience has lately fully confirmed, I am satisfied, that where physicians are not almost uniformly successful in curing febrile diseases, they are under the influence of erroneous theories, or if their theories be true, their practice is too feeble to overcome the disease."

Newark, June 10, 1795.

Mr. Barham, in the British house of commons, on the subject of the slave trade, said, "He thought himself bound, at this early period, to give his negative to the motion—It revolved the interest of a great and respectable body of men, the West-India traders whose ruin he considered as inseparably connected with the continuance of the African slave trade.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Cadiz, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Feb. 23, 1795—by a ship arrived at New-York.

"Muley Soliman who is acknowledged as emperor by the northern provinces of Barbary, has lately fitted out two small xebeques, to cruize in the ocean. A respectable friend in Salee assures us they have orders to intercept American vessels, but they have not yet been able to get out of the Streights, on account of stormy weather. The Algerines do not venture to the northward, it is however to be hoped something will be done to check those pirates.

"Our friend at Salee informs us that Muley Soliman's object is to compel America to send him a consul who shall acknowledge him as the lawful sovereign, which several European powers have already done."

Extract of a letter from a very respectable merchant in Boston, dated 20th April, 1795, to his friend in Philadelphia.

"I herein enclose you extracts of letters respecting the Moors, which, should they have orders to capture American vessels, will have a tendency to raise the price of wines and fruit from Spain, &c. I have this day received a letter from Messrs. Morris and John Roberts, of Cadiz, dated 4th March, wherein they say, "Your brig sailed yesterday, and we hope will escape falling into the hands of the Moorish cruizers, which we are advised, have given orders to detain all American vessels."

To be Sold,

Two hundred acres of LAND of an excellent quality on the ten mile creek near the lake, on which are a convenient dwelling house and barn, fifty acres under improvement well fenced:—For further particulars enquire of Andrew Heron merchant Newark, or of the subscriber near the 30 mile creek.

John Hodgkinson.

June 1, 1795.

All persons who are indebted to the estate of the late JAMES FITZGERALD, (deceased) are hereby required to make immediate payment, either to JOHN CAINE and ANNE his wife, or to the subscriber, who are duly authorized to receive the same; otherwise they may expect to be proceeded against, according to law: and all persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to bring them in, duly authenticated, without loss of time.

JAMES CLARK,
Attorney for John Caine and Anne his wife.

Newark, May 4th, 1795. 23tf.

For Sale,

That elegant new RED HOUSE, situate in broad-street, directly opposite Mr. Coltman's store, together with a lot of ground. Any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying (on the premises) to

A. TEMPLETON.

Newark, May 27th, 1795. 26tf.

BLANK

Summonses, and Bills of Exchange for sale at this office.

NEW-YORK, April 20.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cape Francois, to another in Baltimore, dated March 25.

"On Saturday evening, the 14th ultimo, within a few hours run of Fort Dauphin, we were boarded by a French privateer, who after examining our trunks for all the papers they could find, ordered the captain, myself and all the crew except the cook, on board the privateer; as it was too late that night to examine the cargo, they intended doing it the next morning; but unfortunately, about one or two o'clock the next morning, they fell in with a sail, with which they exchanged about 30 shots, when discovering that she was a sloop of war, then under Spanish colours, took possession of our schooner which was still in sight; after which we never expected to see her again. We could not prevail on the captain to land us that day, he was so much afraid of the frigate, but at night we fell in with a Spanish ship, prize to a French frigate bound to this place, on board of which we were put, otherwise we should have been landed at night on the east end of the island, at least 200 miles from the place where we were taken; where we should most certainly either have starved to death, or been taken up by the Spanish as deserters.

"The Wednesday following arrived here, where we found our schooner and sloop of war with whom we had the engagement which proved to be French. On arriving we were immediately ordered to goal, where we remained two days.

"There have been four American vessels brought in here this month and condemned; one for having a few barrels of tar on board, and another for having a small quantity of canvas on board, and bound to an English port. On what pretence the others were condemned, I do not know. One of them belonging to Mr. Richard Gittings, another to Mr. Messonnier, of Baltimore—one to New-York, and the other, I believe, to Philadelphia.

"Administration here takes our cargoes at their own price, and pay us in coffee, at 30 sous per pound, and even then keep us out of our pay 8 or 9 months.

"The charge which they have brought against us is, seven dozen of cutteau knives, which they call cutlasses; two barrels of porter for powder, &c. and being bound to a Spanish port.

"It is impossible for me to give you a full detail of the villany that it is carried on here; suffice it to say, that it is one of the most infernal holes on the face of the earth. Circumstance will not permit of my giving you a full account of the troubles we have had since we left Baltimore. I will write you again by a vessel that will sail from here in a few days for Baltimore.

"Since writing the above, there have been two American vessels brought in here. One belonging to Philadelphia, bound from Fort Dauphin to the Mole, the captain and crew put in goal—the other from Boston to St. Thomas's."

TOWNSHIPS of Grantham, Louth, Clinton, Grimsby, Saltfleet, Barton and Thorold: formerly called 3d 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th and 9th townships.

All persons claiming to hold lands in these townships are desired to send in their certificates immediately.

J. WHITE, A. G.

Newark, April 6, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

AN excellent tract of land on the four mile creek in the township of Newark of 400 acres, (with commodious buildings) 80 or 90 of which are under improvement, the whole being fit either for tillage or grass, well watered, and is within two miles of a grist mill. For particulars, enquire of the proprietor on the premises.

JOHN P. CLEMENT.

April 21, 1795. 21

Wanted Immediately,

About four hundred weight nails, of different kinds, For the use of the

Goal and Court-House:

Whoever will, on the most reasonable terms, supply that quantity, will apply to

RALFE CLENCH,
Superintendant of the public buildings.

Newark, April 20, 1795. 21eptf.

Public notice is hereby given,

that fifteen hundred barrels of flour, and two thousand bushels of peas are wanted for the use of government, at Niagara. The flour to be packed in casks containing 200lbs. nett. Each species to be of the first quality, and packed in good and sufficient casks. Sealed proposals will be received at the Assistant Commissary General's Office, at Niagara, on or before the 1st day of June next, in any proportion for the above quantity of flour and peas, provided that no proposal will be received for less than ten barrels of flour and fifty bushels of peas. The earliest period of delivery specified, but not later than the first of August next, together with the rate of payment in transferable certificates payable at Quebec, and also the price demanded if payment should be made in specie, on the spot. Notice will be given on or before the 21st day of June if the proposals are agreed to.

James Farguharson, A. C. G.

Niagara, May 12, 1795. 24tf.

George Adams,

Continues to pay cash for BARKS, delivered at his tan-yard in Queenston, at the following prices, viz.

Hemlock, well saved, 36/ N. Y. C. per cord.
Red & Black oak, do. 30/ do. per do.

—A L S O—

For green hides 6d. per lb.
For good calf-skins 8/ each.

*** An active lad from 14 to 18 years of age is wanted by said Adams as an apprentice to the tanning and currying business.

April 22, 1795. 21eptf.

ISSUES MISSING

VOLUME II. G. R. NUMBER 37.

Upper Canada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

NIAGARA, (Upper Canada) Printed by G. TIFFANY. Wednesday, August 19, 1795.

Extract from Paris papers, from the 24th to the 30th of May.

COMMOTIONS AT TOULON.

On the 26th, the representatives at Lyons write, that they had recorded in the commune the ... ws that a banditti had taken poſſeſſion of the arſenal at Toulon, and that inſtantly the citizens had manifeſted their indignation, and aſked permiſſion to march, if it was neceſſary, to ſuppreſs the revolt.

The next day Doulcet, in the name of the committe of public welfare, informed that convention, the new crime had been committed, that the terroriſts had made themſelves maſters of the arſenal at Toulon, and read a letter from Marſeilles, written by the repreſentative Jambon St. Andre, dated 1ſt Priarial.

'I have juſt,' ſaid he 'learnt the unfortunate events that happened at Toulon, and I haſten to inform you of them. Our worthy colleague, Brunel, has loſt his life after having ſeveral times braved the ſword of his aſſaſſins. Niou landed from the fleet to oppoſe the deſigns of the inſurgents, but in vain. They inſiſted on the liberation of the terroriſts, detained in the fort Lamelle.

'Brunel could not ſurvive the chagrin of having ſigned the order for their releaſe; and Niou, turning his attention to the naval force, went on board to haſten its departure. They were on the point of ſailing, but the brigands ſucceeded in detaining the fleet in the road. They reported, that ſome emigrants had gained admittance, repaired to Souliez, diſarmed the inhabitants, brought eleven of them to Toulon, and puſhing to the arſenal, got poſſeſſion of the poſts, which made no reſiſtance, and of eighty muſkets, with a number of piſtols.

'The rebels ſpread a report, that 400 emigrants had entered; ſoon after it was ſaid to be no more than 11, afterwards ſeven emigrants, whom they bro't along with them, and on whom they declared that they found papers on which were written, 'long live Louis XVII.' It deſerves to be remarked, that they comprehend under the deſcription of the emigrants, all thoſe who have eſcaped the proſcriptions, and who have been recalled by your decrees. The inſurgents took poſſeſſion of the gates of the town, and mounted them with cannon. They talk of marching againſt Marſeilles but I am taking meaſures to repel them. The national guard of this commune is organizing itſelf, and the public ſpirit is of the right kind.

'It is a grievous circumſtance to me to be obliged to tell you that our colleague Charbonier, has joined the inſurgents. He was employed in the arſenal, had a great influence over the workmen, and we are aſſured that he has made the worſt uſe of it. The number of the leaders of the revolt is ſmall. Already the workmen are murmuring; and we are going to get ready a force, and ſhall diſplay both celerity and vigor. The rebels have diſpatched emiſſaries to Ciola, to ſeduce the regiment which is there in garriſon. They want to deliver up the port to the Engliſh.

'Some travellers who have arrived by the diligence from Toulon, announce, that our colleague, Chiappe, is detained as a priſoner; that the fleet has been conducted into the road, that it is in the power of the rebels, and that they occupy the fort Lamelle.

'Another traveller, who followed, informed us, that the inſurgents have choſen, for commandant of the place, one of the priſoners, named Potat; that the garriſon has remained faithful, and the fleet alſo, excepting a few veſſels. We are going to aſſemble the neceſſary force, and ſhall neglect nothing to ſubdue the rebels, whoſe numbers do not exceed 8000. Our colleague, Gicerin, ſets out to night with a battalion.'

Doulcet read another letter, dated the 2d, by Chiappe, which confirmed the details confirmed in the preceding one.

'The firſt object which preſented itſelf to his eyes, on his arrival, was the bleeding body of his colleague, Brunell, who himſelf blew out his brains, but the ſpectacle ſerved only to fire his courage, and to give him cauſe to deplore the fate of a repreſentative of the people, who had determined either to periſh, or to cauſe the laws to be reſpected. He preſented himſelf to the gates of the town to get out of it; the inſurgents oppoſed his departure, he then drew his labre, and ſupported by ſome friends, forced his paſſage.'

The reading of this letter was ſcarcely finiſhed, when Merlin, of Donay, put another into the hands of Doulcet. It was from Jambon St. Andre, and dated Marſeilles, the 2d Priarial.

This repreſentative announced, that the armed force was aſſembled, in order to bring the inſurgents into ſubjection, that the ſquadron was at that moment in the great road; and that from different informations it appeared, that the families of Charbonnier and Eſcudier took a decided part in the rebellion.

The deputies Therion, Panis, Eſcudier, Laignelot, and Record, were ordered to be arreſted; and Priure of la Marne, Bourbotte, and Peyſſard, were ordered to be tried immediately by the military commiſſion.

On the 28th of May the convention ordered Robert Lindet, Jean Bon St. Andre, Vouland, Divid, Lubarron, Bernard of Xaintes Jagot Elie Lacoſte, and Laviconterie to be arreſted.

June 5.

The lateſt reports on the continent were that the Auſtrians, after croſſing the Rhine, had attacked the French near Mentz, and defeated them, having killed 1500 men, and taken as many priſoners, as well as a conſiderable train of artillery.

It is added to this account, that 25000 men were in full march to relieve Luxembourg, the ſiege of which place, in conſequence, it was hoped the French would be obliged immediately to raiſe.

It appears evident, that the emperor is not diſpoſed to make peace with France upon any other terms than thoſe which

may be approved by the Britiſh Cabinet.

The lateſt accounts from Ratiſbon even ſtate, that all diſcuſſion reſpecting the negociations for peace with France is ſuſpended for the preſent, a declaration from the emperor to the empire at large upon that ſubject being very ſhortly expected.

The accounts from the interior of Holland, by the way of Hamburgh, come down ſo late as the 24th. A general diſpoſition prevails among the Dutch ſailors, not to ſerve on board the ſhips fitting out for the ſervice of France.

Since the 23d, the convention has been employed in puniſhing the ſuppoſed authors and agents of the conſpiracy, and diſarming all thoſe whom they conſider as ſuſpected, they have not only turned the tide of power but of odium againſt their opponents, ſo that their authority is more firmly eſtabliſhed than ever.

In conſequence of a declaration by Mr. Crawford, the Engliſh charges des affairs at Copenhagen, ſignifying that all Daniſh ſhips, laden with corn for France would be ſeized, and the lading and freightage paid for, the exportation of that article from the Daniſh States has been prohibited till the firſt of September next.

There was a report at Hamburgh, on the 27th ult. that the Auſtrians had paſſed the Rhine; that general Clairayt had defeated the French near Mentz, after a very ſevere engagement; and that the ſiege of Luxembourg had been raiſed. Of this report we have not received any confirmation. We are in poſſeſſion of intelligence from Frankfort, Mentz, and Manheim, which ſo far from making any mention of the Auſtrians having croſſed the Rhine, ſtates, that apprehenſions were entertained that the French would attempt the paſſage of that river. There was a ſkirmiſh near Mentz, on the 10th of May, between a detachment of the garriſon and an advanced guard of the French army. The garriſon carried a redoubt which the French had thrown up near Gouſenheim.

[*From a London paper.*]

HAGUE, JAN. 24.

Our garriſon has taken the oath, in preſence of the French general Moreau, not to ſerve againſt the French troops till a formal exchange of troops has taken place, or that other arrangements ſhould be made.

The form of prayer is changed: our prayers are no longer againſt the French nation; we only pray for thoſe who are ſet over us, for univerſal tranquillity, and a ſpeedy peace.

ROTTERDAM, JAN. 26.

THE new created ſenate of this town have iſſued two proclamations, at the requeſt of the French commanding general. In one of them it is ordered to give in, at the Town-houſe, within 24 hours an exact ſtatement of all the property belonging to the Engliſh nation; and to the other, a prohibition is made not to ſell to the French troops any wine, brandy, or other ſpirituous liquors.

FRANKFORT, FEB. 3.

THE French are aiming on the other ſide of the Rhine, to practiſe the ſame manœuvre as they ſo ſucceſsfully did on the Waal; their generals have orders, coſt what it will, to force the paſſage over the Rhine, and that for the ſame reaſon as on the Waal, viz. the want of proviſions. The farmers of thoſe diſtricts occupied by the French have already been forced to cover the parts of the river already frozen, with ſtraw.—Should a thaw happen, they would not be able to accompliſh their ends, but at preſent the ice binds hard.

MENTZ, May 19.

The tranquility we have enjoyed ſince the 30th ult. induced us to believe that a truce had taken place; but to-day we are convinced of the reverſe. At midnight, 150 Auſtrians ſupported by other troops from the garriſon, carried a redoubt occupied by the French near Gonſenheim, and which has given great uneaſineſs to the entrenched camp of Hardenburgh. This operation was executed with as much promptitude as bravery.

The French redoubt was entirely demoliſhed, after having diſlodged them, with the loſs of ſeveral killed and wounded, and ten or twelve taken priſoners. We have only 3 killed and 6 wounded. The camp eſtabliſhed by the French in the vicinity of Reinſelz a few weeks ſince, has lately received conſiderable reinforcements. A great quantity of cannon and ammunition has arrived there.

KING OF POLAND.

The meaſure of this unfortunate monarch's ſufferings appear at length complete; lately walking on the terrace before his palace, or rather priſon, at Grodno, whether the effect of accident or deſpondency, he fell from the terrace; the contuſions which he received in conſequence were violent, and have been productive of a dangerous fever, from which he is not expected to recover.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.

Yeſterday was aſſigned for the execution of Nogel and Mitchel, the two perſons under ſentence for Treaſon, but a reſpite from the ſupreme executive of the United States has ſuſpended the ſentence till November next.

[FROM A QUEBEC PAPER.]

NEW-YORK, June 17.

A letter from Haddington, in Scotland, ſays, that a moſt melancholy and afflicting event has happened in that neighborhood. Major Kinloch, the brother of ſir Francois Kinloch, of Gilmerton, was obſerved for ſome time to be deranged in his ſenſes. His brother, ſir Francois, from affection, would not ſuffer the neceſſary meaſures of conſtraint to be uſed, but truſted that he ſhould be able to calm his phrenzy, and to reſtore him to his reaſon, or at leaſt to keep the domeſtic calamity from becoming the public topic. The Major was extremely violent; he went about the houſe and grounds armed with a blunderbuſs and piſtols, threatened every perſon with death who ſtopped his way.

On Tueſday ſe'nnight, at night, ſir Francois prevailed on him to retire to his apartment, but at three o'clock in the morning, after he thought all the family were in bed, he quitted his room, and came down ſtairs to ſally out of the houſe; he was met by ſir Francois, who endeavoring to perſuade him to return: the Major inſtantly drew his piſtol, and ſhot his brother, who fell, languiſhed till Thurſday afternoon, and then expired.

The miſerable maniac, (now ſir Gordon Kinloch, as he ſucceeds to the title and eſtate) is a priſoner in Haddington gaol, and will be tried for the offence.

Sir Francois ſucceeded his father, ſir David Kinloch, only two months ago: he was univerſally reſpected, and his violent death will be the ſubject of the moſt ſincere regret.

JUNE 18.

A gentleman who came paſſenger in the brig Minerva, capt. Boadge, arrived yeſterday, in 46 days from Amſterdam, brings the following articles of information.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND BATAVIAN PEOPLE, to eſtabliſh an alliance between the two NATIONS.

Art. I. The ſolemn acknowledgment of the Batavian republic.

II. An offenſive and defenſive alliance between the two republics.

III. Neither of the two republics can conclude a peace the one without the other.

IV. The Batavian republic ſhall furniſh for the mutual defence, twelve ſhips of the line and eighteen frigates, and the army will be augmented in caſe the war is continued.

V. During the war, the army and navy are to be under command of French generals.

VI. All conquered lands, paſt the Waal and Rhine are to be reſtored.

VII. The lands between the Rhine and Waal, excepting thoſe excepted in the following articles, are to remain in the poſſeſſion of the French until the peace.

VIII. Maeſtricht, Venlo, Breda, Bergen-op-Zoom and the remaining territory from the laſt named place, to the Margravit of Antwerp, are excepted; finally, the territory which forms the borders of the Hond, to wit: to the right, the Iſland's South Beveland and Walcheren, and to the left, State Vlaanderen, are to remain in the poſſeſſion of the French, until the lot of Brabant is decided.

IX. The French republic ſhall occupy until the peace, all thoſe places as ſhe ſhall deem neceſſary for defence.

X. The navigation on the Rhine Maas, Scheldt, and all the branches, ſhall be free for both nations.

XI. The Batavian republic ſhall pay the French republic the expences of the war, which ſhe was obliged to carry on againſt the former: the Dutch republic ſhall be at liberty to redeem it, provided by offering an equitable equivalent, which is to be regulated in an amicable manner between the two republics.

On account, there is to be paid without delay, not leſs than twenty millions of guilders, in ſpecie or in good bills of exchange on France or neutral countries.

(Signed) Mellin, Rembel, Sieges, M. du Bois Crance, le comte du Ruut, le Porte, Toncroy, Boffy, Guſſal.

BOSTON, July 11.

SIR FREDERIC EDEN.

The following are ſtated as the leading particulars of ſir Frederic Eden's miſſion to France.

When ſir Frederic arrived in Breſt roads, there was ſome fault found with his flag, and the commander of the French fleet aſked him if it was done to inſult him? to this queſtion a very proper reply was returned by ſir Frederic, who ſtated, that it was impoſſible he could have any intentions to inſult, and that the error in the flag was imputable to the man by whom it was made. He was then directed to proceed to Dieppe where a French commiſſioner would be ſent to confer with him. To Dieppe, accordingly ſir Frederic proceeded, and upon his landing there, was received by a French commiſſioner, who invited him to a conference, at which the object of the miſſion was explained. The commiſſioner afterwards ſet off to Paris, inviting ſir Frederick to accompany him; an invitation which was refuſed by ſir Frederic, who had not received any directions to proceed thither. In due time the commiſſioner returned, and informed the Engliſh ambaſſador, that to an exchange of ſailors the French government could on no account conſent; but that he was ready to treat with him with reſpect to any other ſubject. To this ſir Frederic replied, that the French commiſſioner might have ſpared himſelf the trouble of coming from Paris, and might have conveyed the determination of the French government, by letter.—The French commiſſioner ſaid that he was directed to return to Dieppe, for the purpoſe of doing away the ſuſpicion that had been circulated that the French republic would not treat with a monarchy; and of declaring that the French would treat with any country, whatever was its form of government. At the ſame time, he aſſured ſir Frederic, that though the republic would not conſent to an exchange of ſailors, yet, that any officers ſhould be ſuffered to return to England, if ſir Frederick would make out a liſt of their names; and that the republic ſhould be contented with a promiſe from ſir Frederic, that an equal number of French officers ſhould be permitted to return to France.

Official intimation is ſaid to have been given to the committe for the relief of French emigrants, that no further aſſiſtance will be afforded to ſuch as are capable of bearing arms, and refuſe to enliſt in the corps now forming in Guernſey.

QUEBEC, July 23.

By the ſloop Quebec from Halifax, we learn that the Sandwich Packet arrived there on the 20th ult. in 20 days from Falmouth, and brings papers of the 6th June, by which it appears that great inſurrections had happened at Paris on the 20th and 21ſt of May, in which two members of the convention were aſſaſſinated. About the ſame time there were alſo inſurrections at Breſt and Toulon. Several men of war at Breſt, had been diſmantled and their ſtores ſent to Paris, the ſcarcity being ſo great in that capital. Part of the Toulon fleet, and one of the forts were in poſſeſſion of the Jacobin party.

On the eleventh inſtant arrived in this city on board the ſchooner Suſanna capt. Ruelle, four French loyaliſts, who emigrated from Guadaloupe in October laſt, when the Patriots retook the iſland. They are provided with the moſt honorable recommendations, yet ſuch is their ſituation, that the perſons who have viſited them moſt, think themſelves bound to repreſent them as objects of public commiſeration, and to invite every compaſſionate heart to come immediately to their relief, as they are in want both of money, clothes, and ſubſiſtance. It is therefore propoſed to keep a ſubſcription for them open from this day till the end of the week, at Mr. Pinguet's Notre Dame ſtreet No. 22, and Mr. Lefter's St. Peters ſtreet No. 7, for the Lower Town, and at Mr. Louis Germain's Fabrique ſtreet No. 5, and C. C. Hall & Co. Upper Town.

Ran away from the ſubſcriber a few weeks ago,

A Negro Wench,

named SUE:—this is therefore to forewarn all manner of perſons from harboring ſaid wench under the penalties of the laws.

JAMES CLARK, ſenior.

Niagara, Auguſt 17, 1795.

For Sale,

Lot No 28, together with a convenient dwelling houſe, four rooms on the lower floor, a commodious kitchen adjoining and a good cellar;—the term of ſale may be known by applying to Elizabeth Thompſon, on the premiſes.

Newark, June 24, 1795. [30tf.]

For ſale, for three years, from the 25th of this preſent month of July,

A Negro Wench,

Named Chloe, 23 years old, underſtands waſhing, cooking, &c. Any gentleman wiſhing to purchaſe, or employ her by the year or month, is requeſted to apply to

ROBERT FRANKLIN,

at the receiver general's,

Newark, July 25, 1795. 34tf.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

BLANK

Summonſes, Bills

of exchange, and Affidavits for ſale at this office

TO THE PUBLIC.

AT this time when the conduct and wisdom of the parliament of Great Britain, which extends its care to the most distant parts of its vast empire, has granted to us a constitution, whose advantages have not escaped the notice of the most eightened politicians and celebrated writers, and in which both the one and the other have proved to us the union of all kinds of true liberty, an union of which the British subjects have remained long the sole possessors; now that the system of government in this Colony, promises every encouragement in arts and literature, and that the free communication of ideas and sentiments is regarded as the true means to enable the subjects to discharge his duty honorably as a member of society, as well as to form the strickest union among the inhabitants.

The subscriber, late printer in Upper Canada, desirous of rendering his slender abilities useful to the public, gives notice that having purchased a Printing Office, he proposes at the request of several persons of respectability in Montreal, to settle there, with a design, as soon as he shall obtain a sufficient number of subscribers, to publish a periodical Paper, under the title of

MONTREAL GAZETTE.

CONDITIONS.

I. This Gazette shall be published every Monday, in English and French, on good paper, *folio Crown*, and with a good type.

II. Each number shall contain the most interesting news of the different parts of Europe and the United States, &c.

III. He will also admit with pleasure, and insert with exactitude, Essays, Poems, Literary productions, and articles of intelligence, from all parts of the Province.

IV. Every advertisement not exceeding ten lines, and required to be printed in one language only, will cost 5/. for the first insertion, and 1/. for every subsequent week. Those inserted in both languages to pay for the first insertion 7/6. and 2/6. for every subsequent insertion.

V. The subscription to be three dollars a year.

The subscriber flatters himself, that, seconded by the favorable disposition of an enlightened public, he shall be able to put his design in execution, by rendering his Gazette as useful as amusing. And the better to answer these ends, he will always receive with pleasure productions of genius, as well as those which shall have the public good for their object, which may tend to the instruction of individuals, or to amuse the one or the other sex, without prejudice to virtue. This is the rule to which he proposes rigidly to adhere.

If this undertaking meets with that encouragement from the public he presumes to expect, the subscriber is resolved to spare neither pains nor expence to render his work as useful and interesting as possible: and as soon as he shall have a sufficient number of subscriptions, which will be received by Mr. Francois Saro, Montréal, Mr. Samuel Sills, Three Rivers, Mr. Louis Aime, Berthier, and at the printing office, Quebec; he will immediately remove to Montréal, with all the materials necessary for the impression, in order to execute the above conditions; and his principal care shall be at all times to prove to the public how much he is their

Most humble and devoted servant.
LOUIS ROY.

Quebec, 8th July, 1795.

☞ Subscriptions will be received at this office.

PRINTING-OFFICE, MONTREAL, 13th JULY, 1795.

THE subscriber having purchased the printing-office which belonged to the late Mr. Meslet, and since his death, has carried on the printing business, purposes immediately to revive the Montréal Gazette lately printed by the deceased; to be published in English and French, every Monday, on folio Crown, the subscription to be three dollars a year, to be received at Mr. Andrew Cameron's auctioneer and broker, Quebec, Mr. S. Sills, Three Rivers, Mr. Louis Aimè, Berthier, Mr. James Sawers, William Henry, and this office, he will do his endeavor to conduct it on so extensively useful a plan, as to deserve the encouragement of the public, and is with great respect their

Obliged humble servant,
Edw. EDWARDS.

A
FEW COPIES OF THE
TREATY,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
AGREEABLE TO A NEW-YORK PUBLICATION.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS Benjamin Robinson and Josiah Willard, late of Newark, brick-makers, did by an instrument in writing, under their respective hands and seals, appoint the subscriber and the late James Fitzgerald, in his life time, to be trustees to the estate of them the said Robinson and Willard, for the purpose of disposing of such property as was by them put into the hands of the said trustees, for the general benefit of the creditors to the said estate, of which proportional dividends were to have been made. This is therefore to require that all persons who are concerned, do give their attendance at Wyer's tavern, on Tuesday the 15th day of September next, at 11 o'clock inthe forenoon, when a fair statement of the business will be laid before them, and all dividends proportionably paid off; or otherwise they will be precluded from any further claim.

ANDREW HERON.
Newark, August 11th, 1795. 36:8.

To be leased,

A VALUABLE

FARM,

Situate on the

TWNETY-MILE-CREEK,

having 50 or 60 acres improvement under good fence, on which is a very convenient dwelling house with four rooms on the lower floor, and a barn; the said farm will be let on terms more advantageous to a good husbandman than have been usual. For further particulars apply to

Capt. A. BUTLER.
Newark, July 1, 1795. [3 tf.]

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THE

VOLUME II.] G. R. [NUMBER 50.

Upper Canada Gazette; or, American Oracle

NIAGARA; Printed by G. TIFFANY. ——-Wedneſday, OCTOBER 5, 1796.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The long and tedious illneſs of the printer and that of all his family, is humbly tendered by him to his friends and patrons, for the ſuſpenſion of the Gazette ſo long as ſince the 10th of Auguſt, on which day was his laſt number.—The degree of reſtored health they now enjoy, is ſo flattering that he has this week ventured to reſume the duties of his profeſſion.

PARIS, May 21.

Pomme, one of the colonial deputies, has announced to the council of five hundred, that Colot d'Herbois, and Bilaud Varennes, who were tranſported to Cyenne, began to tyrannize over that colony, as they had done in France. Colot had cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed king. He had eſtabliſhed the ſyſtem of requiſition, the maximum revolutionary committees and tribunals. He was alſo preparing to ſet up a guillotine.—Pomme, then demanded, if the colonies ought to be thus infeſted with thoſe wretches whom France was compelled to drive from its territories?

A committee is to be formed for the purpoſe of conſidering what may in future be the manner and deſtination to be fixed upon in caſes of tranſportation.

JULY 4.

The following are the conditions of a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities, which have been agreed on between general Bounaparte and prince Belmoute Pignatelli, envoy from the court of Naples to the court of Madrid.

ART. I. All hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe between the troops of the French republic and thoſe of the king of Naples, on the day on which the following articles ſhall be executed, until ten days after the official annunciation of the concluſion of the negociation for peace, which ſhall be opened between the reſpective plenepotentiaries, at a place to be appointed by the executive directory.

2. The body of Neapolitan troops, now acting with thoſe of the emperor, ſhall be withdrawn, and cantoned in the places hereafter ſpecified.

3. This corps being comprifed in the ſuſpenſion of arms, ſhall go into cantonments in the Venetian territory of Breſcia, Crema and Baegamo.

4. *The ſaid ſuſpenſion of arms ſhall extend to the fleets of the two powers; and meanwhile, the ſhips of the king of Naples ſhall be withdrawn, as ſoon as poſſible from the Engliſh fleet.*

5. *A free paſſage as well through the French territories, through the country occupied by the French troops, and through the Neapolitan dominions, ſhall be granted to the courters of both powers.*

Signed at Breſcia, 17 Prairial.
BUONAPARTE and
BELMOUTE PIGNATTELLI.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 31.

When captain Kemp, of the Factor, left Cadiz, 7 French ſhips of the line, and 3 frigates lay in that port. About 50 ſail of Spaniſh ſhips of war many of them of the line, were alſo lying there, making preparation for war, which they daily expected. The Engliſh merchant ſhips had been ordered by the governor of Gibraltar to quit Cadiz—they accordingly failed for the port of Gibraltar under convoy of an Engliſh frigate; capt. Kemp failed out in company with them. Admiral Richery was ſtill blockaded in the port of Cadiz.—Dull market for produce—flour 10 to 12 dollars, beef 18, pork 20 to 21.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 7.

On the firſt day of the preſent month of September about 3 o'clock afternoon, the ſky from being clear gradually became hazy, eſpecially between the ſun and the weſtern horizon; when a very bright halo of about fourteen degrees diamiter was formed round the ſun, but neither in its ſize or brilliancy was any thing uncommon. On the E. N. E. verge of this halo, and apparently reſting upon it, appeared a reſplendant parphelia, or mock ſun of unuſual configuration: its whole length was rather beyond the limits of the halo, and on its upper part almoſt without curve: here, the colours of the rainbow were exceedingly vivid. Its extremities were of a fleecy whiteneſs, and much bent downwards: but to cloſe the ſingularity of the phenomenon an enormous circle of at leaſt ninety degrees diamiter took in almoſt all the upper heaven, embracing the ſun in its verge, and interſecting the halo. It was perfectly white, and in no part exhibited the leaſt tint of the rainbow. When the ſky was blue, the ſhowy circle ſtill was ſeen, and indeed more diſtinctly, than while it was hazy. A ſmaller circle, colourleſs as the firſt, ſeemed at times to be forming within it, but was never compleated. On the two ſucceeding days a copious rain renewed the verdure which a ſevere drought had faded.

LONDON, May 22.

Yeſterday his majeſty went to the houſe of peers and made the following moſt gracious ſpeech.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

THE public buſineſs being now concluded, I think proper to cloſe this ſeſſion, and, at the ſame time, to acquaint you with my intention of giving immediate directions for calling a new parliament.

The objects which have engaged your attention, during the preſent ſeſſion, have been of peculiar importance, and the meaſures which you have adopted have manifeſted your continued regard to the ſafety and wellfare of my people.

The happieſt effects have been experienced from the proviſions which you have made for repreſſing ſedition and civil tumult, and for reſtraining the progreſs of principles ſubverſive of all eſtabliſhed government.

The difficulties ariſing to my ſubjects from the high price of corn, have formed a principal object of your deliberation; and your aſſiduty in inveſtigating that object, has ſtrongly proved your anxious deſire to omit nothing which could tend to the relief of my people in a matter of ſuch general concern.

I have the greateſt ſatisfaction in obſerving that the preſſure of thoſe difficulties is now in a great degree removed.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I muſt in a more particular manner return you my thanks for the liberal ſupplies which you have granted to meet the exigences of the war. While I regret the extent of thoſe demands, which the preſent circumſtances neceſſarily occaſion, it is a great conſolation to me to obſerve the encreaſing reſources by which the country is enabled to ſupport them.

Theſe reſources are particularly manifeſted in the ſtate of the different branches of the revenue, in the continued and progreſſive extention of our navigation and commerce, in the ſteps which have been taken for maintaining and improving the public credit, and in the additional proviſion which has been made for the reduction of the national debt.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I ſhall ever reflect with heart-felt ſatisfaction on the uniform wiſdom, temper and firmneſs, which have appeared in all your proceedings ſince I firſt met you in this place. Called to deliberate on the public affairs of your country, in a period of domeſtic and foreign tranquility, you had the happineſs of contributing to raiſe this kingdom to a ſtate of unexampled proſperity.

You were compelled to relinquiſh the full advantages of this ſituation, in order to reſiſt the unprovoked aggreſſion of an enemy, whoſe hoſtility was directed againſt all civil ſociety, but more particularly againſt the union of order and liberty, as eſtabliſed in theſe kingdoms.

The nature of the ſyſtem introduced into France, forced to that country, in the midſt of its calamities, the means of exertion beyond experience of any former time. Under the preſſure of the new and unprecedented difficuties ariſing from ſuch a conteſt, you have ſhewn yourſelves worthy of all the bleſſings you inherit. By your conſels and conduct, the conſtitution has been preſerved inviolate againſt foreign and domeſtic enemies; the honor of the Britiſh name has been aſſerted; the rank and ſtation which we have hitherto held in Europe, has been maintained; & the decided ſuperiority of our naval power has been eſtabliſhed in every quarter of the world.

You have omitted no opportunity to prove your juſt anxiety for the re-eſtabliſhment of general peace on ſecure and honorable terms, [illegible] at the ſame time, rendered it manifeſt to the world, that while our enemies ſhall perſiſt in diſpoſitions incompatible with that object, neither the reſources of my kingdom, nor the ſpirit of my people, will be wanting to the ſupport of a juſt cauſe, and to the defence of their deareſt intereſts.

A due ſenſe of this conduct is deeply impreſſed on my heart. I truſt that all my ſubjects are animated with the ſame ſentiments; and that their loyalty and public ſpirit will enſure the continuance of that union and mutual confidence between me and my parliament, which beſt promote the true dignity and glory of my crown, and the genuine happineſs of my people.

[His majeſty was then pleaſed to diſſolve the preſent parliament.]

NIAGARA, October 5, 1796.

HIS majeſty's ſhip Active, which carried out his excellency Lord Dorcheſter, was caſt away in a ſevere ſtorm in Auguſt laſt. We have not obtained particulars farther than that his Lordſhip was taken from the wreck by an American veſſel and carried into Halifax.

In the late treaty held at Niagara garriſon, the Americans have purchaſed of the Indians owning the land weſt of the Geneſee, the privilege of cutting, ſtraightening and improving their path from Connawagraſs to this garriſon, into a good waggon road of eighteen feet breadth. The work was to commence this week at Conawagraſs, and on the arrival of general Wayne, who is daily expected from Detroit with about 250 men, a detachment will be employed to meet them, and when the road ſhall have been compleated, which will be in a few weeks, a regular poſt is to be maintained communicating with every part of the United States.

At the opening of the preſent ſeſſion of the circuit court in this town, the Maſſaſoga tribe of Indians made complaint of the murder of their late head chief, by one of the rangers at York. One Mr. M'EWEN is brought to town charged with the crime.

Foreign accounts are to the laſt of May. Under Paris of the 21ſt of that month is a long and pompous addreſs of Buonaparte, the French commander in chief of their army in Italy to his ſoldiers, dated Cheſaro, April 26; in which he ſays, "You have in a fortnight gained ſix victories, taken 21 ſtand of colors 71 pieces of cannon, ſeveral ſtrong places, conquered the richeſt part Piedmont; made 15,000 priſoners, and killed or wounded more than 20,000 men." How much the holy French zeal carries the account beyond truth we cannot ſay, having yet ſeen no other ſtatement. That they have been fortunate in ſome degree is ſlightly acknowledged in ſeveral London paragraphs, and one of them goes ſo far as to ſay that the Auſtrian general, Argenteau, ſecond in command, was a priſoner at Mantua, on charge of miſconduct during the campaign in Italy. The 24th of May, peace was ſtrongly talked of in London, and the return of Mr. Netman from Paris anxiouſly expected.

Since preparing the above for the preſs an obliging friend has favored us with papers, by which Paris news is continued to July 4. London paragraphs of a late date do not ſpeak diſmal things.

HYMENIAL JOURNAL.

MARRIED]—Lately, Lieut. USHER of the 5th regiment, to Miſs STREET, daughter of SAMUEL STREET, Eſq. of Queenſton.—Mr. WILLIAM M'KAY, of this town to Miſs TIPPLE of Montreal.

ALL perſons indebted to Mr. LOUIS ROY for printing are deſired to call on Mr. A Heron, who is authorized to receive the ſame.

By Authority:

By the honorable PETER RUSSELL, *esquire, administering the government of his majesty's Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS his most gracious maj[illegible]sty has been pleased to grant his royal leave of absence to his excellency major general SIMCOE, lieutenant governor and commander in chief of this province, and to appoint me to administer the government of the said province, that all his majesty's officers within the same should continue in their several offices and employments, I have thought fit by and with the advice of his majesty's council, to issue this proclamation, authorizing the said officers *to continue in their said offices and employments*, of which all persons concerned are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at arms, at Niagara, this [illegible] day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-[illegible], and of his majesty's reign, the thirty-sixth.

By his honor's command,

WM. JARVIS, sec.

PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE, Esquire, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, *and Major General of his Majesty's Forces,* and so forth.

To such as are desirous to settle on the lands of the Crown in the province of Upper-Canada.

WHEREAS by a proclamation bearing date at Quebec, the seventh day of February, 1792. the terms and conditions on which persons should be settled, who were desirous of settling on the lands of the crown in his majesty's province of Upper-Canada, were promulgated and made known; and it was, by the eighth article in particular declared, that the respective patentees were to take the estates granted to them severally, free of quit rent, and of any other expences, than such fees as are or may be alowed to be demanded and received, by the different officers concerned in passing the patent, and recording the same, to be stated in a table authorised and established by the government, and publicly fixed up in the several offices of the clerk of the council, of the surveyor general and of the secretary of the province.

And whereas it appears to be no longer expedient or necessary that any grant or survey of lands should be hereafter run out or marked by his majesty's surveyor or deputy surveyor, at the expence of the crown.—Now KNOW YE, that I have thought fit by and with the advice of the executive council, to revise so much of the eighth article of the said proclamation as declares that, "the respective patentees are to take the estates granted to them severally free of quit rent, and any other expences than such fees as are or may be alowed to be demanded, and received by the different officers concerned in passing the patent, and recording the same," and to declare that in addition to the fees established by government on all grants of land, the respective petitioners will, in future, on the receipt of their patents be charged with the expences of survey in proportion to the extent of their patents, which will be stated in and added to the table of fees, as is authorised and established by the government, and publicly fixed up in the several offices of the clerk of the council, of the surveyor general and of the secretary of the province.

GIVEN under my hand and seal in the town of YORK, the first day of July, in the thirty-sixth year of his majesty's reign, and in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND,

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Secretary's Office.

List of the persons who have Grants *for their* lands, *lying in the* Secretary's Office, *ready to be issued.* July 20. 1796.

NAMES of persons.	NAMES of Townships wherein lying.
Charles Anger,	Bertie.
Frederick Anger,	do.
Augustus Anger,	do.
Lambert Acre,	Grantham.
Arthur H. Brookin[illegible]	West Flamborough.
Thomas Butler,	Grantham.
Adam Bowman,	do.
George Ball,	do.
Peter Ball, Esq.	do.
Jacob Ball,	Thorold.
Arant Bradt,	Newark.
Andrew Bradt,	Barton.
Thomas Bailey,	Saltfleet.
Ralfe Clench, Esq.	Ancaster.
Joseph Clement,	Newark.
Jacob Glen Cuyler,	Cambridge.
Abra. Cuyler, Col.	do.
Barnet Conolly,	Beverly.
Barnabas Cain,	Newark.
Alex. Cambell, Esq.	Edwardsburgh.
John Cambell,	do.
William Dickson,	Thorold.
John Depew, senr.	Barton.
Michel Pierre Fortier,	Clinton.
William Fraser, Capt.	Edwardsburgh.
Thomas Fraser,	do.
William Fraser, senr.	do.
Thomas Fraser, Capt.	do.
Francis Goring,	Grantham.
James Gage,	Saltfleet.
Michael Gander,	Clinton.
Lucy Goring,	Gainsborough.
Mary Gage,	Saltfleet.
Albert Hainer,	Grantham.
Andrew Heron,	Thorold.
Philip House,	Clinton.
Peter Horning,	Barton.
George Hill, Capt.	Pickering.
John House,	Bertie.
Hugh Haggerty,	Stamford.
Robt. Hamilton, hon.	Grantham.
Adam Hair,	do.
Miss Jemima, Miss Sarah & Miss Mary Johnston,	Ancaster.
Ebenezer Jones,	Saltfleet.
James Jones,	Thorold.
Augustus Jones,	Saltfleet.
Philip Jones,	do.
Thom[illegible] Kinnear,	Markham.
Elias Long,	Ancaster.
John Laughton, Esq.	Southwold.
John M'Gill, Ensign,	Flamborough.
Thomas March,	Grantham.
Thomas M'Knight,	Edwardsburgh.
John Munro, Lieu.	Gainsborough.
Joseph [illegible]Math,	Bertie.
M'Ewan,	Willougby.
Edward M'Michael,	Newark.
Allan M'Nabb, Lieut.	Flamborough.
Alexander Mercle,	Beverly.
William M'Luse,	Ancaster.
Wm. Mayne, Capt.	Scarborough.
Samuel M'Kenly.	Bertie.
Duncan M'Alpine,	Edwardsburgh.
Thomas North,	Grimsby.
James Noel,	Matilda.
Joseph Page,	Newark.
John Parke,	Grimsby.
John Price,	Grantham.
Allan Patterson, Esq.	Matilda.
Thomas Ridout,	Ancaster.
William Reid,	Grantham.
Peter Russell, Hon.	Beverly.
John Reid,	Grantham.
John Stevens,	Stamford.
Thomas Steward.	Ancaster.
Walter B. Sheban,	Beverly.
Hannah Sypes,	Bertie.
John Scadding,	York.
Samuel Smith, Cap.	Flamborough,
Anthony Slingerland,	Newark.
Peter Talman,	Clinton,
William Vanevery,	Newark.
Pet. Van Alstine, Esq.	Marysburgh
William Vanderlip,	Newark.
Thomas Wilson,	Ancaster.
Crowel Wilson,	Bertie.
James Wilson,	Saltfleet.
Henry Windecker,	Bertie.
John Young,	Newark.

(47tf.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

FOR the Public Buildings at York, a few good House CARPENTERS: to such as are well qualified and industrious, good encouragement will be given by applying to Captain A Graham, or to the subscriber

JOHN M'GILL,
Commissary of Stores &c.

York, 23d July 1796.

FOR SALE,

A DWELling HOUSE and an acre LOT in the town of Newark, a lengthy credit for a considerable part of the payment will be given on good security:—For further particulars enquire of JOHN DALY.

Newark, 27th July, 1796. 47.

A SOLILOQUY

By Mr. Quinn, on seeing the body of duke Humphrey in the Abbey church of St. Alban's:

A PLAGUE on Egypt's art, I say!
Embalm the dead!—On usel[illegible] clay
Rich wines and spices waste!
Like sturgeon, or like brawn, shall I,
Bound in a precious pickle, lie,
Which I can never taste!

Let me embalm this clay of mine
With turtle soup and [illegible] wine,
And spoil the Egyptian trade;
Than good duke Humphrey happier I,
Embalm'd alive; old Quinn shall die
A mummy ready made.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an office for the registering of *Deeds, Wills, &c.* within the county of Lincoln (pursuant to an act passed in the fourth session of the provincial parliment of Upper-Canada, entitled, "An act for the public registering of deeds, conveyances, wills and other incumbrances, which shall be made as may affect any lands, tenements or hereditaments, within this province," is now opened at the house of Messrs. JOHN M'KAY and Co. in the town of Newark, where attendance will be given from the hour of 9 o'clock in the forenoon to 1 in the afternoon.

W. D. POWELL, Jun.
Register.

N. B. Take notice, that entries in this office only will render individuals secure in their purchases; as there neither is, nor can be, another in this county, untill an act of the legislature shall have been passed for that purpose.

Newark, August 17, 1796. 50tf.

FOR SALE,

Lot No. 111, in the town of NEWARK, with a comodious

Dwelling House,

thereon erected, lately occupied by DAVID BURNS, esq.—May be viewed, and particulars known, by applying to the subscriber,

FRANCIS CROOKS.

Niagara, August 10, 1796. [illegible]

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 105 on King street, next to the SURVEYOR GENERAL's Office, in this town with frame standing thereon;—For further particulars enquire of the subscriber

A. HERON.

Niagara, August 17, 1796. [illegible]

At private Sale.

TO be sold, one half share of those valuable Grift and Saw MILLS, with the whole of the two hundred acres on which the same stand, being in the well situated township of Ancaster, and Home district;—The terms of sale will be made known by applying to the Printer, Mr. James Wilson of Newark, and to Richard Beasly, esq. Burlington Bay.

For Sale,

That new two story

HOUSE, and LOT

Whereon the subscriber now lives:

—ALSO—

To be leased that valuable

FARM,

On which the late lieut. colonel BUTLER lived. For terms apply to

JOHNSON BUTLER

Niagara, Sep. 1, 1796 [illegible]

THE

VOLUME II.] G. R. [NUMBER 51.

Upper Canada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

NIAGARA; Printed by G. TIFFANY. ------Wednesday, OCTOBER 12, 1796.

UNITED STATES.

PROVIDENCE, August 27.

By a gentleman of undoubted veracity from Cape Nichola Mole, we are informed that 117 British officers died there from the 2d to the 17th ult. and that the mortality among the troops had been proportionably great.

A letter from a British officer of dragoons at the Mole, mentions, that of the regiment to which he belongs, only three officers beside himself survive.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1.

THE rapidity of the conquests, or rather marches of the French armies in Italy, exceed all calculation. On the 25th of June, Buonaparte was at Bologna in the ecclesiastical territory, only 200 miles from Rome. Another division of French troops had passed into Tyrol, and advanced as far as Botzen, within 60 miles of Inspruck, 120 of Munich, and 300 of Vienna.—Moreau's division had crossed the R[illegible] at Strasburg, and advanced to Brisgau, and [illegible] march by the lake of Constance to join the division that had passed through the Tyrol, in Bavaria or Austria proper.—Whether this is the intention of Moreau or not, a short time will disclose.

The French however must have unbounded confidence in themselves and hold the Austrians and their [illegible] in extreme contempt to risk such hazardous enterprises. Terror alone in the Austrians can ensure the safety of the French army, at such a distance in the enemy's country. The appointment of Wurmser to the command of the Austrian forces, opposed the French in Tyrol, is a proof that vigorous efforts will be made by the emperor to save his hereditary dominions from conquest. One defeat will expose that division of the French to ruin, and nothing but miracles can save them.

The county of Tyrol is mountainous, and impassible except along the river Adige, and a check in some narrow pass may lead to a defeat of that division, and a defeat of one division can hardly fail to expose the whole army of Italy to ruin. It would arouse the torpid and terrified Austrians, dispel their fears, inspire them with courage[illegible]: this alone is one half the work necessary to expel the French from their territories. The moment disasters befal the French, insurrection awaits them in all the countries they have conquered, and opposition will strengthen in proportion as the French are unable to resist it. The peasants who have not arms may aid in cutting off supplies of provisions.

Whether French generals have calculated sufficiently on all these hazards, time alone can discover. The French are brave, but bravery is not exclusively theirs. The Austrians in some of the late actions, have never been exceeded in courage, and the native German pride, slow to be excited, may ultimately [illegible] a resistance little expected and fatal to the invaders of their country.

FROM GIBRALTER, JULY 12.

Captain C[illegible]ter arrived at Bonifo the 28th ult. in 46 days thence, [illegible] there was no authentic information of the Spaniards making preparations for breaking peace with the English. It was however the general opinion among the inhabitants, that they should have a war with Spain [illegible] lapse of time.

Admiral Richery was still at Cadiz, where admiral Man who was off Cadiz harbor, seemed determined to keep him.

A frigate arrived there the day before Capt. Carter [illegible], from England with [illegible] [illegible] strength [illegible] their expectations of a [illegible].

LONDON, June [illegible].

We [illegible] this morning received [illegible] [illegible] to the 2ad inst. inclusive. Fr[illegible] [illegible] letter, it appears that the French [illegible] defeated on the right bank of the [illegible] the [illegible] Charles [illegible] [illegible] expected that a French gener[illegible] will not give a faithful account of the disasters experienced by his own army; but still there is sufficient in the letter of Jourdan to warrant a conclusion that the defeat which he sustained has been of some magnitude. This indeed is evident from the avowed consequence of the action; Jourdan having been reduced to the necessity of re-crossing the Rhine with precipitation, and Kleber, who had rapidly advanced to the banks of the Vahe, having been compelled to fall back to the Seig.

It should not escape our readers notice, that in a former campaign the Sieg and the Lahn were the places that the republican army met with a [illegible]vere check.

The retreat of general Wurmser, and the arch-duke, from Hundsruck, it now appears, were skilful manœuvres to enable them to attack the French, on the right bank of the Rhine, with more advantage.

BRISTOL, June 27.

From our London correspondent. Saturday night, June 25, 1796.

"Private advices received this evening represent the Austrian victory and retreat of the French as being the cause of the loss of 8000 men to general Jourdan, and the Austrians were every hour expected to re-cross the Rhine and the Sieg, in the pursuit of the republicans.

PARIS, July 1.

The secret committee, formed yesterday by the council of five hundred, has not yet furnished yet any result. It was resumed and continued to day. A message from the Directory was read, declaring, that the anarchists agitated Paris anew; that they had reformed their criminal hopes; that a part of their conspiracy of Baboeuf had already been executed in the [illegible]; that women, or men disguised as women, had rushed into the market, had there [illegible]ated merchandizes at their pleasure, and had carried them away, pillaging, or, at least, paying with assignats and mandates, to which they gave what value they pleased; but these disorders were the more alarming, that the [illegible] cloaked themselves with the pretext of [illegible] laws too imprudently adopted, that it was then time to take efficacious measures and to submit to a fresh [illegible], certain financial laws which opinion rejected, and the execution of which, terror, the erection of scaffolds, and the adoption of all the revolutionary measures could not produce.

The d[illegible] was begun less upon the disorders which had taken place in Paris, than upon that which was the cause, that is to say, the law which assimulates the mandats [illegible] money.

Cambace[illegible] [illegible] with much force and talent upon the necessity of [illegible] abandoning systems, the iniquity of which was acknowledged, which ruined individuals, under pretence of enriching the state, and which, in fact, only enriched some knaves. He remained them that confidence could not be commonded; that it was to be obtained only by a series of measures well concerted, and by [illegible] conduct and plans proper to re assure men of property, so long sacrificed to the enemies of all order and prosperity; that it was the business of government to remove all suspicions, to merit the [illegible] of the good, and to shew a loyalty which should serve as an example to all citizens. He declared as his opinion that the surest means to produce a better state of things, was to carry on a severe economy into all parts of the administration; to excelerate peace by an union of vigour and moderation; to put knowledge and probity in the place of ignorance and plunder; to give an entire liberty to private bargains and to commerce; and to put the receipts and expenditure upon a footing the least subject to the abuses and caprices of the [illegible].

Cambaceres enlarged upon these ideas in a manner which made a strong impression upon the council, and added to the idea which had been long entertained of his excellent disposition and his knowledge. He was followed in the Tribune by several other orators, who spoke to the same effect, and insisted on the necessity of repealing those laws which good men could not approve, and which only favoured knaves, by enabling them to pay large debts with little money, and to turn the national fortune to their own profit.

All seemed to be satisfied of the utility of a course of exchange for the mandats, without, however, entirely repealing the law of the 28 Ventose, upon the sale of national possessions. Camus was almost the only one who seemed to think, that if the government was obliged to make its payments in course, the mandat would be still more discredited by the large emissions, and that the public treasury would not be able to answer all the expences.—The discussion will continue this day, and still in secret committe.

The alarms expressed yesterday by the directory, in its message upon the state of Paris, were but too well founded. A general pillage had been organized by the terroists, who hoped, that the indigent would suffer themselves to be seduced by this lure. The fermentation was great; the groupes were headed by Jacobin blood hounds and revolutionary figures. They were every where in the fields, runing through the streets seeking to bring over the military to them, by exaggerating their hardships; attributing the discredit of the mandats to the directory; assuring the people, that if Baboeuf and Drouet had triumphed, they would have been on a par with money; boasting of the reign of Robespierre, and declaring, that they would not be happy till there were neither rich men nor merchants, nor directory, and the patriots (a la Baboeuf) should rule every where. In the evening they were obliged to confine themselves to conversation and unavailing provocations, because measures had not been taken. But in the morning, they had nearly pillaged the markets, and thus exposed Paris to want, frightening and robbing the country people who were bringing in provisions.

"To-day, thanks to the police, calm is re established; and the jacobins have not had the same success as yesterday, although they have endeavoured to renew the commotions. Some of the insurgents have been arrested, and there have been found among them some of the old valets of the faction of Orleans, and of the committees of Robespierre.—These movements ought to prove to the directory how pernicious or short sighted are those who seek to lull them asleep again to prevent their seeing the plots which the anarchists are constantly renewing. It is now proved to them, that there is no safety in Paris, either for them or men of property, until the national guard shall be recreated, and put upon a respectable footing.

NIAGARA, October 12, 1796.

Captain Barney, an American, has been appointed to the command of a French squadron of 8 frigates and 3 corvettes; and sailed from Rochelle the 18th June; destination unknown.

A letter was received by a gentleman in this town last Saturday, of a late date from the states, which says, that captain Barney had been recently captured off the Chesapeek.

We hear that a man fell last Monday from the frame of a building at Queenston, which occ[illegible] [illegible] instant death.

TO BE SOLD

A Second hand CALASH. The wheels are perfectly new.—For terms apply to the printer, in Niagara, or at Kingston, to

THOMAS MACKLAND.

September 24.

tf51.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. LOUIS ROY, for printing, are desired to call on Mr. A. Heron, who is authorized to receive the same.

By Authority.

By the honorable PETER RUSSELL, esquire, administering the government of his majesty's Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS his most gracious majesty has been pleased to grant his royal leave of absence to his excellency major general SIMCOE, lieutenant governor, and commander in chief of this province, and to appoint me to administer the government of the said province, that all his majesty's officers within the same should continue in their several offices and employments, I have thought fit by and with the advice of his majesty's council, to issue this proclamation, authorizing the said officers *to continue in their said offices and employments*, of which all persons concerned are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at arms, at Niagara, this eleventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and of his majesty's reign, the thirty-sixth.

By his honor's command,
WM. JARVIS, sec.

PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE, Esquire,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, *and Major General of his Majesty's Forces,*
and so forth.

To such as are desirous to settle on the lands of the Crown in the province of Upper-Canada.

WHEREAS by a proclamation bearing date at Quebec, the seventh day of February, 1792, the terms and conditions on which persons would be settled who were desirous of settling on the lands of the crown in his majesty's province of Upper-Canada, were promulgated and made known; and it was, by the eighth article in particular declared that the respective patentees were to take the estates granted to them severally, free of quit rent, and of any other expences, than such fees as are or may be allowed to be demanded and received, by the different officers concerned in passing the patent, and recording the same, to be stated in a table authorised and established by the government, and publicly fixed up in the several offices of the clerk of the council, of the surveyor general and of the secretary of the province.

And whereas it appears to be no longer expedient or necessary that any grant or survey of lands should be hereafter run out or marked by his majesty's surveyor or deputy surveyor, at the expence of the crown.—Now KNOW YE, that I have thought fit by and with the advice of the executive council, to revise so much of the eighth article of the said proclamation as declares that, "the respective patentees are to take the estates granted to them severally free of quit rent, and any other expences than such fees as are or may be allowed to be demanded, and received by the different officers concerned in passing the patent, and recording the same," and to declare that in addition to the fees established by government on all grants of land, the respective petitioners will, in future, on the receipt of their patents be charged with the expences of survey in proportion to the extent of their patents, which will be stated in and added to the table of fees, as is authorised and established by the government, and publicly fixed up in the several offices of the clerk of the council, of the surveyor general and of the secretary of the province.

GIVEN under my hand and seal in the town of YORK, the [illegible] day of July, in the thirty sixth year of his majesty's reign, and in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Secretary's Office.

List of the persons who have Grants *for their* lands, *lying in the* Secretary's Office, *ready to be issued.* July 20, 1796.

NAMES of persons.	NAMES of Townships wherein lying.
Charles Anger,	Bertie.
Frederick Anger,	do.
Augustus Anger,	do.
[illegible] A[illegible]re,	Grantham.
Arthur H. Brooking,	West Flamborough.
Thomas Butler,	Grantham.
Adam Bowman,	do.
George Ball,	do.
Peter Ball, Esq.	do.
Jacob Ball,	Thorold.
Arent Bradt,	Newark.
Andrew Bradt,	Barton.
Thomas Bailey,	Saltfleet.
Ralfe Clench, Esq.	Ancaster.
Joseph Clement,	Newark.
Jacob Glen Cuyler,	Cambridge.
Abm. Cuyler, Col.	do.
Barnet Conolly,	Beverly.
Barnabas Cain,	Newark.
Alex. Cambell, Esq.	Edwardsburgh.
John Cambell,	do.
William Dickson,	Thorold.
John Depew, senr.	Barton.
Michel Pierre Fortier,	Clinton.
William Fraser, Capt.	Edwardsburgh.
Thomas Fraser,	do.
William Fraser, senr.	do.
Thomas Fraser, Capt.	do.
Francis Goring,	Grantham.
James Gage,	Saltfleet.
Michael Gander,	Clinton.
Lucy Goring,	Gainsborough.
Mary Gage,	Saltfleet.
Albert Hainer,	Grantham.
Andrew Heron,	Thorold.
Philip House,	Clinton.
Peter Horning,	Barton.
George Hill, Capt.	Pickering.
John House,	Bertie.
Hugh Haggerty,	Stamford.
Robt. Hamilton, hon.	Grantham.
Adam Hair,	do.
Miss Jemima, Miss Sarah & Miss Mary Johnston,	Ancaster.
Ebenezer Jones,	Saltfleet.
James Jones,	Thorold.
Augustus Jones,	Saltfleet.
Philip Jones,	do.
Thomas Kinnear,	Markham.
Elias Long,	Ancaster.
John Laughton, Esq.	Southwold.
John M'Gill, Ensign,	Flamborough.
Thomas March,	Grantham.
Thomas M'Knight,	Edwardsburgh.
John Munro, Lieu.	Gainsborough.
Joseph Main,	Bertie.
M'Ewen,	Willoughby.
Edward M'Michael,	Newark.
Allan M'Nabb, Lieut.	Flamborough.
Alexander Mercle,	Beverly.
William M'Luse,	Ancaster.
Wm. Mayne, Capt.	Scarborough.
Samuel M'Kenly.	Bertie.
Duncan M'Alpine,	Edwardsburgh.
Thomas North,	Grimsby.
James Noel,	Matilda.
Joseph Page,	Newark.
John Parke,	Grimsby.
John Price,	Grantham.
Allan Patterson, Esq.	Matilda.
Thomas Ridout,	Ancaster.
William Reid,	Grantham.
Peter Russell, Hon.	Beverly.
John Reid,	Grantham.
John Stevens,	Stamford.
Thomas Steward,	Ancaster.
Walter B. Shehan,	Beverly.
Hannah Sypes,	Bertie.
John Scadding,	York.
Samuel Smith, Cap.	Flamborough.
Anthony Slingerland,	Newark.
Peter Talman,	Clinton.
William Vanevery,	Newark.
Pet. Van Alstine, Esq.	Marysburgh.
William Vanderlip,	Newark.
Thomas Wilson,	Ancaster.
Crowel Wilson,	Bertie.
James Wilson,	Saltfleet.
Henry Windecker,	Bertie.
John Young,	Newark.

(47tf.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

FOR the Public Buildings at York, a few good House CARPENTERS: to such as are well qualified and industrious, good encouragement will be given by applying to Captain A Graham, or to the subscriber

JOHN McGILL,
Commissary of stores &c.

York, 23d July 1796.

FOR SALE,

A DWELLing HOUSE and an acre LOT in the town of Newark, a lengthy credit for a considerable part of the payment will be given on good security:—For further particulars enquire of JOHN DALY.

Newark, 27th July, 1796. 47.

A BULL.

A fellow in Baltimore, who had obtained the command of a fishing smack, wishing to defraud the owners of the vessel, and sail with her to another country, wrote the following note which he put into the post-office of a distant seaport town.

"Masters,

"I am concerned to inform you, that last night, in the heavy gale which blew from N. W. the Sally sunk to the bottom, when the other two men, and your humble servant went down with her and all perished.

Yours, in haste,
OWEN RIDDLEHAM.

June 10, 1792. (On board the Sally.)

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an office for the registering of *Deeds, Wills,* &c. within the county of Lincoln (pursuant to an act passed in the fourth session of the provincial parliament of Upper-Canada, entitled, "An act for the public registering of deeds, conveyances, wills and other incumbrances, which shall be made as may affect any lands, tenements or hereditaments, within this province," is now opened at the house of Messrs. JOHN M'KAY and Co. in the town of Newark, where attendance will be given from the hour of 9 o'clock in the forenoon to 1 in the afternoon.

W. D. POWELL, Jun.
Register.

N. B. Take notice, that entries in this office only will render individuals secure in their purchases; as there neither is, nor can be, another in this county, untill an act of the legislature shall have been passed for that purpose.

Newark, August 17, 1796. 50tf.

FOR SALE,

Lot No. 111, in the town of NEWARK, with a comodious

Dwelling House,

thereon erected, lately occupied by DAVID BURNS, esq—May be viewed, and particulars known, by applying to the subscriber.

FRANCIS CROOKS.

Niagara, August 10, 1796. 3w50

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 105 on King street, next to the SURVEYOR GENERAL's Office, in this town with a frame standing thereon,—For further particulars enquire of the subscriber

A. HERON.

Niagara, August 17, 1796. 3 50

At private Sale.

TO be sold, one half share of those valuable Grist and Saw MILLS, with the whole of the two hundred acres on which the same stand, being in the well situated township of Ancaster, and Home district;—The terms of sale will be made known by applying to the Printer, Mr. James Wilson of Newark, and to Richard Beasly, esq. Burlington Bay.

For Sale,

That new two story

HOUSE, and LOT:

Whereon the subscriber now lives:

—ALSO—

To be leased that valuable

FARM,

On which the late lieut. colonel BUTLER lived. For terms apply to

JOHNSON BUTLER.

Niagara, Sep. 7, 1796. [illegible]

THE

VOLUME II.] G. R. [NUMBER 52.

Upper Canada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

NIAGARA; Printed by G. TIFFANY. -------Wednesday, OCTOBER 19, 1796.

NEWYORK, Sept. 12.

Accounts are received from the West-Indies, that the English have taken the whole of the Dutch Surrinam fleet, bound to Europe, laden with coffee, sugar, &c. to an immense value. The number taken is said to be 25 sail, many of which had arrived in the British islands.

LONDON, July 15.

Conditions of the Suspension of arms between the French republic and the pope.

1. Wishing to give a proof of that respect which the French Government entertain for his majesty the king of Spain, the commander in chief and the civil commissioners of the army of Italy, grant a suspension of arms to his holiness counting from this day till five days after the close of the negociation, which shall be opened at Paris, for the conclusion of a definitive peace between the two states.—

2. The pope shall send with all possible expedition to Paris a plenipotentiary, in order to obtain from the executive directory a definitive peace, by offering the necessary reparations for the outrages and insults which the French endured in his states, and particularly for the murder of Basseville, and the recompence due to his family.

3. The individuals detained in the territories of the pope, for their political opinions, shall be immediately set at liberty, and re-enter into the possession of their effects.

4. The ports belonging to the pope's states shall be shut to all vessels belonging to the powers at war with the French republic, and open to French ships.

5. The French army shall remain in possession of the Legations of Bolonge and Ferrara and shall occupy that of Ancons.

6. The citadel of Ancons shall in six days be put into the possession of the French troops, with its artillery, stores, and provisions.

7. The city of Ancons shall continue under the civil government of the pope.

8. The pope shall yield to the French republic a hundred pictures, busts, vases, and statues, at the choice of commissioners to be sent to Rome, amongst which are specifically comprised the bust in Bronze, of Junius Brutus, and that in marble of Marcus Brutus, both placed in the capitol. The pope shall also deliver up five hundred manuscripts, at the choice of the said commissioners.

9. The pope shall pay to the French republic twenty-one millions of French money; of which fifteen millions five hundred thousand livres shall be in specie or ingots, the remaining five millions five hundred thousand livres in goods, merchandizes, horses, &c.

10. The 15,500,000 to be paid in three instalments; five millions in 15 days, five millions in the following month, and the remainder within three months.

11. The five millions five hundred thousand livres in goods shall be faithfully delivered accordingly to the demands made from the ports of Genoa, Leghorn and those places occupied by the army, which shall be pointed out.

12. Those twenty-one millions shall be independent of the contributions which shall be levied on Bologna, Ferrara and Frenza.

13. The French troops shall have a free passage through all the territories of the pope.

VIENNA, May 16.

The imperial proclamation relative to the new requisitions in Poland has been published at Vienna on the 11th inst. and runs as follows:

Whereas circumstances have led to a total dismemberment of the kingdom of Poland, and whereas we have in consequence given orders to take formally possessions of the districts fallen to our share by virtue of the treaties of partition concluded with the imperial court of Russia, and the royal courts of Prussia. We have therefore appointed the baron de M—gelich our commissioner plenipotentiary and charged him to take the preparatory steps for the organization of all the branches of the administratian of those provinces which are incorporated with our monarchy, as part of our kingdoms of Gallicia and Lodomiria, and this, in our opinion, will tend to the advantage of the subjects.

We now ordain to all the subjects and inhabitants of this new acquisition, whatever their rank and occupation may be, to the clergymen, as well as to laymen, to the magistrates of cities, in short to every one without exception, and to recognize the appointed commissary plenipotentiary in that quality and to execute punctually whatever he shall ordain in our name. The time for administering the solemn oath of allegiance will afterwards be fixed; nevertheless, all the inhabitants under our sovereignty and protection are bound to obey and behave as if they had already sworn the oath of fidelity and submission, and therefore the Polish coat of arms ought every where to be taken down, and that of our imperial and royal majesty's substituted. No tribunal ought in future to administer justice, or pronounce judgement under any than our sovereign name. And lastly we ordain also that the public prayers in the churches be made for us and our illustrious house of Austria.—By executing all this faithfully, the inhabitants will render themselves worthy, and partakers of our royal favor, as on the contrary those who against our expectations should oppose the said regulations or any other arrangement, that may in process of time be taken, must accuse themselves if we should find ourselves obliged against our will to employ rigorous measures, and the severity of justice instead of the lenity with which we are used and inclined to treat all our subjects.

FRANCISCUS, II.

PARIS, June 3.

An official account was published at Petersburgh on the 15th ult. of the capture of the important fortress of Derbens, upon the Caspian Sea, by the Russian general Subow, on the 10th of May, after a bombardment of ten days. Upwards of 12,000 privates were made prisoners, with the Kahn that commanded them, and several other officers of distinction. Immense magazines, and a great quantity of artillery, were found in the place.

NIAGARA, October 19, 1796.

The foreign paragraphs before us are extremely lengthy; we therefore present our readers a part of them in

ABSTRACT.

The French have imposed on the city of Frankfort, a contribution of 57 millions of florins (about 5 1-4 millions sterling) and that they have also demanded of the Genoese, a neutral state, to shut their ports against all English vessels. The court of Lisbon has laid an embargo on the Dutch ships, and forbid all intercourse with Holland: To this court the Spanish minister has signified the intention of his master of permitting 70,000 French to pass through his dominions into Portugal, unless the latter immediately shut their ports against the English.

By later and more particular accounts than our last, we find that but one frigate of capt. Barney's squadron was captured. From the different paragraphs, we conclude that an engagement was prudently avoided on account of equality in force.

We are directed to correct an error in our account of the treaty lately held at Niagara garrison; by assuring the public that the Indians did not sell, but freely gave the privilege of the road from Canawagraft.

For Sale.

EITHER together, or in lots of *Ten Acres* each, and possession given immediately, *Seventy Acres* of *Wood Land* in the neighborhood of the town of Newark, being a parallelogram; bounded on the south by a line running due west, 37 chains and 50 links, close to Mr. M'Farland's north line; thence due north, 18 chains, 80 links, along Mr. Arent Bradt's land; thence due east, 37 chains and 50 links; thence due south, 18 chains, 50 links, to Mr. M'Farland's land, at the place of beginning.—The terms to be known by applying to the honorable PETER RUSSELL, who will also dispose of by sale or lease, and give possession in October next, the remainder of his land in the township of Newark, consisting of about 130 acres; fifty of them under good fences; on which there are a commodious dwelling, coach house, stable, and other offices, all built within three years. Terms to be known by applying as above.

Newark, October 18, 1796. tf52.

Schenectady, 18 Aug. 1796.

FOR the breach that was laid to SAMUEL CARSEDEY, to the best of my knowledge that he is wronged of what was laid to his charge, at Newark, concerning my money that was stolen. I have no demands on the said Samuel Carsedey.

Signed by me JOHN CAIN.
Witnesses present,
James Whelan,
Seth Johnson. 3w52

TO THE PUBLIC.

ALL *persons indebted to Mr. LOUIS ROY, for printing, are desired to call on Mr. A.* Heron, *who is authorized to receive the same.*

By Authority.

PETER RUSSELL

By the honorable PETER RUSSELL, *esquire, administering the government of his majesty's province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS his most gracious majesty has been pleased to grant his royal leave of absence to his excellency major general SIMCOE, lieutenant governor, and commander in chief of this province, and to appoint me to administer the government of the said province: And whereas it is necessary for the peace and good government of the said province, that all his majesty's officers within the same should continue in their several offices and employments, I have thought fit to and with the advice of his majesty's council, to issue this proclamation, hereby authorising the said officers to continue in their said offices and employments, of which all persons concerned are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Niagara, this eleventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and of his majesty's reign, the thirty-sixth. P. R.

By his honor's command,
WM. JARVIS, sec.

Niagara, October 15, 1796.

WHEREAS the entering of caveats in the office of the secretary of the province, to prevent the issuing of deeds after they have been duly executed, has been found inconvenient, and deemed to be otherwise improper: I would therefore, who have, or pretend to have any claim to land in the said province, by virtue of any grant, bill, warrant, certificate, or order of council, or other authority, will take notice that they must enter caveats in the secretary's office before the making of the deeds, as none will be received after they are executed.

And all persons, therefore, as are ready to establish their claims, will file their caveats in the secretary's office immediately; and that others may be informed of the deeds now about to be made, a list of the names of persons and of townships where the lands lie is subjoined, and others will be made known in the several subsequent gazettes.

When, therefore, any person whose names are not on that or some of land of which they conceive themselves entitled to a grant, they must within one month after the present and future publications, if the gazettes in the Home district, enter a caveat in the secretary's office, and give immediate notice to the clerk of the council, and the party against whom they set up their claim.

Persons Names.	Townships.	Acres.
Henry Augustus, senr.	Bertie,	200.
Joel Austin,	Grantham,	122.
Obadiah Allen,	Gainsborough,	200.
Thomas Adams,	Wainfleet,	do.
George Adams,	do.	400.
Robert Books,	Stamford,	300.
Thomas Brown,	Gainsborough,	200.
Edward Baby,	Clinton,	100.
Edward Burk,	Wainfleet,	200.
James Brown,	Willoughby,	216.
Phillip Bender,	Bramford,	399
John Boyle,	Newark,	200.
Jonathan Bartream,	Clinton,	do.
David Bartream,	do.	do.
Abraham Beam,	Willoughby,	856.
Peter Bradt,	Humberstone,	240.
Barnabas Cain,	Newark,	100.
Mathias Crewit, senr.	Humberstone,	210.
John Collard,	Newark,	200.
James Chambers,	Salfleet.	do.
John Corkle,	Newark,	100.
Robert Comfort,	Gainsborough,	200.
James Crawford,	Pelham,	do.
John Chambers,	Bartie,	do.
George Colby,	Pelham,	do.
George Cockle,	Newark,	do.
Edward Carney and Hill,	Bartie,	400
Jonas Carl,	Willoughby,	210.
John Caswell,	Pelham,	200
Josiah Corwin,	Gainsborough,	do.
Benjamin Corwin,	do.	do.
Jonathan Doan,	Wainfleet,	do.
Abraham Defreet,	Grimsby	300.
Maurice Davis,	Wainfleet,	200
George Dame, captain,	Bartie,	3200.
Robert Dell,	Crowland	80
Moore Dell,	do.	2
William Davis,	Salfleet,	90.
Thomas Davis,	Barton,	120.
John Donaldson,	Stamford,	200
John Elliott,	Gainsborough,	200.
Adam Everson,	do	do.
Andrew Evans,	Grimsby,	do.
Michael Pierre Fortier,	Louth,	633.
John Frelick,	Bramford,	200.
Archibald Flaught,	Grimsby,	400.
John Fanning,	Willoughby,	176.
Jacob Gander,	Humberstone,	200.
Frederick Geo,	Gainsborough,	do.
Abraham Griffin,	do.	do.
Mathew Gilmore,	Walpole,	do.
Adam Green,	Salfleet,	400
Francis Goring,	Newark,	200.
Gilbert Hodges, senr.	Wainfleet,	200.
Herman Haverstock, senr.	Humberstone,	256
Richard Hatch,	do.	200.
John Hoyle,	Ancaster,	do.
Benjamin Hardison,	Willoughby,	18
Benjamin Hardison,	Grimsborough,	200
Abram Hott,	Wainfleet,	200
Phillip Hess,	do.	196
Asa Holmes,	Crowland,	460.
Daniel Hagen,	Grimsby,	350.
Henry Johnston,	Pelham,	200.
Isaac Johnston,	Gainsborough,	do.
John Johnston,	Ancaster,	623.
Nicholas Klugenbrunner,	Salfleet,	300
Robert Kerr,	do.	200.
Jeremiah London,	Pelham,	100.
George Lutes,		

JOHN WHITE, A. G.

Secretary's Office.

List of the persons who have Grants *for their lands, lying in the* Secretary's Office, *ready to be issued.* July 20. 1796.

NAMES of persons.	NAMES of Townships wherein lying.
Charles Anger,	Bertie,
Frederick Anger,	do.
Augustus Anger,	do.
Lambert Acre,	Grantham.
Arthur H. Booking,	West Flamborough.
Thomas Butler,	Cranthani.
Adam Bowman,	do.
George Ball,	do.
Peter Ball, Esq.	do.
Jacob Ball,	Thorold.
Araut Bradt,	Newark.
Andrew Bradt,	Barton.
Thomas Bailey,	Salfleet,
Rufe Clench, Esq.	Ancaster,
Joseph Clement,	Newark.
Jacob Glen Cuyler,	Cantridge,
Abra. Cuyler, Col.	do.
Barnet Cynully,	Beverly.
Barnabas Cain,	Newark.
Alex. Cambell, Esq.	Edwardsburgh,
John Cumbell,	do.
William Dickson,	Thorold.
John Depew, senr.	Barton.
Michel Pierre Fortier,	Clinton.
William Fraser, Capt.	Edwardsburgh.
Thomas Fraser,	do.
William Fraser, senr.	do.
Thomas Fraser, Capt.	do.
Francis Goring,	Grantham.
James Gage,	Salfleet.
Michael Gander,	Clinton.
Lucy Goring,	Gainsborough.
Mary Gage,	Salfleet.
Albert Hamer,	Grantham.
Andrew Heron,	Thoroid.
Philip House,	Clinton.
Peter Heming,	Barton.
George Hall, Capt.	Pickering.
John Houle,	Bertie.
Hugh Haggerty,	Stamford.
Robt. Hamilton, hon.	Grantham.
Adam Hair,	do.
Miss Jemima, Miss Sarah & Miss Mary Johnston,	Ancaster,
Ebenezer Jones,	Salfleet,
James Jones,	Thorold.
Augustus Jones,	Salfleet.
Philip Jones,	do.
Thomas Kinnear,	Markham.
Elias Long,	Ancaster.
John Laughton, Esq.	Southwold.
John M'Gill, Esqr.	Flamborough.
Thomas March,	Grantham.
Thomas M'Knight,	Edwardsburgh.
John Munro, Lieu.	Gainsborough.
Joseph Meth,	Bertie.
M'Ewan,	Willoughby.
Edward M'Michael,	Newark.
Allan M'Nabb, Lieut.	Flamborough.
Alexander Mercle,	Beverly.
William M'Luse,	Ancaster,
Wm. Mayne, Capt.	Scarborough.
Samuel M'Kenly.	Bertie.
Duncan M'Alpine,	Edwardsburgh.
Thomas North,	Grimsby.
James Noel,	Matilda.
Joseph Page,	Newark.
John Parke,	Grimsby.
John Price,	Grantham.
Allan P tterson, Esq.	Matilda.
Thomas Rmout,	Ancaster.
William Reid,	Grantham.
Peter Ruffell, Hon.	Beverly.
John Reid,	Grantham.
John Stevens,	Stamford.
Thomas Steward.	Ancaster.
Walter B. Sheban,	Beverly.
Hannah Sypes,	Bertie.
John Scadding,	York.
Samuel Smith, Cap.	Flamborough,
Anthony Slingerland,	Newark.
Peter Talman,	Clinton,
William Vanevery,	Newark.
Pet. Van Alstine, Esq.	Marysburgh
William Vanderlip,	Newark.
Thomas Wilson,	Ancaster.
Crowel Wilson,	Bertie.
James Wilson,	Salfleet.
Henry Windecker,	Bertie.
John Young,	Newark. (4)pf.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

FOR the Public Buildings at York, a few good House CARPENTERS: to such as are well qualified and industrious, good encouragement will be given by applying to Captain A. Graham, or to the subscriber JOHN M'GILL,
Commissary of stores, &c.
York, 23d July 1796

TO BE SOLD,

A Second hand CALASH. The wheels are perfectly new.—For terms apply to the printer, in Niagara, or at Kingston, to
THOMAS MACKLAND.
September 24.

FOR SALE,

Lot No. 111, in the town of NEWARK, with a comodious

Dwelling House,

thereon erected, lately occupied by DAVID BURNS, esq.—May be viewed, and particulars known, by applying to the subscriber.
FRANCIS CROOKS.
Niagara, August 10, 1796. 3m50

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 105 on King street, next to the SURVEYOR GENERAL'S Office, in this town with a frame standing thereon;---For further particulars enquire of the subscriber
A. HERON.
Niagara, August 17, 1796 3 50

At private Sale.

TO be sold, one half share of those valuable Grist and Saw MILLS, with the whole of the two hundred acres on which the same stand, being in the well situated township of Ancaster, and Home district;—The terms of sale will be made known by applying to the Printer, Mr. James Willon of Newark, and to Richard Beasly, esq. Burlington Bay.

For Sale,

That new two story

HOUSE, and LOT

Whereon the subscriber now lives:

—ALSO—

To be leased that valuable

FARM,

On which the late lieut. colonel BUTLER lived. For terms apply to
JOHNSON BUTLER.
Niagara, Sep. 7, 1796. 5m

FOR SALE,

A DWELLing HOUSE and an acre LOT in the town of Newark, a lengthy credit for a considerable part of the purchase will be given on good security:—For further particulars enquire of JOHN DALY.
Newark, 27th July, 1796. 4m

VOLUME III.] G. R. [NUMBER 1.

Upper Canada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

NIAGARA; Printed by G. TIFFANY. ------Wednesday, OCTOBER 26, 1796.

TO the patrons of the GAZETTE.

WITH this paper commences the third volume of the *Gazette*. The printer remembers with gratitude the support afforded by many of his friends and patrons, at all times, and more particularly for contentment under disappointments in the regular publication always occasioned by his ill state of health. He hopes, as he frequently has done, that a short time more will confirm his health, by forming his constitution to the climate.

To steadily pursue the publication is his aim, notwithstanding, the infancy of the country lays him under many embarrassments, and yields but a bare support to it. On the encreasing population and wealth of the province, and the advancement of useful learning, among its inhabitants, he builds his expectations of reward for many present and past services: only to advance with these and by merit, is all he can pretend to.

The total of his numbers complete but one year, or 52 papers; and it is by the numbers, and not the time, that news papers are computed:—this explanation may serve to ease the minds of those who have conceived it otherwise.

To those who have made payment he is much indebted for the favor, and hopes the gentlemen who are deficient in that respect, will soon lay him under the same obligation.

Printing-Office, October 29.

[FROM THE FARMER'S MUSEUM.]

"*There is a* LION *in the streets.*"

TRUST me, my readers, that there will be *Lions* in your houses too, if you listen too credulously to indolence and fear.

Enterprize and action are the sinews of success in business, and greatness in character. The value of a man is not to be estimated by the possession of talents, but by their use. He, who can speak, or write, or labor and is neither an orator, nor an author, nor a bulbirdman, I pity from my soul; and regret, that though he has courage, yet is afraid of the *Lion*.

Sloth is one of the most timid personages I know; she haunts the pillow, and the invites to the tavern. A young student wakes at five—The morning is frosty, but though duty commands to rise, Sloth whispers "there is a *Lion* in the streets."

Many sots of my acquaintance would be more sober than my deacon, were they not driven to drams by harsh creditors & scolding wives. Creditors that insist upon present pay, & wives of clamorous tongues, are undoubtedly ugly and growing *Lions*.

Spleen, or as she is generally called, Hypo, is a lady of most delicate nerves, and trembles at the very name of *Lions*—Like feeble old women who are afraid that they may be shot, by a gun not loaded, Spleen, ill assured that there was no Lion existing, but in the deserts of Africa—would be positive she heard one growl in the streets.

I know a melancholy man, who turns pale, if only a flock of harmless sheep bleat as they pass his door: his terrified fancy changes them into *Lions*. He inherits from healthy ancestors a robust constitution, eats roast beef with a relish, and entices his daily decanter; but apprehensions of the gout appoplexy constantly haunt him in the shape of *Lions*.

Many honest people, who are unreasonably averse to *wild beasts*, are afraid that the world the inhabit will not continue a week. About a hundred years ago, those, who are "full of notions," declared that the globe would be burnt, by an incendiary comet. They even felt themselves scorched by its tail; and many a white handkerchief was soiled, by wiping sweat from anxious brows, but the globe still rolls merrily round, neither roasted nor broiled by a comet's fire; and we may laughingly declare that the comet gazers saw a *Lion* in the sky, as well as in the *streets*.

In the middle of July, tired of composing my sermons, I walked into the meadows, and sent the mower anxiously for shade. I saw a mower with a wooden bottle at his mouth, and but little hay made at his side; his utensils by the hung dangling from the limb of an elm.—He could not mow, for his arms were relaxed by rum, and he saw a *Lion* in the grass.

I am, or think myself an invalid & have a whim, the offspring of indolence, that some zealous are more favorable in compositions than others. I have taken it into my head that this week was to closely to write, with clearness, and meant, like some *ordained* parsons, to vamp an *old* sermon. But I left it unfinished, with her red pencil, at my cheek and became persuaded that there was no *Lion* in the streets, which led to the office of my printer. I applied gaily to my task; & endeavoured to convince my readers that they may *work* in any street, without injury from *the Lion*.

THE LAY PREACHER.

Subjects for the consideration of Ladies.

DELICACY.

DELICACY is a soft name, and fine ladies, who have proper contempt for the vulgar, are very willing to be thought endowed with sense more refined and exquisite than nature ever meant to give them: their nerves are susceptible in the extreme, and they are of constitutions so irritable, that the very face of Heaven must not be allowed to visit their face too roughly. I have studied this female favorite with some attention, and I am not yet able to discover any one of its good qualities; I do not perceive the merit of such exquisite fibres, nor have observed that the slenderest strings are apt to produce the sweetest sounds when applied to instruments of harmony; I presume the female heart would be such an harmonious instrument, when touched by the parent, the friend, the husband; but how can these expect a concert of sweet sounds to be exerted from a thing which is liable to be jarred, and put out of tune by every breath of air! It may be kept in its case, like an old fashioned virginal, which nobody knows or even wishes to know how to touch. It can never be brought to bear its part in a family concert, but must hang by. The wall, or at best to be a solo instrument for the remainder of its days.

BASHFULNESS.

Bashfulness when it is attached to modesty, will be regarded with the eye of candor, and cheered with the smile of encouragement: but bashfulness is a bitter, and sometimes different in the livery of pride, often times in the cast trappings of ostentation: pedantry is very apt to bring it into company, and fly letter, conscientiousness will frequently blush, because it understands.—I do not say I have much to say to its charge, for it is not apt to be troublesome in public societies, nor do I commonly meet it even in the youngest of the female sex.—There is a great deal of blushing I confess in all the circles of fine ladies, but then it is to universal a blush, and withall to permanent, that I am far from imputing it always to bashfulness when the cheeks of the fair are tinged with roses. However, though it is sometimes an imposition, and for that reason may deserve to be disunited, I cannot help having a considerable portion for one that has in past times been the hand maid to beauty; and therefore as merit has taken modesty into her service, I would recommend ignorance to put bashfulness into simplicity and employment.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.

The accounts from Lisbon by the Independent, wear a very gloomy aspect; an universal consternation pervaded the court and the people of all ranks, in consequence of the hostile threats of the French and certain notifications from the court of Madrid upon the political connections subsisting between the courts of Lisbon and St. James's.

It was understood at Lisbon, that the Spanish minister had officially signified the intention of his catholic majesty to permit a French army of 70, 00 men to march thro' his dominions into Portugal, unless the latter court without delay shut all her ports against, and forbid the future entry of british vessels.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.

By captain Gould, who left Norfolk on Sunday, and arrived here on Saturday evening, we are informed that one of the officers of admiral Murray's fleet had come up there, and informed that their squadron descried 2 frigates, which from not observing the signals that were thrown out, they concluded to be French—that a chase was immediately commenced, when in a little time they came within short gun shot of one, which they took to be the leader, and received her with a broadside, and that another shortly and a frigate went in

pursuit of the others; but as it was in the evening, and the night came on very dark, it was thought they would be unable to overhaul them.

The situation of the captured ship was truly unfortunate, and will remain a reflection on the navy of that nation—She had upwards of 600 men on board, 150 of whom were sick, 200 drunk and the remainder had mutinied—and when the foremost of the British ships came up, the captain begged them to take immediate possession, as his life was in the most imminent danger.

(The following are translations from French papers; as such we give them without responsibility for their truth.)

PARIS, July 10.

Extract of a letter from the commissioners of government with the army of Italy.

MILAN, June 23.

"You will learn by the process verbal, that we shall speedily address to you the objects that we have collected. You will find there the chef d'œuvre of the greatest masters of all the schools of Italy, and chiefly of the schools of Lombardy. The following are the principal pictures:

"The virgin and St. Jerome by Corregio; the Madonna della Scodella; St. Ceollia by Raphael;—The Martyrdom of St. Agnes, Dominician; the circumcision by Guercin;—The crowning with thorns, by Titian; St. Sebastian by Procaccini.

The objects the most important for the science are a great number of books of editions anterior to 1475. The books, the list of which was given by the national library. The manuscripts of Leonardo du Vinci. A manuscript on Papyrus. The Herbal of Haller, in sixty volumes. Three works of the same author with corrections and additions by himself. And the collection of volcanic substances by Spalanzini."

July 24.

Extract of a letter from Wilhemsbad, July 15.

Since the French took Frankfort, at least 600 families of the Mein, the Rhine and the Neckar, have arrived here and at Hanau, with great numbers of waggons laden with baggage. Terror seized every soul, and all fled with what they could carry away. The Austrian and French troops who are now on this small territory, amount to 200,000 men.

Our buildings are insufficient to contain the people who flock hither. Many are encamped in the woods and neighboring forests.

All the imperial troops, from the Upper and Lower Rhine, are united between Minheim and Heidleberg, where are their head quarters.

The Saxon troops form the advance guard by which means they suffer more than the Austrians.

The entrenchments raised about Minheim are very formidable—they extend 3 leagues into the environs; 300 [illegible] nts work night and day--they are compelled by canes and sabres—,000 trees have been leveled in the forest of Odenwals.

The number of prisoners taken by general Kleber, at Kostheim, when the Austrians passed the Mein, is very considerable.

LONDON, July 15.

The intelligence from Italy is most important. The French have completed their conquests in Lombardy, by the reduction of the citadal of Milan. They have, however, been obliged to convert the siege of Mantau into a blockade, after several attempts, particularly on the 5th, 7th, and 8th of June, to take it by storm. In these attacks it is allowed, in the French papers themselves, that they lost a number of men.

From the London Gazette.

DOWNING-STREET, JULY 23.

THE letters, of which the following are copies, have been received from the honorable William Frederick Wyndham, his majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenepotentiary to the grand duke of Tuscany, by the right honorable lord Granville his majesty's principal secretary of state for the department of foreign affairs.

Florence, June 22.

"MY LORD,

I have the honor to inform your lordship, that on the 18th instant the French entered Bologna, to the number of about 15,000 men, having previously sent before them a commissary and a troop of cavalry, to demand entrance into the city, with a promise of treating it in a friendly manner. In consequence, being masters of the town and fortress, they made the garrison prisoners of war, and sent them under escort into the Milanese.—The pope's legate they immediately ordered to quit the Bolognese.

On receiving this information I immediately waited on the prime minster, Seratti, and the marquis Manfredini, to know whether his royal highness had any intelligence of an intent of the French to march into Tuscany, or to garrison Leghorn; and I had the most positive assurances from both, that the French had no idea at present of entering Leghorn.

I own, my lord, that I do not place much confidence in their promises of not coming to Leghorn; I have therefore thought proper to write to the admiral my sentiments to that effect, requesting him to leave some vessels at Leghorn, to carry off the merchants and British subjects, with their effects in case of a sudden invasion. I had likewise desired the consul to convene the British factory, and to tell them not to rely too much on French faith.

I have the honor &c.

W. F. WYNDHAM.

Florence, June 25.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to inform your lordship, that the situation of affairs in this country is materially changed: the neutrality of the grand duke, which, from every promise on the part of the directory at Paris and their minister here, we had reason to expect would be religiously respected, has been openly violated, by the march of a considerable body of French troops to Pistoia, the destination of which I have reason to believe from a variety of concurring circumstances, to be for Leghorn: and the republic of Lucca has given intimation to his government that such is, undoubtedly, the project of the French. The violation of the neutrality is so palpable, and the measures taken by the enemy so apparently hostile, as to make it probable that the country will not escape contributions. I have omitted no means for forwarding information almost daily to the consul and admiral.

I have the honor &c.

W. F. WYNDHAM.

Florence, June 25.

MY LORD,

I was this day informed by the secretary of state that a column of French was on its march from Bologna, by the way of Figumno and Perugia, of which he did not know the number; that another column consisting of between 3 and 7000, were to arrive this day at Pistoia: that the marquis Manfredini, who was dispatched by the grand duke to Bologna, on the [illegible] instant with the strongest remonstrations, & ordered to use his utmost endeavors with Bonaparte & Salicetti, to dissuade the French from entering Tuscany, had received for answer, that no orders had been given by the directory at Paris to that effect, and consequently it was in their power to do otherwise; and all that they would do, was to pass through Tuscany as speedily, friendly, and quietly as possible, and by whatever road his royal highness should be pleased to dictate; but that the commissaries and two generals of the column marching to Pistoia, being arrived there, have declared to the general Stratoldo, (who was sent by the grand duke to meet them, and to give the necessary orders to insure tranquillity) that they have no orders to receive from the grand duke, and do not know what route they shall take—a circumstance utterly impossible, as they precede the army to obtain provision.

I have the honor, &c.

W. F. WYNDHAM.

HULL, July 15.

BY EXPRESS.

London, Wednesday evening half past eight, July 13.

This morning government received dispatches from Gibraltar, said to be of the most serious importance: they were dispatched by the Governor in a fast sailing transport, with orders to the captain to make the first English port, and set off express to the war office.

The intelligence brought by the Capt. of the transport from Gibraltar, which arrived at the war office this morning, is said to be, that of considerable preparations going on at the camp of St. Roch, evidently intended to act offensively against that fortress; as also a large body of forces having arrived at the lines, which for this month past have been cantoned in the village ten or twelve miles distant from the camp. But from the secret manner in which those in official situations, in the office, have acted since the receipt of the above dispatches nothing further has transpired; though it is evident, from manner and conduct, they are of the most momentous nature.

Our correspondent's letter also confirms the account given in the preceding post of the entire defeat of the Austrians with immense loss.

From the COURIER FRANCOISE, July 14.

Copy of a letter from the grand duke of Tuscany, to general Buonaparte. [*Not dated in the Gazette.*]

GENERAL,

The general Spannochi, arrested by your order, has been conveyed hither: from delicacy I retain him under arrest, until I can learn the reasons of his arrest, (which I presume are just) that I may give you, as well as the French republic and all Europe, the highest proof of that equity, conformable to the laws of my country, by which I hold it my duty to be governed.

I commit this letter to my stewart, the marquis of Monfredini, whom I beg you to inform in what particular, the above mentioned Spannochi has been faulty. You may repose entire confidence in him, concerning all the objects which are interesting to the peace of my subjects.

I desire earnestly to receive a line from your hand, which, under present circumstances, may afford me complete tranquility, and at the same time assure quiet to all Tuscany.

I am with perfect esteem,

(Signed) FERDINAND.

[We have not the answer, but in the letters of Buonaparte to the directory, already published, the reasons which induced him to arrest Spannochi, are assigned, viz. his not preventing the British from taking two French vessels in the port of Leghorn, and otherwise, favoring the British and hating the French.]

Remarks.——From a late paper.

The abject condition of the states of Italy, not only the fiefs of the emperor, but the neutral states, and even the allies of France, under the insolent conduct of Buonaparte is indeed deplorable. Not only laid under contribution, as usual by the laws of war, but robbed of those elegant monuments of the fine arts, which are the pride and boast of the country. This despotic exercise of power will go farther than any thing, perhaps, in exciting resentment in the Italians; as it is taking from them what is peculiarly their own; the fruits of their own genious; and these elegant attractions which lead men of taste from all the world to visit Italy.

It is surprising too that the French can wish to enrich their own country, by forcing from the people the production of another. There is a kind of meanness in attempting to raise the reputation of France on the ruins of genius in a neighboring country. What would Buonaparte himself say, were a stranger to visit the French museum, and admire these Italian paintings and manuscipts—but, turning to his comrade, whisper in his ear, "these are masterly works indeed, but they are not the productions of French genius; they are stolen from the Italians?"

To the farmers of Upper-Canada.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU are settled in a beautiful and fertile country, rich by nature, and designed by her to be respectable in population and wealth, so soon as you shall, on your part, do the little that is necessary to accomplish it.

It is lamentable with what carlessness and sloth you improve some of the best land in the world. Some of you have as large improvements as 50 acres, or more, and the crops you get scarcely worth harvesting; the reason of these poor crops is because you do not half prepare your land for the seed; there are too many bushes and weeds for your grass and grain. There is no fault in the seed nor soil; it is in you. Would you spend two days more in preparing the ground in many cases, you would possibly get double the crops, at any rate more than would pay you for four days. Why is it that some with poorer soil, and not more than half the quantity, will get large crops, have a plenty for their families, and a large quantity to sell, while you half starve? I will tell you, friends, it is because they have more the art of husbandry, and more economy. Perhaps you spend as much time as do they; but you *do not work it right.*

You wonder the price of farms do not rise: let me tell you, that what you call cultivation, is really no more nor less, than dressing up land to the greatest possible disadvantage, as much as if you had a fine horse to sell, and before you take him into market should, instead of currying his hair back, curry it forward, and the manner in which you husband your farms, and the still worse mode, if worse can be, of making paries to them, discourage every man who has ever seen a farm, from purchasing of, or settling by you, but prefer the wilderness, where they can really cultivate, and work their farms and roads to a shape, similar to those in other parts of the world.

I may with justice be said that Upper-Canada can boast a soil excelled by none: think then gentlemen, on your interest, and as you value private and public prosperity, ease, elegance, and propriety, manage things better. Mend yourself first, then your neighbor. Strive to excell in improving in agriculture; the strife is honest and honorable.—Go immediately to the work of reformation, while it is *to-day.*

OBSERVER.

Schenectady, 18 Aug. 1796.

FOR the breach that was laid to SAMUEL CARSEDEY, to the best of my knowledge that he is wronged of what was laid to his charge, at Newark, concerning any money that was stolen. I have no demands on the said Samuel [illegible]day.

Signed by me JOHN CAIN.

Witnesses present,

John Wheaton,

Seth Johnson.

t52

NIAGARA, October 26, 1796.

A report is circulating in town, that the French have invaded our northern coast and taken the island of St. John's and Newfoundland: not having been furnished with any thing authentic, we give it only as the report of the day, and hope it will prove to be founded in fear for the safety of the West India fleet.

President Washington declines a re-election to that office:—Mr. J. Adams, is talked of as candidate for the chair.

Extract of a letter from an eminent house in Lisbon to a merchant in Philadelphia, dated July 23.

"This court has laid an embargo on the Dutch ships and forbid all intercourse with the states of Holland—a rupture not in the least expected. Emissaries are sending to London, Madrid and Paris, and a severe press is making for the army which indicates a rupture with Spain. It is hoped these hostile movements will subside as soon as an explanation takes place, through the intervention of the envoy."

POSTSCRIPT.

LONDON, June 24.

THE Drake cruizer has lately captured a ship on the Malabar coast, whose description is truely singular. Her commander is an American; the crew French, Danes and Portuguese; and her colours those of Tippoo Sultan.

JULY 4.

The high bailiff of Westminister has made a charge of 1300*l.* on Messrs. Fox, Fooke, and Sir Allen Gardner, for expences in erecting the hustings, &c. at the late election.

JULY 15.

The inquisition, it is said, is to banished from Spain. From the well known hospitality of this country it is probable, that, with other emigrants it may find shelter here.

In the Leyden Gazette of the 18th ult. the whole effects of the stadholder are advertised to be sold by auction upon the 18th of July.

FOR SALE,

Either together or in LOTS of

TEN ACRES

each, and possession given immediately, SEVENTY ACRES of

WOOD LAND

In the neighborhood of the town of Newark, being a parallelogram; bounded on the south by a line, running due west, 27 chains and 50 links, close to Mr. M'FARLAND's north line; thence due north, 18 chains, and 80 links, along Mr. ARENT BRADT's land; thence due east, 37 chains, and 50 links; thence due south, 18 chain, and 80 links, to Mr. M'Farland's land, at the place of beginning. The terms to be known by *applying to the honorable*

PETER RUSSELL.

—WHO WILL ALSO DISPOSE OF BY—

Sale or Lease,

And give possession in October next, the REMAINDER OF HIS

LAND

In the township of Newark, consisting of about 130 Acres, fifty of them under good fences, on which there are a

Commodious Dwelling,

Coach house, stable, and other offices, all built within three years:—Terms to be known by applying as above.

Newark, October 18, 1796. t52

Niagara, October 15, 1796.

WHEREAS *the entering of caveats in the office of the secretary of the province, to prevent the issuing of deeds after they have been duly executed, hath been found inconvenient, and deemed to be otherwise improper; all persons, therefore, who have, or pretend to have any claim to lands in the possession of others, his majesty's fiats being holden under certificate, or order of council, or other authority, will take notice that they must enter caveats in the secretary's office before the making of the deeds, as none will be received after they are executed.*

Such persons, therefore, as are ready to establish their claims, will file their caveats in the secretary's office immediately; and that others may be duly apprized of the deeds now about to be made, a list of the names of persons and of the townships where the lands lie is subjoined, and others will be made known in the several subsequent gazettes.

When, therefore, any persons perceive names annexed to lots or tracts of land of which they conceive themselves entitled to a grant, they must within one month after the present and future publications, if the lands are in the home district, lodge a caveat in the secretary's office, and give immediate notice to the clerk of the council, and the party against whom they set up their claim.

Persons Names,	*Townships,*	*Acres.*
Henry Augusth, senr.	Bartie,	200.
Joel Austin,	Grantham,	148.
Deodat Allen,	Gainsborough,	200.
Thomas Adams,	Wainfleet,	do.
George Adams,	do.	400.
Robert Brooks,	Stamford,	200.
Thomas Brown,	Gainsborough,	200.
Edward Brady,	Clinton,	100.
Edward Burk,	Wainfleet,	200.
James Brown,	Willoughby,	216.
Philip Bender,	Stamford,	392.
John Boyse,	Newark,	200.
[illegible]nathan Bartream,	Clinton,	do.
David Bartream,	do.	do.
Abraham Beam,	Willoughby,	8[illegible]
Peter Bradt,	Humberstone,	2[illegible]
Barnabas Cain,	Newark,	100.
Mathias Crewit, senr.	Humberstone,	21[illegible]
John Collard,	Newark,	200.
James Chambers,	Saltfleet.	do.
John Cockle,	Newark,	100.
Robert Comfort,	Gainsborough,	200.
James Crawford,	Pelham,	do.
John Chambers,	Bartie,	do.
George Cosby,	Pelham,	do.
George Cockle,	Newark,	do.
Edward Carney and Hill,	Bartie,	400.
Jonas Carl,	Willoughby,	210.
John Caswell,	Pelham,	200.
Joseph Corwin,	Gainsborough,	do.
Benjamin Corwin,	do.	do.
Jonathan Don,	Wainfleet.	do.
Abraham Deforest,	Grimsby	300.
Maurice Doyle,	Wainfleet,	200.
George Dame, captain	Bartie,	[illegible]
Barfoet Dell,	Crowland	200.
Barrice Dell,	do.	200.
William Davis,	Saltfleet,	500.
Thomas Davis,	Barton,	100.
John Donaldson,	Stamford,	do.
John Ellison,	Gainsborough,	200.
Adam Everson,	do.	do.
Andrew Evans,	Grimsby,	do.
Michell Pierre Fortier,	Louth,	600.
John Frelick,	Stamford,	200.
Archibald Flaught,	Grimsby,	400.
John Fanning,	Willoughby,	17[illegible]
Jacob Gander,	Humberstone,	200.
Frederick Gee,	Gainsborough,	do.
Abraham Griffin,	do.	do.
Mathew Gilman,	Walpole,	do.
Adam Green,	Saltfleet,	400.
Francis Goring,	Newark,	100.
Gilbert Hodges, senr.	Wainfleet,	200.
Harmanus Hoverland, senr.	Humberstone,	236.
Edward Harp,	do.	200.
John Huatt,	Ancaster,	do.
Benjamin Hardison,	Bartie,	1[illegible]
Benjamin Hardison,	Willoughby,	19.
Adam Hutt,	Gainsborough,	200.
Philip Henry,	Wainfleet,	400.
Asa Holmes,	do.	196.
Daniel Hazen,	Crowland,	400.
Henry Johnson,	Grimsby,	350.
Iebus Johnson,	Pelham,	200.
John Johnson,	Gainsborough,	do.
Nicholas Klengenbrumer,	Ancaster,	123.
Robert Kerr,	Saltfleet,	300.
Jeremiah Lordon,	do.	200.
George Lute,	Pelham,	100.

JOHN WHITE, A. G.

A FEW COPIES OF THE

LAWS

OF

UPPER CANADA,

For Sale at the Printing Office.

☞ *To the above will be added, in a few days, those of the last session; the whole completing one volume.*

ALL persons indebted to Mr. LOUIS ROY, for printing, are desired to call on Mr. A. Heron, who is authorized to receive the same.

To a young lady who [illegible] her [illegible] in Boy's cloaths.

I KNOW the majic of your charms;
I've felt those anxious, fond alarms
Which every faithful swain endures,
Who looks on beauty such as yours.
I've felt the pang, I've felt the dart
Of love inflame my vet'ran heart,
Yes, Mary what I write is true,
That pang! that dart! they came from you.
But, would you know th' unerring skill
To bind each lover to your will,
To these brief counsels pray attend—
They're written by a faithful friend.
Would you the very tyrant play,
And make the haughtier sex obey,
Let gentle looks adorn your face,
And nature all your manners grace:
To make the youth around you bow,
And breathe the fond eternal vow;
To make the bravest of the brave
Proud to avow himself your slave.
Chaste words, soft looks, and tender speeches,
Are better than ten pair of breeches.

TO BE SOLD,

A Second hand CALASH. The wheels are perfectly new.—For terms apply to the printer, in Niagara, or at Kingston, to
THOMAS MARKLAND.
September 24. [illegible]

FOR SALE,

A DWELLing HOUSE and an acre LOT in the town of Newark, a lengthy credit for a considerable part of the payment will be given on good security:—For further particulars enquire of JOHN DALY.
Newark, 27th July, 1796. 47

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

FOR the Public Buildings at York, a few good House CARPENTERS: to such as are well qualified and industrious, good encouragement will be given by applying to Captain A. Graham, or to the subscriber
JOHN M'GILL,
Commissary of stores, &c
York, 23d July 1796

FOR SALE,

Lot No. 111, in the town of NEWARK, with a commodious

Dwelling House,

thereon erected, lately occupied by DAVID BURNS, esq—May be viewed, and particulars known, by applying to the subscriber.
FRANCIS CROOKS.
Niagara, August 10, 1796. [illegible]

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 105 on King street, next to the SURVEYOR GENERAL's Office, in this town with a frame standing thereon,—For further particulars enquire of the subscriber
A. HERON.
Niagara, August 17, 1796 [illegible]

At private Sale.

TO be sold, one half [illegible] of those valuable Grist and Saw MILLS, with the whole of the two hundred acres on which the same stand, being in the well situated township of Ancaster, and Home district;—The terms of sale will be made known by applying to the Printer, Mr. James Wilson of Newark and to Richard Beasly, esq. Burlington Bay
October 5, 1796. [illegible]

FOR SALE

AN excellent five handed BOAT, Schenectady built, well painted, allowed to equal any running to or from that place. Enquire at the printing-office, Niagara.
October 4, 1796.

By Authority.

PETER RUSSELL

By the hon'rable PETER RUSSELL, *esquire, administering the government of his majesty's province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS his most gracious majesty has been pleased to grant his royal leave of absence to his excellency major general SIMCOE, lieutenant governor, and commander in chief of this province, and to appoint me to administer the government of the said province: And whereas it is necessary for the peace and good government of the said province, that all his majesty's officers within the same should continue in their several offices and employments, I have thought fit by and with the advice of his majesty's council, to issue this proclamation, hereby authorizing the said officers *to continue in their said offices and employments*, of which all persons concerned are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Niagara, this eleventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and of his majesty's reign, the thirty sixth. P. R.

By his honor's command,
WM. JARVIS, [illegible]

PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE, Esquire,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, *and Major General of his Majesty's Forces,*
and so forth.

To such as are desirous to settle on the lands of the Crown in the province of Upper-Canada.

WHEREAS by a proclamation bearing date at Quebec, the seventh day of February, 1792, the terms and conditions on which persons would be settled who were desirous of settling on the lands of the crown in his majesty's province of Upper-Canada, were promulgated and made known; and it was, by the eighth article in particular declared that the respective patentees were to take the estates granted to them severally, free of quit rent, and of any other expences, than such fees as are or may be allowed to be demanded and received, by the different officers concerned in passing the patent, and recording the same, to be stated in a table authorised and established by the government, and publicly fixed up in the several offices of the clerk of the council, of the surveyor general and of the secretary of the province.

And whereas it appears to be no longer expedient or necessary that any grant or survey of lands should be hereafter run out or marked by his majesty's surveyor or deputy surveyor, at the expence of the crown.—NOW KNOW YE, that I have thought fit by and with the advice of the executive council, to revise so much of the eighth article of the said proclamation as declares that, "the respective patentees are to take the estates granted to them severally free of quit rent, and any other expences than such fees as are or may be allowed to be demanded, and received by the different officers concerned in passing the patent, and recording the same," and to declare that in addition to the fees established by government on all grants of land, the respective petitioners will, in future, on the receipt of their patents be charged with the expences of survey in proportion to the extent of their patents, which will be stated in and added to the table of fees, as is an notified and established by the government, and publicly fixed up in the several offices of the clerk of the council, of the surveyor general and of the secretary of the province.

Given under my hand and seal in the town of YORK, the first day of July, in the thirty sixth year of his majesty's reign, and in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Secretary's Office.

List of the persons who have Grants *for their lands, lying in the* Secretary's Office, *ready to be issued.* July 20, 1796.

NAMES of persons.	NAMES of Townships wherein lying.
Charles Anger,	Bertie.
Frederick Anger,	do.
Augustus Anger,	do.
Lambert Arre,	Grantham.
Arthur H. Brooking,	West Flamborough.
Thomas Butler,	Grantham.
Adam Bowman,	do.
George Ball,	do.
Peter Ball, Esq.	do.
Jacob Ball,	Thorold.
Arant Bradt,	Newark.
Andrew Bradt,	Barton.
Thomas Bailey.	Saltfleet.
Ralfe Clench, Esq.	Ancaster.
Joseph Clement,	Newark.
Jacob Glen Cuyler,	Cambridge.
Abra. Cuyler, Col.	do.
Barnet Connolly,	Beverly.
Barnabas Cain,	Newark.
Alex. Cambell, Esq.	Edwardsburgh.
John Cambell,	do.
William Dickson,	Thorold.
John Depew, senr.	Barton.
Michel Pierre Fortier,	Clinton.
William Fraser, Capt.	Edwardsburgh.
Thomas Fraser,	do.
William Fraser, senr.	do.
Thomas Fraser, Capt.	do.
Francis Goring,	Grantham.
James Gage,	Saltfleet.
Michael Gander,	Clinton.
Lucy Goring,	Gainsborough.
Mary Gage,	Saltfleet.
Albert Hainer,	Grantham.
Andrew Heron,	Thorold.
Philip House,	Clinton.
Peter Horning,	Barton.
George Hill, Capt.	Pickering.
John House,	Bertie.
Hugh Haggerty,	Stamford.
Robt. Hamilton, hon.	Grantham.
Adam Hair,	do.
Miss Jemima, Miss Sarah & Miss Mary Johnston,	Ancaster.
Ebenezer Jones,	Saltfleet.
James Jones,	Thorold.
Augustus Jones,	Saltfleet.
[illegible] Jones,	do.
Thomas Kinnear,	Markham.
Elias Long,	Ancaster.
John Loughton, Esq.	Southwold.
John M'Gill, Ensign,	Flamborough.
Thomas March,	Grantham.
Thomas M'Knight,	Edwardsburgh.
John Munro, Lieu.	Gainsborough.
Joseph Math,	Bertie.
M'Ewan,	Willoughby.
Edward M'Michael,	Newark.
Allan M'Nabb, Lieut.	Flamborough.
Alexander Mercle,	Beverly.
William M'Luse,	Ancaster.
Wm. Mayne, Capt.	Scarborough.
Samuel M'Kenly.	Bertie.
Duncan M'Alpine,	Edwardsburgh.
Thomas North,	Grimsby.
James Noel,	Matilda.
Joseph Page,	Newark.
John Parke,	Grimsby.
John Price,	Grantham.
Allan Patterson, Esq.	Matilda.
Thomas Ridout,	Ancaster.
William Reid,	Grantham.
Peter Russell, Hon.	Beverly.
John Reid,	Grantham.
John Stevens,	Stamford.
Thomas Steward.	Ancaster.
Walter B. Shehan,	Beverly.
Hannah Sypes,	Bertie.
John Scadding,	York.
Samuel Smith, Cap.	Flamborough.
Anthony Slingerland,	Newark.
Peter Talman,	Clinton.
William Vanevery,	Newark.
Pet. Van Alstine, Esq.	Marysburgh
William Vanderlip,	Newark.
Thomas Wilson,	Ancaster.
Crowel Wilson,	Bertie.
James Wilson,	Saltfleet.
Henry Windecker,	Bertie.
John Young,	Newark.

(47tf.

For Sale,

That new two story

HOUSE, and LOT

Whereon the subscriber now lives:
—ALSO—
To be leased that valuable

FARM,

On which the late lieut. colonel BUTLER lived. For terms apply to
JOHNSON BUTLER.
Niagara, Sep. 7, 1796. [illegible]

THE

VOLUME III.] G. R. [NUMBER 2.

UpperCanada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

NIAGARA; Printed by G. TIFFANY. ——Wednesday, NOVEMBER 2, 1796.

Just Received,
And for SALE at the

Printing-Office,

IN NIAGARA.
The following assortment of

BOOKS.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

QUARTO and School Books, Testaments, Prayer and Psalm Books, Cloud of Witness, Volney's Ruins, Willison's Balm of Gilead, Adventurer, by Hawksworth; Memoirs of Dumourier, Anson's Voyage, Harvey's Meditations, Morse's Universal Geography, 2 vol. Blackston's Commentaries, Johnson's Dictionary, Belknap's Answer to Pain, Bennet's Letters, Royal Captive, Life of the King of Prussia, 2 vol. 8vo. Moore's Journal 2 vol. 12mo. Franklin's Life with essays 2 vol. Burn's Poems, Cook's Life by Kippis, Lendrums American Revolution 2 vol. 12mo. Vicar of Wakefied, Moore's Travels 2 vol. Sheridan's Dictionary 2 vol. Buchan's Domestic Medecine, Scotland Delineated, Pelgrims Progress, Sherlock on Death, West on the Resurrection, Boston on the Covenant of Works, Rowe's devout exercise of the Heart, Oeconomy of Human Life, Gulliver's Travels, Washington's Letters 2 vol. Watt's Sermons 2 vol. Paley's Evidence, Rasselas Prince of Abissinia, Sorrows of Werter, Fool of quality 5 vol. Man of Feeling, Roderick Random 2 vol. Joseph Andrews, Man of the World, Idler by Johnson 2 vol. Eloisa 3 vol. Don Quixote 4 vol. History of the Devil, Citizen of the World 2 vol. Goldsmith's Essays, Confession of Faith, Religious Courtship, Robison Crusoe, Perigrine Pickle 4 vol. Watts and Doddridge's Life by Kippis, Logan's Sermons 2 vol. Paley's Philosophy, Junius's Letters, Arabian Knights Entertainment 2 vol. Lounger 2 vol. Brydonn's Tour, Afflicted Man's Companion, Boston's Four-fold State, Dodd's Thoughts, Dodridge's Sermons on Education, Kaim's Sketches 2 vol. Duncan's Logick—Johnson's Lives of the Poets 4 vol. Watts on the human Mind, Guardian, 2 vol. Rights of Women, Spirit of Laws 2 vol. Morse's Geography for the use of Schools—Gardiner's Life by Dodridge—Death of Abel—Marshal on Sanctification—Fordyce's Sermons 2 vol. Dodridge's rise and progress of religion, Poorman's help and young man's guide, General Songster, Akenside's Poems, Prideaux's Life of Mahomet, Lucky Idiot—Gadesby's Life, M'Alpine, Robison Crusoe, abridged, Don Quixote, abridged, History of the American Rebellion, Esops Fables, Bunyan's Water of life, Complete Saviour, Solomon's Temple Spiritualized, Come and Welcome to Christ, War Atlas by Carey, Delolme on the Constitution of England—Ramsey's American war 2 vol. late edition, Lee's Memoirs, Infernal conference, Watt's Logick, Watson's Apology for the Bible—Bunyan's Holy war, do. Groans, do. Heavenly Footman, Simon the Sorcerer, Erskine's Speeches, History of St. Tammany, Barlow's Hasty Pudding, Porcupine's Life, Pain on the Funding System, Burke's Letters, Seneca's Morals, New-year's Gift, Sentimental Journey, Doubtful Marriage, Embassy to China, Saint's Rest, Volney's Ruins, Farmer's Letters, Miss William's do. 4 vol. Vattel's Law of Nations—Cecelia, 3 vol. Rowe's Letters, Farmer's Friend, Hale's Contemplation 2 vol. Monitor, Family Instructor, Reign of Grace, Italian Nun, Letters on Courtship, Defence of Christianity—Student and Pastor, Political Fugitive—Wilson on the Sacrament, do. on Meditation, Spiritual Letters, Mother's Catechism, Pain's Builder, do. Pocket Treasurer, President Washington's Messages, Watt's Miscellany, The Young Clerk's Magazine, Watt's Lyric Poems, Promptor, Saunder's Journal, Blair's Sermons, 3 vol. do. Lectures, 2 vol. Addison's Evidence, Bright on Commerce, Love's Surveying, Watt's on the Passions, Jones on Bathment, Boyse's Voyages, Willison's Afflicted Man, Principles of Politeness, Clark's Farriery, Pike's Arithmetic—The Hive, Inquisitor, The Complete Woman Cook,—Faithful Servant a sermon,—Columbus on the discovery of America,—Milton's Works, President Washington's Speeches, M'Ewen on the Types—Sky Lark, Tatler, 4 vol. Humphrey Clinker, Dodd's Beauties of History, Indian Cottage, Fairy Tales, History of a Reprobate, Story Teller, Journey to Jerusalem, Pelew Islands Dodd on Death, Vicar of Wakefield, Webster's 2d part, Gamuts and Books for the Vocal Music, Song Books and Pamphlets of various kinds, Children's gilt books and Primers,

An assortment of BLANK BOOKS,
—ALSO—
Gentlemen's Pocket-Books, Quills, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. *THE above being a consignment, ready payment in cash will be expected.*
November 2, 1796.

Niagara, October 15, 1796.

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Persons Names,	*Townships,*	*Acres*
Anger Frederick,	Barties,	200.
Anchor Augustus,	do.	do.
Burgess James,	Thorold,	225.
Brown Agnes,	do.	165.
Bradt John, lieut.	Flamboro' West,	19[illegible]
Brown Agnes,	Pelham,	1[illegible]
Baxter Thomas,	Bertie,	[illegible]
Brian John,	Pelham,	[illegible]
Bowman G. A.	Beverly,	600.
Baker Jack,	do.	200.
Buck Philip,	Bertie,	400.
Chrysler William,	Flamboro' West,	200.
Chrysler Henry, senr.	Ancaster,	400.
Crowley William,	Beverley,	300.
Cowley Preserved,	do.	130.
Carwen Ezra,	do.	400.
Crinn Benjamin,	Humberstone,	200.
Glover Jacob,	Grimsby,	[illegible]
Grain Lewis,	Flamboro' West,	600.
Hunt Joshua,	Beverly,	[illegible]
Hare William,	Louth,	400.
Hoffman Nicholas,	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Adam,	Gainsboro'	[illegible]
Horvey Robert,	do.	400.
House Frederick,	Humberstone,	200.
Jones Frederick,	Thorold,	146.
Jone John,	Ancaster,	24[illegible]
Jacobus John,	Grimsby,	200.
Jones Agustus,	Barton,	100.
Kinnan Philip,	Stamford,	do.
Lane Jonathan,	Gainsboro'	200.
Lippincote James,	York,	190.
[illegible]	do.	1[illegible]
Lutes John,	Stamford,	4[illegible]
Moore Jeremiah,	do.	200.
Maracle John,	Louth,	150.
Maracle John,	Beverly,	600.
Maccauley James, esq.	Flamboro' West,	1000
Maracle Frederick,	Newark,	100.
M'Donell, Christian,	Caister,	200.
Millard Thomas, senr.	Stamford,	100.
Millard Thomas, do.	Crowland,	do.
Millard Thomas, jun.	Stamford,	do.
Millard Thomas, do.	Crawland,	do.
Monger William,	Colchester,	200.
Millard Thomas, esq.	Crowland,	do.
Milner Nicholas,	Crowland,	do.
Martin Thomas,	do.	300.
Meddagh Benjamin,	Gainsboro'	200.
Moore Jeremiah,	Pelham,	500.
M'Fall David, captain,	Ancaster,	400.
Miller Thomas,	Crowland,	200.
Miller Henry,	Pelham,	300.
M'Fall David, captain,	Walpole,	280.
M'Fall David, captain,	Windham,	1220.
M'Coull Margaret,	Saltfleet,	200.
M'Bride Peter,	Gainsboro'	do.
Mackie John,	Stamford,	100.
M'Nabb Allen,	Windham,	1200.
M'Kinlay Robert,	Willoughby,	228.
Moore Solomon,	Pelham,	300.
M'Entyre James,	Grimsby,	200.
M'Intire Daniel,	Beverly,	600.
Meddagh James,	Wainfleet,	400.
M'Donald Randall,	Gainsboro'	500.
Neil John,	Grimsby,	300
Nellis Henry,	do.	200.
Neil John,	Grimsby,	200.
O Neill Constantine,	Bertie,	320.
Overholt Abraham,	Thorold,	400.
Overholt Martin,	Pelham,	200.
Overholt Abraham,	Thorold,	do.
O Neil Constantine,	Bertie,	220.
Overholt Martain,	Pelham,	200.
Kinney James,	Whitchurch,	190.

Neave John,	Humberstone,	122.
Peil Joseph,	Humberstone,	400.
Peil Jonathan,	do.	500.
Peil Joshua,	do.	1200.
Palmer David, jun.	Grimsby,	200.
Summers Abraham,	Crowland,	do.
Slingerland Richard,	Grimsby,	400.
Springer Benjamin,	Bertie,	200.
Secord James & David,	Pelham,	300.
Small George,	Ancaster,	400.
Swartz Abraham,	Gainsboro'	200.
Pew Samuel,	Stamford,	700.
Pew William,	do.	200.
Palmer David,	Grimsby,	do.
Paxton Thomas, capt.	Windham,	1200.
Petty Timothy,	Gainsborough,	200.
Pew James,	do.	do.
Ranfiere George,	Louth,	do.
Rice Bargalie,	Gainsboro'	204.
Richardson Edward,	Willoughby,	200.
Russel Robert,	Gainsboro'	204.
Ray Howkes,	do.	200.
Ray Stephen,	do.	do.
Reynolds Caleb	Barton,	do.
Sheehan Walter Butler,	do.	do.
Smith Philip,	Louth,	do.
Springer Richard,	Newark,	100.
Swartz Jacob senr.	Wainfleet,	250.
Swartz Jacob, junr.	do.	184.
Smale John,	Thorold,	100.
Stoneridge Job,	Gainsboro'	200.
Smith Elias,	Grantham,	do.
Smith James,	Pelham,	do.
Smith Nicholas,	Grantham,	do.
Sourman George,	Humberstone,	do.
Summers Alexander,	Crowland,	do.
Scott Enoch,	Gainsboro'	do.
Tracey Timothy,	Thorold,	84.
Tracy Timothy,	Wainfleet,	116.
Tomage James,	Gainsboro,	200.
Whitehouse Elea,	Thorold	200.
Williams Frederick,	Bertie,	100.
Williams Frederick,	Willoughby,	do.

J. WHITE, A. G.

"Two are better than one."

THIS is Solomon's theory, and I like it; but this practice is rather too expensive, for in his luxurous palace seven hundred wives and three hundred concubines were better than one. Whether the women of Jerusalem were of more manageable materials than modern females I am at a loss, for Josephus, whose works I have turned over to gain information on this knotty point, says nothing of the matter. However, I am inclined to think Solomon made his domestic arrangements soon after he "planted vineyards." Had he chosen a soberer moment, he would not have told the most confidential of his eunuchs that seven hundred expensive wives, and three hundred capricious concubines were better than one. Why the revenues of gold paved Jerusalem, or the bagnios of its surburbs could not have furnished robes for the married dames, nor rakes for the free! Men, sage like Solomon, are generally moderate in their arithmetic of pleasures. But this was too bold a sum in multiplication even for a polygamist to work.

In all probability, Solomon, thought all the oriental writers expatiate upon his resources, found his flock too scanty for the many and great claims, which "the daughters of Jerusalem" must have made. For late in life, when the "pitcher" was broken, and the "silver cord" of love loosed, and his "desires failed," we find him gravely composing a sententious proverb in praise of sociability; and reducing a thousand companions to one. His reasons too, are not drawn as they would have been, when he formed his Seraglio, from passion and pleasure, but from *utility*. For he supports his opinion by arguing, in his context that "two are better than one," because in adversity, or in battle, they mutually assist, or bedded in a frosty night they keep each other warm.

Although in remarking upon Solomon's voluptuousness, I have been moved from my natural gravity as a preacher, yet let not the wanton reader construe my sermon into a satire upon the sage prince. After animadverting upon the excess of his practice, it is my intention to echo the benevolence and utility of his social principle.

"Two are better than one." Dr. Franklin thought so, when he recommended early marriages. As I am of singular continence myself, I know nothing of the matter, but St. Paul, an apostle of experience, tells bachelor & virgin christians, that it is better to marry than burn. If they feel this heat therefore, let them quench it in legal couples, and choose for the wedding ring posy, "Two are better than one." My physician tells me that in these degenerate days, when illicit love is common, early marriage is favorable to *health*; the philosophers affirm that it is so to *morals*. The preacher therefore concludes that "two are better than one" applied to matrimony is a precept productive of *happiness*, and that a young man, who will reject *all* the concubines and six hundred and ninety-nine of the wives which Solomon thought necessary, may be pronounced wiser as it respects women than that prince.

In the dark ages, as they were justly stiled, devotional men used to think that St. Peter, the porter of Heaven's wicket would not open it, but to *one* at a time. Accordingly, monks and hermits would wander, or retire solitary to deserts and caves, and insist that an error had crept into the proverbs, and that Solomon certainly wrote "One is better than two." This was a vile interpretation; and, if they had meditated their bibles well, they would have discovered that the founder of their religion was never so happy, as when "much people" surrounded him, and that the apostles chose *companions* in their travel; the one sat socially at a wedding supper, and the others resorted to the temples, the *town-hall*, and the *market place*.

I grieve to see a melancholy man moping in the chimney corner, refusing to "eat bread," and when the social cup goes round unwilling to pledge a bumper. Trust me thou son of spleen, happiness is doubled by participation. Arise therefore, and be, *even as this publican*, be social, be merry, go to the doors of thy tent, and if thou seest a man of understanding pass by, intreat him with a "turn in hither, I beseech thee."—So shall the "evil spirit" flee, as of yore, from the harp of the shepherd, and all the cares of thy heart be lulled by the pleasant communion of a friend.

The Lay Preacher.

RATISBONNE, June 20.

The empress of Russia has caused her ambassador to make an oral declaration to the diet of the German empire to the following import.

"Her majesty, the empress of all the Russias, in consequence of the lively interest she was always used to take in the prosperity of the German empire and of all its states in general, has with great attention observed the course of the war in which it is at present involved. Her majesty could at little refuse her approbation to the solicitude and zeal which she remarked in several of the states; who, partly, even at the price of very extraordinary sacrifices, joined closely with the chief of the empire in defence of the common cause; as on the other hand, she had been forced to remark with regret that all have not acted with the same accord, and observed the duties of the states of the empire. The closest friendship and the new treaties entered into by her imperial majesty of Russia with his majesty the Roman emperor commanded her to make it a particular object of her solicitude for procuring an honourable peace, to exhort pressingly the members and states of the empire to fulfil faithfully their sacred duties towards his imperial majesty and the empire.

PARIS, May 30.

Merlin de Thionville has purchased the chateau of the ci devant duke of Orleans, at Reinzy.

Gen. Buonaparte has requested a reenforcement of 40,000 men.

The duke of Parma, not being able to pay the first two millions to the French, resolved to sell his plate and diamonds. The inhabitants of Parma immediately advanced the sum. At Modena a contribution of 200,000 sequins is laid on the Jews.

ARMY of the RHINE.

June 1.

The French army being considerably reinforced from the army of the north, marched from Dusseldorff towards the Sieg, and after several sharp skirmishes compelled the prince of Wirtemburgh to quit that river.

June, 3.

The prince being posted at Crobach with his advanced guard at Alkerchen, he was attacked by the French, and the post at Altkerchen, was carried with great loss after an obstinate resistance.

6. The prince of Wertembergh, retired to the Lahn, and posted himself at Limbourg, with a corps on his left at Nassau, and another on his right at Weilburg, and five squadrons at Weitzlar to observe the movements of the French.

7. The prince received a reenforcement with which and the energetic measures of the archduke, the French were effectually checked.

Gen. Jourdan on the success of gen. Kleber against the prince of Wirtemberg, threw bridges across the Rhine at Neuwied, attacked his army on the righ bank of the Lahan but disappointed in his views, on Frankfort fort he laid siege to Ehterbreistien.

9. The archduke marching against him arrived at Hocheim, and about the same time gen. Wurmser detaches troops to oppose Moreau on the Rhine.

11, 14. The archduke left Hockheim & completed the necessary arragements for the defence of the Lahn at Graessein Wisbach. Gen. Werneck arrived on the 14th with considerable reenforcement at Weitzlar.

15. On the same and on the following day by order of the archduke he pushed his advance posts across the Lahn and the Delle at Weitzlar. Gen. le Febre was in march to occupy the same heights, which Werneck had in view. An engagement took place, Wernech yielded and Le Febre took possession of the heights. The archduke perceiving that in this position the French generals waited the arrival of his other corps resolved to commence an attack the moment that the Saxon cavalry arrived. At 5 o'clock they arrived, an engagement took place, continued with various success till night put an end to the conflict. The Austrians appeared to have the advantage with the loss of 500 men.—The French it was supposed lost more.—Gen. Le Febre who commanded in person was said to be wounded.

Gen. Jourdan resolving to cross the Rhine raised the blockade of Ehrenbreistein. Four of the six divisions which composed his army—marched to Neuweid, the other two to Seigburg, Cologne and Dusseldorf.

16. The archduke marched in pursuit of gen. Le Febre to Grieffenstain where he was joined by gen. Kray who crossed the Lahn that morning at Lenhu."

18. He reached Hackenburg.—The corps of Limberg, Nassau and Weilberg cossed the Lahn aud pursued gen. Jourdan by Mount Tabaur and Limerdorf while the Parisians to the right advanced to the Sieg.

Marshal Wurmser's post was attacked on the 14th when the assailants met with a defeat.

Battle of Kirpen.

19. The arch duke's advanced corps under the command of gen. Kray, marched at day break in pursuit of the part of the French army which was retiring to Seigburg, on the Sieg, under orders of gen. Kleber.

Gen. Kleber, to give time for his ammunition & baggage to pass the Seig, was compelled to halt near Kirpen, and therefore, with 25,000 men chose the advantageous heights near Kirpen on the road to Seigburg. The situation from description was truly eligible. Gen. Kray's corps consisted of about 11,000 cavalry, grenadiers, riflemen, light infantry and fusileers.

The Austrians fell in with a French patrol at the village Weynbuch, & drove them back to Kirpen. Gen. Kleber discovering Kray's force, determined to attack him. Both generals discovered uncommon address in their arrangements, attacks and defences.—For some time the contest was severe, & the issue very doubtful. The French at length gave way, and were driven into the village.

Gen. Kray lost between 5 and 600 men. The French had 700 taken prisoners, and several hundreds lay dead on the field.

General Kleber retreated as soon as it was dark across the Sieg at Siegburg, directing his march to Dusseldorf, and general Jourdan recrossed the Rhine with his army at Neuwied.

[This is the substance of the account of the battle and its issue given to the British secretary at war by col. Crawford from Hackenburg, the head quarters of the archduke, June 20.]

LONDON, July 1.

Dispatches have been this day received from col. Graham, dated at the head quarters of general Beaulieu, Cagliaro, near Roverado, June 13 and 14, by which it appears that nothing material has occured in that quarter, since the 31st of May.

July 4.

Mr. Pitt went to the bank on Thursday, where he was closeted for two hours with the directors. His business, it is said, was to state to them the urgent necessity of 200,000l. being immediately advanced to discharge a part of the [illegible] of the civil list, and it is asserted that he succeeded to the full extent of his application.

July 6.

Mr. WHITBREAD's WILL.

The following are some of the principal heads of Mr. Whitbread's will, and of those who are benefitted by it:

To his son, Samuel Whitbread, esq. he has bequeathed the whole of his freehold estate, together with all his brewery concerns, except a part to his daughter, the wife of Mr. Gray, which was secured to her in her marriage settlement. To his son in-law, James Gordon, esq. to his nephews, Jacob Whitbread, and John Wingate Jennings, esq. he has beqeathed 5000l. each; also 10,000l. being the amount of three bonds given lord St. John, his son in law, to whom he left 1000l. the amount of another bond, also given by him.

To his three head clerks, Mr. Sangster, Mr. Yellowly, and Mr. Green, he has left 500l. each, who are all three trustees for the management of the brewery. To Mr. Harman, his private clerk, 500l. To his butler, 100l. and to every servant throughout his concerns, including clerks, domestics, draymen and every other description, he has left a token of his regrad, besides various sums, from 100l. to 10l. in annuities to old servants, and widows of servants. He has also made a clause in his will, which state, that should his clerks, Messrs. Green, Yellowly and Sangster, at any time be desirous of purchasing a share in the brewery concern, his son shall accede to the proposal and give them credit for any sum they may want for that purpose, on their own bonds, not exceeding 100,000l.

To the different hospitals in the metropolis and elsewhere, he has bequeathed upwards of 15,000l. among which are St. Bartholomew, Bethlehem, Lying in, St. George's, Small Pox, and St. Luke's. To two charity schools, (a boy's and girl's) 500l. each, in the parish of St. Luke's; also to the repairing of the gaol at Bedford 300l. and towards the building of an infirmary at the above place, 4000l. and towards the maintenance of it, 4000l. more. The many legacies left to old acquaintances, friends, rectors curates and tenants, and distant relations, are incredible.

Whitehall, May 31.

The king has been pleased to grant the dignity of a baron of the kingdom of Great-Britain to the following persons undermentioned, and the heirs male of their respectiv bodies lawfully begotten:

The right honorable Francis earl of Moray, by the name, style and title of baron Stuart, of Castlestuart in the county of Inverness.

The right honorable John earl of Golloway, knight of the most ancient order of the thistle, by the name, style and title of baron Sewart, of Garlies, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

The right honorable James earl of Courtown, of the kingdom of Ireland, knight of the mot illustrious order of St. Patrick, by the name, style and title of baron of Salterford, in the county palatine of Chester.

The right honorable George earl of Macartney, of the kingdom of Ireland, by the name, style and title of baron Macartney, of Parkhurst in the county of Surry, and of Auchinleck, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

The right honorable John Christopher Burton, viscount Downe, of the kingdom of Ireland, by the name, style and title of baron Dawnay, of Cowick, in the county of York.

The right honorable George viscount Middleton, of the kingdom of Ireland, by the name, style and title of boron Broorick, of Pepper Harrow, in the county of Surray, with remainder to his heirs, male his father George viscount Middleton, deceased.

The right honorable Alexander baron Bridport, of the kingdom of Ireland, knight of the most honorable order of the Bath, admiral of the white, and vice admiral of the kingdom of Great Briton, by the name, style and title of baron Bridport, of Cricket St. Thomas, in the county of Somerset.

Sir John Rous, bart. by the name, style and title of baron Rous, of Dennington, in the county of Suffolk.

Sir Henry Gough Calthrope, bart. by the name, style and title of baron Calthorpe, of Calthorpe, in the county of Norfolk.

Sir Peter Burrel, bart. by the name, style and title of baron Gwyder, of Gwyder, in the county of Carnarvon.

Sir Francis Basset, bart. by the name, style and title of baron Dunstanville, of Frehidy Park, in the county of Cornwall.

Edward Lascelles, esq by the name, style and title of baron Harewood, of Harewood, in the county of York.

John Rolle, esq. by the name, style and title of baron Rolle, of Stephenstone, in county of Devon.

John Cambell, esq. by the name, style and title of lord Cawder, baron of Castle Martin, in the county of Pemoroke.

NIAGARA, December 2, 1796.

His honor, the administrator, has been pleased to appoint Tho's Ridout, esq. register for the county of York, in this province.

By persons of information we are enabled to correct the paragraph in our last, of the French having invaded the island of St. Johns and Newfoundland:—With respect to the former, we are assured of its safety, but the latter, is, as stated captured; and St. John's its capital in their possession. Would gentlemen who receive important articles of information, be kind enough timely to favor the printer with them, it would often save misrepresentation, and enable us only to state matters of fact.

The president and council of Middleburgh, on the 8th of June issued their proclamation for a day of fasting. For want of room we are obliged to rest its publication until our next. The style is truly pathetic, and its complaints very particular. The New-York Herald has following the proclamation this short and expressive note, "We did not expect so soon to see the Hollanders driven to fasting and prayer, to deliver them from the blessings of French liberty."

Extract of a letter from Buonaparte, dated at Bologna, Italy, June 23, to the executive directory of France.

The twenty pictures with which Parma was to supply us, are sent off. The celebrated picture of St. Jerome is so much esteemed in this country, that they offered us a million for it.

Some pictures from Modena are also sent off. Citizen Barthelemi is at present employed in making a selection of the pictures at Bologna. He intends to take 50 of them, among which is the St. Cecilia, which is said to be the chief d'euvre of Michael Angelo.

Monge, Bertholin, and Thorin, Naturalists are at Pavia, employed in enriching our botanic garden, and our cabinet of natural history. I imagine they will not forget a complete collection of serpents, which alone appeared to me sufficient to compensate for the trouble of the journey. I expect they will be at Bologna the day after tomorrow, were they will also find a plentiful harvest."

An apprentice is wanted by the printer hereof.

her together or in LOTS o...

Ten Acres

...h, and possession given immedi...
...ly. SEVENTY ACRES of

WOOD LAND

...the neighborhood of the town of N...w-
..., being a parallelogram ; bounded on the
...uth by a line, running due west, 37 chains
...d 50 links, close to Mr. M'Farland's
...rth line ; thence due north, 18 ch...
...d 80 links, along Mr. Arent ...
...nd ; thence due east, 37 ...
...nks ; thence due south, ...
...nks, to Mr. M'Farla... ...ains,
... beginning. Th... ...bradt's
...appl... ...ains, and 50
...o chain, and 80
PE... ...d's land, at the place
...e terms to be known by
...ying to the honorable

PETER RUSSELL.

WHO WILL ALSO DISPOSE OF BY

Sale or Leafe,

And give possession in October next, the REMAINDER OF HIS

L A N D

In the township of Newark, consisting of about 130 Acres, fifty of them under good fences, on which there are a

Commodious Dwelling,

Coach house, stable, and other offices, all built within three years :—Terms to be known by applying as above.

...vour, October 18, 1796. 6...2

Schenectady, 18 Aug. 1796.

FOR the breach that was laid to SAMUEL CARSEDEY, to the best of my knowledge that he is wronged of what was laid to his charge, at Newark, concerning my money that was stolen. I have no demands on the said Samuel Carsedey.

Signed by me JOHN CAIN.

Witnesses present,
James Whelan,
Seth Johnson. 52tf

FOR SALE,

A Second hand CALASH. The wheels are perfectly new.—For terms apply to the printer, in Niagara, or at Kingston, to

THOMAS MARKLAND.

September 24. 1...1.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

FOR the Public Buildings at York, a few good House CARPENTERS: to such as are well qualified and industrious, good encouragement will be given by applying to Captain A. Graham, or to the subscriber JOHN M'GILL,
Commissary of Stores, &c.

York, 23d July 1796

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 105 on King street, next to the SURVEYOR GENERAL's Office, in this town with a frame standing thereon, —For further particulars enquire of the subscriber

A. HERON.

Niagara, August 17, 1796. 3...

At private Sale.

TO be sold, one half share of those valuable Grist and Saw MILLS, with the whole of the two hundred acres on which the same stand, being in the well situated township of Ancaster, and Home district :—The terms of sale will be made known by applying to the Printer, Mr. James Wilson of Newark, and to Richard Beasly, esq. Burlington Bay.

October 3, 1796. ...50

PETER RUSSELL
By the honorable PETER RUSSELL, *esquire administering the government of his ma... ...of Upper Canada, &c. &c.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS his ma... pleased to grant ... his excellency ... governor, and ... and to ap... be fai... ...ad... ...jesty's province ... &c.

...ATION.

... gracious majesty has been ... his royal leave of absence to ... ...jor general SIMCOE, lieutenant ... commander in chief of this province, ... appoint me to administer the government of ... province : And whereas it is necessary for ... peace and good government of the said province, that all his majesty's officers within the same should continue in their several offices and employments, I have thought fit by and with the advice of his majesty's council, to issue this proclamation, hereby authorizing the said officers *to continue in their said offices and employments,* of which all persons concerned are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

"Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Niagara, this eleventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and of his majesty's reign, the thirty-sixth. P. R.

By his honor's command,
WM. JARVIS, sec.

PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE, Esquire, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, *and Major General of his Majesty's Forces,* and so forth.

To such as are desirous to settle on the lands of the Crown in the province of Upper-Canada.

WHEREAS by a proclamation bearing date at Quebec, the seventh day of February, 1792, the terms and conditions on which persons would be settled, who were desirous of settling on the lands of the crown in his majesty's province of Upper-Canada, were promulgated and made known ; and it was, by the eighth article in particular declared, that the respective patentees were to take the estates granted to them severally, free of quit rent, and of any other expences, than such fees as are or may be alowed to be demanded and received, by the different officers concerned in passing the patent, and recording the same, to be stated in a table authorised and established by the government, and publicly fixed up in the several offices of the clerk of the council, of the surveyor general and of the secretary of the province.

And whereas it appears to be no longer expedient or necessary that any grant or survey of lands should be hereafter run out or marked by his majesty's surveyor or deputy surveyor, at the expence of the crown.—Now KNOW YE, that I have thought fit by and with the advice of the executive council, to revise so much of the eighth article of the said proclamation as declares that, " the respective patentees are to take the estates granted to them severally free of quit rent, and any other expences than such fees as are or may be alowed to be demanded, and received by the different officers concerned in passing the patent, and recording the same," and to declare that in addition to the fees established by government on all grants of land, the respective petitioners will, in future, on the receipt of their patents be charged with the expences of survey in proportion to the extent of their patents, which will be stated in and added to the table of fees, as is authorised and established by the government, and publicly fixed up in the several offices of the clerk of the council, of the surveyor general and of the secretary of the province.

Given under my hand and seal in the town of YORK, the first day of July, in the thirty sixth year of his majesty's reign, and in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Secretary's Office.

List of the persons who have Grants *for their* lands, *lying in the* Secretary's Office, *ready to be issued.* July 20, 1796.

NAMES of persons.	NAMES of Townships wherein lying.
Charles Anger,	Bertie.
Frederick Anger,	do.
Augustus Anger,	do.
Lambert Acre,	Grantham.
Arthur H. Brooking,	West Flamborough.
Thomas Butler,	Grantham.
Adam Bowman,	do.
George Ball,	do.
Peter Ball, Esq.	do.
Jacob Ball,	Thorold.
Arant Bradt,	Newark.
Andrew Bradt,	Barton.
Thomas Basley,	Saltfleet.
Ralfe Clench, Esq.	Ancaster.
...nent,	Newark.
...Cuyler,	Cambridge.
...Cuyler, Col.	do.
Barnet Conolly,	Beverly.
Barnabas Cain,	Newark.
Alex. Cambell, Esq.	Edwardsburgh.
John Cambell,	do.
William Dickson,	Thorold.
John Depew, sent.	Barton.
Michel Pierre Fortier,	Clinton.
William Fraser, Capt.	Edwardsburgh.
Thomas Fraser,	do.
William Fraser, senr.	do.
Thomas Fraser, Capt.	do.
Francis Goring,	Grantham.
James Gage,	Saltfleet.
Michael Gander,	Clinton.
Lucy Goring,	Gainsborough.
Mary Gage,	Saltfleet.
Albert Hamer,	Grantham.
Andrew Heron,	Thorold.
Philip House,	Clinton.
Peter Horning,	Barton.
George Hill, Capt.	Pickering.
John House,	Bertie.
Hugh Haggerty,	Stamford.
Robt. Hamilton, hon.	Grantham.
Adam Hair,	do.
Miss Jemima, Miss Sarah & Miss Mary Johnston,	Ancaster.
Ebenezer Jones,	Saltfleet.
James Jones,	Thorold.
Augustus Jones,	Saltfleet.
Philip Jones,	do.
Thomas Kinnear,	Markham.
Elias Long,	Ancaster.
John Laughton, Esq.	Southwold.
John M'Gill, Ensign,	Flamborough.
Thomas March,	Grantham.
Thomas M'Knight,	Edwardsburgh.
John Munro, Lieut.	Gainsborough.
Joseph Muth,	Bertie.
M'Ewan,	Willougby.
Edward M'Michael,	Newark.
Allan M'Nabb, Lieut.	Flamborough.
Alexander Mercle,	Beverly.
William M'Luse,	Ancaster.
Wm. Mayne, Capt.	Scarborough.
Samuel M'Kenly.	Bertie.
Duncan M'Alpine,	Edwardsburgh.
Thomas North,	Grimsby.
James Noel,	Matilda.
Joseph Page,	Newark.
John Parke,	Grimsby.
John Price,	Grantham.
Allan Patterson, Esq.	Matilda.
Thomas Ridout,	Ancaster.
William Reid,	Grantham.
Peter Russell, Hon.	Beverly.
John Reid,	Grantham.
John Stevens,	Stamford.
Thomas Steward.	Ancaster.
Walter B. Shehan,	Beverly.
Hannah Sypes,	Bertie.
John Scadding,	York.
Samuel Smith, Cap.	Flamborough.
Anthony Slingerland,	Newark.
Peter Talman,	Clinton.
William Vanevery,	Newark.
Pet. Van Alstine, Esq.	...ysburgh.
William Vanderlip,	Newark.
Thomas Wilson,	Ancaster.
Crowel Wilson,	Bertie.
James Wilson,	Saltfleet.
Henry Windecker,	Bertie.
John Young.	Newark.

(47t)

For Sale,

That new two story

HOUSE, and LOT

Whereon the subscriber now lives.

—ALSO—

To be leased that valuable

F A R M.

On which the late lieut. colonel BUTLER lived. For terms apply to

JOHNSON BUTLER.

Niagara, Apr. 7, 1796.

THE

VOLUME III.] G. R. [NUMBER 3.

UpperCanada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

NIAGARA ; Printed by G. TIFFANY. -------Wednesday, NOVEMBER 9. 1796.

Just Received,

And for SALE at the

Printing-Office,

IN NIAGARA,

The following assortment of

B O O K S.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

QUARTO and School Bibles, Testaments, Prayer and Psalm Books, Cloud of Witness Volney's Ruins, Willison's Balm of Gilead, Adventurer, by Hawksworth ; Memoirs of Dumourier, Anson's Voyage, Harvey's Meditations, Morse's Universal Geography, 2 vol. Blackston's Commentaries, Johnson's Dictionary, Belknap's Answer to Pain, Bennet's Letters, Royal Captive, Life of the King of Prussia, 2 vol. 8vo. Moore's Journal 2 vol. 12mo. Franklin's Life with essays 2 vol. Burn's Poems, Cook's Life by Keppis, Lendrums American Revolution 2 vol. 12mo. Vicar of Wakefied, Moore's Travels 2 vol. Sheridan's Dictionary 2 vol. Buchan's Domestic Medecine, Scotland Delineated, Pelgrims Progress, Sherlock on Death, West on the Resurrection, Boston on the Covenant of Works, Rowe's devout exercise of the Heart, Oeconomy of Human Life, Gulliver's Travels, Washington's Letters 2 vol. Watt's Sermons 2 vol. Paley's Evidence, Rasselas Prince of Abissinia, Sorrows of Werter, Fool of quality 5 vol. Man of Feeling, Roderick Random 2 vol. Joseph Andrews, Man of the World, Idler by Johnson 2 vol. Eloisa 3 vol. Don Quixote 4 vol. History of the Devil, Citizen of the World 2 vol. Goldsmith's Essays, Confession of Faith, Religious Courtship, Robison Crusoe, Perigrine Pickle 4 vol. Watts and Doddridge's Life by Kippis, Logan's Sermons 2 vol. Paley's Philosophy, Junius's Letters, Arabian Knights Entertainment 2 vol. Lounger 2 vol. Brydonn's Tour, Afflicted Man's Companion, Boston's Four-fold State, Dodd's Thoughts, Dodridge's Sermons on Education, Kaim's Sketches 2 vol. Duncan's Logick—Johnson's Lives of the Poets 4 vol. Watts on the human Mind, Guardian, 2 vol. Rights of Women, Spirit of Laws 2 vol. Morse's Geography for the use of Schools—Gardiner's Life by Dodridge—Death of Abel—Marshal on Sanctification—Fordyce's Sermons 2 vol. Dodridge's rise and progress of religion, Poorman's help and young man's guide, General Songster, Akenside's Poems, Prideaux's Life of Mahomet, Lucky Idiot—Gadesby's Life, M'Alpine, Robison Crusoe, abridged, Don Quixote, abridged, History of the American Rebellion, Esops Fables, Bunyan's Water of life, Complete-Saviour, Solomon's Temple Spiritualized, Come and Welcome to Christ, War Atlas by Carey, Delolme on the Constitution of England—Ramsey's American war 2 vol. late edition, Lee's Memoirs, Infernal conference, Watt's Logick, Watson's Apology for the Bible—Bunyan's Holy war, do. Groans, do. Heavenly Footman, Simon the Sorcerer, Erskine's Speeches, History of St. Tammany, Borlow's Hasty Pudding, Porcupine's Life, Pain on the Funding System, Burke's Letters, Seneca's Morals, New-year's Gift, Sentimental Journey, Doubtful Marriage, Embassy to China, Saint's Rest, Volney's Ruins, Farmer's Letters, Miss William's do. 4 vol. Vattel's Law of Nations—Cecelia, 3 vol. Rowe's Letters, Farmer's Friend, Hale's Contemplation 2 vol. Monitor, Family Instructor, Reign of Grace, Italian Nun, Letter on Courtship, Defence of Christianity—Student and Pastor, Political Fugative—Wilson on the Sacrament, do. on Meditation, Spiritual Letters, Mother's Catechism, Pain's Builder. do. Pocket Treasurer, President Washington's Messages, Watt's Miscellany, The Young Clerk's Magazine, Watt's Lyric Poems, Promptor, Saunder's Journal, Blair's Sermons, 3 vol. do. Lectures, 2 vol. Addison's Evidence, Brissot on Commerce, Love's Surveying, Watt's on the Passions, Jones on Bailment, Boyle's Voyages, Willison's Afflicted Man, Principles of Politeness, Clark's Farriery, Pike's Arithmetic—The Hive, Inquisitor, The Complete Woman Cook,—Faithful Servant a sermon,—Columbas on the discovery of America,—Milton's Works, President Washington's Speeches, M'Ewen on the Types—Sky Lark, Tatler, 4 vol. Humphrey Clinker, Dodd's Beauties of History, Indian Cottage, Fairy Tales, History of a Reprobate, Story Teller, Journey to Jerusalem, Pelew Islands Dodd on Death, Vicar of Wakefield, Webster's 2d part, Gamuts and Books for the Vocal Music, Song Books and Pamphlets of various kinds, Children's gilt books and Primers,

An assortment of BLANK BOOKS,

—A L S O.—

Gentlemen's Pocket-Books, Quills, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. *THE above being a consignment, ready payment in cash will be expected.*

November 2, 1796.

AN ACT

To amend an act, entitled, " An act to authorize and direct the laying and collecting of assessments and rates in every district within this province, and to provide for the payment of wages to the members of the house of assembly."

WHEREAS by an act passed in the thirty-third year of his majesty's reign, entitled, " An act to authorize and direct the laying and collecting of assessments and rates in every district within this province, and to provide for the payment of wages to the members of the house of assembly,"—the magistrates in and for the several districts, were authorized and empowered in their general quarter sessions, in the month of April assembled, or the greater part of them, to cause an estimate to be laid before them, of the sum or sums of money, that might be necessary to defray the charges and expences accruing in their respective districts for the uses and purposes in the said act mentioned : and whereas it seems necessary to enlarge their powers, for the present year ; Be it therefore enacted by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council and assembly of the province of Upper-Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an act passed in the parliament of Great-Britain, entitled an act to repeal certain parts of an act passed in the fourteenth year of his majesty's reign, entitled " An act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said province," and by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful, to and for the magistrates of each and every district, if it shall and may to them seem necessary, in the general quarter sessions, now next ensuing the passing of this act, assembled or the greater part of them, to cause an estimate to be laid before them, of the sum or sums of money that may be necessary to defray the charges and expences accruing in their respective districts for the uses and purposes in the said act mentioned for the ensuing year ; and having determined and resolved upon the same, to cause the amount of the sum so raised to be divided in an exact proportion to the rate with which each class is severally charged as herein before is provided in a certain act for that purpose, entitled an act to amend certain parts of an act, passed in the thirty-third year of his majesty's reign, entitled " An act to authorize and direct the laying and collecting of assessments and rates in every district within this province, and to provide for the payment of wages to the members of the house of assembly," and to declare that the assessment required will be half a rate, a third, fourth, fifth, eighth or any aliquot part of a rate, if it should not be deemed necessary to raise an entire rate, according to the proportions aforesaid, by computing the proportion which the sum proposed to be raised bears to the amount of the sum which shall have been raised by and under the authority of the first abovementioned act, or which shall have been or which legally may be raised by and under the authority of the act passed in the thirty-fourth year of his majesty's reign, entitled an act to amend certain parts of an act, passed in the thirty-third year of his majesty's reign, entitled " An act to authorize and direct the laying and collecting of assessments and rates in every district within this province, and to provide for the payment of wages to the members of the house of assembly," and to apply the same as in and by the abovementioned act or acts, or either of them, shall or may be directed : any thing in either of the said abovementioned act or acts to the contrary hereof, in anywise notwithstanding.

[1 S]

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND *ready to be delivered, the laws of the 5th session, with a table of contents to the whole volume. Apply at the printing-office, where ... may be had, volumes complete.*

AN ACT

To authorize the lieutenant governor to nominate and appoint certain commissionors for the purposes herein mentioned.

[Passed in the fifth session.]

WHEREAS the time limitted by a certain act passed in the thirty-fifth year of his majesty's reign, ratifying, approving and confirming the provisional agreement entered into by the commissioners on behalf of this province, with the commissioners on behalf of the province of Lower Canada: by virtue of an act passed in the thirty-third year of his majesty's reign, for the purposes therein mentioned, will expire on the last day of December next ensuing: And whereas it is expedient, that new arrangements should take place between the said provinces, respecting the collection of duties or payments of drawbacks to be imposed and allowed on goods passing from one province into the other, by the legislature of each province respectively; and of and concerning any regulations, provisions, matters, and things, which might regard the commerce, manufactures, or produce of the said province.

May it please your excellency,

WE his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the members of the house of assembly of the province of Upper-Canada, being anxious to continue the generous intercourse which subsists between this his majesty's province, and his province of Lower Canada; do most earnestly request your excellency, that for the mutual covenience and benefit of his majesty's subjects within the said provinces; and in order to continue the good correspondence between them, it may be enacted; And be it enacted by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council and assembly of the province of Upper-Canada, constituted and assembled, by virtue of, and under the authority of an act passed in the parliament of Great-Britain, entitled an act to repeal certain parts of an act passed in the fourteenth year of his majesty's reign, entitled "An act for making more effectual provision forthe government of the province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said province," and by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for the governor, lieutenant governor, or person administering his majesty's government in this province, from time to time by letters patent under the great seal of the province, to commission, authorize and empower, three able and discreet persons, two of whom shall be a quorum, to treat, consult and agree with the persons to be duly authorized for that purpose; by a power to be granted by an act of the legislature of his majesty's province of Lower Canada, of, and concerning the establishing such regulations as may regard the collection of duties or payments of drawbacks to be imposed or allowed on goods passing from one province into the other, by the legislature of each province respectively: and of, and concerning any proportions to be received and paid, of any equal duties already imposed or hereafterto be imposed by the said legislatures respectively, on any article or commodity passing from one province into the other; and of, and concerning any regulations, provisions, matters and things, which may regard the commerce, manufactures or produce of the said province.

II. *Provided always, and be it enacted and declared,* That no regulation, provision, matter, or thing so proposed, treated, consulted or agreed, shall have any other force or effect, or be carried any further into execution until the same shall have been confirmed by the legislature of this province.

III. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall continue in force until the first day of August, which will be in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and no longer.

To be Let,

A FARM on Young-street, together with a team, cows, hogs, geese, poultry, farming utensils, &c. The improvements are two fields; one of six acres, the other of five acres, put in wheat, and in good order, and sowed also with timothy, and a mixture of white and red clover.—One other field of upland pasture, four acres, timothy and red clover, one year old.—One other field of six acres, three of which are wheat stubble and potatoe land; the rest wanting a few days of log rolling to make it a good piece for corn. Five acres more not fenced in, ready for rolling, and is suitable for oats, potatoes, &c.

A good supply of provisions will be left on the premises, excepting beef and pork. Winter feed for twelve or fourteen head of cattle, &c. &c. The rent will be taken in building a barn, and clearing a little more land. For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM BOND.

☞ None need apply but a married man of good recommendations.

N. B. As the above subscriber intends going to New-York, in order to embark for England, he wishes all those indebted to make payment on or before the 20th of December next; and all those who have demands against him will please to prepare their accounts, which will be discharged on or before the above time.

York, October 15, 1796. 3w3

Niagara, October 15, 1796.

WHEREAS *the entering of caveats in the office of the secretary of the province, to prevent the issuing of deeds after they have been duly executed, hath been found inconvenient, and deemed to be otherwise improper;—all persons, therefore, who have, or pretend to have any claim to lands in the possession of others, his majesty's subjects, holden under certificate, or order of council, or other authority, will take notice that they must enter caveats in the secretary's office before the making of the deeds, as none will be received after they are executed.*

Such persons, therefore, as are ready to establish their claims, will file their caveats in the secretary's office immediately: and that others may be duly apprized of the deeds now about to be made, a list of the names of persons and of the townships where the lands lie is subjoined, and others will be made known in the several subsequent gazettes.

When, therefore, any persons perceive names annexed to lots or tracts of land of which they conceive themselves entitled to a grant, they must within one month after the present and future publications, if the lands lie in the Home district, lodge a caveat in the secretary's office, and give immediate notice to the clerk of the council, and the party against whom they set up their claim.

Persons Names,	*Townships,*	*Acres.*
Aikman John	Saltfleet,	100.
Almis Christian,	Barton,	260.
Allen Alexander,	Beverly,	200.
Anger Augustus,	Bertie,	100.
Anger Frederick,	do.	200.
Brown John,	Ancaster,	do.
Bradt Roger,	Newark,	100.
Bradt Arant,	do.	200.
Brady Edward,	Clinton,	100.
Burns William,	Willoughby,	200.
Beamen Christopher,	Louth,	do.
Buck Christian,	Thorold,	do.
Bougener Henry,	Bertie,	100.
Butler Andrew,	Grantham,	do.
Bowman Henry,	do.	do.
Bowman Adam.	do.	do.
Butler Andrew,	do.	600.
Bond William,	York,	590.
Birt Christopher,	Pelham,	200.
Bowman Peter,	Bertie,	do.
Bessey Robert, senr.	Grantham,	do.
Bessey Jacob,	do.	do.
Bernenger Philip,	Bertie,	do.
Bowman Adam,	Stamford,	100.
Burno Mary,	Sugar-Loaf-East,	200.
Beemen Philip,	Louth,	300.
Burch Israel,	do.	200.
Cultman John,	Ancaster,	do.
Caress William,	do.	do.
Clouse John,	Clinton,	300.
Uddle John,	Beverly,	300.
Vrooman Isaac,	Windham,	200.
Vandyck Geradus,	Gainsboro'	300.
Volick John,	do.	200.
Volick Sturn,	do.	do.
Wyer Abraham,	Pelham,	do.
Wilson John,	York,	190.
Waddell Francis,	Grimsby,	200.
Walbridge Rufus,	do.	do.
Weithuhen Henry,	Windham,	700.
Whitney Peter,	Newark & Crowland,	200.
Wheeler Samuel,	Beverly,	do.
Wedge William,	do.	do.
Wedge Thomas,	do.	do.
Wardell Michael,	Gainsboro'	do.
West John,	do.	106
Wychoff Peter,	Louth,	200.
do. do.	Pelham,	do.
Woods Henry,	Willoughby,	400.
Wright William,	Louth,	100.
Wrong John,	Stamford,	do.
Weaver Peter,	do.	do.

J. WHITE, A. G.

WANTED

By a gentleman in this town, a

Man Servant

who understands waiting on table, is honest and steady;—Such an one will find good employ, by applying to the printer.

November 9. [3.

ALBANY, Sept. 2.

On the evening of the 17th inst. a murder was committed at the house of John Wemple, at the Oneida Castle; an Indian of that tribe well known by the name of *Saucy Nick*, is upon good ground suppoted to be the perpetrator. On information of the murder, upon oath, judge White issued his warrant for the apprehension of the murderer; with instructions to the officer to make application to the chiefs of the nation and demand the offender; and we are happy in the information, that the nation very readily delivered over the accused to the justice of the state. Several of the nation accompanied the officer to the goal. The person murdered was a white man, and the information received justifies a belief that he was from some part of Long-Island, on his way to the military to explore a lot of land which he acquired by his services as a soldier in the revolution war; his name is supposed to be Henry Crafts, and he suggested that he had worked in a paper manufactory for Mr. Onderdonk of Long-Island.

ST. JOHN'S, (Antigua) July, 25.

Admiral Bligh, it is said, may be expected every moment at Barbadoes, with the remainder of the troops, intended for the reduction of Guadaloupe.

July 26.

The gallant capt. Vaughan of his majesty's sloop of war Alarm we are sorry to learn, has lately lost his life at sea by being washed overboard in a storm.

A report prevails that his majesty's ship L'Amiable has recently had an engagement off Guadaloupe with a French vessel of superior force; the engagement, it is said, commenced in the evening, and was renewed again the next morning, when the English sloop of war heaving in sight the enemy sheered off.

AIX LA CHAPELLE, June 18.

According to a resolution of the executive directory, all the German provinces, conquered between the Rhine and Meuse, will be divided into two provincial districts; the first of which, called the division of the Rhine and Meuse, will comprehend the duchies of Cleves and Juliers the electorate of Cologne, and the principality of Meurs. The second, called the division of the Rhine and Moselle, comprehends the upper and lower electorate of Treves, the duchy of Deux-Points, and the whole palatine on the left bank of the Rhine. The executive directory will appoint a director general for each division.

COPENHAGEN, June 3.

Last year there were exported from Denmark 6000 horses, 22,000 oxen, and 9000 tons of salted meat. Taking the common estimate for each horse at 80, for each ox at 40, and for each ton of meat at 16 rix dollars, those three articles alone produced 15 tons of gold to the country, without reckoning what was exported clandestinely.

Yesterday's mail brought to our chamber of commerce the agreeable news, that our envoy at Naples, Chamberlain Burgh, has at last succeeded to liberate the Turks detained prisoners at Naples; so that the grounds of difference between the Algerines and this country are entirely removed.

POOR HOLLANDERS!

HOLLAND.

MIDDLEBURGH, June 9.

A fast day to be kept in this place having been resolved on, a proclamation to that purpose was yesterday issued, and is thus singularly prefaced:

The president and council of Middleburgh, to their fellow citizens.

"*Health and brotherhood!*

"If we attempt to persuade you that our city, and our land, was not in a precarious situtation; that the fundamental doctrines of liberty and equality had already brought us to a pinacle of lustre, which might fruitless be sought for in our annual chronicles; that the difficulties which the citizens have encountered being removed, their prosperity was now become perfect; would you not suspect, that we strove to conceal the actual situation of things? Would not the confidence which you have in us, quickly change into suspicion and distrust?

"Although conquered by a powerful neighbor, thro' whose generosity, and the blessings of God, we remain a people, is not a review of the present circumstances disheartening and mournful? The wars into which we have been surprized; the internal dissentions, still worse than war; the loss of many valuable possessions in the East-Indies; the critical situation of those in West; the sources of subsistance obstructed; the inhabisants impoverished by contributions; the decline of commerce; the diminution of the manufactories; all tend to exhibit but too true and melancholy a picture of our fallen country! Add the incomputible exactions, the extraordinary exertions bestowed on the marine, the uncommon addition made to the land forces, the solemn summoning of all burghers to defend their country; is it not so many tokens of distress; so many proofs of danger; so many evident signs of the chastising hand of Godlike justice?

"But from whence came these miseries? and where must we enquire for the sources? in ourselves brethren---They originate in our punishable ambition, in sordid interest, in detestable voluptuousness, in despising all the virtues that contribute to render society happy, in degenerating from religion and morality, and, more than all, to our disunion and party-rancour, that, like an eating cancer, has unsinewed the body of our state, and brought it to a skeleton.

"Should we, then, remain indifferent spectators of these accumulating evils, & not endeavor to remove them? Always, seeing a friend or relation in dangerous circumstances, do we not in spite of our reliance on medicinal aid, direct our eyes and our hearts towards Heaven, beseeching God to communicate the means of recovery? And burghers! shall we not then, to preserve our country, which is the friend of us all, that is our mother, who has the most sacred claim to our love, offer up, unanimously, our prayers to the almighty Deliverer, imploring his aid and protection."

NIAGARA, November 9, 1796.

Thomas Barclay, esq. on the part of England, and David Howell, esq. on the part of the United States, as commissioners, for determining the true St. Croix river, or eastern boundary of the states, having convened at Halifax in September, made choice of Egbert Benson, esq. of New-York, to be the third commissioner, who was notified of the appointment, and immediately proceeded to St. Andrews, in Nova Scotia, where he was to meet the other commissioners, and commence the business of their appointment.

Mr. Cox, the American artist, who a few years since was called to Ireland, has returned from that country, after having completed three bridges to the entire approbation of the proprietors; and for one of which he was presented with 1000l. above the contract.—Mr. Whiting, another artist, in Connecticut, has lately been sent to by the empress of Russia, to be informed whether he can throw a bridge over a river in her dominions, which requires a single arch of 600 feet. He has sent her a model for the purpose.

The settlements westward progress in an astonishing degree, and we may look to the time as not far distant, when our wilderness shall have been converted into well cultivated fields; and the lands which now bear so small, but rising prices, will be really enhanced by the extensive population, which their goodness, and the mildness of our government, & other advantages are so peculiarly calculated to promote. It approaches us with unparralled rapidity; but 80 miles lie waste, and this territory in a fair way soon to be as well peopled as any in its rear. To some this would seems impossible. Recollect twelve years, and what was Whitestown, a town below the head of the Mohawk; it then contained more land than is in the state of Connecticut, and only two families, or ten persons, and compare it with the present time, when it can turn out more regiments of men than the city and county of New York. The Western district of the state of New York has but very few ancient settlements, the number of inhabitants now are estimated, and pretty exactly, at 100,000. Upper Canada is totally an infant settlement; and now but five years since it could be of consequence enough to establish a civil government; even here the advancement of civilization, population and wealth, all which are encreasing in a multiplied ratio, strike with astonishment the contemplative mind. Well might the great Franklin have a wish to return an hundred years hence that he might then see how wonderfull have been the improvements in the American world in that period of time.

A letter from London says, that the majority in the house of commons, is by the late election encrease by an addition of five members.

Decree of the crown of Portugal, transmitted by a commercial house in Lisbon, to their correspondents in Philadelphia, in a letter dated the 7th of June last.

"I AM pleased to establish Lisbon a free port, from the 1st January 1797, for which purpose I have appointed the warehouses and fort of Junquera with the adjacent grounds to make therein the necessary accommodations for the receiving and depositing all merchandizes and goods whatsoever (except for the present sugar and tobacco) as well from foreign parts as from the national ports on the other side of the cape Good Hope, and such goods, having lawful entry may at the will of the proprietors be dispatched for the consumption of the kingdom on paying the competent duties, or may be exported to foreign ports on the other side of the cape of Good Hope, on paying in benefit of my royal treasury, and under the title of protection and deposit one per cent of their value according to their invoices, signed and sworn by the masters of vessels or their consigners; and there shall be free liberty for all ships to come in and sail again with their cargoes on observing the established forms: and I hereby surpress all duties, and revoke all dispositions, which oppose and confine the liberty and freedom which constitute the advantage of the present establishment.

"In order to animate and promote an abundance and concurrence of grain of the first necessity, am pleased to declare that every quality of provisions which are free from duties on entry, not only shall enjoy the priviledge of exportation, but shall be free from the aforesaid duty, on making the proper entries at the respective boards.

"In case the crown of Portugal should enter into a war (which God forbid) with any power whose subjects have property in the said free port, without exception of grain or provisions, there shall not be made on it any arrest, embargo, sequester or reprisal; on the contrary, it shall be as free and secure as if it were in their own houses, and they may dispose of the same as they shall judge convenient."

The letter inclosing the above, says, "it is imagined that the restrictions on sugar and tobacco will be removed."

From a late paper.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, within a few years, his whole estate; consisting of houses, lands, &c. They gradually and almost imperceptibly stole away after being put in motion by the magic art of one *Intemperance*, who lived in the family. Any person who will put me in repossession of said estate, shall be intitled to the above reward.

TOPER.

N. B. All persons are cautioned to beware of said *Intemperance*, who, as I am told, has established one or two places of rendezvous in this town, where numbers of the incautious are daily seduced.

For Sale,

Either together or in LOTS of

Ten Acres

each, and poſſeſſion given immediately. SEVENTY ACRES of

WOOD LAND

In the neighbourhood of the town of Newark, being a parallelogram; bounded on the ſouth by a line, running due weſt, 37 chains and 50 links, cloſe to Mr. M'FARLAND's north line; thence due north, 18 chains, and 80 links, along Mr. ARENT BRADT's land; thence due eaſt, 37 chains, and 50 links; thence due ſouth, 18 chain, and 80 links, to Mr. M'Farland's land, at the place of beginning. The terms to be known by applying to the honorable

PETER RUSSELL.

WHO WILL ALSO DISPOSE OF BY

Sale or Leaſe,

And give poſſeſſion in October next, the REMAINDER OF HIS

L A N D

In the township of Newark, conſiſting of about 130 Acres, fifty of them under good fences, on which there are a

Commodious Dwelling,

Coach houſe, ſtable, and other offices, all built within three years:—Terms to be known by applying as above.

Newark, October 18, 1796. (72

Schenectady, 18 Aug. 1796.

FOR the breach that was laid to SAMUEL CARSEDEY, to the beſt of my knowledge that he is wronged of what was laid to his charge, at Newark, concerning any money that was ſtolen. I have no demands on the ſaid Samuel Cartedey.

Signed by me JOHN CAIN.

Witneſſes preſent,
James Whelan,
Seth Johnſon. 52tf

FOR SALE,

A Second hand CALASH. The wheels are perfectly new.—For terms apply to the printer, in Niagara, or at Kingſton, to

THOMAS MARKLAND.

September 24. (51

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

FOR the Public Buildings at York, a few good HOUSE CARPENTERS: to ſuch as are well qualified and induſtrious, good encouragement will be given by applying to Captain A. Graham, or to the ſubſcriber

JOHN MOGILL,
Commiſſary of ſtores, &c.

York, 23d July 1796

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 105 on King ſtreet, next to the SURVEYOR GENERAL's Office, in this town with a frame ſtanding thereon;—For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber

A. HERON.

Niagara, Auguſt 17, 1796 3 5

At private Sale.

TO be ſold, one half ſhare of thoſe valuable Griſt and Saw MILLS, with the whole of the two hundred acres on which the ſame ſtand, being in the well ſituated township of Ancaſter, and Home diſtrict;—The terms of ſale will be made known by applying to the Printer, M. James Willon of Newark, and to Richard Beaſly, eſq. Burlington Bay.

October 5, 1796. (50

By Authority.

PETER RUSSELL.

By the honorable PETER RUSSELL, *eſquire, adminiſtering the government of his majeſty's province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS his moſt gracious majeſty has been pleaſed to grant his royal leave of abſence to his excellency major general SIMCOE, lieutenant governor, and commander in chief of this province, and to appoint me to adminiſter the government of the ſaid province: And whereas it is neceſſary for the peace and good government of the ſaid province, that all his majeſty's officers within the ſame ſhould continue in their reſpective offices and employments, I have thought fit by and with the advice of his majeſty's council, to iſſue this proclamation, hereby authoriſing the ſaid officers *to continue in their ſaid offices and employments*, of which all perſons concerned are required to take notice and govern themſelves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and ſeal at arms, at Niagara, the eleventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſix, and of his majeſty's reign, the thirty firſt.

P. R.

By his honor's command,
WM. JARVIS, ſec.

PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE, Eſquire,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, *and Major General of his Majeſty's Forces;*
and ſo forth.

To ſuch as are deſirous to ſettle on the lands of the Crown in the province of Upper-Canada.

WHEREAS by a proclamation bearing date at Quebec, the ſeventh day of February, 1792, the terms and conditions on which perſons would be ſettled, who were deſirous of ſettling on the lands of the crown in his majeſty's province of Upper-Canada, were promulgated and made known; and it was, by the eighth article in particular declared, that the reſpective patentees were to take the eſtates granted to them leverally, free of quit rents, and of any other expences, than ſuch fees as are or may be allowed to be demanded and received by the different officers concerned in paſſing the patent, and recording the ſame, to be ſtated in a table authoriſed and eſtabliſhed by the government, and publicly hung up in the ſeveral offices of the clerk of the council, of the ſurveyor general of the ſecretary of the province.

Now it appearing to be no longer expedient or neceſſary that any grant or ſurvey of lands ſhould be hereafter run out or marked by his majeſty's ſurveyor or deputy ſurveyor, at the expence of the crown: Now know ye, that I have thought fit by and with the advice of the executive council, to revoke ſo much of the eighth article of the ſaid proclamation as declares that, "the reſpective patentees are to take the eſtates granted to them leverally free of quit rent, and any other expences than ſuch fees as are or may be allowed to be demanded, and received by the different officers concerned in paſſing the patent, and recording the ſame," and to declare that in addition to the fees eſtabliſhed by government on all grants of land, the reſpective petitioners will, in future, or the receipt of their patents be charged with the expences of ſurvey in proportion to the ext nt of their patents, which will be ſtated in and added to the table of fees, as is authoriſed and eſtabliſhed by the government, and publicly fixed up in the ſeveral offices of the clerk of the council, of the ſurveyor general and of the ſecretary of the province.

GIVEN under my hand and ſeal in the town of YORK, the firſt day of July, in the thirty ſixth year of his majeſty's reign, and in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſix.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Secretary's Office.

Liſt of the perſons who have Grants *for their* lands, *lying in the* Secretary's Office, *ready to be iſſued.* July 20. 1796.

NAMES of perſons.	NAMES of Townſhips wherein lying.
Charles Anger,	Bertie.
Frederick Anger,	do.
Auguſtus Anger,	do.
Lambert Arne,	Grantham.
Arthur H. Brooking,	Weſt Flamborough.
Thomas Butler,	Grantham.
Adam Bowman,	do.
George Bell,	do.
Peter Bell, Eſq.	do.
Jacob Ball,	Thorold.
Arant Bradt,	Newark.
Andrew Bradt,	Barton.
Thomas Bailey.	Saltfleet.
Ralfe Clench, Eſq.	Ancaſter.
Joſeph Clement,	Newark.
Jacob Glen Cuyler,	Cambridge.
Abm. Cuyler, Col.	do.
Barnet Connolly,	Beverly.
Barnabas Cain,	Newark.
Alex. Cambell, Eſq.	Edwardſburgh.
John Cambell,	do.
William Dickſon,	Thorold.
John Depew, ſent.	Barton.
Michel Pierre Fortier,	Clinton.
William Fraſer, Capt.	Edwardſburgh.
Thomas Fraſer,	do.
William Fraſer, ſent.	do.
Thomas Fraſer, Capt.	do.
Francis Goring,	Grantham.
James Gage,	Saltfleet.
Michael Gander,	Clinton.
Lucy Goring,	Gainſborough.
Mary Gage,	Saltfleet.
Albert Hainer,	Grantham.
Andrew Heron,	Thorold.
Philip Houſe,	Clinton.
Peter Herning,	Barton.
George Hill, Capt.	Pickering.
John Houſe,	Bertie.
Hugh Haggerty,	Stamford.
Robt. Hamilton, hon.	Grantham.
Adam Hair,	do.
Miſs Jemima, Miſs Sarah & Miſs Mary Johnſton,	Ancaſter.
Ebenezer Jones,	Saltfleet.
James Jones,	Thorold.
Auguſtus Jones,	Saltfleet.
Philip Jones,	do.
Thomas Kinnear,	Markham.
Elias Long,	Ancaſter.
John Laughton, Eſq.	Southwold.
John M Gill, Enſign,	Flamborough.
Thomas March,	Grantham.
Thomas M'Knight,	Edwardſburgh.
John Munro, Lieut.	Gainſborough.
Joſeph Math,	Bertie.
M'Swan,	Willoughby.
Edward M'Michael,	Newark.
Allan M'Nabb, Lieut.	Flamborough.
Alexander Mercle,	Beverly.
William M'Luſe,	Ancaſter.
Wm. Mayne, Capt.	Scarborough.
Samuel M'Kenly.	Bertie.
Duncan M'Alpine,	Edwardſburgh.
Thomas North,	Grimſby.
James Noel,	Matilda.
Joſeph Page,	Newark.
John Parke,	Grimſby.
John Price,	Grantham.
Allan Patterſon, Eſq.	Matilda.
Thomas Ridout,	Ancaſter.
William Reid,	Grantham.
Peter Ruſſell, Hon.	Beverly.
John Reid,	Grantham.
John Stevens,	Stamford.
Thomas Steward.	Ancaſter.
Walter B. Shehan,	Beverly.
Hannah Sypes,	Bertie.
John Scadding,	York.
Samuel Smith, Cap.	Flamborough.
Anthony Slingerland,	Newark.
Peter Talman,	Clinton,
William Vanevery,	Newark.
Pet. Van Aſtine, Eſq.	Marysburgh.
William Vanderlip,	Newark.
Thomas Wilton,	Ancaſter.
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James Wilſon,	Saltfleet.
Henry Windecker,	Bertie.
John Young,	Newark. (47tf.

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VOLUME III.] G. R. [NUMBER 4.

Upper Canada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

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November 2, 1796.

Niagara, October 15, 1796.

WHEREAS *the entering of caveats in the office of the ſecretary of the province, to prevent the iſſuing of deeds after they have been duly executed, hath been found inconvenient, and deemed to be otherwiſe improper by all perſons, therefore, who have, or pretend to have any claim to lands in the poſſeſſion of others, his majeſty's ſubjects, holden under certificate, or order of council, or other authority, will take notice that they muſt enter caveats in the ſecretary's office before the making of the deeds, as none will be received after they are executed.*

Such perſons, therefore, as are ready to eſtabliſh their claims, will file their caveats in the ſecretary's office immediately and that others may be duly apprized of the ſame, are now about to be made, a liſt of the names of perſons and of the townſhips where the lands lie is ſubjoined, and others will be made known in the ſeveral ſubſequent gazettes.

When, therefore, any perſons perceive names entered to lots or tracts of land of which they conceive themſelves entitled to a grant, they muſt within one month after the preſent and future publications of the landlis in the Home diſtrict, lodge a caveat in the ſecretary's office, and give immediate notice to the clerk of the council, and the party againſt whom they ſet up their claim.

Perſons Names,	*Townſhips,*	*Acres.*
Bebee Adin,	Louth,	300.
Cain Mathew,	Barton,	370.
Clement James,	Newark,	400.
Clow Peter,	do.	do.
Chryſtler Adam,	do.	700.
Chorus Caſtle,	Ancaſter,	200.
Couke George,	Thoroid,	400.
Cafada Samuel,	Grimſby,	200.
Carl Jonas,	Thorold,	400.
Colman George,	Saltfleet,	200.
Cralinga,	Gainſboro'	2048
Conat Roger,	Darlington,	200.
Carter Silas,	Stamford,	do.
Cambell George,	Gainſboro'	2500
Cornwall Daniel,	Beverly,	500.
Cockle Margaret,	do.	200.
Cape William,	do.	do.
Clark Thomas,	Gainſboro'	2048
Coon Michael,	Clinton,	200.
Conat Jeremiah,	Darlington,	do.
Conat Abel,	do.	do.
Cafada Daniel,	Newark,	133.
Cunningham Archibald, do.		200.
Cullver Ebenezer,	Louth,	300.
Clement Joſeph,	Binbrook,	1600.
Conway Patrick,	Bertie,	100.
Conat Eliphalet,	Darlington,	200.
Cape Thomas,	Beverly,	do.
Cambell Thomas,	Gainſboro'	204.
Cambell Alexander,	Ancaſter,	200.
Cope Jacob,	Beverly,	do.
Cockran John,	Waiſtfleet,	225.
Coon Stephen,	Clinton,	100.
Cranby Michael,	Louth,	200.
Depue Charles,	Newark,	200.
Durham James,	do.	200.
Davis George,	Saltfleet,	200.
Davis John,	do.	200.
Darby George,	Grantham,	200.
Dueet Francis,	Ancaſter,	200.
Decue John,	Thoroid,	200.
Depue John, ſenr.	Barton,	1000.
Davis John,	Saltfleet,	2000.
Engliſh Andrew,	Barton,	1600.
Emmiſt Stephen,	Grantham,	2000.
Everton James,	Crowland,	1500.
Force Phillip,	do.	100.
do. do.	Willoughby,	200.
Griffin Richard,	Grimſby,	200.
Grelinger George.	Stamford,	1000.
Griffin Jonathan,	Grimſby,	2074.
Griffin Smith,	do.	2200.
Griffin Nathaniel,	Gainſboro'	100.
Gray Arther,	do.	200.
Griffin Jacob,	do.	200.
Green John,	Grimſby,	600.
Green Samuel,	do.	200.
Gillam Joſhua,	Pelham,	200.
Houſe George,	Clinton,	200.
Haven William,	Grantham,	100.
Houſe Harmanus,	Clinton,	500.
Hovver John,	do.	2000.
Henry Catharine,	do.	200.
Henry James,	do.	400.
Hopkins Ephraim,	Thorold,	200.
Haghgeman Arnold,	Clinton,	100.
Hodgkerſon John,	Grantham.	400.

J. WHITE, A. G.

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——dyac. cum. gum.	Pix Burgund.
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York, October 15, 1796. 2w3

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November 9. 13.

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November 16. 54tf.

To Mr. ******,

SIR,

THE ill manners and unjuft equivocation you too frequently ufe farmers, when myfelf being one, when they call on you for payment, are infufferable: and as you have been threatned with a publication of this kind, without having the defired effect of reforming you, this modeft hint is given, that you may have a further more particular explination. Others are joined with me in wishing the prefervation of your private and public honor, by your leaving off thofe little practices, and when we fhall be excufed from our promife of our never trufting you again to the moft trifling amount.

From ITALY, June 3.

Among the reafons that occafioned the late infurrection in the Milanefe, they mention the taking of the treafures for the poor by the French, under pretence that the ecclefiaftical funds were comprifed therein.—The peafants, who rofe thereupon in the environs of Pavia and Lodi, were 30 thoufand in number. A French regment of chaffeurs mounted on horfes, were at firft detached againft them, but was driven into a fwamp & cut to pieces. A battalion of infantry and fome other detachments experienced the fame fate. Geneal Buonaparte then undertook the well known expedition againft the infurgents, when the peafants retired into woods and marfhy parts of the country, the French, of courfe, have to apprehend new explofions as they advance.

The French government having demanded of the arch duke of Tufcany, to fend off the abbe Bonnicz. an emigrant, refiding in Florence, under the protection of the Pruffian minifters, it was refufed.

At Leghorn the Englifh houfes eftablifhed there, were preparing to embark with their effects.

VIENNA, June 12.

The great armament of the Hungarian nation has already been noticed: it feems this project will meet with fome ferious obftacles. The Hungarians have indeed offered to raife 160,000 men, 50 thoufand of whom fhould be horfemen but on what conditions? They demand nothing lefs than a free exportation of all their products, and a free importation of all the manufactures they want. This would not only ruin all the hereditary dominions, but dry up almoft all the revenues which the emperor now draws from Hungary. It is indeed doubtful whether fuch an offer ought rather to be confidered as a proof of patriotifm, than as a pofitive refufal to fupport the country in fuch a critical fituation. The court did not expect a better anfwer from the ftates of Hungary, and took, therefore, fuch meafures as will enable it to protect the ftate without their affiftance. There are yet different other methods to draw troops out of Hungary, and if the fovereign finds it neceffary to ordain a levy of 30,000 recruits in Hungary, who fhall dare to oppofe his orders?—Befides the Illyrians and frontier troops in Croatia and Sclavonia, where the ftates of Hungary have nothing to fay, are put in requifition and already on their march to the frontiers.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 3.

Mr. Mouroe is undoubtedly recalled.—A letter from Paris of June 7, ftates that "the executive directory of France have not the moft favorable opinion of the abilities of the American minifter."

September 5.

By late letters from Jamaica, we are informed, the Ifland is very fickly—The extreme drought continues, and numbers of cattle die daily; which, from their putrid effluvia, has caufed a dangerous epidemic, that effects the inhabitants in general, as well as the new comers. The fouth fide of the Ifland does not furnifh vegetables or plantains, and Guinia corn is as high as a piftole per bufhel.

Captain Allen, of the fchooner Argus, 17 days from Aux-Cayes, informs that previous to his failing, it was reported that, the French had made an attack on a Britifh fort near Jeremie, and were repulfed with the lofs of 500 men.

By a brig which arrived at Bofton on Saturday the 28th ult. in 46 days from Gibralter, we learn that the emperor of Morocco. has iffued orders for the capture of all veffels bound to the ports poffeffed by his rovolted brother, under the appellation of enemy's ports. Under thefe orders, a Dane a Swede, a Portuguefe, and an American, have been taken. The latter was the brig Emmeline, Prentifs, of Bofton—fhe was bound to Sallia. The former was cleared, in confideration of their failing previous to the general promulgation of the orders.—The American conful at Gibralter, was trying to get the Emmeline releafed, and it was though would fucceed.

LONDON, June 29.

WE on Saturday mentioned, that on that morning, two old houfes in Houghton ftreet Clare market, occupied by feveral poor families, fell down, and involved in their ruins the major part of their inhabitants.—About 4 o'clock in the morning, the watchman was alarmed by the falling of feveral panes of glafs from the windows, and, on obfervation difcovered chafms in both houfes. He alarmed the tenants of each; but through fome unaccountable apathy, they could not be prevailed upon to move.—The landlord, a butterman in the market, was applied to, who, in vain warned them of their danger. About half paft eight both houfes fell; in one there were fixteen perfons, three in the other; feven were in the courfe of the day dug out dead, fome of them children fuffocated, and nine alive, but miferably bruifed. A woman of the name of Moore, nearly feventy years of age, was heard in fome of the lower parts crying for affiftance; her body was not found till about eight on Saturday night, when life had left it. There are two ftill among the rubbifh, which the people are cautious in removing, dreading they fhall be buried by the fall of the adjoining houfes.

In the evening, while fome workman were employed in propping the adjoining houfes, part of the wall fell in, and threw down the ladders upon which they were ftanding.—The men were fo much bruifed by the fall, that they were carried to the hofpital, in a dangerous ftate.

HALIFAX. Auguft 13.

Yefterday arrived the Shark floop of war, in fifteen days from Newfoundland. A fhip from England fell in with a fleet of 5 French frigates cruifing off the banks; but being provided with a fictitious fet of papers, had the good fortune to perfuade the Frenchmen fhe was American property, and thus efcaped, and arrived a few days after at Newfoundland.

THE

VOLUME III.] G. R. [NUMBER 5.

UpperCanada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

NIAGARA; Printed by G. TIFFANY. ——Wednefday, NOVEMBER 23, 1796.

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N. B. *THE above being a confignment, ready payment in cafh will be expected.*

November 2, 1796.

NOW preparing, and will in a few days be committed to the PRESS,

The Upper-Canada CALENDAR:

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Being a pocket almanack, containing, befide aftronomical calculations, lifts of the legiflative, executive, and military officers, times and places of holding courts, &c. &c.

Being the firft work of the kind ever attempted in this province.

The publifher moft refpectfully folicits the affiftence of every gentleman who poffeffes the means of promoting the defign, by furnifhing him with articles properly arranged, fuch particulars as may be in their power.

Printing-office, Nov. 16.

For Sale,

Either together or in LOTS of

Ten Acres

each, and poffeffion given immediately, SEVENTY ACRES of

WOOD LAND

In the neighborhood of the town of Newark, being a parallelogram; bounded on the fouth by a line, running due weft, 37 chains and 50 links, clofe to Mr. M'FARLAND's north line; thence due north, 18 chains, and 80 links, along Mr. ABERT BRADT's land; thence due eaft, 37 chains, and 50 links; thence due fouth, 18 chains, and 80 links, to Mr. M'Farland's land, at the place of beginning. The terms to be known by *applying to the honorable*

PETER RUSSELL,

—WHO WILL ALSO DISPOSE OF BY—

Sale or Leafe,

And give poffeffion in October next, the REMAINDER OF HIS

LAND

In the townfhip of Newark, confifting of about 130 Acres, fifty of them under good fences, on which there are a

Commodious Dwelling,

Coach houfe, ftable, and other offices, all built within three years:—Terms to be known by applying as above.

Newark, October 18, 1796. 152

Advertifement.

DEEDS of bargain and fale, leafe and releafe, mortgage, gift, transfer, exchange &c. of lands. houfes &c. indentures, contracts, agreements, letters of attorney, wills fettlements, memorials, petitions, and all kinds of inftruments in writing required, will be drawn up and ingroffed on the fhorteft notice, and moft reafonable terms, by a gentleman who has come to refide in this town, with the intention of giving his time and attention wholly to that line of bufinefs and has fupplied himfelf with the moft approved forms, and legal inftructions in conveyancing.—For further particulars apply at the office of As. M'DONELL, Efq.

November 16. 54tf.

At private Sale.

TO be fold, one half fhare of thofe valuable Grift and Saw MILLS, with the whole of the two hundred acres on which the fame ftand, being in the well fituated townfhip of Ancafter, and Home diftrict:—The terms of fale will be made known by applying to the Printer, Mr. James Willfon of Newark, and to Richard Beafly, efq. Burlington Bay.

October 5, 1796.

THE VIGIL.

" *Tomorrow, & tomorrow, & tomorrow.*
SHAKESPEARE.

I JUST now sat me down, with my pipe puffing away disquietude, when, as well became me, I began to ruminate on some "grave" subject for "a VIGIL. But, as though I had chased away every spark of folly from society, and all around me appeared innocence and peace; I could find no theme of iniquity, on which to vent either my pity or my spleen. Yet thinking that perhaps my power of invention might be more than usually supine, for energy of intellect depends much on accident, I betook myself to the old hacknied refuge "*tomorrow*."

Tomorrow, said I, perchance, accident may pop into my mind some hint, that may be "profitable to direct." As if there had been kind of fatality attending it, in order to prove the above remark, that invention depends on accidental causes, this very word "*tomorrow*" discovered to me a large scope for critical disquisition and "grave" remark.

"*Tomorrow*!" What ruin has this one word occasioned? Not only ruin of moral character and fame; but the statesman's schemes, the scholar's talents, and the husbandman's corn!

Were the months and years, which have been squandered away on "*tomorrows*," without energy or action, to be enumerated the sum would appear a portion of time sufficient for preparing, and peopling a world, as large as the one we now inhabit.

What is the reason, that some men, within the compass of an age, effect three times so much as others? nothing is plainer—It is because they observe the moments as they pass; and do not calculate their gain by "*tomorrow*."

Were I an adept in arithmetic, I might prove, by addition and subtraction, that by moderate attention to business one sixth part of a dollar may be earned clear to day; whereas by sloth the same sum would be lost; for men must eat, though they do not work, I might calculate this for ten, twenty, or forty years, which would amount to a handsome sum, perhaps between two and three thousand dollars: enough to secure old age from want, at least, if not in honorable ease and plenty.

The merchant, who, on Sunday, shuts up shop, and rides out of town for pleasure, but rising up on Monday morning reasons thus; "perhaps in all this day not one customer would call at my shop, if I were at home: and if they should, there are other shops in town, kept by those who are just fit for drudgery, where they may be supplied. It can't make much odds, seven years hence. I will even stay, and keep it up till "*tomorrow*." That merchant, I say, ought to reason thus, If no one would call to trade at my shop, many will probably ride by and see my doors barred, and bolted: and a retailer's shop shut up looks a litle like "*want of stock*," or *credit*.

Just so it is with the mechanic. Hammers and awls are good for nothing. They earn no bread, while the workman is drinking gin.

It is somewhat different with the farmer, I acknowledge; his crop may grow, while he sleeps, provided he does not use too many "*tomorrows*" in planting and sowing. Yet I remember, last June to have heard the following dialogue, between my neighbor *Loungabout* and his wife.

Wife. You know, you, that our garden fence has not been mended this summer yet.

Long. Well, wife, I have set out my cabbage plants, and planted my beans; I can't do every thing at once.

Wife. But the pigs, you know, in one night may destroy every cabbage plant, and bean, that you have, in all this earthen world.

Loung. Well, well, don't fret your gizzard. The world wa'nt made in a miunte; I will mend the fence "*tomorrow*."

It seemed as if neighbor *Loungabout's* wife knew something of divination; for to close the drama, the pigs did, in fact, destroy all my neighbor's sauce that very night. May all good farmers, this spring take warning from the example of *Loungabout*.

I remember about ten years since, to have seen one Simon Spunky, who had been at college, but had returned home to spend the winter recess. After the expiration of the recess, Simon was reminded of the necessity of a speedy return, lest haply he might "fall" for lack of knowledge. But Simon, with an insignificant yawn, such as was becoming him, exclaimed "zounds, *tommorrow*" is as good as to day. Besides it is soon enough to go and hammer over your d—nd metaphysical trash! What care I whether the mind always thinks: or whether there are innate ideas." But at the ensuing examination, Simon had like to have demonstrated that there were nither innate nor acquired ideas. Yet the government did not wait until *tomorrow*, to recommend Lock and a few such hard sounding books, to Simon's perusal, that he might be able to form an acquaintance with ideas. Above every thing my soul abhors the man, who waits until "*tomorrow*," to be benevolent, honest and just.

SINGULAR WORDS.

"THERE is a word in the English language to which if you add a syllable it will make it shorter." *Short* is the word required, to which if you add *er* it will be *shorter*. This is a paradox, for the word, by being made actually longer, becomes really short er. And now *vice versa*, to contrast with the above. *Plague* is a word of one syllable; take away the two first letters, and there will be a word of two syllables remaining; by which it appears the *ague* is four sixth of the plague.

There is a word in the English language of five syllables, from which if one be deducted *no syllable* remains—The word is *monosyllable*.

Heroine is perhaps as peculiar a word as any in our tongue; the two first letters of it are male, the three first female, the four first a brave man, the whole word a brave woman. It runs thus: *he, her, hero, heroine*.

We have a term for beggar, which may be divided without the transposition of a single letter, with only the addition of an apostrophe, so as to make a complete simple sentence: and such a sentance as a person of this description mey generally address himself withal: The term is *mendicant*, and the sentence arising from its division—Mend I can't; which most of them may too truly assert.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

ON Sunday we received the Paris papers to the 30th ult. inclusive. The contents are exceedingly important.—It is uniformly reported in all the papers, though not officially communicated, that the directory have now announced to the council an event which our readers must naturally have expected, a treaty offensive and defensive with Spain, which in other words is tantamount to a declaration of war on the part of Spain against this country, and we have therefore every reason to suppose, that the united French and Spanish fleets, which lately sailed on a secret expedition, set out with a view to the commencement of hostilities.—It is probable that their efforts in the first instance will be employed in the West-Indies, and that the object is to secure to France the possession of the Spanish part of St. Domingo, which was ceded by the late treaty of peace between the two countries.

General Buonaparte since his brilliant successes, has in consequence advanced his head quarters within two leagues of Trent. The Austrian army, who are in a state of retreat, have now got beyond Trent.

Some commotions have taken place at Paris. Our readers will find the details under their proper head. They are apparently of no consequence; they seem rather to be the declining effort of an exhausted faction, than any serious effort of a powerful party. From its possession of public opinion, and the brilliant career of foreign success, the government at present seems to be perfectly secure from any attempts of internal faction.

NIAGARA, November 23, 1796.

Retro Ca Ira—A new tune.

We gave in our last the report of Jourdan's defeat. That such an event should take place in some of their departments has ever been spoken of by men skilled in military art, as not only probable, but certain: the prediction is verified; and by the favor of an obliging friend, we are this day able to give the official communication of Jourdan, and a London paragraph of Sept. 6th. The account of an insurrection in Paris, 9th Sept. and the proclamation consequent thereon, from L'Eclair, a Paris paper, and a communication from the directory to the council of five hundred, on the situation of the troops and finances, shall appear in our next.

RETREAT AND SECOND DEFEAT OF JOURDAN.

ARMY of SAMBRE and MEUSE.

Gen. Jourdan, commander in chief of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, dated from the Head Quarters at Schewinfurt, to the executive directory, Aug. 31.

" *Citizens directors,*

"Since my letter of the 24th, it has been impossible for me to write you.

"In the night between the 24th & 25th August—I made my retreat in two colums for the purpose of retiring behind Velden, because general Bernadotte, having been forced to evacuate Nuremberg, and to abandon Lauff, the enemy occupied the possession of Lauff with the forces sufficiently strong to prevent the possibility of my forcing that passage, which was the only high road that would afford a facility for conveying the artillery and baggage. I have consequently been obliged to cross the country, and tavel along roads which have hitherto been considered as impassible by any army. The park of artillery and baggage have encountered the greatest difficulties in the march; it has been impossible for me to reach Velden, and I have been obliged to take up a position with the army, partly before Velden, and partly at Villsech.

Gen. Bernadotte having been obliged to retire to Forchcim, and the enemy having moved in front of Erlangen, my right flank was uncovered, and I even had the enemy behind me. The park and the baggage having filed off during the night, the corps of the army which was encamped in front of Velden, on the 26th Hilpotastem & Berzenstein; general Kleber, who commanded the corps which was encamped at Nesech, could not receive the order for retiring, because a great body of the enemy's cavalry placed between him and me, cut off the communication. But that general felt the necessity of making his retreat, and he was met on the 26th at Peguitz, by the adjutant-general Ducheiran, who carried the order to him for retiring to Betzenstein, where he hid not arrive till midnight.

"On the 27 the army retired behind the Wissent, the right supported by Forchiem, and the left at Ebermanstadt.

"On the 28th I only made a movement on my right, for the purpose of conveying the principal forces of my army—and I formed the design of attacking the body of the enemy which was on my right; but it was necessary to construct bridges on the Rednitz, and that was impossible, and as I was informed a large body of the enemy was at Burg-Eberach, and had pushed their patroles into Bemberg, where general Ernouf was made prisoner for an instant, I thought it my duty to continue my retreat. I marched the 29th, towards Bemberg; a part of the army passed to the left bank of the Rednitz, the other remained on the right bank, and I caused bridges to be constructed over the Mein. The same day the enemy pushed a very lagre body of cavalry from Burg-Ebetrch on Eltman, and cut off the only road which afforded me a communication. This was the more easy for them to accomplish, as that road, which runs along the right bank of Mein from Bamberg to Schweinfurt, is one continued defile.

"The 30th the army was in motion, and by a forced march, arrived this day at Schweinfurt, after having forced the passage of Eltman, and part of Laurigen.

"I shall remain there until circumstances force me to fall back, or allow me to advance having no longer behind such horrible defiles as I have passed and the power of retreating by Fulde, along the Upper Lahn.

"I am going to examine the movements of the enemy, and you may be assured that, if circumstances permit me I shall march against them, but not in the country that I have traversed, at least without your formal order, for I shall always think it extremely dangerous to place an army in such defiles, without having a large body in reserve, which might protect its retreat, and keep the inhabitants of the country in order.

"As I have been seven days without being able to communicate with any body, I do not know what has passed towards Mayence or elsewhere. I have only this day received a letter from general Moreau, of the 25th, who announces his success on the 24th over the enemy.

"General Ernouf, who had received a dispatch from you for me, was obliged to destroy it, that it might not fall into the hands of the enemy. I think the success of general Moreau will recall prince Charles to the Danube, and I shall profit by it.

"I have the honor to inform you, that notwithstanding the great difficulties I have sustained in my march, I have not lost a single piece of artillery. You will also learn, no doubt with pleasure, that although the army has been compelled to fight six days together, in front and rere, the troops have not testified the smallest chagrin."

"JOURDAN."

General Jourdan to the executive directory.
Hamelburg, Sept. 4.

"I have the honor to inform you, that the enemy passed the Mein on the 2nd, and marched against Wurizburg. The garrison there, being doubtless unable to remain in the town, retired to the citadel.

"I resolved on an attack upon the 3d as well to deliver, if possible, the garrison of Wurizburg, as to endeavor to compel the enemy to repass the Mein.

"The enemy had in like manner formed the design to attack me, they wanted to turn me on the left as I did them on the right, that I might secure Dettlebach and Kilvengen, their two points of retreat.

"The action began at eight in the morning. The enemy with a numerous cavalry appeared to be superior on my left wing, and threatened to cut it off. I thought it necessary to run the hazard of a charge of the cavalry, which might procure us the greatest advantages.

"The charge was commanded by the general of division Bonnaud, and was executed with courage—some of the enemy's corps were worsted, and suffered, but fresh troops advancing, our cavalry were surprised and retired. General Bonnaud and I rallied them, but it became impossible to attempt a second charge, the enemy receiving fresh troops every instant.

"I have therefore been obliged to retire. The retreat has been effected happily enough.

"JOURDAN."

London, Sept. 6.

DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH.

We stop the press to state that accounts have just been received by government of the defeat of the French army under the command of general Jourdan. It is said, that the two contending armies were engaged for several days successively; that on the 21st a most obstinate engagement took place, when the French lost 5000 men killed, and 2000 taken prisoners. It is said that the French are so surrounded by the Austrian army as to render their retreat totally impracticable.

Baltimore, Oct. 10.

Yesterday arrived here the sloop N. S. del Rosaxio, alias El Maxtillo, capt, Don Carlos Valois, 32 days from La Guayra. Off cape Hatteras, spoke a brig from the Mole, bound to Norfolk, who informed that WAR WAS ACTUALLY DECLARED BY THE SPANIARDS AGAINST ENGLAND—that a frigate had arrived at the Mole, which had taken two large Spanish prizes on her passage and sent them there: and that all the Spanish vessels in the harbor had been taken possession by the English.

" *When thou seest a man of understanding, get thee betimes unto him, and let thy feet wear the steps of his door.*"

YES, in a world of weak ones, it is our duty, it will be our pleasure—and, the selfish generation, it will be for our interest too to yield favors to the wise, and bread to men of understanding. Our patronage will be but rarely exercised, and few will be the loaves for those men to devour, for I looked and lo! they are a solitary and scanty band unobtrusive, like the hermit of the mountains.

But though the "man of understanding" is rarely to be seen, and, though it would profit us much under the sun, to gather the honey of his lips, such is our perverseness, our folly, or our fate, that untrodden by our "feet," we suffer the moss to gather on the "steps of his door."

My study window overlooks the house of an eminent physician; he understands accurately the nice movements of the human machine; he is a botanist, skilled in the properties of plants, the cedar of Libanus, and the "hyssop on the well;" he has meditated the system of nature, and he has tried many of the processes of arts. I see him turning over the volumes which contain the secrets of medicine, and I hear him describe skilfully the various modes to blunt, or to extract the arrows of disease. But alas! my careless countrymen, "all this availeth him nothing." The blind, the maim and the halt, of our villages, refuse bread to this "man of understanding," and measure their wheat in brimming bushels, to the quack who cannot distinguish a fever from the gout who applies his nippers to a wart, and thinks he extracts a cancer, who poisons you with mercurials, curdles your blood with calomel, drenches you with enfeebling teas, and as a wit once expressed it, prescribes draughts to natural they declare neither for the patient nor malady. If the royal preacher, in whose writings I find my text, had seen whole villages clamorous at the midnight hour, for a fœtid quack, and his powders, and "passing by on the other side," when they see the regular practitioner, he would have forgotten, for a moment, all the wisdom of the east, and, like provoked PETER in the gospel, would "curse and swear" at such egregious folly.

Those of my readers, who will gladly turn out of the paths of error, when they hear a warning voice behind them, "here is a better path, walk therein," will I hope learn the value of "men of understanding."—When their value is once known—the "steps of their door" will be hourly attended. They will teach us how to think, to speak, and to act. If divines they will not attempt to persuade that Heaven cannot be taken but by the violence of Scotch divinity. If lawyers, they will, not demand exorbitant fees to support a rotten cause. If physicians, you will hear them utter no words more cramp than "Temperance" and "Regimen."—If moralists, they will mark the difference between wisdom and cunning, they will point out the weakness as well as wickedness of those petty frauds, those iniquitous contracts, those tricking arts of jockeyship, so frequent and disgraceful among a rural people, where nought but simplicity should be found. To such divines you will chearfully vote a more ample annual sallary than sixty pounds, and you will receive in exchange that wisdom, which we are assured in a volume of the highest authority, is better than rubies.

THE LAY PREACHER.

E. WHITING.
WILL CAST
BRANDS
For marking, to any size wanted:—Any gentleman can be supplied according to direction, and on the shortest notice.
Nov. 26. 13w5

To be Let,
A FARM on Young-street, together with a team, cows, hogs, geese, poultry, farming utensils, &c. The improvements are two fields; one of six acres, the other of five acres, put in wheat, and in good order, and sowed also with timothy, and a mixture of white and red clover.—One other field of upland pasture, four acres, timothy and red clover, one year old.—One other field of six acres, three of which are wheat stubble and potatoe land; the rest wanting a few days of log rolling to make it a good piece for corn. Five acres more not fenced in, ready for rolling, and is suitable for oats, potatoes, &c.
A good supply of provisions will be left on the premises, excepting beef and pork. Winter seed for twelve or fourteen head of cattle, &c. &c. The rent will be taken in building a barn, and clearing a little more land. For further particulars apply to
WILLIAM BOND.
☞ None need apply but a married man of good recommendations.
N. B. As the above subscriber intends going to New-York, in order to embark for England, he wishes all those indebted to make payment on or before the 20th of December next; and all those who have demands against him will please to prepare their accounts, which will be discharged on or before the above time.
York, October 15, 1796. 3w3

WANTED
By a gentleman in this town, a
Man Servant
who understands waiting on table, is honest and steady;—Such an one will find good employ, by applying to the printer.
November 9. 1w.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for SALE at

J. W. A. HURST's,

APOTHECARY STORE.

ÆRUGO æ.is.	James' powders,
——Antim. tartar,	K. li tartar,
Aloes focotor.	Lythargyrus,
Arfenicum,	Manna, opt.
Bals. tolut.	———com.
——capivi,	Magnefia alb.
Cort. aurant.	Merc. præc. alb.
——Peruv.	———
——calcaril,	———corrof. fub.
Cera flav.	Oxym. fcil.
Cerus acetat.	O ium anifi,
Carolina pi k,	———ricini,
Calomel. p.p.	———vitrioli,
Cantharides,	———menth. pip.
Crem. tartar.	Pulv. jalap.
Cerat epulot.	———rhe: opt,
Emp. commune,	———cort peruv. opt,
——oxycro.	———fub.
——dyac. cum. gum.	———ipecac.
——roborans,	Pix Burgund.
——pifpaft.	Rad. fenec.
——canthar.	———ferp. Vir.
Ext. vit. acid.	———contrayerv.
E. lavend,	———fcillit.
Flor. fulph,	———rhei.
——Benzoine,	———valerian,
——chamom.	S. ammon. crud.
Fol. fenna,	——Glaub.
Fiftula eber,	———abfynth.
Gum affafœt.	Spt. lavend. comp,
——camph.	——C. C. perfe.
——myrrh,	——nitr. dulc.
——arabac.	Turlington's balfam,
——opii.	Tartar folubil,
Hooper's pills	Tinctures, &c. &c.
Harlem oil	Ungt. Bafil,
Ichthyocolla,	Vitriol cærul,

And a number of other articles too tedious to mention Nov. 16.

Schenectady, 10 Aug. 1796.

FOR the breach that was laid to SAMUEL CARSEDEY, to the beft of my knowledge that he is wronged of what was laid to his charge, at Newark, concerning my money that was ftolen. I have no demands on the faid Samuel Carfedey.

Signed by me JOHN CAIN.

Witneffes prefent,
James Whelan,
Seth Johnfon. 52tf

FOR SALE,

A Second hand CALASH. The wheels are perfectly new.—For terms apply to the printer, in Niagara, or at Kingfton, to THOMAS MARKLAND.

September 24. tf51.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

FOR the Public Buildings at York, a few good Houfe CARPENTERS: to fuch as are well qualified and induftrious, good encouragement will be given by applying to Captain A Graham, or to the fubfcriber JOHN M'GILL,
Commiffary of ftores, &c.

York, 23d July 1796.

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*To Mr. ******,*

SIR,

THE ill manners and unjuft equivocation you too frequently ufe with farmers, myfelf being one, when they call on you for payment, are infufferable and as you have been threatned with a publication of this kind, without having the defired effect of reforming you, this modeft hint is given. that you may fave a further more particular explanation. Others are joined with me in wifhing the prefervation of your private and public honor, by your leaving off thofe little tattles, and when we fhall be excufed from the promife of our never trufting you again to the moft trifling amount.

By Authority.

PETER RUSSELL.

By the honorable PETER RUSSELL, *efquire, adminiftering the government of his majefty's province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS his moft gracious majefty has been pleafed to grant his royal leave of abfence to his excellency major general SIMCOE, lieutenant governor, and commander in chief of this province, and to appoint me to adminifter the government of the faid province: And whereas it is neceffary for the peace and good government of the faid province, that all his majefty's officers within the fame fhould continue in their feveral offices and employments, I have thought fit by and with the advice of his majefty's council, to iffue this proclamation, hereby authorizing the faid officers *to continue in their faid offices and employments*, of which all perfons concerned are required to take notice and govern themfelves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and feal at arms, at Niagara, this eleventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thoufand feven hundred and ninety-fix, and of his majefty's reign, the thirty-fixth. P. R.

By his honor's command,
WM. JARVIS, fec.

PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE, Efquire,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, *and Major General of his Majefty's Forces,*
and fo forth.

To fuch as are defirous to fettle on the lands of the Crown in the province of Upper-Canada.

WHEREAS by a proclamation bearing date at Quebec, the feventh day of February, 1792. the terms and conditions on which perfons would be fettled, who were defirous of fettling on the lands of the crown in his majefty's province of Upper Canada, were promulgated and made known; and it was, by the eighth article in particular declared, that the refpective patentees were to take the eftates granted to them feverally, free of quit rent, and of any other expences, than fuch fees as are or may be alowed to be demanded and received, by the different officers concerned in paffing the patent, and recording the fame, to be ftated in a table, authorifed and eftablifhed by the government, and publicly fixed up in the feveral offices of the clerk of the council, of the furveyor general and of the fecretary of the province.

And whereas it appears to be no longer expedient or neceffary that any grant or furvey of lands fhould be hereafter run out or marked by his majefty's furveyor or deputy furveyor, at the expence of the crown.—Now KNOW YE, that I have thought fit by and with the advice of the executive council, to revife fo much of the eighth article of the faid proclamation as declare that, "the refpective patentees are to take the eftates granted to them feverally free of quit rent, and any other expences than fuch fees as are or may be allowed to be demanded, and received by the different officers concerned in paffing the patent, and recording the fame," and to declare that in addition to the fees eftablifhed by government on all grants of land, the refpective petitioners will, in future, on the receipt of their patents be charged with the expences of furvey in proportion to the extent of their patents, which will be ftated in and added to the table of fees, as is authorifed and eftablifhed by the government, and publicly fixed up in the feveral offices of the clerk of the council, of the furveyor general and of the fecretary of the province.

GIVEN under my hand and feal in the town of YORK, the firft day of July, in the thirty fixth year of his majefty's reign, and in the year of our Lord, one thoufand feven hundred and ninety fix.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Secretary's Office.

Lift of the perfons who have Grants for their lands, lying in the Secretary's Office, ready to be iffued. July 20, 1796.

NAMES of perfons.	NAMES of Townfhips wherein lying.
Charles Anger,	Bertie.
Frederick Anger,	do.
Auguftus Anger,	do.
Lambert Acre,	Grantham.
Arthur H. Brooking,	Weft Flamborough.
Thomas Butler,	Grantham.
Adam Bowman,	do.
George Ball,	do.
Peter Ball, Efq.	do.
Jacob Ball,	Thorold.
Arant Bradt,	Newark.
Andrew Bradt,	Barton.
Thomas Bailey.	Saltfleet.
Ralfe Clench, Efq.	Ancafter.
Jofeph Clement,	Newark.
Jacob Glen Cuyler,	Cambridge.
Abra. Cuyler, Col.	do.
Barnet Conolly,	Beverly.
Barnabas Cain,	Newark.
Alex. Cambell, Efq.	Edwardfburgh.
John Cambell,	do.
William Dickfon,	Thorold.
John Depew, fenr.	Barton.
Michel Pierre Fortier,	Clinton.
William Frafer, Capt.	Edwardfburgh.
Thomas Frafer,	do.
William Frafer, fenr.	do.
Thomas Frafer, Capt.	do.
Francis Goring,	Grantham.
James Gage,	Saltfleet.
Michael Gander,	Clinton.
Lucy Goring,	Gainfborough.
Mary Gage,	Saltfleet.
Albert Hainer,	Grantham.
Andrew Heron,	Thorold.
Philip Houfe,	Clinton.
Peter Horning,	Barton.
George Hill, Capt.	Pickering.
John Houfe,	Bertie.
Hugh Haggerty,	Stamford.
Robt. Hamilton, hon.	Grantham.
Adam Hair,	do.
Mifs Jemima, Mifs Sarah & Mifs Mary Johnfton,	Ancafter.
Ebenezer Jones,	Saltfleet.
James Jones,	Thorold.
Auguftus Jones,	Saltfleet.
Philip Jones,	do.
Thomas Kinnear,	Markham.
Elias Long,	Ancafter.
John Laughton, Efq.	Southwold.
John M'Gill, Enfign,	Flamborough.
Thomas March,	Grantham.
Thomas M'Knight,	Edwardfburgh.
John Munro, Lieu.	Gainfborough.
Jofeph Math,	Bertie.
M'Ewan,	Willougby.
Edward M'Michael,	Newark.
Allan M'Nabb, Lieut.	Flamborough.
Alexander Mercle,	Beverly.
William M'Lufe,	Ancafter.
Wm. Mayne, Capt.	Scarborough.
Samuel M' Kenly.	Bertie.
Duncan M'Alpine,	Edwardfburgh.
Thomas North,	Grimfby.
James Noel,	Matilda.
Jofeph Page,	Newark.
John Parke,	Grimfby.
John Price,	Grantham.
Allan Patterfon, Efq.	Matilda.
Thomas Ridout,	Ancafter.
William Reid,	Grantham.
Peter Ruffell, Hon.	Beverly.
John Reid,	Grantham.
John Stevens,	Stamford.
Thomas Steward.	Ancafter.
Walter B. Shehan,	Beverly.
Hannah Sypes,	Bertie.
John Scadding,	York.
Samuel Smith, Cap.	Flamborough.
Anthony Slingerland,	Newark.
Peter Talman,	Clinton.
William Vanevery,	Newark.
Pet. Van Alftine, Efq.	Maryfburgh.
William Vanderlip,	Newark.
Thomas Wilfon,	Ancafter.
Crowel Wilfon,	Bertie.
James Wilfon,	Saltfleet.
Henry Windecker,	Bertie.
John Young.	Newark.

(47

For Sale,

That new two ftory

HOUSE, and LOT

Whereon the fubfcriber now lives:

—ALSO—

To be leafed that valuable

F A R M,

On which the late lieut. colonel BUTLER lived. For terms apply to JOHNSON BUTLER.

Niagara, Sep. 7, 1796. 50

THE

VOLUME III.] G. R. [NUMBER 6.

UpperCanada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

NIAGARA; Printed by G. TIFFANY. ——Wednefday, NOVEMBER 30, 1796.

For Sale,

Either together or in LOTS of

Ten Acres

each, and poffeffion given immediately, SEVENTY ACRES of

WOOD LAND

In the neighborhood of the town of Newark, being a parallelogram; bounded on the fouth by a line, running due weft, 37 chains and 50 links, clofe to Mr. M'FARLAND's north line; thence due north, 18 chains, and 80 links, along Mr. ARENT BRADT's land; thence due eaft, 37 chains, and 50 links; thence due fouth, 18 chain, and 80 links, to Mr. M'Farland's land, at the place of beginning. The terms to be known by *applying to the honorable*

PETER RUSSELL.

—WHO WILL ALSO DISPOSE OF BY—

Sale or Leafe,

And give poffeffion in October next, the REMAINDER OF HIS

L A N D

In the townfhip of Newark, confifting of about 130 Acres, fifty of them under good fences, on which there are a

Commodious Dwelling,

Coach houfe, ftable, and other offices, all built within three years:—Terms to be known by applying as above.

Newark, October 18, 1796. (52

Advertifement.

DEEDS of bargain and fale, leafe and releafe, mortgage, gift, transfer, exchange, &c. of lands, houfes &c. indentures, contracts, agreements, letters of attorney, wills fettlements, memorials, petitions, and all kinds of inftruments in writing required, will be drawn up and engroffed on the fhorteft notice, and moft reafonable terms, by a gentleman who has come to refide in this town, with the intention of giving his time and attention wholly to that line of bufinefs and has fupplied himfelf with the moft approved forms, and legal inftructions in conveyancing.—For further particulars apply to Mr. ALEXANDER M'NABB.

November 16. 54tf.

FOR SALE,

A Second hand CALASH. The wheels are perfectly new.—For terms apply to the printer, in Niagara, or at Kingfton, to THOMAS MARKLAND.

September 24. tf51.

WANTED by the printer hereof, one or two active BOYS, who can be well recommended for honefty and induftry, as apprentices to the printing bufinefs.

At private Sale.

TO be fold, one half fhare of thofe valuable GRIST AND SAW

M I L L S,

WITH THE WHOLE of the two hundred acres on which the fame ftand, being in the well fituated townfhip of Ancafter, and Home diftrict;—The terms of fale will be made known by applying to the Printer, Mr. James Wilfon of Newark, and to Richard Beafly, efq. Burlington Bay.

October 5, 1796. (50

WANTED

By a gentleman in this town, a

Man Servant

who underftands waiting on table, is honeft and fteady;—Such an one will find good employ, by applying to the printer.

November 9. (3.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

FOR the Public Buildings at York, a few good Houfe CARPENTERS: to fuch as are well qualified and induftrious, good encouragement will be given by applying to Captain A Graham, or to the fubfcriber JOHN M'GILL,
Commiffary of ftores, &c.

York, 23d July 1796.

For Sale,

That new two ftory

HOUSE, and LOT

Whereon the fubfcriber now lives:

—ALSO—

To be leafed that valuable

F A R M,

On which the late lieut. colonel BUTLER lived. For terms apply to JOHNSON BUTLER.

Niagara, Sep. 7, 1796. 50

NOW preparing, and will in a few days be committed to the PRESS,

The Upper-Canada

CALENDAR:

FOR THE YEAR

1797.

Being a pocket almanack, containing, befide aftronomical calculations, lifts of the legiflative, executive, and military officers, times and places of holding courts, &c. &c.

Being the firft work of the kind ever attempted in this province.

The publifher moft refpectfully follicits the affiftence of every gentleman who poffeffes the means of promoting the defign, by furnifhing him with articles properly arranged, fuch particulars as may be in their power.

Printing-office, Nov. 16.

ATTORNEY GENERAL's OFFICE,

Niagara, November 30 1796.

WHEREAS *the entering of caveats in the office of the fecretary of the province, to prevent the iffuing of deeds after they have been duly executed, hath been found inconvenient, and deemed to be otherwife improper:—all perfons, therefore, who have, or pretend to have any claim to lands in the poffeffion of others, his majefty's fubjects, holden under certificate, or order of council, or other authority, will take notice that they muft enter caveats in the fecretary's office before the making of the deeds, as none will be received after they are executed.*

Such perfons, therefore, as are ready to eftablifh their claims, will file their caveats in the fecretary's office immediately; and that others may be duly apprized as the deeds now about to be made, a lift of the names of perfons and of the townfhips where the lands lie is fubjoined, and others will be made known in the feveral fubfequent gazettes.

When, therefore, any perfons perceive names annexed to lots or tracts of land of which they conceive themfelves entitled to a grant, they muft within one month after the prefent and future publications, if the fmdlirs in the Home diftrict, lodge a caveat in the fecretary's office, and give immediate notice to the clerk of the council, and the party against whom they fet up their claim.

Perfons Names.	*Townfhips.*	*Acres.*
Havens John,	Clinton,	100.
Havens Wm. jun.	do.	do.
Hartfell John,	Thorold,	200.
Hartfell Geo.	do.	do.
Haiver Henderich,	Grantham,	100.
Harris Rich.	do.	do.
Hainer Albert,	do.	do.
Hodgkerfon Wm.	do.	200.
Hainer Peter,	do.	do.
Hunftringer John,	do.	100.
Harris Rich.	do.	200.
Hardy John,	Beverly,	500.
Hainer Nathaniel,	Newark,	300.
Hunftringer John,	Louth,	100.
Hill John,	Thorold,	200.
Houfe Philip,	Clinton,	do.
Heron Andrew,	Newark,	100.
Hutt Adam,	Stamford,	200.
Hover Geo.	Thorold,	do.
Houfe Danl.	Clinton,	300.
Hover Geo.	Stamford,	200.
Havens Wm. fenr.	Clinton,	300.
Hopkins Obadi.	Thorold,	200.
Houfe Jofeph,	Clinton,	do.
Haney Ifaac,	Thorold,	300.
Hitchcock Miles,	Clinton.	400.
Hitchcock John,	do.	do.
Jones James,	Grantham,	200.
Johnfon Jonas,	Pelham,	do.
Johnfon Ifrael,	do.	do.
Jennings Laurence,	do.	do.
Kenley Jonathan	Willoughby,	do.
Kelly John,	Thorold,	do.
Keeter Geo.	do.	117.
Karaghan Thomas,	No. 10,	200.
Kerr Tho.	Caftor,	do.
Kethchum Jof.	Scarboro'	1000.
Kennedy John,	Gainfboro'	200.
Lofe John,	Stamford,	100.
Lampman Mathias,	Ancafter,	200.
Lampman Fred.	Stamford,	do.
Larraway Jonas,	Thorold,	100.
Lee Js.	Saltfleet,	200.
Lampman Bedk. fenr.	Stamford,	do.
Laurence Geo.	Ancafter,	do.
Lampman Mathias,	Stamford,	200.
Loeuvenftern Fred.	Ancafter.	200.
Lutz Conrad,	Pelham,	do.

J. WHITE, Att. Gen.

Message from the executive directory to the council of five hundred. Aug. 25.

"*Citizens and legislators,*

"The directory can no longer conceal from you the afflicting particulars which they receive from all quarters, of the situation of the troops, spread over the interior of the republic.

"For several months past their constancy has been put to the proof by the most painful privations: and while they have deplored their distress, the directory have more than once admired the resignation with which the French soldiers knew how to forget their wants, when those of the country are recalled to their minds.

"So long as the directory could flatter themselves with a prospect of a melioration of the finances which could put an end to a situation so critical, they sustained the courage of the troops by hope, and studiously concealed their alarms; but the evils have become too great to be any longer disguised; however painful this revelation may be, it is no longer possible to withhold it. The present alarming circumstances demand it.

"The pay of the troops, that sacred debt of the republic to the citizens who devote their lives to her service, has not been discharged for several months; notwithstanding the solicitations of the government the treasury could not afford the necessary supply—it had not the means. And contracts are suspended from this inability of the public treasury to fulfil their engagement; the supplies of the provisions are exhausted, and not a hope of recruiting them remains; in almost every part they have been obliged to have recourse to requisitions; but this measure, the employment of which is always fatal, has only supplied very insufficient resources, and it is particularly dangerous in those departments in which civil war has made such ravages as will require a long time to repair.

"In several parts of the republic, the subsistance of the troops has been exposed to failure—the distribution has rarely been made in the proportion determined by the law, and has often been wholly suppressed for several days; the nourishment of the troops, when moving from place to place, which hitherto has only been supported by the advances made by persons in power, is on the point of failing in all the departments—Lastly, and this confession is the most afflicting to the directory to make, in several of the hospitals they have been obliged to refuse the sick soldier the food that was necessary for the re establishment of his health.

"Discouraged by the disorganization of all parts of the service, the agents abandon their posts, to escape the numerous complaints that are preferred, and which they are unable to answer. In many places money destined for other purposes has been taken by force from the public chests to supply the wants of troops, and those illegal proceedings have found their excuse in the imperious law of necessity. Every day couriers arrive to bring to the directory and war minister the news of some new calamity, or the dread of some new danger: The directory conjure you, citizens representatives, to fix your whole attention on the afflicting picture which they now present to you, and to devise some means for supplying the public treasury with the necessary resources for the subsistence of the troops of the interior; the most rigid economy shall be observed in the expenditure of such funds, and the returns which the directory are preparing, will soon demonish the expences and the demands. The armies which are out of France, no sounded by victory, no longer occupy the thoughts of the government, except by the recital of their successes; all their solicitude then must be directed to the troops of the interior, who have claims equally strong on the gratitude of the country and who can only obtain from the country, the relief which she owes to her defenders.

(Signed)
"Revellere-Lepaux, president.
"La Garde, secretary general."

PROCLAMATION

Of the executive directory relative to the events that occurred during the night of Aug. 28 and 29.

29 August.

Let true patriots, let the friends of order rejoice!

It is in vain that anarchy and royalism unite their efforts to shake the firebrands of diffcord, and to dissolve the republican government. Their endeavors shall be fruitless.

Some hundred villains, transported with rage at being prevented from exercising their robbery and their domination, no longer hoping to excite the people to insurrection, but by alarming them for liberty, have last night spread throught the streets badges of aristocracy, and stuck up royalist proclamations. Armed with sabres, guns and pistols, they meanwhile scoured the various parts of this great commune. They attempted to excite alarm by the sound of fire arms.—They every where exclaimed that the royalists had rallied to massacre all the patriots. They invited the people to their assistance. They imagined that in the midst of this disorder, they should save their guilty accomplices who had escaped at this very moment to the place where the legislative body had convoked the high court of justice. They were then to have indulged themselves in all the horrors which they had conceived in deviling the conspiracy of Babeuf.

But the people acquainted with their true interests showed only their attachment to the republic, and the constitution by which it is secured. They destroyed all the badges of despotism which the most perfidious cunning, had disseminated. They bestowed upon the monsters, who again wished to open the career of guilt, all the horror and contempt which they deserved. Confiding in a government with the real and sincere intention of which they are acquainted, all the citizens remained in the most profound tranquility.

Thanks to the wisdom of the people, and to the courage and good conduct of the troops, to the indefatigable zeal of the magistrates appointed to watch over the public security, and that of the brave republican generals, the tranquility of Paris was preserved, and the designs of anarchy suppressed. They all have a right to the public gratitude.

Let the enemies of France at length discover the inutility of their efforts to unlead the mass of the people. Let its friends rally round the constitution which secures at once our repose and our liberty, and let them second the efforts of a government resolved to maintain it with equal firmness against the attempts of all parties.

(Signed)
Revellere Lepaux, president,
By the executive directory,
La Garde, secretary.

Authentic particulars of the conspiracy which broke out at

PARIS

IN THE NIGHT OF THE 26TH OF AUGUST.

THIS time the Jacobins would not take the trouble of putting on the mask. They ranged themselves under arms, and hoisted the standard to convince at last theunbelieving, who with complaisance insisted upon delivering France anew into their hands.

It was not without reason that the most insolent joy manifested itself the whole of yesterday in the countenance of the monstrous crew.

A numerous crowd assembled yesterday in the tippling houses of Vaugirard; several airs were sung there, which the terrorists would wish to disgrace, by appropriating them to themselves. Many southern faces were remarked there. Towards 11 o'clock at night these wandering bands united in different points, and suddenly marched towards the cape of Grenelle, where there are between 2, and 300 troops.

The Jacobin patrols began by killing some of the centinels who approached them, and introduced themselves into the camp, amidst the shouts of *vive la republique*—Down with the *Chouans!* They first requested to fraternize, declaring all they demanded was the re-establishment of the constitution of 1793, the overthrow of the new tyrants, and the new third of deputies, to render the soldiers as happy as they were under Robespierre.

In the meantime the number of rebels increased from all sides, and might consist of between 14, and 1500. They were armed with pistols, swords, sticks, some musquets, and provided with powder and ball for the fusils which they expected to seize. The dragoons of the camp were the first awakened. As soon as they saw some of the assailants endeavoring to advance to the stands of arms, and park of artillery, they called out "To arms!" They mounted their horses almost naked, and without taking time to dress themselves. That instant the alarm was spread over the camp. The generale was beaten.

The dragoons, the first, commanded by the brave Malo, fell upon the rebels, who in the beginning oppoled a warm resistance. The latter killed some soldiers, and mortally wounded five; but soon they were surrounded, and purfued from all sides; two of them, at least remained dead on the field of battle, between 90 and 100 were taken prisoners and conducted to L'Ecole Militaire. Among this number are many well known terrorists, inhabitants of the fouth, members of the revolutionary committee, and the commander in chief of the banditti, with two other generals, cashiered for having committed horrors in La Vendee.

The troops perfectly distinguished themselves on this occasion. They rejected with horror the perfidious words of the affailants. The dragoons especially fignalized themselves. This very morning the rebels were ftill purfuing, flying across the fields, and into the forest of Mendon.

Malo commanding the dragoons, displayed the greateft municipality, and the utmoft prefence of mind; furrounded in his tent by eight ruffians, he escaped their daggers, flew to mount his horse, and contributed much to put the rebels to flight. The brave Malo fought at Jemappe and Fleurus. After the 31ft of May, he was out-lawed twenty months, for refifting tyranny.

The public tranquility has not been disturbed even in the interior of Paris. All the efforts of the terrorists were directed against the camp, which they hoped to seduce. It is faid, that a military committee has just been eftablished to judge the great the number of rebels under arreft."

This account, which has been variously reprefented, but the particulars of which we have from the mouth of one of the chiefs of the camp, and highly agitated all minds this morning, but without producing any other emotion at Paris than that of the liveliest indignation against the perpetual enemies of all order who are no sooner discomfited than they begin some new plots. Nothing can equal their fury but the unchangeable fteadinefs of their confederates, and their appologifts.

SEPTEMBER 12.

The 132 ruffians taken, arms in hand, on the 10th September, were conveyed from L'Ecole Militaire to the temple, where they will be detained till they appear before the military committee, which is to judge them. The principals among them are, Lay, ex-adjutant general of the army of the Alps; Firon, ex general, decreed in a ftate of accufation in the affair of Batœuf, and co-operator of Louvet in the Sentinelle; Saunier, editor of the journal of L'Ami du Peuple, who only goes by the fictitious name of Lebois; Simon, prefident of an anarchical club at Verfailles, formerly a dragoon; Vaufier, a painter, refident in the fection Des Amis de la Patrie; Faillieux, of the fame fection, Sans Souci, ex adjutant general of the army of the Weft; Brucher, Bouiton, Lebreton, and Cobert. Members of the revolutionary committee of the Sections Battes des Moulins; Roffinol, brother to the general of that name, who is with Barœuf in the prifons of Vendome, and the ex-members of the convention, Huguet and Javogues, the former confined in the caftle of Ham, and a conftitutional bifhop; the latter one of the ravagers of the unhappy city of Lyons, and a member of the committee of general fafety under Robefpierre, celebrated in the annals of jacobinifm by his demoniacal edition againft Couthon, whom he accufed of moderatifm and weaknefs.

When the news of the attack of the Banditti reached the directory, Rewbell, Carnot and Letourneur, took up arms. It is not faid what Barras did. The minifter of police, in the report he has made that though the majority of thofe wretches cried "Long live the conftitution of 1793!" yet fome of them faid there ought to be a king; that there would be no tranquility without a king. In feveral ftreets they called out, vive Orleans!

NIAGARA, November 30, 1796.

That the French are excellent at bearing misfortune is a fact we cannot controvert; that they are alfo volatile, and thifty in their paffions, is as well eftablifhed; for who but a verfatile genius can frame the defponding meffage of the 25th of Auguft, and fo foon as four days after fhift his feelings to thofe of the proclamation? Thefe two pieces of compofition are perfect traits of their national character, and regifterd, perhaps, on oppofite pages in their book of contrarieties. To have access to thofe curious repofitaries of parliamentary intelligence will, for ages, afford fubjects of difquifition for every genius;—having whatever is of horror, there is an extenfive field for a Butler, a Cervantes, &c. True is it that their meafures have been attended by fuccefs unparaleled in hiftory fince the time of Alexander; but fuccefs is not always inftruc; witnefs the failure of Jourdan in his windmill expedition: now the right conduct of a cauſe to be inferred from its temporary profperity, nor even final iffue, for thefe depend on cafualty. The ways of Providence are myfterious, and that events follow in regular fucceffion, one giving rife to another, we cannot trace their firft nor end. To reafon on incidents is valuable, and delightful; tho' our reafoning be loft in the refearch. The good are left to fevere depreffion, and the unrighteous ride in the current of profperity; the fcene fhifts, and perplexes the enquiry, Why, or wherefore are thefe thus or fo?

The London Star of Sept. 19 ftates, that a courier paffed through Straſburgh Auguſt 30, from Berlin, fuppofed to contain pacific propofitions.

That it was thought at Frankfort Auguſt 30, that prince Charles, fatisfied with having driven Jourdan from the Upper Palatinate, will now direct his army againſt general Moreau.

That a great part of the French troops near Mentz, had marched through Frankfort on the 3d of September to reinforce Jourdan's army.

That all the French troops on the left bank of the Rhine, and the whole of the army of the North, had marched to reinforce Jourdan, on the 4th of September 50,000 of which were to increafe the befieging army before Mentz; and the peafants near that city were in requifition to open trenches.

That Ehrenbrieften was, Sep. 4, on the eve of being attacked in form.

A LESSON FOR THE LADIES.

THE fun aroſe, the morn was gay,
The lark had fung his mattin lay;
And Flora deck'd the opening flower,
In beauteous hue of Eden's bower:
When bending o'er the painted beds,
Where thoufands rare'd their vermil heads,
The lovely Myra, charming fair,
Pluck'd off the beft in each parterre:

"Go fweeteft buds, the prattler cry'd,
Dreft in the robe of variant dye,
Grace Colin's breaft with nature's pride,
Feaft the pleaſd ſenſe, and charm the eye.

Spread to his fight, your richeſt bloom,
Opp all your beauties full to view,
Go waft Arabia's ſweet perfume,
In od'rous ſcent and fragrant hue.

A preſent from his Myra's hand,
Shall live in ſmiles that never die:
The flow'ret, bound by friendſhip's band,
Shall drink the dew of Colin's eye."

But ah! tranſplanted from their beds,
The lilies droop their mowy heads;
The roſe's crimſon inſtant fades,
And all that pleaſd, ſo bright, ſo gay,
Like beauty mid defetted glades,
In one ſhort moment meets decay.

No more the bud in vernal green,
Flings fofthels on the roſeat ſcene;
No more its bloſſom to the eye,
Preſent the turſit of ruby dye;
No more the lily's rich perfume,
With odour fill the vaulted room:
A deadly pale ſucceeds the white,
Nor roſe, nor lily gives delight.

Ye fair, attend the moral ſtrain,
Nor let theſe flow'rets preach in vain;
Not eloquence by faſte refin'd,
In thus inſtruct the ingenuous mind;
Nor all the ſons of wit and art,
Read better leſſtures to the heart.

Fair as the lily's virgin face,
Pure emblem of unſpotted grace;
Where not a ſombre tint is ſeen,
No, not amid the em'rald green:
Bright as the roſe, while morning flush,
Faint emulates i modeſt blush,
Where riſing glory, ſpeaks a day,
Of ſtill encreaſing, brighter ray;
Such is the dawn of every fair,
When opening firſt on life's parterre;
Whilſt ſainted honor watching round,
Secures the yet unfulfilled ground:
Whilſt anxious angels vigil keep,
Nor ſuffer virtue once to ſleep;
Whilſt friendly ſylphs without repoſe,
Now guard the lily, now the roſe.

But ſhould their charge unhappy rove,
Amid the wilds of lawleſs love;
Or if for vice's gilded maze,
They leave fair virtue's peaceful ways;
Or, lur'd away by ſyren ſong,
Break from the right, and chuſe the wrong;
Their lilies fade, their roſes die,
No more they charm th'obſervant eye,
And every friend to virtue's fway,
Seraph and mankind mourn the day.

MORAL SENTIMENTS.

AMONG the vices practiſed by mankind, that of *swearing* is not the leaſt; it admits of no excuſe, no provocation is ſufficient to juſtify the crime; nothing can extenuate to this abhorrent practice but a ſordid mind, incapable of expreſſing itſelf in terms of manly decency, and for want of genius advert to this dirty ſubterfuge to fill up the emptineſs of wit and underſtanding which the prophane ſwearer eſteems eſſentiſl to his importance. If man did but conſider with what contempt they appear in the eyes of rational minds when belching from their poluted throats thoſe infernal imprecations which are ſuited only to the language of a Demon, I am confident it muſt check the horrid practice; much leſs did they realize the abominable inſult they offer to the ſacred majeſty of God in thus aſſronting his holineſs, they would ſhudder at their awful inſolence—yet, impious and execrable as this cuſtom is, how common, how faſhionable is the vice, the dregs of ſociety combine to ſoften the accurſed deſign, to ſubvert a decent communication of a rational idea in terms of modeſty by ſubſtituting a catalogue of blaſphemous epithets in ſupport of every trifling aſſertion in common converſation!

A WORD TO PARENTS AND MASTERS.

"*Train up a child in the way he ſhould go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.*"

TAKE Soloman's advice, and if you deſign your child for blackguards, begin in ſeaſon. Let your children from their infancy hear and learn curſing and ſwearing; ſo that by four or five years of age, they will boldly call *father* an *old devil* and *mother* a *b—h*. Let them never be croſſed and reſtrained in any way, for fear they ſhould cry: when the little fellow ſteals ſlily into a neighbor's garden or orchard, and rob the trees, ſpeak very gently to them and ſay, *don't do ſo*; and if they laugh in your face, take it as a proof of wit; ſmile and call them, young *dogs*. In this way you will make them lads of ſpirit, and by the time they are fifteen years of age, they will be well fitted to perform great feats in the dark ſuch as turning over horſe blocks, rolling carts into the ſtreets, carrying ſign-poſts about town on their backs, and more eſpecially for cutting to pieces the vines of their neighbors' gardens, ſtealing green pears and watermellons, and other wonderful atchievments in which they do themſelves no good, and others much injury. This is the way to make *young rogues* and *old fools*—and children never depart from ſuch ways as theſe.

AN EVENING
SCHOOL
Will be opened in this town on
Monday next:
TERMS,
WRITING, ARITHMETIC *and* BOOK-KEEPING. } *4s. per Week,*
For teaching any particular branch, either in practical or ſpeculative mathematics, eight dollars.
N. B. The hours of attendance are from 6 to 8 o'clock,
Nov. 28. RICH. COCKRELL.

A FEW COPIES OF THE
LAWS
OF
UPPER CANADA,
COMPRISING
Five Seſſions,
For Sale at the Printing Office

Just Received,

And for SALE at the

Printing-Office,

IN NIAGARA,

The following assortment of

BOOKS.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

QUARTO and School Bibles, Testaments, Prayer and Psalm Books, Cloud of Witness Volney's Ruins, Willison's Balm of Gilead, Adventurer, by Hawksworth; Memoirs of Dumourier, Anson's Voyage, Harvey's Meditations, Morse's Universal Geography, 2 vol. Blackston's Commentaries, Johnson's Dictionary, Belknap's Answer to Pain Bennet's Letters, Royal Captive, Life of the King of Prussia, 2 vol 8vo. Moore's Journal 2 vol. 12mo. Franklin's Life with essays 2 vol. Burn's Poems, Cook's Life by Kippis, Lendrums American Revolution 2 vol. 12mo. Vicar of Wakefied, Moore's Travels 2 vol. Sheridan's Dictionary 2 vol. Buchan's Domestic Medecine, Scotland Delineated, Pelgrims Progress, Sherlock on Death, West on the Resurrection, Boston on the Covenant of Works, Rowe's devout exercise of the Heart, Oeconomy of Human Life, Gulliver's Travels, Washington's Letters 2 vol. Watt's Sermons 2 vol. Paley's Evidence, Rassellas Prince of Abissinia, Sorrows of Werter, Fool of quality 5 vol. Man of Feeling, Roderick Random 2 vol. Joseph Andrews, Man of the World, Idler by Johnson 2 vol. Eloisa 3 vol. Don Quixote 4 vol. History of the Devil, Citizen of the World 2 vol. Goldsmith's Essays, Confession of Faith, Religious Courtship, Robison Crusoe, Perigrine Pickle 4 vol. Watts and Doddridge's Life by Kippis, Logan's Sermons 2 vol. Paley's Philosophy, Junius's Letters, Arabian Knights Entertainment 2 vol. Lounger 2 vol. Brydone's Tour, Afflicted Man's Companion, Boston's Four-fold State, Dodd's Thoughts, Dodridge's Sermons on Education, Kaim's Sketches 2 vol. Duncan's Logick—Johnson's Lives of the Poets 4 vol. Watts on the human Mind, Guardian, 2 vol. Rights of Women, Spirit of Laws 2 vol. Morse's Geography for the use of Schools—Gardiner's Life by Doddridge—Death of Abel—Marshal on Sanctification—Fordyce's Sermons 2 vol. Dodridge's rise and progress of religion, Pedmans help and young man's guide, General Songster, Akenside's Poems, Prideaux' Life of Mahomet, Lucky Idiot—Goldsby's Life, McAlpine, Robison Crusoe, abridged, Don Quixote, abridged, History of the American Rebellion, Esops Fables, Bunyan's Water of life, Complete Saviour, Solomon's Temple Spiritualized, Come and Welcome to Christ, War Atlas by Carey, Delolme on the Constitution of England—Ramsey's American war 2 vol. late edition, L[illegible] Memoirs, Internal conference, Watt's Logick, Watson's Apology for the Bible—Bunyan's Holy war, do. Groans, do. Heavenly Footman, Simon the Sorcerer, Erskine's Speeches, History of St. Tammany, Barlow's Hasty Pudding, Porcupine's Life, Pain on the Funding System, Burke's Letters, Seneca's Morals, New-year's Gift, Sentimental Journey, Don't thu Marriage, Embassy to China, Saint's Rest, Volney's Ruins, Farmer's Letters, Miss W[illegible]'s do. 4 vol. Vattel's Law of Nations—Cecelia, 3 vol. Rowe's Letters, Farmer's Friend, Hale's Contemplation 2 vol. Monitor, Family Instructor, Reign of Grace, Italian Nun, Letter on Courtship, Defence of Christianity—Students and Pastor, Political Fugitive—Wilson on the Sacrament, do. on Meditation, Spiritual Letters, Mother's Catechism, Penn's Builders do. Pocket Treasurer, President Washington's Messages, Watt's Miscellany, The Young Clerk's Magazine, Watts' Lyric Poems, Promptor, Saunder's Journal, Blair's Sermons, 3 vol. do. Lectures, 2 vol. Addison's Evidence, Brissot on Commerce, Love's Surveying, Watt's on the Passions, Jones on Bailment, Boyle's Voyages, Williston's Afflicted Man, Principles of Politeness, Clark's Farriery, Pike's Arithmetic—The Hive, Inquisitor, The Complete Woman Cook,—Faithful Servant a sermon,—Columbus on the discovery of America,—Milton's Works, President Washington's Speeches, M'Ewen on the Types—Sky Lark, Tatler, 4 vol. Humphrey Clinker, Dodd's Beauties of History, Indian Cottage, Fairy Tales, History of a Reprobate, Story Teller, Journey to Jerusalem, Pelew Islands Dodd on Death, Vicar of Wakefield, Webster's 2d part, Gamuts and Books for the Vocal Music, Song Books and Pamphlets of various kinds, Children's gilt books and Primers,

An assortment of BLANK BOOKS,

—ALSO—

Gentlemen's Pocket Books, Quills, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. *THE above being a consignment, ready payment in cash will be expected.*

November 2, 1796.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for SALE at

J. W. A. HURST's,

APOTHECARY STORE.

ÆRUGO æris,	James' powders,
Antim, tartar,	Kali tartar,
Aloes socotor.	Lythargyrus,
Arsenicum,	Manna, opt.
Bals. tolut.	——com.
——capivi,	Magnesia alb.
Cort. aurant.	Merc. præc. alb.
——Peruv.	—— —— rub.
——cascaril,	——corros. sub.
Cer. flav.	Oxym. scil.
Cerus acetat.	Oleum anisi,
Carolina pink,	——ricini,
Calomel, ppt.	——vitrioli,
Cantharides,	——menth. pip.
Crem. tartar.	Pulv. jalap.
Cerat epulot.	——rhei opt,
Emp. commune,	——cort peruv. opt,
——oxycro.	—— —— rub.
——dyac. cum. gum.	——ipecac,
——roborans,	Pix Burgund.
——epispast.	Rad. senec.
——anchar.	——serp. Vir.
Elix. vit. acid.	——contrayerv.
Ess. lavend,	——scill.
Flor. sulph,	——rhei.
——Benzoine,	——valerian,
——chamom.	Sal ammon. crud.
Fol. senna,	——Glaub.
Fistula eher,	——absynth.
Gum assafœt.	Spt. lavend. comp.
——camph.	——C. C. perse.
——myrrh,	——nitr. dulc.
——arabac.	Turlington's balsam,
——opii,	Tartar solubil,
Hooper's pills	Tinctures, &c. &c.
Haarlem oil	Ungt. Basil,
Ichthyocolla,	Vitriol cærul.

And a number of other articles too tedious to mention. *Nov. 16,*

Secretary's Office.

List of the persons who have Grants *for their lands, lying in the* Secretary's Office, *ready to be issued.* July 20, 1796.

NAMES of persons.	NAMES of Townships wherein lying.
Charles Anger,	Bertie.
Frederick Anger,	do.
Augustus Anger,	do.
Lambert Acre,	Grantham.
Arthur H. Brooking,	West Flamborough.
Thomas Butler,	Grantham.
Adam Bowman,	do.
George Ball, " "	do.
Peter Ball, Esq.	do.
Jacob Ball,	Thorold.
Arant Bradt,	Newark.
Andrew Bradt,	Barton.
Thomas Bailey.	Saltfleet.
Ralfe Clench, Esq.	Ancaster.
Joseph Clement,	Newark.
Jacob Glen Cuyler,	Cambridge.
Abra. Cuyler, Col.	do.
Barnet Conolly,	Beverly.
Barnabas Cain,	Newark.
Alex. Cambell, Esq.	Edwardsburgh.
John Cambell,	do.
William Dickson,	Thorold.
John Depew, senr.	Barton.
Michel Pierre Fortier,	Clinton.
William Fraser, Capt.	Edwardsburgh.
Thomas Fraser,	do.
William Fraser, senr.	do.
Thomas Fraser, Capt.	do.
Francis Goring,	Grantham.
James Gage,	Saltfleet.
Michael Gander,	Clinton.
Lucy Goring,	Gainsborough.
Mary Gage,	Saltfleet.
Albert Haines,	Grantham.
Andrew Heron,	Thorold.
Philip House,	Clinton.
Peter Horning,	Barton.
George Hill, Capt.	Pickering.
John House,	Bertie.
Hugh Haggerty,	Stamford.
Robt. Hamilton, hon.	Grantham.
Adam Hair,	do.
Miss Jemima, Miss Sarah & Miss Mary Johnston,	Ancaster.
Ebenezer Jones,	Saltfleet.
James Jones,	Thorold.
Augustus Jones,	Saltfleet.
Philip Jones,	do.
Thomas Kinnear,	Markham.
Elias Long,	Ancaster.
John Laughton, Esq.	Southwold.
John M Gill, Ensign,	Flamborough.
Thomas March,	Grantham.
Thomas M'Knight,	Edwardsburgh.
John Munro, Lieu.	Gainsborough.
Joseph Math,	Bertie.
M'Ewin,	Willougby.
Edward M'Michael,	Newark.
Allan M'Nabb, Lieut.	Flamborough.
Alexander Mercle,	Beverly.
William M'Luse,	Ancaster.
Wm. Mayne, Capt.	Scarborough.
Samuel M'Kenly.	Bertie.
Duncan M'Alpine,	Edwardsburgh.
Thomas North,	Grimsby.
James Noel,	Matilda.
Joseph Page,	Newark.
John Parke,	Grimsby.
John Price,	Grantham.
Allan Patterson, Esq.	Matilda.
Thomas Ridout,	Ancaster.
William Reid,	Grantham.
Peter Russell, Hon.	Beverly.
John Reid,	Grantham.
John Stevens,	Stamford.
Thomas Steward.	Ancaster.
Walter B. Shehan,	Beverly.
Hannah Sypes,	Bertie.
John Scadding,	York.
Samuel Smith, Cap.	Flamborough.
Anthony Slingerland,	Newark.
Peter Talman,	Clinton.
William Vanevery,	Newark.
Pet. Van Alstine, Esq.	Marysburgh.
William Vanderlip,	Newark.
Thomas Wilson,	Ancaster.
Crowel Wilson,	Bertie.
James Wilson,	Saltfleet.
Henry Windecker,	Bertie.
John Young.	Newark.

(47tf

E. WHITING.

WILL CAST

BRANDS

For marking, to any size wanted:—A gentleman can be supplied according to direction, and on the shortest notice.

Nov. 26. 12-.

TOTAL No. 111.

VOLUME III.] G. R. [NUMBER 7.

UpperCanada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

NIAGARA; Printed by G. TIFFANY. ——Wednesday, DECEMBER 7, 1796.

At private Sale.

TO be sold, one half share of those valuable

GRIST AND SAW

MILLS,

WITH THE WHOLE

of the two hundred acres on which the same stand, being in the well situated township of Ancaster, and Home district;—The terms of sale will be made known by applying to the Printer, Mr. James Wilson of Newark, and to Richard Beasly, esq. Burlington Bay.

October 5, 1796. (50

WANTED

By a gentleman in this town, a

Man Servant

who understands waiting on table, is honest and steady;—Such an one will find good employ, by applying to the printer.

November 9. 13.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

FOR the Public Buildings at York, a few good House CARPENTERS: to such as are well qualified and industrious, good encouragement will be given by applying to Captain A. Graham, or to the subscriber JOHN M'GILL, Commissary of Stores, &c.

York, 23d July 1796.

For Sale,

That new two story

HOUSE, and LOT

Whereon the subscriber now lives:

—ALSO—

To be leased that valuable

FARM,

On which the late lieut. colonel BUTLER lived. For terms apply to

JOHNSON BUTLER.

Niagara, Sep. 7, 1796. 50.

NOW preparing, and will in a few days be committed to the PRESS,

The Upper-Canada
CALENDAR:
FOR THE YEAR
1797.

Being a pocket almanack, containing, beside astronomical calculations, lists of the legislative, executive, and military officers, times and places of holding courts, &c. &c.

Being the first work of the kind ever attempted in this province.

The publisher most respectfully solicits the assistence of every gentleman who possesses the means of promoting the design, by furnishing him with articles properly arranged, such particulars as may be in their power.

Printing office, Nov. 26.

SHERIFF's OFFICE.

Home district, to wit: } *Newark, 29th Dec. 1796.*

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a court of oyer and terminer, and general gaol delivery will be holden for this district, at the court-house (council chamber) in the town of Newark, on Tuesday the 13th day of December next ensuing, at XI o'clock in the forenoon of the same day; of which all justices of the peace, coroners, gaolers, constables, bailiffs, and all those otherwise interested are desired to take notice, and that they respectively be then and there present with their rolls, records, indictments, and all other remembrances, to do those things which to their several offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEXANDER M'DONELL, sheriff.

Advertisement.

DEEDS of bargain and sale, lease and release, mortgage, gift, transfer, exchange &c. of lands, houses &c. indentures, contracts, agreements, letters of attorney, wills settlements, memorials, petitions, and all kinds of instruments in writing required, will be drawn up and ingrossed on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms, by a gentleman who has come to reside in this town, with the intention of giving his time and attention wholly to that line of business and has supplied himself with the most approved forms, and legal instructions in conveyancing—For further particulars apply to Mr. ALEXANDER M'NABB.

November 16. 54tf.

FOR SALE,

A Second hand CALASH. The wheels are perfectly new.—For terms apply to the printer, in Niagara, or at Kingston, to THOMAS MARKLAND.

September 24. tf51.

For Sale,

AT THE

Printing-Office,

A FEW COPIES OF THE

LAWS

OF

UPPER CANADA,

COMPRISING

Five Sessions.

Price of 5th session 2/6.——Of the volume complete 15/.

From a late Magazine.

IN our intercourse with each other, the most trifling occurrences often furnish the most useful lessons for our instruction. The contingence of a moment may unfold to us truths more salutary than the laboured volumes of ages. In conversing the other evening with a number of ladies, the difference of disposition which prevailed, the sprightly sociability of some, and the silent reserve of others led me to a comparative view of the dangers which sometimes arise from extreme *loquacity* and *taciturnity*. To determine which is the most dangerous extreme may not be entirely useless, especially to those young circles, where we seldom observe an even medium of cheerfulness. A *loquacious* disposition we generally imagine indicates either vacancy of mind or incoherency of thought; and indeed there appears to be ground for the supposition; for while the tongue is in continual motion, it is morally certain that the mind can find but little time to reflect, and without reflection it is equally certain that the store of its ideas must be scanty, and wildly disordered. There are other inconveniences beside *this*, which I think are felt with equal *severity*. Great talkers are seldom if ever attended to; we either expect they exaggerate or utter palpable falsehoods. Many very interesting observations, consequently pass unnoticed; and a constant humming noise at length looses all effect upon the ear. In the too unguarded indulgence of this very dangerous habit, they will often utter what they cannot recall, and what, though innocently uttered, exposes them to the severest pangs of conscious remorse. In avoiding, however, this train of evils, there is some danger of running into the opposite extreme. And though the dangerous consequences of *taciturnity* may not be equally numerous, there are some which we should all wish to shun. Social intercourse was certainly the very first design of our existence; the free and innocent exercise of our communicative powers, the principal object of our happiness. A tongue tied drone not only therefore defeats the end of his being, but in fact is a stranger to some of the most refined enjoyments of life. He may glory in his own imaginary wisdom, he may now and then feel a transient gleam of joy from his private contemplation, but without an intercourse with others, he his ignorant of the greatest of human pleasures, that of communicating as well as receiving happiness. To some his *taciturnity* may carry the appearance of profound wisdom. To the discerning, with no other proof than a spacious outside, it will wear the appearance of ignorance, wilfulness or vanity. We may for a while feel afraid of the secret weapons which may lie concealed, but the moment we have discovered them, our fear will give way to contempt, & instead of courting an acquaintance, we shall put on the same formal reserve ourselves. Neither the very loquacious, or very reserved, meet with general approbation. The one may enjoy a

compound of pleasure and pain, while the other, conscious of either, may brood over his own insignificance. A medium in this as in every thing, may be best. Still we should find it less dangerous, if we cannot reach this intermediate point, to err by being too reserved than too loquacious; for as most. Bruyerre very justly observes, "we *rarely* repent of saying too little—*frequently* of saying too much."

PHILO.

NIAGARA, December 7, 1796.

About 8 o'clock on Saturday evening last the dwelling house of William Jarvis, esq. of this town, was discovered to be on fire, which had made such progress as to render all attempts to extinguish it almost abortive; notwithstanding which, the assembling of the people was so speedy, and their exertions so well directed that the province records, the most valuable house furniture and the right wing of the buildings are saved.—The conduct of several, of Miss Vanderlieb in particular, in rescuing two of Mr. Jarvis' children, is spoken of with much applause; and credit in general is due. We are authorised to mention with gratitude the friendly exertions of the officers of the United States garrison, and other strangers who rendered essential service.

We hear from Albany that two houses belonging to Mr. John M'Donald, printer & bookseller of that city, formerly the Rev'd J. M'Donald, were lately consumed by fire, with all their contents of books, printing materials, &c. The public much regret the misfortune of a worthy man, and an able and instructive editor and publisher of the Albany Chronicle. We are also informed that considerable damage had been sustained by fire lately at Quebec.

M'EWEN, who stands indicted for the murder of the late acting chief of the Massasaga tribe of Indians, will take his trial at the next court of general goal delivery, which is to be holden in this town, on Tuesday next.

We hear from New-York, that a French fleet lately arrived there, in consequence of which wheat hastily rose from 7s6 to 17s per bushel; but since their departure, we learn that a demand ceasing, and from the plentifulness of that article, the price fell to almost the former.

A CARD,

Mr. *Jarvis* takes the earliest opportunity of returning in this public manner, his most sincere thanks to the gentlemen and others, who so generously exerted themselves in the preservation of his family and property, at the fire on Saturday evening last. He assures every individual that the uncommon solicitude shown on the occasion, has made the most lasting impressions on his feelings.

He will thank those whose goodness induced them to carry articles to their houses, to inform where to send for them.

Newark, 5th Dec.

Retrospective.

The following, taken from the London gazette, is the most authentic and particular account we can give of the beginning of the late success over the French army in the Upper Palatinate:—

DOWNING-STREET, *Aug.* 6, 1796.

A dispatch of which the following is a copy, has been received from col. Crauford by the right honorable lord Grenville, his majesty's principal secretary of state for the foreign department, dated head-quarters of his royal highness the archduke Charles of Austria, Feibach; near Stutgard, July 9, 1796.

My lord,

I HAVE the honor to inform your lordship, that the archduke, upon receiving intelligence that the enemy were marching towards Stutgard; with a view to cut off his royal highness's direct communication with general Frolich and the prince of Conde, moved from his camp near Plorzheim, on the 14th inst. to Vahingen, upon the river Entz, where he remained the 15th and 16th. On the 17th, as the enemy continued their march towards Stutgard, his royal highness moved to Senwebertingen, and on the 18th to Ludwigsberg, having detached two small corps to occupy the bridges over the Neckar at Canstadt, Unter Turkenen, and Estingen, in order to cover his left flank, and secure the great road from Stutgard to Ulm, by which lays its communication with his principal magazines.

In the afternoon of the 18th the enemy arrived at Stutgard, and attempted to dislodge the Austrian advanced posts, which were placed in such a manner as to command the roads leading from the city to Ludwigsberg, Canstadt.

The attack commenced about four o'clock, and was directed with much violence against two distinct corps; that on the left posted near Canstadt, under the command of gen. Baillet; and that on the right, between Canstadt and Fayerbach, under prince John of Litchtenstein. On the heights of Canstandt the enemy were repulsed three times, but they succeeded in making themselves masters of the commanding ground on the prince of Litchtenstein's right flank, as he had not troops enough to occupy in sufficient force. However his highness determined to wait till the last moment for the arrival of gen. Devay, who was marching to his support with another division of the troops that formed the advanced posts of the army. In the mean time the enemy gained so much ground, that even their musquetry fire along the front and on the right flank crossed on the prince of Lichtenstein's ranks, and it was with the greatest difficulty he could keep them from falling upon his rear. At this critical moment gen. Devay appeared, and defeated that part of the enemy's troops who where in possession of the heights on the prince of Lichtenstein's right. This gave his highness an opportunity of attacking in front, which he did with a degree of success that fully rewarded the exemplary firmness displayed by himself and his small corps during the whole of the affair; and general Baillet having maintained his ground on the left, notwithstanding the repeated efforts to dislodge him the action terminated, towards nine at night, in favor of the Austrians.

Their loss amounted to 900 men; that of the enemy was certainly much greater.

On the 19th his royal highness crossed the Neckar, and encamped at Feiback, for the purpose of covering more effectually his communication with Ulm.

The contengent troops of the circle of Suabia having quitted the position of Sults, on the Neckar, and retired behind Kochengen, the prince of Conde and gen. Frolich, who had united at Vilingen and were still there on the 17th, will by this time have been obliged most probably to fall back.

Gens Wartensleben withdrew the garrison of Frankfort on the 14th inst. at that place is not capable of defence; and he arraged with gen. Jourdan a partial armistice for two days, to give time for carrying off what still remained there belonging to the Austrians. On the 16th finding that the enemy were detaching round right, through the bishoprick of Fulda, his excellency continued his retreat towards Wurtzburg, in the neighborhood of which place he was with his whole force, when the last accounts were from him; so that Wurtzburgh, on the Mein, Canstadt and Ellingen on the Neckar, and Sigmaringen on the Danube, may be considered at this moment as nearly the principal points of the Austrian position.

I have the honor to be, &c.

C. CRAUFORD.

Whitehall, Aug. 3. The king has been pleased to appoint lieut. col, Charles Green to be lieu. governor of the Island of St. Vincent.

DIED]—In this town, of a contusion in the ribs, which he had received from a fall, ARANT BRADT, esquire, a worthy citizen.

The season of the year is arrived when the frosts have closed the avenues thro' which we receive our foreign political information, and which gives a relish to the enjoyment of a social friend by a warm fire side: to amend the deficiency of the former, and to highten the pleasures of the latter, the gazette is conformed to the circumstances and assumes the dress of a weekly magazine, in which we hope not to be unentertaining to our friends, whose various tastes and humors, our endeavours are to gratify with A DISH OF ALL SORTS, calculated to instruct while it affords pleature to the sense, by always keeping in view the object VIRTUE, tho' we point to it by various modes and thro' different paths. Should we perchance ridicule a favorite vice or foible, it shall not be with gall, nor shall personality bring up to view the man, while we harrow his fault. To make vice and folly ridiculous even to themselves, is the duty we aim to perform, and the unfortunate possessors, if such there be, shall only on their own confession be pronounced guilty; and to keep their own secrets, all that is necessary to them is passing as clearly as many of their less guilty neighbors. We dispise personality; but we have a right to attack folly and immorality in whatever shape they may appear:—they being no appendage of a gentleman, are not intitled to the civility due to the rank of such. And while we chastise it is only with a view and a hope of reforming.

A MORAL THOUGHT.

THROUGH groves sequester'd, dark and still
Low vales, and mossy cells among,
In silent paths the careless rill,
Which languid murmurs, steals along.

A while it plays with circling sweep,
And ling'ring leaves its native plain;
Then pours impet'uous down the steep,
And mingles with the boundless main.

O let my years thus devious glide,
Through silent scenes obscurely calm
Nor wealth nor strife polute the tide,
Nor honor's sanguinary palm.

When labor tires, and pleasure palls,
Still let the stream untroubled be,
As down the step of age it falls,
And mingles with eternity.

FORTSCHIFF.

Just as this paper was prepared for the press, we were favored with papers from Albany down to the 18th inst. which has occasioned our delay, in order to lay a sketch of the most important articles before our readers: which are.

That on the 6th of Octr. the new parliament met, his majesty open the session by a speech from the throne, in which he early signifies his having taken measures to bring about a peace; that a commissioner was about to be sent to Paris for that business, and that the prospect of affecting so desirable an end was now flattering.

Bristol, Sep. 24. News from Jourdan's army; via Holland, is as late as the 9th inst. who was then pursued by the archduke, the to Rhine, where he attempted on the 8th to make a stand on its right bank; he received another attack, and experienced a complete defeat, insomuch that his army is supposed to be nearly annihilated. On the 9th he crossed the Rhine with only a small attendance. The Austrians were in possession of Frankfort.

Two different Dutch papers of the same date agree that Moreau had also experienced a complete defeat at Ingolstadt, and that a victory had been gained at the Tyrol over the French under Massena.—Those are also confirmed by Hamburgh papers and letters from Cologne.

Letters from Leghorn affirm the death of Buonaparte.

From New-York we are happy to learn that his excellency lord *Dorchester*, lady and family had safely arrived at Portsmouth.

PETER PINDAR.

[Merry lovers of PUNCH *are requested to read the following picturesque lines, and apply the* MORAL.*]*

TO A FLY TAKEN OUT OF A

PUNCH BOWL.

AH! poor intoxicated little knave,
Now senseless floating on the fragrant wave;
Why not content alone thy cakes to munch?
Dearly thou pay'st for buzzing round the bowl;
Lost to the world, thou busy sweet-lipp'd soul,
Thus death, as well as pleasure, dwells with punch.

Now let me take thee out, and moralize:—
Thus 'tis with mortals as it is with flies,
For ever hank'ring after pleasure's cup;
Though fate, with all his legions, be at hand,
To hasten the draught of *Circe* can't withstand,
But in gues every nose—they *must*, *will* sup.

Mad are the passions as a colt untam'd,
When prudence mounts their backs to them will ride
They sting, they snort, they foam, they rise inflam'd
Insisting on their own sole will to wild.

Gadsbud my buzzing friend! thou art not dead,
The fates, so kind, have not yet snapt'd thy thread:—
By heav'ns thou moy'st a leg, and now its brother,
And kicking, lo, again thou mov'st another!

And now the little drunken eyes unclose;
And now thou feelest for thy little nose,
And, finding it, thou rubbest thy two hands;
Much as to say, "I'm glad I'm here again:"
An well thou may'st rejoice—'tis very plain,
That near wert thou to death's unsocial lands.

And now thou rollest on thy back about,
Happy to find thy self alive, no doubt—
Now turnest, on the table making rings;
Now crawling, forming a wet track,
Now shaking the rich liq'or from thy back,
Now fluttering necter from thy silken wings.

Now standing on thy head, thy strength to find;
And poking out thy small long legs behind,
And now thy pinions dost thou briskly ply,
Preparing now to leave me, farewell fly!
Go, join thy brothers on yon sunny board,
And rapture to thy family afford.
There wilt thou meet a mistress, or a wife,
That saw thee, drunk, drop senseless in the stream;
Who gave perhaps the wide resounding scream
—And now sets groaning for thy precious life.

Yes, go and carry comfort to thy friends,
And wisely tell them thy imprudence ends.
Let buns and sugar for the future charm;
These will delight, and feed, and work no harm:
Whilst punch, the grinning merry imp of sin,
Invites the unwary wanderer to kiss.
Smiles in his face as though he meant him bliss,
Then, like an Alligator, drags him in.

From a late ENGLISH PAPER.

The following was printed at a time when a bill was under consideration, to prevent clandestine marriages. They were intented as salutary clauses to be added to the bill, in order to prevent unhappy marriages; and the penalties to be inflicted on the delinquents were as follow:—

WHEN two young thoughtless fools, having no visible way to maintain themselves, or any thing to begin the world with, yet resolve to marry and be miserable, let it be deemed *petit larceny*. If a younger brother marry an old woman, purely for a maintenance, let it be called *felo desesaundo*.—When a rich old fellow marries a young girl in her bloom, I would have it made *felony* without benefit of clergy. When two old creatures, that can hardly hear one another; but haugh and cough night and day, and can propose not the least comfort to themselves, yet will marry to be more miserable, let them be deemed *non compes*, and sent to a mad-house. When a lady marries her coachman, and a gentleman his cookmaid (especially if there be children by a former marriage) let them both be transported for 14 years. When a man has had one devil of a wife and has buried her, and will marry a second, let him be brought in *felo de se*, and buried in the high way accordingly.—When a woman in good circumstances marries a town rake, not worth a groat, if she is betrayed into it, let it be called *accidental death*; if she knew it, make it *simple felony*, and singe her in the fist.' When a man, with no children, marries a woman with five or six *vice versa*, let the delinquent stand thrice on the *pillory*, lose both ears, and suffer one year's imprisonment. If a man marries a woman of ill fame, knowing her to be so, let him have a pair of horns painted on his door, *in perpetuam rei memoream*; and if she be a known scold, then a couple of neats tongues, as an additional ornament to the same door. And when a man or woman marries to the disinheriting of their children, let them suffer as in cases of *high treason*. When a woman marries a man deply in debt, knowing him to be so, let her be sent to the *house of correction*, and kept to hard labor for three months; but if he deceives her, by not letting her know his circumstances, let her be acquitted, and he deemed to beat hemp all the days of his life.

LONDON, June 10.

We hear much here of the formidable preparations going on in Tyrol; but it is also confidently reported that the states of Tyrol have sent word, that the country would be lost, if an adequate army was not immediately sent to protect it against an invasion.

Government to excite the Tyrolians to take up arms, has offered a reward of 24 kreutzers a day to each rifleman, and 12 kreutzers to common volunteers, besides the usual ration of bread: and a poor Austrian grenadier receives only seven kreutzers a day! The archduchess who resides at Inspruck, has also promised to distribute her whole collection of golden snuff boxes, watches, candlesticks and snuffers amongst the brave Tyrolians who shall distinguish themselves against the French robbers. This has produced some effect, but the Tyrolians are a cunning set of people, and are not much to be depended on. They are remarkable for their plainels of speaking and their propensity for joking, and under the mask of bluntness and innocence they say the bitterest truth to the first lords of the country, and pass the most biting satires on the follies and corruption of the great folks. When their peddlers come to Vienna they joke and offer their coarse tapestries, handkerchiefs, &c. for sale at court, and make no more ceremony with any of the Imperial family than if they were brothers and sisters.

The archduchess of Inspruck lately invited some of the most influential peasants to court, and told them, how the French ravaged Italy, how they took all the horses, oxen, cows, sheep, every thing from the country people, how they plundered every shop, and wrested the last bit of bread from the mouth of poor people. The princess requested them to inform the country people of the terrible fate that awaited them, that every thing she said was strickly true. The Tyrolians answered: they believed it to be true that the princess had said; because they knew the French to be great rogues; and, continued they, if we suffer them to come here, they will not only take away every thing from us, or, what would be still worse, convert us to the devil. One Buchmeyer, whose enterprising spirit and influence over the inhabitants of the mountains of Tyrol renders him a very dangerous character, went with some of his confidential friends through the country of the Grisons, and arrived at Buonapatte's head-quarters; public reports say, he intended to serve the French as a spy; the best informed people fear, that he and his companions were deputed by the mountaineers to treat in their names with the French general.

It cannot be denied that there is a party in Tyrol who wish to overturn the existing government, and what is very strange, is, that not a few of the nobility seem to favor a change, which however can be in no manner favorable to them. The imperial invitation to deliver up the church and other plate has also served as a pretext for discontent, some go even as far as to pretend, that the emperor will abandon the country to the enemy as soon as he has got hold of the treasures.

ONE or TWO BOYS wanted to serve as apprentices to the printing business.

Just Received,

And for SALE at the

Printing-Office,

IN NIAGARA,

The following assortment of

BOOKS.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

QUARTO and School Bibles, Testaments, Prayer and Psalm Books, Cloud of Witnesses, Volney's Ruins, Willison's Balm of Gilead, Adventurer, by Hawkesworth; Memoirs of Dumourier, Anson's Voyage, Harvey's Meditations, Morse's Universal Geography, 2 vol. Blackston's Commentaries, Johnson's Dictionary, Belknap's Answer to Paine, Bennet's Letters, Royal Captive, Life of the King of Prussia, 2 vol. 8vo. Moore's Journal 2 vol. 12mo. Franklin's Life with letters 2 vol. Burn's Poems, Cook's Life by Kippis, Lendrums American Revolution 2 vol. 12mo. Vicar of Wakefield, Moore's Travels 2 vol. Sheridan's Dictionary 2 vol. Buchan's Domestic Medecine, Scotland Delineated, Pelgrims Progress, Sherlock on Death, West on the Resurrection, Boston on the Covenant of Works, Rowe's devout exercise of the Heart, Oeconomy of Human Life, Gulliver's Travels, Washington's Letters 2 vol. Watt's Sermons 2 vol. Paley's Evidence, Raffelas Prince of Abissinia, Sorrows of Werter, Fool of quality 5 vol. Man of Feeling, Roderick Random 2 vol. Joseph Andrews, Man of the World, Idler by Johnson 2 vol. Eloisa 3 vol. Don Quixote 4 vol. History of the Devil, Citizen of the World 2 vol. Goldsmith's Essays, Confession of Faith, Religious Courtship, Robinson Crusoe, Perigrine Pickle 4 vol. Watts and Doddridge's Life by Kippis, Logan's Sermons 2 vol. Paley's Philosophy, Junius's Letters, Arabian Knights Entertainment 2 vol. Lounger 2 vol. Brydonn's Tour, Afflicted Man's Companion, Boston's Four-fold State, Dodd's Thoughts, Dodridge's Sermons on Education, Kaim's Sketches 2 vol. Duncan's Logick—Johnson's Lives of the Poets 4 vol. Watts on the human Mind, Guardian, 2 vol. Rights of Women, Spirit of Laws 2 vol. Morse's Geography for the use of Schools—Gardiner's Life by Dodridge—Death of Abel—Marshal on Sanctification—Fordyce's Sermons 2 vol. Doddridge's rise and progress of religion, Poorman's help and young man's guide, General Songster, Akenside's Poems, Prideaux's Life of Mahomet, Lucky Idiot—Gadesby's Life, M'Alpine, Robison Crusoe, abridged, Don Quixote, abridged, History of the American Rebellion, Esops Fables, Bunyan's Water of life, Complete Saviour, Solomon's Temple Spiritualized, Come and Welcome to Christ, War Atlas by Carey, Delolme on the Constitution of England—Rumley's American war 2 vol. late edition, Lee's Memoirs, Infernal conference, Watt's Logick, Watson's Apology for the Bible—Bunyan's Holy war, do. Groans, do. Heavenly Footman, Simon the Sorcerer, Erskine's Speeches, History of St. Tammany, Barlow's Hasty Pudding, Porcupine's Life, Pain on the Funding System, Burke's Letters, Seneca's Morals, New-year's Gift, Sentimental Journey, Doubtful Marriage, Embassy to China, Saint's Rest, Volney's Ruins, Farmer's Letters, Miss William's do. 4 vol. Vattel's Law of Nations—Cebelia, 3 vol. Rowe's Letters, Farmer's Friend, Hale's Contemplation 2 vol. Monitor, Family Instructor, Reign of Grace, Italian Nun, Letter on Courtship, Defence of Christianity—Student and Pastor, Political Fugative—Wilson on the Sacrament, do. on Meditation, Spiritual Letters, Mother's Catechism, Poor's Builder, do. Pocket Treasurer, President Washington's Messages, Watt's Miscellany, The Young Clerk's Magazine, Watts' Lyric Poems, Prompter, Saunder's Journal, Blair's Sermons, 3 vol. do. Lectures, 2 vol. Addison's Evidence, Briscoe on Commerce, Love's Surveying, Watt's on the Passions, Jones on Batment, Boyle's Voyages, Willison's Afflicted Man, Principles of Politeness, Clark's Farriery, Pike's Arithmetic—The Hive, Inquisitor, The Complete Woman Cook,—Faithful Servant a sermon,—Columbus on the discovery of America,—Milton's Works, President Washington's Speeches, M'Ewen on the Types—Sky Lark, Tatler, 4 vol. Humphrey Clinker, Dodd's Beauties of History, Indian Cottage, Fairy Tales, History of a Reprobate, Story Teller, Journey to Jerusalem, Pelew Islands Dodd on Death, Vicar of Wakefield, Webster's 2d part, Gamuts and Books for the Vocal Music, Song Books and Pamphlets of various kinds, Children's gilt books and Primers,

An assortment of BLANK BOOKS,

—ALSO.—

Gentlemen's Pocket-Books, Quills, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. *THE above being a consignment, ready payment in cash will be expected.*

November 2, 1796.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for SALE at

J. W. A. HURST's,

APOTHECARY STORE.

ÆRUGO æris,	James' powders,
Antim, tartar,	Kali tartar,
Aloes socotor.	Lythargyrus,
Arsenicum,	Manna, opt.
Bals. tolut.	——com.
——capivi,	Magnesia alb.
Cort. aurant.	Merc. præc. alb.
——Peruv.	——dulc.
——calcaril,	——corrof. fub.
Cera flav.	Oxym. fcil.
Cerus acetat.	Oium anifi,
Carolina pink,	——ricini,
Calomel, p.p.	——vitrioli,
Cantharides,	——menth. pip.
Crem. tartar.	Pulv. jalap,
Cerat epulot.	——rhei opt,
Emp. commune,	——cort peruv. opt,
——oxycro.	——jub.
——dyac. cum. gum.	——ipecac,
——roborans,	Pix Burgund.
——epifpaft.	Rad. fenec.
——cantbar.	——ferp. Vir.
Elix. vit. acid.	——contrayerv.
Eff. lavend,	——fcillit.
Flor. fulphis	——rhei,
——Benzoine,	——valerian,
——chamom.	Sal ammon. crud.
Fol.. fenna,	——Glaub.
Fiftula eber,	——abfynth.
Gum affafet.	Spt. lavend. comp,
——camph.	——C. C. perfe.
——myrrh,	——nitr. dulc.
——arabac.	Turlington's balfam,
——opii,	Tartar folubil,
Hooper's pills	Tinctures, &c. &c.
Haarlem oil	Ungt. Bafil,
Ichthyocolla,	Vitriol cærul.

And a number of other articles too tedious to mention. *Nov. 16,*

Secretary's Office.

List of the persons who have Grants *for their* lands, *lying in the* Secretary's Office, *ready to be issued.* July 20, 1796.

NAMES of persons.	NAMES of Townships wherein lying.
Charles Anger,	Bertie.
Frederick Anger,	do.
Augustus Anger,	do.
Lambert Acre,	Grantham,
Arthur H. Brooking,	West Flamborough.
Thomas Butler,	Grantham.
Adam Bowman,	do.
George Ball,	do.
Peter Ball, Esq.	do.
Jacob Ball,	Thorold.
Asaat Bradt,	Newark.
Andrew Bradt,	Barton.
Thomas Bailey,	Saltfleet.
Ralfe Clench, Esq.	Ancaster.
Joseph Clement,	Newark.
Jacob Glen Cuyler,	Cumbridge.
Abra. Cuyler, Col.	do.
Barnet Conolly,	Beverly.
Barnabas Cain,	Newark.
Alex. Campbell, Esq.	Edwardsburgh.
John Cambell,	do.
William Dickson,	Thorold.
John Depew, senr.	Binton.
Michel Pierre Fortier,	Clinton.
William Fraser, Capt.	Edwardsburgh.
Thomas Fraser,	do.
William Fraser, senr.	do.
Thomas Fraser, Capt.	do.
Francis Goring,	Grantham.
James Gage,	Saltfleet.
Michael Gander,	Clinton.
Lucy Goring,	Gainsborough.
Mary Gage,	Saltfleet.
Albert Hainer,	Grantham.
Andrew Heron,	Thorold.
Philip Houfe,	Clinton.
Peter Horning,	Barton.
George Hill, Capt.	Pickering.
John Houfe,	Bertie.
Hugh Haggerty,	Stamford.
Robt. Hamilton, hon.	Grantham.
Adam Hair,	do.
Miss Jemima, Miss Sarah & Miss Mary Johnston,	Ancaster.
Ebenezer Jones,	Saltfleet.
James Jones,	Thorold.
Auguilus Jones,	Saltfleet.
Philip Jones,	do.
Thomas Kinnear,	Markham.
Elias Long,	Ancaster.
John Loughton, Esq.	Southwold.
John M'Gill, Esqu.	Flamborough.
Thomas March,	Grantham.
Thomas M'Knight,	Edwardsburgh.
John Munro, Lieu.	Gainsborough.
Joseph Malh,	Bertie.
M'Ewan,	Willoughby.
Edward M'Michael,	Newark.
Allan M'Nabb, Lieut.	Flamborough.
Alexander Mercle,	Beverly.
William M'Luse,	Ancaster.
Wm. Mayne, Capt.	Scarborough.
Samuel M'Kenly,	Bertie.
Duncan M'Alpine,	Edwardsburgh.
Thomas North,	Grimsby.
James Noel,	Grantham.
Joseph Page,	Newark.
John Parke,	Grimsby.
John Price,	Grantham.
Allan Patterson, Esq.	Matilda.
Thomas Ridout,	Ancaster.
William Reid,	Grantham.
Peter Ruffell, Hon.	Beverly.
John Reid,	Grantham.
John Stevens,	Stamford.
Thomas Steward,	Ancaster.
Walter B. Shehan,	Beverly.
Hannah Sypes,	Bertie.
John Scadding,	York.
Samuel Smith, Cap.	Flamborough.
Anthony Slingerland,	Newark.
Peter Talman,	Clinton.
William Vanevery,	Newark.
Pet. Van Alstine, Esq.	Marysburgh
William Vanderlip,	Newark.
Thomas Willson,	Ancaster.
Crowel Willson,	Bertie.
James Willon,	Saltfleet.
Henry Windecker,	Bertie.
John Young,	Newark. (47th

E. WHITING.

WILL CAST

BRANDS

For marking, to any size wanted:—Any gentleman can be supplied according to direction, and on the most[illegible] notice.

Nov. 16. [3m5

TOTAL N°. 112.

VOLUME III.] G. R. [NUMBER 8.

Upper Canada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

NIAGARA; Printed by G. TIFFANY. ——Wednesday, DECEMBER 14, 1796.

At private Sale.

TO be sold, one half share of those valuable *GRIST* AND *SAW*

MILLS,

WITH THE WHOLE of the two hundred acres on which the same stand, being in the well situated township of Ancaster, and Home district;—The terms of sale will be made known by applying to the Printer, Mr. James Willon of Newark, and to Richard Beasly, esq. Burlington Bay.

October 5, 1796. (50

WANTED

By a gentleman in this town, a

Man Servant

who understands waiting on table, is honest and steady;—Such an one will find good employ, by applying to the printer.

November 9. [3.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

FOR the Public Buildings at York, a few good House CARPENTERS: To such as are well qualified and industrious, good encouragement will be given by applying to Captain A. Graham, or to the subscriber

JOHN M'GILL,
Commissary of Stores, &c.

York, 23d July 1796.

NOW preparing, and will in a few days be committed to the PRESS,

The Upper-Canada *CALENDAR:*

FOR THE YEAR

1797.

Being a pocket almanack, containing, beside astronomical calculations, lists of the legislative, executive, and military officers, times and places of holding courts, &c. &c.

Being the first work of the kind ever attempted in this province.

The publisher most respectfully solicits the assistence of every gentleman who possesses the means of promoting the design, by furnishing him with articles properly arranged, such particulars as may be in their power.

Priating-office, Nov. 16.

For Sale,

AT THE

Printing-Office,

A FEW COPIES OF THE

LAWS

OF

UPPER CANADA,

COMPRISING

Five Sessions.

Advertisement.

DEEDS of bargain and sale, lease and release, mortgage, gift, transfer, exchange &c. of lands, houses &c. indentures, contracts, agreements, letters of attorney, wills settlements, memorials, petitions, and all kinds of instruments in writing required, will be drawn up and ingrossed on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms, by a gentleman who has come to reside in this town, with the intention of giving his time and attention wholly to that line of business and has supplied himself with the most approved forms, and legal instructions in conveyancing.—For further particulars apply to Mr. ALEXANDER M'NABB.

November 16. 5tf.

FOR SALE,

A Second hand CALASH. The wheels are perfectly new.—For terms apply to the printer, In Niagara, or at Kingston, to

THOMAS MARKLAND.

September 24. tf51.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Niagara, December 14, 1796.

WHEREAS *the entering of caveats in the office of the Secretary of the province, to prevent the issuing of deeds after they have been duly executed, both been found inconvenient, and deemed to be otherwise improper;—all persons, therefore, who have, or pretend to have any claim to lands in the possession of others, his majesty's duly officers holden under certificate, or order of council, or other authority, will take notice that they must enter caveats in the Secretary's office before the making of the deeds, as none will be received after they are executed.*

Such persons, therefore, as are ready to establish their claims, will file their caveats in the Secretary's office immediately: and that others may be duly apprized of the deeds now about to be made, a list of the names of persons and of the townships where the lands lie is subjoined, and others will be made known in the several subsequent gazettes.

When, therefore, any persons perceive names annexed to lots or tracts of land of which they conceive themselves entitled to a grant, they must within one month after the present and future publications of the lists in the Home District, lodge a caveat in the Secretary's office, and give immediate notice to the elerk of the council, and the party against whom they set up their claim.

Persons Names,	*Townships,*	*Acres*
Lymburner Alex.	Caſtor,	200.
Lymburner James,	do.	do.
Laurence John,	Ancaſter,	do.
Larraway James,	Thorold,	70.
Lampman Peter,	Grantham,	300.
Lawrence Geo.	Newark and Ancaſter,	do.
Larison Lawrence,	Grimsby,	200.
Miſener Leonard,	Thorold and Stamford	470.
Murry Iſabella,	Newark,	100.
M'Michan Peter,	Stamford,	300.
Murray John,	Saltfleet,	950.
Moore Andrew,	Pelham,	200.
Dunn John,	Ancaſter,	800.
M'Intyre John,	Grimsby,	200.
Mordan Ralph,	Flamboro'	do.
Mordan Ann,	do.	400.
Mordan John,	do.	600.
Millar Geo.	Gainsboro'	300.
May Peter,	Grantham,	100.
Mann William,	do.	500.
Moore James,	Pelham,	200.
Muller Henry,	Ancaſter,	184.
Morgan David,	Sugarloaf,	200.
Marlelis Peter,	Clinton,	do.
Mathews James,	Willoughby,	do.
M'Michan Tho.	Stamford,	do.
M'Donald Allen.	Gainsboro'	do.
M'Kinley R[illegible]	Stamford,	100.
Miller Geo,	Thorold,	200.
Maſſat Abraham,	Clinton,	do.
Mathews James,	Crawland,	do.
Maſſard Jeſſe,	Stamford,	100.
Nichol Robert,	Gainsboro'	200.
Neville John,	Sugarloaf Eaſt,	do.
Newkerk James,	Grantham,	400.
Noel William,	Grimsby,	200.
Nellis Wm. Hen.	do.	100.
Nellis Robt.	do.	500.
Neville Moſes,	Sugarloaf Eaſt,	200.
Overhalt Staats,	Clinton,	do.
Otteshout Wm,	Grantham,	do.
Pettit Charles,	Saltfleet,	500.
Peirſon Matthew,	Willoughby,	200.
Putnam Henry,	Bertie,	400.
Paulin Ben.	Saltfleet,	100.
Pritchard Stephen,	Grimsby,	do.
do do	Grantham,	200.
Pettit John,	Saltfleet,	240.
Pettit Tho.	do.	do.
Price William,	Grantham,	200.
Price Chriſtian,	Louth,	300.
Pettit eſq. Nathan,	Grimsby,	100.
Patke James,	Stamford,	200.
Quant Frederick,	Gainsboro'	do.
Robinſon Joſeph,	Newark,	100.
Rees Joſeph,	Pelham,	do.
Ranher Andrew,	Clinton,	do.
Ranher Joſeph,	Stamford,	200.
Raymond Nathan,	Caſtor,	2000.
Reid John,	Grantham,	200.

J. WHITE, A. G.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AS the subscriber is about to decline publick business in this town, he conceives it a duty incumbent on him to return his most sincere thanks to his friends, and the public in general, for their past favors; and at the same time desires all those having demands on him (who have not rendered their accounts) will be kind enough to do it, in order to their being paid;—likewise, all those who are indebted to the said subscriber, are requested to discahrge the same immediately, either by calling on ALEX'R STEWART Esq. attorney at law, or on the subscriber.

THOMAS HIND.

King's Arms Hotel,
Newark. Dec. 13. 8tf

NOTICE,

Saint John's Lodge of

FRIENDSHIP, No. 2, will meet at Wilson's tavern, town of Newark, on Tuesday the 27th inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, being the festival of ST. JOHN; of which all concerned will take notice.

By the lodge,

Ralfe Clench, sec.

Newark, Dec. 12, 2w8

ADVERTISEMENT.

Council-Office, 14th Dec.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the public, that by an order of council, dated 7th October, 1796, all disputed claims for lands, will be heard by the governor and council during the sitting of the legislature in every year. All Caveats are therefore to be entered in the secretary's office before the DEEDS for the lands in dispute have passed the great seal, as the evils and inconveniences attending the hearing of caveats afterwards are innumerable---but lists are directed to be published from the attorney general's office on the first of every month of such land board certificates and orders of council as may be lying there to be confirmed by fiats, that the public may be early apprised of the lands about to be granted in each township and district, before the patents are issued for them.

J. Small, C. E. C.

Five Guineas Reward!

Taken Away.

ON Saturday evening, the 3d inst. from the subscriber, during the fire, two

Beaver Blankets

One very large, the other small;--whoever will bring the said blankets to the subscriber, shall receive one guinea reward for each, or give such information that they may be procured on prosecution of the offender or offenders to conviction, shall receive the above reward.

Wm. Jarvis.

Newark, Dec. 14. 8

WANTED by the printer hereof, one or two active BOYS, who can be well recommended for honesty and industry, as apprentices to the printing business.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. LOUIS ROY, A. for printing, are desired to call on Mr. A. Heron, who is authorized to receive the same.

PICTURESQUE ODE,

By the Reverend Mr. Logan.

'TIS past! no more the summer blooms
Ascending in the rear;
Behold congenial autumn comes,
The sabbath of the year!
What time thy holy whispers breathe,
The pensive evening shade beneath,
And twilight consecrates the floods,
While nature strips her garments gay,
And wears the vesture of decay,
O let me wander thro' the sounding woods!
Ah! well known streams! ah! wonted groves,
Still pictur'd in my mind!
O! sacred scene of youthful loves,
Whose image lives behind!
While sad I ponder on the past,
The joys that must no longer last;
The wild flower strown on summer's bier,
The dying musick of the grove,
And the last elegies of love,
Dissolve the soul and draw the tender tear!
My steps were innocent and young,
The fairy path pursu'd;
And, wand'ring o'er the wild I sung,
My fancies to the wood:
I mourn'd the linnet lover's fate,
Or turtle, from her murder'd mate,
Condemn'd the widow'd hours to wail:
Or while the mournful vision rose,
I fought to weep for imag'd woes,
Nor real life believ'd a tragic tale,
Relentless power! whose fated stroke
O'er wretched men prevails!
Ha! Love's eternal chain is broke,
And friendship's cov'nant fails!
Upbraiding forms! a moment's ease—
O memory! how shall I appease
The bleeding shade, the unlaid ghost!
What charm can bend the gulfing eye!
What voice console th' incessant sigh,
And everlasting lodgings for the lost?
Yet not unwelcome waves the wood
That hides me in its gloom,
While lost in melancholy mood,
I muse upon the tomb.
Their chequer'd leaves the branches shed,
Whirling in eddies o'er my head,
They sadly sigh that winter's near;
The warning voice I heard behind,
That shakes the wood without a wind,
And solemn sounds the death bell of the year.
Nor will I count Lethean strains,
The sorrowing sense to sleep;
Nor drink oblivian of the themes
On which I love to weep.
Belated oft by fabled rill,
While nightly o'er the hallowed hill,
Aerial musick seems to mourn;
I'll list to autumn's closing strain,
Then woo the walks of youth again,
And pour my sorrows o'er th' untimely urn!

ANECDOTES.

A Minister being possessed of a wench to whom a certain negro man made his addresses: the parson having some objections which he made to the poor black, who, not liking this opposition to his courtship, took the liberty to ask him a question, viz. '*Massar no wat de elebenth commanment be?*' The poor parson could not tell. '*Well,*' says the negro, '*me tell, wat it be: De elebenth commanment is,* BES WAY EBERY ONE MIND HE OWN BISNESS.

HENRY the eighth, and Francis the first of France, were both princes of very warm tempers, and the former having a design of sending a very warm message to the latter, pitched on sir Thomas Moore, his chancellor, for the messenger. Sir Thomas having received his instructions, told Henry, that he fear'd, if he carried such a message to so violent a man as Francis, it might cost him his head. Never fear man, said the king, if Francis were to cut off your head I would make every Frenchman now in my power a head shorter. I am obliged to your majesty, replies the facetious chancellor, *but I much doubt if any of their heads would fit my shoulders.*

A YOUNG man was arraigned at the bar of a neighboring justice, for the growing evil of committing large depredations on a lady's chastity.—Her honest father rated the damages in the premises at 30l. the young man thought, as it was so common a *thing*, that he ought to abate of the standard price, and be content with 20 dollars—But the lady feeling her modesty insulted by this low valuation, arose and (and sic. with the SPIRIT of her cause) addressed the judge in an elevated tone of voice, informing him that she should INSIST on 120 dollars, as this was the lowest price her mother and all her sisters, had always SET it at.

40 Mile Creek, Dec. 10,

Mr. Tiffany,

PEOPLE have long complained of the roads in this province; strangers, in particular, who come from places in the world where roads are considered as convenient to intereft and pleasure, have not hesitated to declare them the *worst* in the world. Now, sir, we the spirited people of this place would not bear those reflections, and determining to be like folks of other countries have prevailed on our great men, (great things can be accomplished only by great men) to lay out a great road thro' our settlement, that should quadrate with private interest in particular, and then as much as may be with public convenience. I express it thus because we of the Forty have adopted a new maxim in things, and it is now established as a rule here; nay a man of impartial justice declares, that a late writer on the duty of a justice of the peace, gives as the primum bonum, that he is *first to regard his own interest, and then that of the public.* The road has been thus run, without varying a single point of the compass to the main object; to mention one striking instance:—at the Head of the Lake, instead of running straight through Mr. Horning's field, it is carried nearly at right angles round by other lots.

I have singled out this thus publickly, because strangers would not apprehend a road thus turning and twisting any way but the right, and directly out of the course, was designed to lead him forward in his journey, nor that going a mile further in the distance of less than one would be the great road to or from Niagara to the Head of the Lake; a map of which, for the information of persons traveling through there will be laid down and explained in the next edition of THE DUTY OF A JUTICE, to be printed this spring with an addenda of choice maxims, and expressive CUTS.

Further sir, as we have taken upon us the lead of all others in this province, in public spiritedness and road-making, we are determined to petition for the exclusive right of laying out, mending and repairing great PRIVATE roads, according to the newest fashion, taught and drafted in our academy of ART and science.

Taking the road from Niagara to the Head of the Lake, little else than the same can be said of it; and if the windings and turnings thro' wet and dry, thick and thin, aye, any way to keep from straight and dry, represent the various private interests of the people on it, it certainly must be confessed the most masterly chart of the human passions ever attempted; which to see is enough to make us weep for the infirmity of man, and to travel it more than enough to make us curse him and all his works.

TRIM SHARP.

LONDON, October 7.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *October 6.*

The king being seated on the throne in the usual state, and the commons attending, his majesty delivered the following most gracious speech:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"It is a peculiar satisfaction to me, in this present conjuncture of affairs, to recur to your advice, after the recent opportunity which has been given for collecting the sense of my people, engaged in a difficult and arduous contest, for the preservation of all that is most dear to us.

"I have omitted no endeavors for setting on foot negociations of peace to Europe, and to secure, for the future, the general tranquility. The steps which I have taken for this purpose, have at lenght opened the way to an immediate and direct negociation, the issue of which must either produce the desirable end of a just, honorable, and solid peace for us, and for our allies; or must prove, beyond dispute, to what cause alone, the prolongation of the calamities of war must be ascribed.

"I shall immediately send a person to Paris with full powers to treat for this object, and it is my anxious wish that this measure may lead to the restoration of general peace; but you must be sensible nothing can so much coutribute to give effect to this desire, as your manifesting that we possess both the determination and the resources to oppose, with increased activity and energy, the further efforts of those with whom we have to contend.

"You will feel this peculiarly necessary at a moment when the enemy has openly manifested their intention of attempting a descent on these kingdoms. It cannot be doubted what would be the issue of such an interprize; but it befits your wisdom to neglect no precautions that may either preclude the attempt, or secure the speediest means of turning it to the ruin and confusion of the enemy.

"In reviewing the events of the year, you will observe, that by the skill and exertions of my navy, our extensive and encreasing commerce has been protected to a degree almost beyond example, and the fleets of the enemy have, for the greatest part of the year been blocked up in their own ports.

"The fortune of war on the continent, has been more various; and the progress of the French armies threatned at one period the utmost danger to all Europe; but from the honorable and dignified perseverance of my ally the emperor, and from the intrepidity, discipline and invincible spirit of the Austrian forces under the auspicious conduct of the arch-duke Charles, such a turn has lately been given to the course of the war as may inspire a well-grounded confidence that the final result of the campaign will prove more disastrous to the enemy, than its commencement and progress, for a time, were favorable to their hopes.

"The apparent hostile disposition, and conduct of the court of Madrid, have led to discussions, of which I am not yet enabled to acquaint you with their result; but I am confident that whatever may be the final issue, I shall have given to Europe further proof of my moderation and forbearance; and I can have no doubt of your determination to defend, against every aggression, the dignity, rights, and interests of the British empire.

"*Gentlemen of the house of commons,*

"I rely on your zeal and public spirit, for such supplies as you may think necessary for the present year. It is a great satisfaction for me to observe, that notwithstanding the temporary embarassments which have been experienced, the state of the commerce, manufactures and revenue of the country, prove the real extent and solidity of our resources, and furnishe you with such means as must be equal to any exertions which the present crisis may require.

"*My lords and gentlemen,*

"The distresses which were in the last year experienced from the scarcity of corn are now with the blessing of God, happily removed, an 'abundant harvest affords a pleasing prospect of relief, in that important article, to the laboring classes of the community. Our internal tranquility has continued undisturbed: the general attachment of my people to the British constitution has appeared on every occasion, and the endeavors of those who wish to introduce anarchy and confusion into this country, have been repelled by the energy and wisdom of the laws.

"To defeat all the designs of our enemies, to restore t o my people the blessings of a secure and honorable peace, to maintain inviolate their religion, laws and liberty, and to deliver down, unimpaired, to the latest posterity, the glory and happiness of those kingdoms, is the constant wish of my heart, and the uniform end of all my actions. In every measure that conduce to these objects, I am confident of receiving the firm, zealous, and affectionate support of my parliament.

NIAGARA, December 14, 1796.

With sorrow we annouce the affecting news, that on Saturday morning last, departed this life much lamented, the amiable Mrs. HAMILTON, consort of the honorable ROBERT HAMILTON, esq. of Queenston; and this day her remains were intered by a large concourse of relatives and friends deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occosion.

Mrs. Hamilton possessed those virtues that adorn humanity, rendered her a pattron to her sex, endeared her as a wife, a mother, daughter, sister, friend; and all to whom she was thus related, knew well the affection and diligence with which she discharged their several duties, and now sympathize with each other the irrepairable loss. Well may they say with the poet on a similar occasion—

"SHE's gone—forever gone! Her tender soul,
Freed from its painful tenement of clay,
Now soars aloft, and scorns all earthly things,
Surmounts each barrier to her heavenly flight;
Shakes off mortality; and speeds her way
To where no pain, nor sickness e'er can reach
Happy deliverance! No longer now
Shall *Agony* with all her tort'ring train
Inhabit thy dear form. Nature at length
Has yielded to the calls, which nature made,
And ev'ry throbbing, flut'ring pulse of life,
Front painful action, finds a sweet cessation.
Then whence these sighs? And why when e'er across
My heaving breast her dear remembrance steals,
Do tears, unbidden, from their sources flow?
Do I regret her exit from this world—
A world, where oft misfortunes and distress
Force its inhabitants to wish for death—
Or mourn that, favor'd more than thousands are,
She bade adieu to this, a life of woe!
T' enjoy a lasting heritage above!
No, not for this, but for myself I grieve—
Parted so soon from what I fondly hop'd
Would longer prove a comfort and delight;
But vain are human prospects. He who rules on high,
Recall'd the blessing he benignly gave,
And from the embraces of her weeping friends,
Transported her to heav'n. There now the reigns—
Nor dare a trembling muse pursue her thither,
Or with weak presumption attempt to sing
Joys undescribable—surpassing far
The stretch of human thought, much more the pinion'd strain.
But, lost, bewilder'd in the wond'rous maze,
She drops her unfledg'd wings and sinks to silent praise."

MARRIED]--In this town on Thursday evening last, ALEXANDER STEWART, Esq. attorney at law, to Miss JEMIMA JOHNSON.

Yesterday his majesty's court of oyer and terminer, and general gaol delivery opened in this town; the grand jury in the case of *M'Ewen* found no bill, it not having been proven that the chief, with whose murder he was charged, is dead. Several capital offences, we understand, are before them.

ASTRAY.

BROKE into the encloser of the subscriber, in the month of May or June last,

A Red Steer,

Supposed to be two years old next sprink: The owner is requested to pay damages and costs and take him away.

GILBERT FIELDS.

Dec. 14. tf8.

Printing-Office, Dec. 14, 1796.

The printer informs his customers that he is desirous of settling his accounts, as far as may be, whether for the gazette, or otherwise, and for that reason requests all who are indebted for thirteen papers, or more, making full quarters, to make payment: ---Such persons as live at a distance will find their them at the places where they receive the papers, and to the holders of the bills payment may be made.

Just Received,

And for SALE at the

Printing-Office,

IN NIAGARA,

The following assortment of

BOOKS.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

QUARTO and School Bibles, Testaments, Prayer and Psalm Books, Cloud of Witness Volney's Ruins, Willison's Balm of Gilead, Adventurer, by Hawkswerth; Memoirs of Dumourier, Anson's Voyage, Harvey's Meditations, Morse's Universal Geography, 2 vol. Blackston's Commentaries, Johnson's Dictionary, Belknap's Auswer to Pain, Bennet's Letters, Royal Captive, Life of the King of Prussia, 2 vol. 8vo. Moore's Journal 2 vol. 12mo. Franklin's Life with essays 2 vol. Burn's Poems, Cook's Life by Keppis, ,Lendrums American Revolution 2 vol. 12mo. Vicar of Wakefied, Moore's Travels 2 vol. Sheridan's Dictionary 2 vol. Buchan's Domestic Medecine, Scotland Delineated, Pelgrims Progress, Sherlock on Death, West on the Resurrection, Boston on the Covenant of Works, Rowe's devout exercise of the Heart, Oeconomy of Human Life, Gulliver's Travels, Washington's Letters 2 vol. Watt's Sermons 2 vol. Paley's Evidence, Rasselas Prince of Abissinia, Sorrows of Werter, Fool of quality 5 vol. Man of Feeling, Roderick Random 2 vol. Joseph Andrews, Man of the World, Idler by Johnson 2 vol. Eloisa 3 vol. Don Quixote 4 vol. History of the Devil, Citizen of the World 2 vol. Goldsmith's Essays, Confession of Faith, Religious Courtship, Robison Crusoe, Perigrine Pickle 4 vol. Watts and Doddridge's Life by Kippis, Logan's Sermons 2 vol. Paley's Philosophy, Junius's Letters, Arabian Knights Entertainment 2 vol. Lounger 2 vol. Brydonn's Tour, Afflicted Man's Companion, Boston's Four-fold State, Dodd's Thoughts, Dodridge's Sermons on Education, Kaim's Sketches 2 vol. Duncan's Logick—Johnson's Lives of the Poets 4 vol. Watts on the human Mind, Guardian, 2 vol. Rights of Women, Spirit of Laws 2 vol. Morse's Geography for the use of Schools—Gardiner's Life by Dodridge—Death of Abel—Marshal on Sanctification—Fordyce's Sermons 2 vol. Dodridge's rise and progress of religion, Poorman's help and young man's guide, General Songster, Akenside's Poems, Prideaux's Life of Mahomet, Lucky Idiot—Gadesby's Life, M'Alpine, Robison Crusoe, abridged, Don Quixote, abridged, History of the American Rebellion, Esops Fables, Bunyan's Water of life, Complete Saviour, Solomon's Temple Spiritualized, Come and Welcome to Christ, War Atlas by Carey, Delolme on the Constitution of England—Rumsey's American war 2 vol. late edition, Lee's Memoirs, Internal conference, Watt's Logick, Watson's Apology for the Bible—Bunyan's Holy war, do. Groans, do. Heavenly Footman, Simon the Sorcerer, Erskine's Speeches, History of St. Tammany, Borlow's Hasty Pudding, Porcupine's Life, Pain on the Funding System, Burke's Letters, Seneca's Morals, New-year's Gift, Sentimental Journey, Doubtful Marriage, Embassy to China, Saint's Rest, Volney's Ruins, Farmer's Letters, Miss William's do. 4 vol. Vattel's Law of Nations—Cecelia, 3 vol. Rowe's Letters, Farmer's Friend, Hale's Contemplation 2 vol. Monitor, Family Instructor, Reign of Grace, Italian Nun, Letter on Courtship, Defence of Christianity—Student and Pastor, Political Fugative—Wilson on the Sacrament, do. on Meditation, Spiritual Letters, Mother's Catechism, Pain's Builder, do. Pocket Treasurer, President Washington's Messages, Watt's Miscellany, The Young Clerk's Magazine, Watts' Lyric Poems, Promptor, Saunder's Journal, Blair's Sermons, 3 vol. do. Lectures, 2 vol. Addison's Evidence, Brissot on Commerce, Love's Surveying, Watt's on the Passions, Jones on Bailment, Boyle's Voyages, Willison's Afflicted Man, Principles of Politeness, Clark's Farriery, Pike's Arithmetic—The Hive, Inquisitor, The Complete Woman Cook,—Faithful Servant a sermon,—Columbus on the discovery of America,—Milton's Works, President Washington's Speeches, M'Ewen on the Types—Sky Lark, Tatler, 4 vol. Humphrey Clinker, Dodd's Beauties of History, Indian Cottage, Fairy Tales, History of a Reprobate, Story Teller, Journey to Jerusalem, Pelew Islands Dodd on Death, Vicar of Wakefield, Webster's 3d part, Gamuts and Books for the Vocal Music, Song Books and Pamphlets of various kinds, Children's gilt books and Primers,

An assortment of BLANK BOOKS,

—ALSO.—

Gentlemen's Pocket-Books, Quills, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. THE *above being a consignment, ready payment in cash will be expected.*

November 2, 1796.

Just Received,

And for SALE at

J. W. A. HURST's,

APOTHECARY STORE.

ÆRUGO æris,	James' powders,
—— Antim, tartar,	Kali tartar,
Aloes socotor.	Lythargyrus,
Arsenicum,	Manna, opt.
Bals. tolut.	——com.
——capivi,	Magnesia alb.
Cort. aurant.	Merc. præc. alb.
——Peruv.	—— —— rub.
——cascaril,	——corrof. sub.
Cera flav.	Oxym. scil.
Cerus acetat.	Olium anisi,
Carolina pink,	——ricini,
Calomel. p.p.	——vitrioli,
Cantharides,	——menth. pip.
Crem. tartar.	Pulv. jalap,
Cerat epulot.	——rhei opt,
Emp. commune,	——cort peruv. opt,
——oxycro.	—— —— rub.
——dyac. cum. gum.	——ipecac,
——roborans,	Pix Burgund.
——epispast.	Rad. senec.
——canthar.	——serp. Vir.
Elix. vit. acid.	——contrayerv.
Ess. lavend.	——scillit.
Flor. sulph,	——rhei.
——Benzoine,	——valerian,
——chamom.	Sal ammon. crud.
Fol. senna,	——Glaub.
Fistula eber,	——absynth.
Gum assafœt.	Spt. lavend. comp,
——camph.	——C. C. perse.
——myrrh,	——nitr. dulc.
——arabac.	Turlington's balsam,
——opii,	Tartar solubil,
Hooper's pills	Tinctures, &c. &c.
Haarlem oil	Ungt. Basil,
Ichthyocolla,	Vitriol cærul.

And a number of other articles too tedious to mention. *Nov. 16.*

Secretary's Office.

List of the persons who have Grants *for their* lands, *lying in the* Secretary's Office, *ready to be issued.* July 20, 1796.

NAMES of persons.	NAMES of Townships wherein lying.
Charles Anger,	Bertie.
Frederick Anger,	do.
Augustus Anger,	do.
Lambert Acre,	Grantham.
Arthur H. Brooking,	West Flamborough.
Thomas Butler,	Grantham.
Adam Bowman,	do.
George Ball,	do.
Peter Ball, Esq.	do.
Jacob Ball,	Thorold.
Arant Bradt,	Newark.
Andrew Bradt,	Barton.
Thomas Bailey.	Saltfleet.
Ralfe Clench, Esq.	Ancaster.
Joseph Clement,	Newark.
Jacob Glen Cuyler,	Cambridge.
Abra. Cuyler, Col.	do.
Barnet Conolly,	Beverly.
Barnabas Cain,	Newark.
Alex. Cambell, Esq.	Edwardsburgh.
John Cambell,	do.
William Dickson,	Thorold.
John Depew, senr.	Barton.
Michel Pierre Fortier,	Clinton.
William Fraser, Capt.	Edwardsburgh.
Thomas Fraser,	do.
William Fraser, senr.	do.
Thomas Fraser, Capt.	do.
Francis Goring,	Grantham.
James Gage,	Saltfleet.
Michael Gander,	Clinton.
Lucy Goring,	Gainsborough.
Mary Gage,	Saltfleet.
Albert Hainer,	Grantham.
Andrew Heron,	Thorold.
Philip House,	Clinton.
Peter Horning,	Barton.
George Hill, Capt.	Pickering.
John House,	Bertie.
Hugh Haggerty,	Stamford.
Robt. Hamilton, hon.	Grantham.
Adam Hair,	do.
Miss Jemima, Miss Sarah & Miss Mary Johnston,	Ancaster.
Ebenezer Jones,	Saltfleet.
James Jones,	Thorold.
Augustus Jones,	Saltfleet.
P[illegible] Jones,	do.
Thomas Kinnear,	Markham.
Elias Long,	Ancaster.
John Loughton, Esq.	Southwold.
John M'Gill, Ensign,	Flamborough.
Thomas March,	Grantham.
Thomas M'Knight,	Edwardsburgh.
John Munro, Lieu.	Gainsborough.
Joseph Math,	Bertie.
M'Ewan,	Willoughby.
Edward M'Michael,	Newark.
Allan M'Nabb, Lieut.	Flamborough.
Alexander Mercle,	Beverly.
William M'Luse,	Ancaster.
Wm. Mayne, Capt.	Scarborough.
Samuel M'Kenly.	Bertie.
Duncan M'Alpine,	Edwardsburgh.
Thomas North,	Grimsby.
James Noel,	Matilda.
Joseph Page,	Newark.
John Parke,	Grimsby.
John Price,	Grantham.
Allan Patterson, Esq.	Matilda.
Thomas Ridout,	Ancaster.
William Reid,	Grantham.
Peter Russell, Hon.	Beverly.
John Reid,	Grantham.
John Stevens,	Stamford.
Thomas Steward.	Ancaster.
Walter B. Shehan,	Beverly.
Hannah Sypes,	Bertie.
John Scadding,	York.
Samuel Smith, Cap.	Flamborough,
Anthony Slingerland,	Newark.
Peter Talman,	Clinton.
William Vanevery,	Newark.
Pet. Van Alstine, Esq.	Marysburgh
William Vanderlip,	Newark.
Thomas Wilson,	Ancaster.
Crowel Wilson,	Bertie.
James Wilson,	Saltfleet.
Henry Windecker,	Bertie.
John Young,	Newark. (47tf.

E. WHITING.

WILL CAST

BRANDS

For marking, to any size wanted:—Any gentleman can be supplied according to direction, and on the shortest notice.

Nov. 26. (3w5

TOTAL Nº. 113.

VOLUME III.] G. R. [NUMBER 9.

UpperCanada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

NIAGARA; Printed by G. TIFFANY. ——Wednesday, DECEMBER 21, 1796.

At private Sale.

TO be sold, one half share of those valuable *GRIST AND SAW*

MILLS,

WITH THE WHOLE

of the two hundred acres on which the same stand, being in the well situated township of Ancaster, and Home district;—The terms of sale will be made known by applying to the Printer, Mr. James Wilson of Newark, and to Richard Beasly, esq. Burlington Bay.

October 5, 1796. (50

WANTED

By a gentleman in this town, a

Man Servant

who understands waiting on table, is honest and steady;—Such an one will find good employ, by applying to the printer.

November 9. (3.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

FOR the Public Buildings at York, a few good House CARPENTERS: to such as are well qualified and industrious, good encouragement will be given by applying to Captain A. Graham, or to the subscriber JOHN M'GILL,

Commissary of Stores, &c.

York, 23d July 1796.

NOW preparing, and will in a few days be committed to the PRESS,

The Upper-Canada

CALENDAR:

FOR THE YEAR

1797.

Being a pocket almanack, containing, beside astronomical calculations, lists of the legislative, executive, and military officers, times and places of holding courts, &c. &c.

Being the first work of the kind ever attempted in this province.

The publisher most respectfully solicits the assistence of every gentleman who posses the means of promoting the design, by furnishing him with articles properly arranged, such particulars as may be in their power.

Printing-office, Nov. 16.

For Sale,

AT THE

Printing-Office,

A FEW COPIES OF THE

LAWS

OF

UPPER CANADA,

COMPRISING

Five Sessions.

Advertisement.

DEEDS of bargain and sale, lease and release, mortgage, gift, transfer, exchange &c. of lands. houses &c. indentures, contracts, agreements, letters of attorney, wills settlements, memorials, petitions, and all kinds of instruments in writing required, will be drawn up and ingrossed on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms, by a gentleman who has come to reside in this town, with the intention of giving his time and attention wholly to that line of business and has supplied himself with the most approved forms, and legal instructions in conveyancing.—For further particulars apply to Mr. ALEXANDER M'NABB.

November 16. 54tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AS the subscriber is about to decline publick business in this town, he conceives it a duty incumbent on him to return his most sincere thanks to his friends, and the public in general, for their past favors; and at the same time desires all those having demands on him (who have not rendered their accounts) will be kind enough to do it, in order to their being paid;--likewise, all those who are indebted to the said subscriber, are requested to discahrge the same immediately, either by calling on ALEX'R STEWART Esq. attorney at law, or on the subscriber.

THOMAS HIND.

King's Arms Hotel,

Newark. Dec. 13. 8tf

Five Guineas Reward!

Taken Away.

ON Saturday evening, the 3d inst. from the subscriber, during the fire, two

Beaver Blankets

One very large, the other small;—whoever will bring the said blankets to the subscriber, shall receive one guinea reward for each, or give such information that they may be procured on prosecution of the offender or offenders to conviction, shall receive the above reward.

WM. JARVIS.

Newark, Dec. 14. 8

Att'y General's Office.

Niagara, December 21, 1796.

WHEREAS *the entering of caveats in the office of the secretary of the province, to prevent the issuing of deeds after they have been duly executed, hath been found inconvenient, and deemed to be otherwise improper;—all persons, therefore, who have, or pretend to have any claim to lands in the possession of others, his majesty's subjects, holden under certificate, or order of council, or other authority, will take notice that they must enter caveats in the secretary's office before the making of the deeds, as none will be received after they are executed.*

Such persons, therefore, as are ready to establish their claims, will file their caveats in the secretary's office immediately: and that others may be duly apprised of the deeds now about to be made, a list of the names of persons and of the townships where the lands lie is subjoined, and others will be made known in the several subsequent gazettes.

When, therefore, any persons perceive names annexed to lots or tracts of land of which they conceive themselves entitled to a grant, they must within one month after the present and future publications, if the lands lie in the Home district, lodge a caveat in the secretary's office, and give immediate notice to the clerk of the council, and the party against whom they set up their claim.

Persons Names,	*Townships,*	*Acres.*
Mayne Geo.	Pelham,	200.
Reid Wm.	Grantham,	200.
Reid Geo.	do.	do.
Ransier Geo.	Clinton,	150.
Seagar Frederick,	Bertie,	200.
Smith Abraham,	do.	do.
Servas Jacob,	Newark,	do.
Skinner Timothy,	Stamford,	do.
Smith Joseph,	Louth,	do.
Stiles Selah,	Ancaster,	do.
Shavor Barnet	Crowland,	do.
Skinner Aaron,	Sugarloaf East,	do.
Soram Frederick,	Louth,	300.
Slack James,	Thorold,	200.
Sheehan W. B.	Grantham,	do.
Shavor John,	do.	do.
Styers John,	Pelham,	do.
Secord David,	Newark,	500.
Slaight James,	Stamford,	200.
Secord Peter, senr.	Newark,	300.
Skinner Haggai,	Stamford,	100.
Swayzy, Isaac,	Pelham,	1200.
Skinner Ben.	Beverly,	350.
Skinner, Ben. junr.	Stamford,	200.
Stinchuff Emanuel,	Thorold,	do.
Smith John,	Gainsboro'	do.
Seritz Christian,	Sugarloaf East,	do.
Skinner Eben.	Stamford,	100.
Stoun Wm.	Gainsboro'	200.
Stott Elias,	Grantham,	do.
Skinner Haggai,	Pelham,	300.
Skinner Levi,	do.	208.
Slingerland Walter.	Ancaster,	200.
Skinner Ben.	Stamford,	do.
Showers Michael senr.	Flamboro'	400.
Showers Michael junr.	Ancaster,	do.
Swazy Isaac, esq.		200.
Slingerland Richard,	Grantham,	200.
Skinner Timothy,	Stamford,	do.
Skinner Ben.	do.	100.
Shaffer William,	Ancaster,	200.
Seram Frederick,	Louth,	do.
Sritz Christian,	Sugarloaf West,	150.
Taylor Samuel,	Pelham,	200.
Tanner Stephen,	Bertie,	do.
Thomas John,	Willoughby,	do.
Thatcher John,	Saltfleet,	do.

Thorpe David,	Pelham,	280.
Taylor John, junr.	do.	do.
Taylor John, senr.	do.	450.
Turney John,	Thotold,	100.
Thompson John,	Stamford,	200.
Thompson John,	do.	do.
Thompson Arch.	do.	do.
Turney Geo.	Grantham.	300.
Turney John Geo.	do.	200.
Winternute Ben.	Bertie,	150.

—J. WHITE, A. G.

PETER RUSSELL.

Proclamation.

George the third, by the grace of God, of Great-Britain France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith. &c. &c. &c.

To our beloved and faithful legislative counsellors of our province of Upper-Canada, and our knights, citizens and burgesses of our said province, to the assembly at our town of York, on the nineteenth day of this present month of December, to be commenced and held, called and elected, and to every of you,

GREETING;

WHEREAS we for certain arduous and urgent affairs us, the state and defence of our said province, concerning our said assembly, at the day and place aforesaid, to be held, have ordained, and you by you separate writs at the town and place aforesaid, to be present for the purposes herein mentioned, we have commanded; nevertheless for certain causes and considerations us hereunto especially moving, our said assembly at & upon thenineteenth of this present month of December, we have thought proper to prorogue, so that you nor any of you on the nineteenth day of this present month of December, at our said town, to appear, are to be held and constrained; for we do will, that you and each of you, be as to us in this matter entirely exonerated, commanding, and by the tenor of these presents, firmly enjoining you and every of you and all others in this behalf interested, that on the nineteenth day of January next at our said town of York, personally you and every of you, be and appear, to treat, do, act, and conclude upon those things, which in our said assembly, by the common council of our said province, by the favor of God may be ordained. In testimony whereof, these our letters we have caused to be made patent, and the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved the honorable PETER RUSSELL, esq. our administrator of our province aforesaid, at our government house, Newark, this thirteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and of our reign the thirty-seventh.

P. R.

WM. JARVIS, sec.

Printing-Office, Dec. 14, 1796.

The printer informs his customers that he is desirous of settling his accounts, as far as may be, whether for the gazette, or otherwise, and for that reason requests all who are indebted for thirteen papers, or more, making full quarters, to make payment: ——Such persons as live at a distance will find their bills at the places where they receive the papers, and to the holders of the bills payment may be made.

WANTED by the printer hereof, one or two active BOYS, who can be well recommended for honesty and industry, as apprentices to the printing business.

THE members of the

Grand Master's Lodge,

Are requested to attend at Thompson's HOTEL, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on Tuesday the 27th inst. in order to celebrate the festival of

Saint John.

By order,

J. M'KAY, sec.

Dec. 21.

NOTICE,

Saint John's Lodge of

FRIENDSHIP, No. 2, will meet at Wilson's tavern, town of Newark, on Tuesday the 27th inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, being the festival of ST. JOHN; of which all concerned will take notice.

By the lodge,

Ralfe Clench, sec.

Newark, Dec. 12, 2w8

AT THE GAOL,

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Auction,

On Monday next, the 26th instant, immediately after the execution of sentence on Havens,

THE FOLLOWING

B O N D S

Drawn by Angus M'Donell, esq. attorney at law, in favor of Thomas Hind, and sundry other

DRY GOODS,

Too numerous to mention: viz;

1 *Bond, dated, Dec. 26, 1795, N. Y. C.*	£ 1	0 : 0
1 *do. Jan. 9, 1796,*	0	12 : 6
1 *do. Jan. 12, 1796,*	0	11 : 0
1 *do. Feb. 3, 1796,*	1	15 : 0
1 *do. no date, 20 Hal. C.*	1	12 : 0
Total	£ 5	10 : 0 N. Y. C.

The above articles may be seen the Saturday preceding the day of sale, by applying at the house of THOMAS HIND, King's-arms Hotel ¶¶ The whole to be sold without reserve, the want of bidders excepted.

Newark, Dec. 20, 1796.

ASTRAY.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, in the month of May or June last,

A Red Steer,

Supposed to be two years old next spring: The owner is requested to pay damages and costs and take him away.

GILBERT FIELDS.

Dec. 14. tf8.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. LOUIS ROY, for printing, are desired to call on Mr. A. Heron, who is authorized to receive the same.

The importance of Punctuality.

IF faults are to be estimated according to the ill consequences which attend them, we shall find upon examination, that the want of punctuality is a crime of considerable magnitude. A very large share of the disappointments and vexations which we meet with in our intercourse with one another, is derived from this source. In almost all companies, or accidental meetings of neighbors, the ear is pained with complaints against those who have not paid an expected debt, or not performed a necessary job, or not finished a pair of shoes, &c. at the time prefixed. In the country, tradesmen and laborers are apt to fail in punctuality, sometimes thro' mere inattention and carelessness, sometimes through indolence and laziness, sometimes through a grasping disposition, and always from a criminal disregard to truth, honesty and benevolence. Wishing to secure all the custom and business they can, and unwilling that any who apply to them, should be necessitated to apply to others, they engage more than they execute within the time limitted to the great disappointment, vexation, and injury of their employers.

Every person of the least reflection must see that the advantages which would result to individuals, to neighborhoods, and to larger communities, from punctuality are very great:—And that equally great are the disadvantages for the want of it.—A poor man with a house full of children, procures with difficulty a bushel of corn, and a horse to carry it five or six miles to mill. The miller cannot grind it now, but promises to have it ready by the evening of the next day. With still greater difficulty he obtains a horse, and goes at the time prefixed: but is coldly told by the miller, that he forgot it, and ground for others till his water was spent, and that he must come again the next day. A man who is building a house, engages masons, and tenders at a distance to build his chimnies. They come at the appointed time. But the man who had promised to bring his hands the day preceding, and complete the stone work for the foundation of the chimnies, fails; and all are disappointed, to their very great damage. A woman, who had very lately lost her husband, is pitied by her neighbors; and they kindly collect on a single day, and reap down all her grain. She engages a man to secure it. He promises to take up the next day, and carry it into the barn.—He neglects to come: and it being Saturday, the grain is left lying in the field. On Monday it rains. And the weather proving wet and warm for several days, the hopes of the widow and her fatherless are destroyed.

Punctuality is sometimes disregarded by professional gentlemen, to the great loss and disappointment of those for whom they were to transact some business of consequence. The gay world consider exactness regularity, the fulfilment of promises, and the punctual payment of honest debts, as too vulgar for them; and value themselves on no punctuality, but in their debts of honor, their criminal assignations, their parties of pleasure, and their appointed visits. The commercial world in general regard punctuality, because it is the basis of all their credit and interest. And certainly it would be to the interest and credit of mechanicks, labourers, and in short, every class of men. To be punctual in fulfilling their promises and engagements, would have a happy effect upon all the civil and moral intercourses of society. Mutual confidence, esteem, and affection, would be increased; neighbors would live on better terms; and the heart to be more steady tranquil and joyous.

Punctuality, must be an honor to any man, because it denotes stability, fortitude and superiority to temptation. If this has not been ranked by name among the cardinal virtues, it is owing, perhaps, to the difficulty of defining it with precision, or of distinguishing it from others, and not from its unimportance in society. Accurately speaking, punctuality is not a single virtue, but an assemblage of many.—It comprehends, fidelity, veracity, sense of honor, justice and benevolence.

Punctuality is recommended by almost every object and every movement in the natural world, as well as by the exigences and claims of the moral. It is well known, though not sufficiently considered, that all the revolutions of the heavenly bodies are performed with the exactest punctuality.—What should become of all the inhabitants of the earth, as well as of promise breakers, if the sun and the seasons were as fallible, and as little to be depended on, as themselves?—Punctuality then, has the sanction of heaven upon it and the order and analogy of nature to recommend it. Its utility and importance are demonstrated by the interest and reputation of the individual, and by the peace and happiness of society. And the necessity of it is inculcated by the dictates of conscience, and the command of God.

ON AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURE is justly thought to be the most ancient art; and it is certainly far the most useful. The subsistance and welfare of mankind depend more on it than any, or all others, and all other arts would soon be useless, were the culture of the surface of the earth neglected. No art therefore ought to be held in higher estimation.—The ancients valued it highly, and no good reason can be given why the moderns should lightly esteem it. The Egyptians, Greeks and Romans, ascribed the invention of this art to their gods; but the Jews and Christians rather trace it up to Noah and Cain, the former of whom planted a vineyard, and the latter, long before him, was a tiller of the ground. Even Adam in Paradise practised one branch of this art: he was put into the garden of Eden to dress it.

The immortal poet Virgil did not think agriculture a subject unworthy of his genius; and his georgicks are esteemed as the most excellent of his works. Agriculture has drawn the attention of some of the greatest men in all nations, many of whom have had their hands as well as their heads employed in it. Cyrus the younger planted and cultivated his garden partly with his own hands: and it is well known that the Romans tooks some of their greatest generals from the plough. Cincinnatus, whose fame is great in America was plowing in his field when the Roman army was besieged in its trenches by the Æqui and Volsci. Being sent for, he went to the army, routed the enemy, entered the city in triumph, and then returned to his plough. Agriculture has been so great an object in Britain, as to employ the pens of a multitude of its genuises: and the English books that have been written upon it are surprisingly numerous. In that country, if I mistake not, husbandry has been brought as near to perfection, as in any part of the world. And it is owing to this that the island supports so great a number of inhabitants: and that the English nation has been so opulent and powerful.

Though other employments are often times more lucrative to individuals than husbandry, none can be so advantageous to the world. If it is a flower way of gaining wealth than some others, it is perhaps the least hazardous of any. The farmer depends not on the wind and waves, like the mariner; nor on the good will of his neighbors and the public, for employment and bread, like the mechanic. The business is highly adapted to promote the health of the body, and the chearfulness and content of the mind. And if it were better understood in this country, and more spiritedly pursued, both the pleasure and the profit attending it would be greater than we have yet experienced. It is an employment which affords a variety of entertaining speculations to an inquisitive mind: and is adapted to lead us into a considerable acquaintance with the works of nature.

"In a philosophical view, (says one) agriculture is great and extensive. In a political view, it is important and perhaps the only firm and stable foundation of greatness. As a profession, it strengthens the mind, without enervating the body. In morals it tends to increase virtue, without introducing vice. In religion, it naturally inspires piety devotion and a dependence on providence, without a tincture of infidelity. It is a rational and agreeable amusement to the man of leisure, and a boundless source of contemplation and activity to the industrious.

ON GAMING.

AMONG the many admonitions which the Monitor has given to the world, I do not remember any on the destructive effects of gambling. That social happiness may, in no wise be diminished by innocent diverfion, even if the instruments are cards, or balls, I am not so much of a cynic as to deny: But when we so far forget our happiness, as to dive into the vortex of chance and risk our fortunes and peace to the turning of a card, or a lucky throw of a die, or hit the ball, (as a late writer obferves) no language is adequate to convey a just idea of the destructive practice. As the most destructive passion of the soul, and from which the greatest train of evil consequences flow, it stands unrivalled, its votaries, in general, are either poor, or extravagant; the intellectual faculties are either elated by success, or depressed by loss, which makes the being not only a pest, but a gloomy blank in society. —It always debases, and frequently eradicates, original virtue. Is there a more melancholy sight, than to see a youth, rising to manhood, surrounded by his friends, displaying a genius which excites the warmest hopes every in breast, devoting his time and attention to gambling? That this is a fatal truth, we need only turn our views to the assemblies and taverns—we there behold many who have no other dependence to carry them thro' life than an unsullied purity of character, round the gambling-table, losing all they possess, involved in debt, and rising with dejected features, to behold the rising of the sun. Ye votaries of gambling, these are but consequences which naturally flow; they but pave the way, to scenes of excess and debauchery, over which let fancy in silence brood.

STANZAS.

Written in the album of a convent in France.

WHOM fickle friends or falser love
May drive to this sequester'd grove,
The moral duties learn:

Forgive, forget each little wrong!
To social scenes your hearts belong,
To social scenes return!

And you, whose tears incessant flow
For worth departed, lost below!
Is nothing left behind?
Your bosoms have been taught to know
The world has something to bestow,
Will you forsake your kind?

And let not aught may here invite,
Howe'er luxurious on the sight,
Prevail your steps to stay:
Nor can devotion's specious plea,
Nor loftier soul'd philosophy,
Excuse a long delay.

At whose command the tempests roll—
Opposing passions tear the soul,
And good from evil bring.
At whose command the rain descends—
The breast of charity distends,
And love and friendship spring.

Tho' love be false and friends deceive,
Tho' death bereave you, do not grieve!
Pursue the *Master's* plan—
A little while, and care shall cease;
This world was never made for peace,
But man was made for man!

NIAGARA, December 21, [illegible] held, called [illegible]

Tuesday next, being the anniversary of St. JOHN the Evangelist, a sermon on the occasion will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Dunn at the presbyterian meeting-house in this town.

On Monday last ended the term of his majesty's court of oyer and terminer, and general gaol delivery in this town, before which came the following persons:

George Wilson, and his wife on an indictment of feloniously taking a watch from Nicholas Klengenbroomer; the wife only found guilty, the verdict reversed on error.

The same George Wilson, for feloniously shooting at said Klengenbroomer, verdict not guilty of the felony.

William Havens, for beastality, verdict guilty of the attempt, sentenced to be imprisoned one month, stand in the pillory three times within the month; viz. on Monday next (the 26th inst.) at the goal in this town; on the Monday following (Jan. 2) at Queenston; on the Monday then next following (Jan. 9) as near as possible to the place of committing the crime; pay a fine of £20. to his majesty, and stand committed until paid.

James Lymburner & John Kelly, no prosecutors appearing, were discharged from their recognizances.

From a Correspondent.

Our money is growing daily more scarce; formerly the army, &c. supplied us with more than a sufficiency of circulating cash—these means are now reduced, and the country encreasing in population, as well as scarcity, what mode or modes can be adopted to introduce specie?

The printer being favored with the papers containning the speeches of Mr. Fox and the chancellor of the exchequer; they will be commented in course in our next.

In the loss sustained by Mr. JARVIS, was also a BUFFALO SKIN, which, if returned, with or without the beaver blankets will be thankfully received and no questions asked.

TO BE SOLD,
A LOT OF

LAND

Adjoining lake ONTARIO, consisting of 300 acres, with a considerable improvement thereon; terms moderate, payment easy, land good: For further particulars enquire of the printer.

Just Received,

And for SALE at the

Printing-Office,

IN NIAGARA,

The following assortment of

BOOKS.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

QUARTO and School Bibles, Testaments, Prayer and Psalm Books, Cloud of Witness Volney's Ruins, Willison's Balm of Gilead, Adventurer, by Hawksworth; Memoirs of Dumourier, Anson's Voyage, Harvey's Meditations, Morse's Universal Geography, 2 vol. Blackston's Commentaries, Johnson's Dictionary, Belknap's Answer to Pain. Bennet's Letters, Royal Captive, Life of the King of Prussia, 2 vol. 8vo. Moore's Journal 2 vol. 12mo. Franklin's Life with essays 2 vol. Burn's Poems, Cook's Life by Keppis, ,Lendrums American Revolution 2 vol. 12mo. Vicar of Wakefied, Moore's Travels 2 vol. Sheridan's Dictionary 2 vol. Buchan's Domestic Medecine, Scotland Delineated, Pelgrims Progress, Sherlock on Death, West on the Resurrection, Boston on the Covenant of Works, Rowe's devout exercise of the Heart, Oeconomy of Human Life, Gulliver's Travels, Washington's Let[illegible] vol. Watt's Sermons 2 vol. Paley's [illegible]e, Rasselas Prince of Abissinia, Sorrows of Werter, Fool of quality 5 vol. Man of Feeling, Roderick Random 2 vol. Joseph Andrews, Man of the World, Idler by Johnson 2 vol. Eloisa 3 vol. Don Quixote 4 vol. History of the Devil, Citizen of the World 2 vol. Goldsmith's Essays, Confession of Faith, Religious Courtship, Robison Crusoe, Perigrine Pickle 4 vol. Watts and Doddridge's Life by Kippis, Logan's Serthons 2 vol. Paley's Philosophy, Junius's Letters, Arabian Knights Entertainment 2 vol. Lounger 2 vol. Brydonn's Tour, Afflicted Man's Companion, Boston's Four-fold State, Dodd's Thoughts, Dodridge's Sermons on Education, Kaim's Sketches 2 vol. Duncan's Logick—Johnson's Lives of the "Poets 4 vol. Watts on the human Mind, Guardian, 2 vol. Rights of Women, Spirit of Laws 2 vol. Morse's Geography for the use of Schools—Gardiner's Life by Dodridge—Death of Abel—Marshal on Sanctification—Fordyce's Sermons 2 vol. Doddridge's rise and progress of religion, Poorman's help and young man's guide, General Songster, Akenside's Poems, Prideaux's Life of Mahomet, Lucky Idiot—Gatesby's Life, M'Alpine, Robison Crusoe, abridged, Don Quixote, abridged, History of the American Rebellion, Esops Fables, Bunyan's Water of life, Complete Saviour, Solomon's Temple Spiritualized, Come and Welcome to Christ, War Atlas by Carey, Delolme on the Constitution of England—Ramsey's American war 2 vol. late edition, Lee's Memoirs, Internal conference, Watt's Logick, Watson's Apology for the Bible—Bunyan's Holy war, do. Groans, do. Heavenly Footman, Simon the Sorcerer, Erskine's Speeches, History of St. Tammany, Borlow's Hasty Pudding, Porcupine's Life, Pain on the Funding System, Burke's Letters, Seneca's Morals, New-year's Gift, Sentimental Journey, Doubtful Marriage, Embassy to China, Saint's Rest, Volney's Ruins, Farmer's Letters, Miss William's do. 4 vol. Vattel's Law of Nations—Cecelia, 3 vol. Rowe's Letters, Farmer's Friend, Hale's Contemplation 2 vol. Monitor, Family Instructor, Reign of Grace, Italian Nun, Letter on Courtship, Defence of Christianity—Student and Pastor, Political Fugative—Wilson on the Sacrament, do. on Meditation, Spiritual Letters, Mother's Catechism, Pain's Builder, do. Pocket Treasurer, President Washington's Messages, Watt's Miscellany, The Young-Clerk's Magazine, Watts' Lyric Poems, Promptor, Saunder's Journal, Blair's Sermons, 3 vol. do. Lectures, 2 vol. Addison's Evidence, Brissot on Commerce, Love's Surveying, Watt's on the Passions, Jones on Bailment, Boyle's Voyages, Willison's Afflicted Man, Principles of Politeness, Clark's Farriery, Pike's Arithmetic—The Hive, Inquisitor, The Complete Woman Cook,—Faithful Servant a sermon,—Columbas on the discovery of America,—Milton's Works, President Washington's Speeches, M'Ewen on the Types—Sky Lark, Tatler, 4 vol. Humphrey Clinker, Dodd's Beauties of History, Indian Cottage, Fairy Tales, History of a Reprobate, Story Teller, Journey to Jerusalem, Pelew Islands Dodd on Death, Vicar of Wakefield, Webster's 2d part, Gamuts and Books for the Vocal Music, Song Books and Pamphlets of various kinds, Children's gilt books and Primers,

An assortment of BLANK BOOKS,

—ALSO.—

Gentlemen's Pocket-Books, Quills, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. *THE above being a consignment, ready payment in cash will be expected.*

November 2, 1796.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Council-Office, 14th Dec.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the public, that by an order of council, dated 7th October, 1796, all disputed claims for lands, will be heard by the governor and council during the sitting of the legislature in every year. All Caveats are therefore to be entered in the secretary's office before the DEEDS for the lands in dispute have passed the great seal, as the evils and inconveniences attending the hearing of caveats afterwards are innumerable—but lists are directed to be published from the attorney general's office on the first of every month of such land board certificates and orders of council as may be lying there to be confirmed by fiats, that the public may be early apprised of the lands about to be granted in each township and district, before the patents are issued for them.

J. Small, C. E. C.

FOR SALE,

A Second hand CALASH. The wheels are perfectly new.—For terms apply to the printer, in Niagara, or at Kingston, to

THOMAS MARKLAND.

September 24. tf51.

Secretary's Office.

List of the persons who have Grants *for their* lands, *lying in the* Secretary's Office, *ready to be issued.* July 20, 1796.

NAMES of persons.	NAMES of Townships wherein lying.
Charles Anger,	Bertie.
Frederick Anger,	do.
Augustus Anger,	do.
Lambert Acre,	Grantham.
Arthur H. Brooking,	West Flamborough.
Thomas Butler,	Crantham.
Adam Bowman,	do.
George Ball,	do.
Peter Ball, Esq.	do.
Jacob Ball,	Thorold.
Arant Bradt,	Newark.
Andrew Bradt,	Barton.
Thomas Bailey.	Saltfleet.
Ralfe Clench, Esq.	Ancaster.
Joseph Clement,	Newark.
Jacob Glen Cuyler,	Cambridge.
Abra. Cuyler, Col.	do.
Barnet Conolly,	Beverly.
Barnabas Cain,	Newark.
Alex. Cambell, Esq.	Edwardsburgh.
John Cambell,	do.
William Dickson,	Thorold.
John Depew, senr.	Barton.
Michel Pierre Fortier,	Clinton.
William Fraser, Capt.	Edwardsburgh.
Thomas Fraser,	do.
William Fraser, senr.	do.
Thomas Fraser, Capt.	do.
Francis Goring,	Grantham.
James Gage,	Saltfleet.
Michael Gander,	Clinton.
Lucy Goring,	Gainsborough.
Mary Gage,	Saltfleet.
Albert Hainer,	Grantham.
Andrew Heron,	Thorold.
Philip House,	Clinton.
Peter Horning,	Barton.
George Hill, Capt.	Pickering.
John House,	Bertie.
Hugh Haggerty,	Stamford.
Robt. Hamilton, hon.	Grantham.
Adam Hair,	do.
Miss Jemima, Miss Sarah & Miss Mary Johnston,	Ancaster.
Ebenezer Jones,	Saltfleet.
James Jones,	Thorold.
Augustus Jones,	Saltfleet.
Philip Jones,	do.
Thomas Kinnear,	Markham.
Elias Long,	Ancaster.
John Laughton, Esq.	Southwold.
John M'Gill, Ensign,	Flamborough.
Thomas Marsh,	Grantham.
Thomas M'Knight,	Edwardsburgh.
John Munro, Lieu.	Gainsborough.
Joseph Mash,	Bertie.
M'Ewan,	Willougby.
Edward M'Michael,	Newark.
Allan M'Nabb, Lieut.	Flamborough.
Alexander Mercle,	Beverly.
William M'Luse,	Ancaster.
Wm. Mayne, Capt.	Scarborough.
Samuel M' Kenly.	Bertie.
Duncan M'Alpine,	Edwardsburgh.
Thomas North,	Grimsby.
James Noel,	Matilda.
Joseph Page,	Newark.
John Parke,	Grimsby.
John Price,	Grantham.
Allan Patterson, Esq.	Matilda.
Thomas Ridout,	Ancaster.
William Reid,	Grantham.
Peter Russell, Hon.	Beverly.
John Reid,	Grantham.
John Stevens,	Stamford.
Thomas Steward.	Ancaster.
Walter B. Shehan,	Beverly.
Hannah Sypes,	Bertie.
John Scadding,	York.
Samuel Smith, Cap.	Flamborough.
Anthony Slingerland,	Newark.
Peter Talman,	Clinton.
William Vanevery,	Newark.
Pet. Van Alstine, Esq.	Marysburgh
William Vanderlip,	Newark.
Thomas Wilson,	Ancaster.
Crowel Wilson,	Bertie.
James Wilson,	Saltfleet.
Henry Windecker,	Bertie.
John Young.	Newark.

(47tf.

E. WHITING.

WILL CAST

BRANDS

For marking, to any size wanted:—Any gentleman can be supplied according to direction, and on the shortest notice.

Nov. 26. 1a5

TOTAL N°. 114.

VOLUME III.] G. R. [NUMBER 10.

UpperCanadaGazette; or, American Oracle.

NIAGARA; Printed by G. TIFFANY. ——Wednesday, DECEMBER 28, 1796.

At private Sale.

TO be sold, one half share of those valuable *GRIST AND SAW*

MILLS,

WITH THE WHOLE

of the two hundred acres on which the same stand, being in the well situated township of Ancaster, and Home district;—The terms of sale will be made known by applying to the Printer, Mr. James Wilson of Newark, and to Richard Beasly, esq. Burlington Bay.

October 5, 1796. (50

WANTED

By a gentleman in this town, a

Man Servant

who understands waiting on table, is honest and steady;—Such an one will find good employ, by applying to the printer.

November 9. [3.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

FOR the Public Buildings at York; a few good House CARPENTERS: to such as are well qualified and industrious, good encouragement will be given by applying to Captain A. Graham, or to the subscriber JOHN M'GILL,

Commissary of Stores, &c.

York, 23d July 1796.

NOW preparing, and will in a few days be committed to the PRESS,

The Upper-Canada

CALENDAR:

FOR THE YEAR

1797.

Being a pocket almanack, containing, besides astronomical calculations, lists of the legislative, executive, and military officers, times and places of holding courts, &c. &c.

Being the first work of the kind ever attempted in this province.

The publisher most respectfully solicits the assistence of every gentleman who possesses the means of promoting the design, by furnishing him with articles properly arranged, and particulars as may be in their power.

Printing-Office, Nov. 16.

For Sale,

AT THE

Printing-Office,

A FEW COPIES OF THE

LAWS

OF

UPPER CANADA,

PASSED [illegible]

Sessions.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AS the subscriber is about to decline publick business in this town, he conceives it a duty incumbent on him to return his most sincere thanks to his friends, and the public in general, for their past favors; and at the same time desires all those having demands on him (who have not rendered their accounts) will be kind enough to do it, in order to their being paid;—likewise, all those who are indebted to the said subscriber, are requested to discharge the same immediately, either by calling on ALEX'R STEWART Esq. attorney at law, or on the *subscriber*.

THOMAS HIND.

King's Arms Hotel,

Newark. Dec. 13. 8tf

Five Guineas Reward!

Taken Away.

ON Saturday evening, the 3d inst. from the subscriber, during the fire, two

Beaver Blankets.

One very large, the other small;—

ALSO

One Buffalo Skin;

whoever will bring the said blankets to the subscriber, shall receive one guinea reward for each, or give such information that they may be procured on prosecution of the offender or offenders to conviction, shall receive the above reward. But if returned by the offenders without delay, they will be thankfully received, and no questions asked.

WM. JARVIS.

Newark, Dec. 14. 8

ASTRAY.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, in the month of May or June last,

A Red Steer,

Supposed to be two years old next spring: The owner is requested to pay damages and costs and take him away.

GILBERT FIELDS.

Dec. 14. 3B.

PETER RUSSELL.

Proclamation.

George the third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith. &c. &c. &c.

To our beloved and faithful legislative counsellors of our province of Upper-Canada, and our knights, citizens and burgesses of our said province, to the assembly at our town of York, on the nineteenth day of this present month of December, to be commenced and held, called and elected, and to every of you,

GREETING;

WHEREAS we for certain arduous and urgent affairs us, the state and defence of our said province, concerning our said assembly, at the day and place aforesaid, to be held, have ordained, and you by your separate writs at the town and place aforesaid, to be present for the purposes herein mentioned, we have commanded; nevertheless for certain causes and considerations us hereunto especially moving, our said assembly at & upon the nineteenth of this present month of December, we have thought proper to prorogue, so that you nor any of you on the nineteenth day of this present month of December, at our said town, to appear, are to be held and constrained; for we do will, that you and each of you, be as to us in this matter entirely exonerated, commanding, and by the tenor of these presents, firmly enjoining you and every of you and all others in this behalf interested, that on the nineteenth day of January next at our said town of York, personally you and every of you, be and appear, to treat, do, act, and conclude upon those things, which in our said assembly, by the common council of our said province, by the favor of God may be ordained. In testimony whereof, these our letters we have caused to be made patent, and the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved the honorable PETER RUSSELL, esq, our administrator of our province aforesaid, at our government house, Newark, this thirteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and of our reign the thirty-seventh.

P. R.

WM. JARVIS, sec.

To be Sold,

A LOT OF

LAND

Adjoining lake ONTARIO, consisting of 300 acres, with a considerable improvement thereon; terms moderate, payment easy, land good: For further particulars enquire of the printer.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. LOUIS ROY for printing, are desired to call on Mr. A. Heron, who is authorised to receive the same.

MONITOR.—

AS the happiness of life depends much on domestic union and friendship, so it is incumbent on every one to make himself as agreeable as possible to those whom nature has made, or he himself singled out for his companions in life. An uninterrupted interchange of mutual indearments among those of the same family, imparts a more solid satisfaction than the most ample possessions and splendid appearances without them. How much better it is to have peace without plenty, than plenty without peace?

Our love, like the law of attraction, is the strongest where the ties of relation are the closest—and it diminishes as the distance increases. This is a wise constitution in nature that our benevolence might have particular objects to fix upon and not be lost among the multiplicity of them. It therefore first begins with those with whom on all accounts, we are under the strongest obligations to live in harmony. From these it extends to our neighbors, till expanding to all mankind.—Domestic affronts and animosities are therefore, of all others, the most to be feared and avoided, because like oil, they give the keenest edge and always wound in the most tender and sensible part. To preserve affection and mutual sympathy in families it is requisite that the exercise of government be accommodated to the natural disposition of each member, and that an accommodating spirit run through the whole.

If persons of the same family always studied to please at home as much as they do, to shew to advantage abroad, there would be very little occasion for domestic strife.—When they are abroad on the great theatre, they assume a fair outside; what ever may be their real character, they chuse to appear in their most advantageous dress.—But behind the scene they are in an undress, and act without disguise. Therefore our domestic behaviour is the main test of our virtue and good nature—for our good and ill breeding is chiefly seen abroad—our good or ill-nature at home.

To see a well regulated family acting as if they were one body, informed by one soul where, "if one member suffered, all the members suffered with it." To those who are embarked together in one bottom, whose interests are inseparably united, and whose hearts ought to be so too—to see these acting in concert, adopting each others cares, uniting their friendly beams, and jointly promoting their common happiness is the most pleasing picture in human life, and must excite either our envy or our emulation.

Behold the pleasing scene, the master of a family assisting with soft language of conjugal affection the cares of his partner, and by a thousand tender offices endearing himself to his little flock! See his kindness, hear his tenderness to his servants! and behold him smiling on all around!—The mild influences of love run down thro' every branch, diffuse general happiness. Here dwell peace and harmony! The hospitable dome unfolds its doors and bids a hearty welcome to the gentle visitor, whose enlivening conversation adds greatly to the pleasure of the scene—nor does the child of distress and want ever supplicate relief in vain.

Oh! ye celestial spirits whose blendid smile,
From heav'n's high azure beams immortal life;
Whose guardian care averts the envenom'd guile,
Whose soothing breath disarms the rage of strife.
Around this peaceful mansion, soft diffuse
The kindliest blessings of etherial love.

SOLON.

LONDON, October 7.

House of Commons,

Thursday, October 6.

THE speaker took the chair at two o'clock, and seven members took the oaths.

About a quarter before three, the house was summoned to the house of peers, to hear the speech delivered from the throne by his majesty. The speaker and many of the members proceeded to the house of peers accordingly, and returned in about half an hour.

The speaker stated, that he had been in the house of peers, where his majesty delivered a gracious speech, of which, to prevent mistake, he had procured a copy. He then read the speech from the chair.

Lord Morpeth rose to move an address to his majesty.

Mr. Fox rose, and spoke to the following effect:—Sir, I shall not take up much of your time in what I have to offer to the house on the present occasion; but if I were to give a silent vote upon the motion which has just been made, I apprehend that my conduct might be subject to misconstruction. I know that it may undoubtedly be considered as presumptious in an individual to take up any portion of the time of the house, merely to obviate the possibility of misinterpretation, yet I feel that I should not do justice to my own sentiments, if I were to suffer the question to pass under a silent vote. In the first place, then, the striking feature of the speech is—that his majesty has been at length advised to do what it has fallen to my lot to advise his majesty's ministers to do repeatedly for the last three years, namely, to open a negociation; this, which is the leading feature of the speech ought undoubtedly to reconcile me to the address which has been moved, and I should be happy if it contained no other feature of a less pleasing aspect, and that I could have given my intire approbation to every part of the address. Of that striking feature I most cordially and highly approve. I cannot forget how often I have advised this measure, nor how often, without success. I have pressed it upon ministers; but however I may lament that the council was not taken before a hundred millions of money was spent, and thousands of lives devoted to the cruel contest, yet it must draw from me my warm approbation now that it hath been followed.

He who thought that the war was originally unnecessary, and that every moment since its commencement was a proper moment for commencing a negociation for peace, cannot object to the measure which his majesty has announced that he has been advised to take in the present moment.—I will not say one word about the particular and fit time for such a measure, all times appearing to me to be equally wise and salutary for endeavoring to restore to the people the blessings of peace. Nor will I recollect, much more retaliate, the personal invectives that were thrown against myself; that an attempt to negociate with such a people, was to lay his majesty's crown at their feet, and that is was a degradation of the honor and dignity of Great-Britain—that to propose to open a negociation was in fact to sue for peace, and that such conduct was neither dignified nor political. Such was the language of the last parliament, and such was the animadvertion made on the advice which I then gave. I will content myself with repeating what I then said,—that "to propose a negociation is not to sue for peace." It is at every moment dignified and proper to strive to restore the blessings of peace, and, it is certainly one thing to propose a negociation in which terms are to be fairly and manfully discussed, and another to sue to your enemy for peace. He who objects to this distinction is not animated by that feeling which ought ever to be uppermost in the mind of a statesman—an anxious desire of shortening the calamity of war, and paving the way, by every practicable means to that desirable end. He ought ever, therefore, to make it manifest in his conduct, that no career of conquest, and no reverse of fortune, can divert him from that single object—a negociation for peace in preference to any other object. I repeat, therefore, that I most perfectly and entirely approve of the present measure and shall not now mix my assent to that part of the address with any observation on the tardy and protracted manner in which it has been at length resolved upon. And thus approving of the principal feature of the address, I am extremely unwilling to oppose any other part of it, and wish that it had been so worded as to have engaged the perfect unanimity of the whole house. There are some expressions, however, of which I must take notice, and I shall do so rather with the intention of explaining the vote which I shall give, than of moving any thing upon them.

And first, in the very opening of the speech there is an expression that his majesty has *used every endeavor* to open a negociation; now, unless by the words *every endeavor* it is maent to say that every endeavor has been used *since* the close of the last parliament, we ought not to agree to the expression, for undoubtedly ministers cannot expect that gentlemen who like myself, objected so frequently to their refusal to exert any effort at all, should now acquiesce in an assertion that they had used every endeavor to bring about a negociation. Unless, therefore, it is meant to allude to the endeavors which his majesty has made since the close of the last parliament, endeavors which I am willing to take upon trust, I desire that it my be clearly understood, that I am not to be precluded by my vote this night from animadverting upon his majesty's ministers for their former want of endeavors to bring about a negociation for peace. There is much that deserves praise in the construction of the present speech.—Ministers have omitted the words to which they have been too bigotted heretofore, of the war having been undertaken for the cause of *religion, humanity, and social order*; words calculated to enflame and exasperate the two nations against each other, and to set the probability of peace at a greater distance, neither have they asserted their constant and unfounded phrase that the *war was necessary*. They have acted wisely in thus abstaining from intemperate language, for surely at a time when they are about to negociate for a peace, it would have been peculiarly illjudged and unseasonable, to have made use of language repulsive and bitter to the people with whom you have to treat; nor would it have been wise, to introduce words calculated to prevent unanimity in this house, upon the course which his majesty has been slowly advised to pursue; for about the necessity of war, and all the jargon of epithets that have been applied to it, there must always continue to be fundamental difference of opinion.

There are other parts of the speech which perhaps demand little explanation and which if we pass over for the time, it is to be understood that we are left at full liberty to enquire and question the assertions hereafter; such is the declaration of the *flourishing state of our manufactures, trade and commerce*. I must take this upon trust; I cannot object to a fact, the proof of which I have not before me. We shall soon have the means of knowing, upon better authority than mere assertion, the state of the country; and I trust it will turn out to be prosperous and flourishing. Our agreeing to the assertion in the mean time, must not be construed to preclude us from enquiry, much less to involve our assent. When I hear it said, that by the flourishing state of our manufactures, trade, and commerce, our *resources are ample and sufficient for the crisis* in which we are involved, I must hesitate in giving credit to an assertion which is so little supported by the public appearance of things, I must think when I look at the price of the general funds of the country, the state of the transferable securities of government, the monstrous discounts upon the enormous quantity of paper which they have issued, together with the daily conference of which we hear for schemes to relieve the pecuniary embarrassments of trade, I must be led to think that our resources are in less favorable state than his majesty's ministers have chosen to make us believe they are; and when the question comes hereafter fairly before us, then, and not now, will be the proper moment for ascertaining the truth of this important fact, and of making the proper declarations thereon.

There is one other part of the speech, I believe it is nearly, if not the concluding sentence, upon which I cannot forbear to make some observations; it is that part of the address in which we are made *to rejoice in the general tranquility of the country*, a sentiment in which I heartily concur, for tranquility at all times is a most desirable thing; but when we proceed further and hear this tranquility ascribed to the wisdom and energy of the laws, insinuating that the laws which were passed in the last session of the last parliament, have secured to us this tranquility and triumphed over anarchy and confusion, I must enter my solemn protest against the whole of this assertion, and against all such assertions. I have never been convinced that there were any number of persons in this country desirous of anarchy and confusion, worthy of the attention of his majesty or of this house; but I must solemnly protest against the insinuation, that it is to the energy of those laws that we are indebted for the general tranquility that is said to have reigned; general tranquility arising out of the obedience which a rational people chearfully pay to good laws must always be a subject of real rejoicing; but, if it is meant to be said, that general tranquility has sprung out of the two laws of the last session of the last parliament, laws which ought to be the object of our [illegible] and abhorrence, and which are calculated to excite these feelings, I cannot rejoice in any such tranquility. Should I be asked, have these laws produced tranquility?—I answer,—No:—it is not in the nature of such laws to produce tranquility—Such laws may produce a forced quiet, which I consider as a real alarm. Do we rejoice in such a tranquility, where discussion is to be stifled, and men are to brood in [illegible] over the grievances which they feel?—No: such a tranquility alarms me more than tumult. It is a tranquility which every man who loves freedom ought to see with pain—every man who loves order ought to see with terror.—Sir, to the constitution no man can feel a stronger attachment than myself; but I will not sport with the word constitution; I will not use the word without explaining it:—my attachment is to the constitution under which I was born—under which I was bred—not to that of the last parliament, which did more to maim & disfigure the ancient constitution of England than any former parliament that ever sat within these walls.—Let me, then, sir, be clearly understood, that I do not join in this insinuation of praise upon these abominable laws, nor ascribe to them effects which I believe them to be inapplicable. Much as I wish for a general approbation of the measure of endeavoring to procure peace to this country, yet, sir, I should think it was purchased at too dear a rate, if coupled with the approbation of these abhorrent laws; and I have thought it my duty to say so much, that my vote might not be misinterpreted into [illegible]

I am one of those who think that the whole system of our foreign politics, on which this war was undertaken, has been faulty; I think also, that springing from the same source, our whole system of domestic policy has been equally faulty.—They have run on together in a parallel progress, and have produced all the varied calamities which the people have been doomed to suffer. I think therefore, that whatever may be the result of the negociation on which his majesty has been at length advised to open, whether it shall produce as I hope it will, the blessing of a speedy and permanent peace, or that its object shall be frustrated, and that we shall be doomed to the continuance of war, still it will be the duty of this house seriously to consider the system which has produced these evils, and to devise the means of preventing such evils in future. Peace I own, to be our great object—the first, the chief thing to be pursued, and if possible, to be obtained:—But whether peace itself, without such a review & such a change of system as may protect us in future from such calamities, can restore us to our former condition, may be a matter of doubt. Peace would certainly be beneficial even accompanied by the bad system that has lately been introduced. Peace might enable the people a little longer to endure the evils with which that system is fraught; it might render it a little less pernicious on account of the advantages which would flow from the revival of industry and trade; and therefore, at all events, let us have peace! Peace at all events! But let it be thoroughly understood that in the one case it would only be a palliative; in the other it would be a remedy. Peace without reform would enable the people to bear a little longer the burthens under which they groan; but peace with a reform would not only set them free, but keep them so. Peace therefore shall have my cordial support, and every measure, like the present, that leads to the desirable event, or that makes an opening towards it, ought to be received with unanimity by all descriptions of men.

The noble lord who moved the address to his majesty in a manner so highly to his credit, & who, I am sure, will believe me when I say, that I sincerely rejoice in the display of talents which he has made tonight, as he knows that I have many reasons for rejoicing at his success, (and I certainly never heard an address moved with more propriety and taste) has made use of one expression which went a little further, and is a little fuller than the speech itself. Speaking of the negociation being opened, he said that "the present government of France, possessing stability and power, was a government with which we might safely and politically treat." This is a proposition which I will not now investigate; I who always thought them a government with which we ought to treat, I cordially approve of this expression of the noble lord, and with the speech had been equally explicit; for I am of opinion that whenever you have to negociate with any persons, it is found policy to treat them with respect. The expression of the noble lord is therefore deserving of approbation: good sense produced in the noble lord what in my opinion ought also to have struck his majesty's ministers, and what I should have rejoiced to have seen in the speech, and in the address, namely, that it was wise and seasonable to speak of the government with which we had to treat, in terms of respect and civility. *(To be continued.)*

Oct. 9. Yesterday forenoon, the following official letter from Ld. Grenville was received by the Ld. mayor, & was immediately communicated at Lloyd's coffee-house, and on the royal exchange:—

"Downing-street, half past 10 o'clock, Oct. 5.

"I have the honor to inform your lordship, that a passport has been received this morning from France, for such persons his majesty may think proper to send for the purpose of treating for the re-establishment of peace."

"GRENVILLE."

NIAGARA, December 28, 1796.

Should the present war out a little longer continue, there can exist not a doubt" the United States must take an active part. The mysterious recall of the French ambassador, which is as mysteriously explained, added to the outrageous behavior at Leogane are strong indications of such an event. And if a war between France and the States become the issue, we may expect a treaty between us and the States of closer amity than the one existing.

For the particulars of the violence at Leogane, we refer to the following account:—

New-York, Nov. 17.

On Saturday last arrived in this city, Capt. Luke Codwise, of the brig Glasgow, belonging to this port. He left Leogane in company with the 6 following masters of vessels:—B. Huggins, G. Byne, J. Snell, J. Boyd, of Philadelphia; Z. Hunt, of Providence, R.I. and J. Maryhue, of Boston.

Capt. Boyd died soon after they left Leogane. They abandoned their vessels in consequence of the cruel treatment they received from the French, and made their escape on the night of the 28th of Sept. last, on board the ship Union, Samuel Davis, master, in which they arrived at Rhode-Island.

Capt. Davis had his cargo taken from him, and regained his vessel, by giving security to return her if she should be condemned. They gave him 80 dollars to lay in provisions, &c. but took it from him afterwards for port charges; and also obliged him to make good a bad debt they had contracted in the sale of his cargo.

Capt. Davis is entiled to great applause for carrying off from a tedious and irksome confinement so many of his countrymen, at the utmost danger of his life—as the French, suspecting he would attempt it, threatened to hang him. Capt. Davis effected his laudable purpose in the night.

Capt. King of this port, who was carried into Leogane, made a protest before a French notary, who, as soon as he received payment for it, took it away again.

A CARD.

Mr. Cockrel takes this method of returning his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Newark, and its vicinity, for their polite attention and patronage, during the time he acted as schoolmaster. But having resigned, he is happy in announcing to the public, that the Rev'd Mr. Arthur has been prevailed on to be his successor; and from a knowledge of his abilities and conduct, there is not the least doubt of his rendering the greatest satisfaction to those who may think proper to place their children under his care.

Newark, Dec. 28.

THE School lately taught by Mr. Richard Cockrel, will be opened, on Tuesday next, under the direction of the Rev'd Mr. Arthur. The pupils will be instructed in reading according to the most approved method, and English grammar, writing and arithmetic, the Latin and Greek languages, geography and the mathematics, to which will be added, if required, an introduction to the other sciences.

N. B. If any number of boys offer and books can be procured, a Latin class will commence immediately.

Newark, Dec. 28, 1796.

N. B. The inclemency of the weather of last week, together with other unavoidable causes, prevented our attention to customers served by post. Nothing other than necessity ever causes a delay of the kind.

Sheriff's-Office,

Home District } *Newark, 22 Dec. 1796.*
To wit.

A General and quarter sessions of the peace of and for this district, is to be holden and kept at the council chamber in the town of Newark, on Tuesday the tenth of January next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all coroners, gaolers, high and petty constables, bailiffs, and all others otherwise interested are desired to take notice, and that they be then present to do and perform those things which to their several offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX. M'DONELL, sheriff.

Just Received,
And for SALE at the

Printing-Office,

IN NIAGARA,
The following assortment of

BOOKS.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

QUARTO and School Bibles, Testaments, Prayer and Psalm-Books, Cloud of Witnesses, Volney's Ruins, Williſon's Balm of Gilead, Adventurer, by Hawkſworth; Memoirs of Dumourier, Anſon's Voyage, Harvey's Meditations, Morſe's Univerſal Geography, 2 vol. Blackſtone's Commentaries, Johnſon's Dictionary, Belknap's Anſwer to Paine, Bennet's Letters, Royal Captive, Life of the King of Pruſſia, 2 vol. 8vo. Moore's Journal 2 vol. 12mo. Franklin's Life with eſſays 2 vol. Burn's Poems, Cook's Life by Keppis, Lendrums American Revolution 2 vol. 12mo. Vicar of Wakefied, Moore's Travels 2 vol. Sheridan's Dictionary 2 vol. Buchan's Domeſtic Medecine, Scotland Delineated, Pelgrims Progreſs, Sherlock on Death, Weſt on the Reſurrection, Boſton on the Covenant of Works, Rowe's devout exercise of the Heart, Oeconomy of Human Life, Gulliver's Travels, Waſhington's Letters 2 vol. Watt's Sermons 2 vol. Paley's Evidence, Raſſelas Prince of Abiſſinia, Sorrows of Werter, Fool of quality 5 vol. Man of Feeling, Roderick Random 2 vol. Joſeph Andrews, Man of the World, Idler by Johnſon 2 vol. Eloiſa 3 vol. Don Quixote 4 vol. Hiſtory of the Devil, Citizen of the World 2 vol. Goldſmith's Eſſays, Confeſſion of Faith, Religious Courtſhip, Robiſon Cruſoe, Perigrine Pickle 4 vol. Watts and Doddridge's Life by Kippis, Logan's Sermons 2 vol. Paley's Philoſophy, Junius's Letters, Arabian Knights Entertainment 2 vol. Lounger 2 vol. Brydonn's Tour, Afflicted Man's Companion, Boſton's Four-fold State, Dodd's Thoughts, Doddridge's Sermons on Education, Kaim's Sketches 2 vol. Duncan's Logick—Johnſon's Lives of the Poets 4 vol. Watts on the human Mind, Guardian, 2 vol. Rights of Women, Spirit of Laws 2 vol. Morſe's Geography for the uſe of Schools—Gardiner's Life by Doddridge—Death of Abel—Marſhal on Sanctification—Fordyce's Sermons 2 vol. Doddridge's riſe and progreſs of religion, Poorman's help and young man's guide, General Songſter, Akenſide's Poems, Prideaux's Life of Mahomet, Lucky Idiot—Gaſtroby's Life, M'Alpine, Robiſon Cruſoe, abridged, Don Quixote, abridged, Hiſtory of the American Rebellion, Elops Fables, Bunyan's Water of life, Complete Saviour, Solomon's Temple Spiritualized, Come and Welcome to Chriſt, War Atlas by Carey, Deloime on the Conſtitution of England—Rowley's American war 2 vol. late edition Lee's Memoirs, Internal conference, Watts Logick, Watſon's Apology for the Bible—Bunyan's Holy war, do. Groans, do. Heavenly Footman, Simon the Sorcerer, Erſkine's Speeches, Hiſtory of St. Tammany Barlow's Haſty Pudding, Porcupine's Life Pain on the Funding Syſtem, Burke's Letters, Seneca's Morals, New-year's Gift, Sentimental Journey, Doubtful Marriage, Embaſſy to China, Saint's Reſt, Volney's Ruins, Farmer's Letters, Miſs William's do. 4 vol. Vattel's Law of Nations—Cecelia, 3 vol. Rowe's Letters, Farmer's Friend, Hale's Contemplation 2 vol. Monitor, Family Inſtructor, Reign of Grace, Italian Nun, Letter on Courtſhip, Defence of Chriſtianity—Student and Paſtor, Political Fugative—Williſon on the Sacrament, do. on Meditation, Spiritual Letters, Mother's Catechiſm, Paine's Barber, do. Pocket Treaſurer, Preſident Waſhington's Meſſages, Watt's Miſcellany, Three Young Cleric's Magazine, Watts' Lyric Poems, Promiſes, Saunder's Journal, Blair's Sermons, 3 vol. do. Leſtures, 2 vol. Addiſon's Evidence, Briſſot on Commerce, Love's Surveying, Watt's on the Paſſions, Jones on Bailment, Boyle's Voyages, Williſon's Afflicted Man, Principles of Politeneſs, Clark's Farriery, Pike's Arithmetic—The Hive, Inquiſitor, The Complete Woman Cook,—Faithful Servant a ſermon,—Columbas on the diſcovery of America,—Milton's Works, Preſident Waſhington's Speeches, M'Ewen on the Types—Sky Lark, Tatler, 4 vol. Humphrey Clinker, Dodd's Beauties of Hiſtory, Indian Cottage, Fairy Tales, Hiſtory of a Reprobate, Story Teller, Journey to Jeruſalem, Pelew Iſlands Dodd on Death, Vicar of Wakefield, Webſter's 2d part, Gamuts and Books for the Vocal Muſic, Song Books and Pamphlets of various kinds, Children's gilt books and Primers,

An aſſortment of BLANK BOOKS,

—ALSO.—

Gentlemen's Pocket-Books, Quills, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. *THE above being a conſignment, ready payment in caſh will be expected.*

November 2, 1796.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Council-Office, 14th Dec.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the public, that by an order of council, dated 7th October, 1796, all diſputed claims for lands, will be heard by the governor and council during the ſitting of the legiſlature in every year. All Caveats are therefore to be entered in the ſecretary's office before the DEEDS for the lands in diſpute have paſſed the great ſeal, as the evils and inconveniences attending the hearing of caveats afterwards are innumerable—but liſts are directed to be publiſhed from the attorney general's office on the firſt of every month of ſuch land board certificates and orders of council as may be lying there to be confirmed by fiats, that the public may be early appriſed of the lands about to be granted in each townſhip and diſtrict, before the patents are iſſued for them.

J. Small, C. E. C.

FOR SALE,

A Second hand CALASH. The wheel, are perfectly new—For terms apply to the printer, in Niagara, or at Kingſton, to

THOMAS MARKLAND.

September 24. tf51.

Secretary's Office.

Liſt of the perſons who have Grants *for their* lands, *lying in the* Secretary's Office, *ready to be iſſued.* July 20, 1796.

NAMES of perſons.	NAMES of Townſhips wherein lying.
Charles Anger,	Bertie.
Frederick Anger,	do.
Auguſtus Anger,	do.
Lambert Acre,	Grantham.
Arthur H. Brooking,	Weſt Flamborough.
Thomas Butler,	Crantham.
Adam Bowman,	do.
George Ball,	do.
Peter Ball, Eſq.	do.
Jacob Ball,	Thorold.
Arant Bradt,	Newark.
Andrew Bradt,	Barton.
Thomas Bailey,	Saltfleet.
Raiſe Clench, Eſq.	Ancaſter.
Joſeph Clement,	Newark.
Jacob Glen Cuyler,	Cumbridge.
Abra. Cuyler, Col.	do.
Barnet Conolly,	Beverly.
Barnabas Cain,	Newark.
Alex. Cambell, Eſq.	Edwardſburgh.
John Cambell,	do.
William Dickſon,	Thorold.
John Depew, ſenr.	Barton.
Michel Pierre Fortier,	Clinton.
William Fraſer, Capt.	Edwardſburgh.
Thomas Fraſer,	do.
William Fraſer, ſenr.	do.
Thomas Fraſer, Capt.	do.
Francis Goring,	Grantham.
James Gage,	Saltfleet.
Michael Gander,	Clinton.
Lucy Goring,	Gainſborough.
Mary Gage,	Saltfleet.
Albert Hainer,	Grantham.
Andrew Heron,	Thorold.
Philip Houſe,	Clinton.
Peter Horning,	Barton.
George Hill, Capt.	Pickering.
John Houſe,	Bertie.
Hugh Haggerty,	Stamford.
Robt. Hamilton, hon.	Grantham.
Adam Hair,	do.
Miſs Jemima, Miſs Sarah & Miſs Mary Johnſton,	Ancaſter.
Ebenezer Jones,	Saltfleet.
James Jones,	Thorold.
Auguſtus Jones,	Saltfleet.
Philip Jones,	do.
Thomas Kinnear,	Markham.
Elias Long,	Ancaſter.
John Laughton, Eſq.	Southwold.
John M'Gill, Enſign,	Flamborough.
Thomas March,	Grantham.
Thomas M'Knight,	Edwardſburgh.
John Munro, Lieu.	Gainſborough.
Joſeph Maih,	Bertie.
M'Ewan,	Willoughby.
Edward M'Michael,	Newark.
Allan M'Nabb, Lieut.	Flamborough.
Alexander Mercle,	Beverly.
William M'Luſe,	Ancaſter.
Wm. Mayne, Capt.	Scarborough.
Samuel M'Kenly.	Bertie.
Duncan M'Alpine,	Edwardſburgh.
Thomas North,	Grimſby.
James Noel,	Matilda.
Joſeph Page,	Newark.
John Parke,	Grimſby.
John Price,	Grantham.
Allan Patterſon, Eſq.	Matilda.
Thomas Ridout,	Ancaſter.
William Reid,	Grantham.
Peter Ruſſell, Hon.	Beverly.
John Reid,	Grantham.
John Stevens,	Stamford.
Thomas Steward.	Ancaſter.
Walter B. Sheban,	Beverly.
Hannah Sypes,	Bertie.
John Schidirg,	York.
Samuel Smith, Cap.	Flamborough.
Anthony Slingerland,	Newark.
Peter Talman,	Clinton.
William Vanevery,	Newark.
Pet. Van Alſtine, Eſq.	Maryſburgh
William Vanderlip,	Newark.
Thomas Wilſon,	Ancaſter.
Crowel Wilſon,	Bertie.
James Wilſon,	Saltfleet.
Henry Windecker,	Bertie.
John Young,	Newark. (47tf.

E. WHITING.

WILL CAST

BRANDS

For marking, to any ſize wanted:—A gentleman can be ſupplied according to direction, and on the ſhorteſt notice.

Nov. 26.


1797

TOTAL N°. 115.

VOLUME III.] G. R. [NUMBER 11.

Upper Canada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

NIAGARA: Printed by G. TIFFANY. -------Wednesday, JANUARY 4, 1797.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AS the subscriber is about to decline publick business in this town, he conceives it a duty incumbent on him to return his most sincere thanks to his friends, and the public in general, for their past favors; and at the same time desires all those having demands on him (who have not rendered their accounts) will be kind enough to do it, in order to their being paid; --likewise, all those who are indebted to the said subscriber, are requested to discharge the same immediately, either by calling on ALEX'R STEWART Esq. attorney at law, or on the subscriber.

THOMAS HIND.

King's Arms Hotel,
Newark. Dec. 13. 8tf

Five Guineas Reward!

Taken Away.

ON Saturday evening, the 3d inst. from the subscriber, during the fire, two

Beaver Blankets.

One very large, the other small;--

ALSO

One Buffalo Skin;

whoever will bring the said blankets to the subscriber, shall receive one guinea reward for each, or give such information that they may be procured on prosecution of the offender or offenders to conviction, shall receive the above reward. But if returned by the offenders without delay, they will be thankfully received, and no questions asked.

WM. JARVIS.

Newark, Dec. 14. 8

ASTRAY.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, in the month of May or June last,

A Red Steer,

Supposed to be two years old next spring: The owner is requested to pay damages and costs and take him away.

GILBERT FIELDS.

Dec. 14. tf8.

PETER RUSSELL.

Proclamation.

George the third, by the grace of God, of Great-Britain France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith. &c. &c. &c.

To our beloved and faithful legislative counsellors of our province of Upper-Canada, and our knights, citizens and burgesses of our said province, to the assembly at our town of York, on the nineteenth day of this present month of December, to be commenced and held, called and elected, and to every of you,

GREETING;

WHEREAS we for certain arduous and urgent affairs us, the state and defence of our said province, concerning our said assembly, at the day and place aforesaid, to be held, have ordained, and you by your separate writs at the town and place aforesaid, to be present for the purposes herein mentioned, we have commanded; nevertheless for certain causes and considerations us hereunto especially moving, our said assembly at & upon the nineteenth of this present month of December, we have thought proper to prorogue, so that you nor any of you on the nineteenth day of this present month of December, at our said town, to appear, are to be held and constrained; for we do will, that you and each of you, be as to us in this matter entirely exonerated, commanding, and by the tenor of these presents, firmly enjoining you and every of you and all others in this behalf interested, that on the nineteenth day of January next at our said town of York, personally you and every of you, be and appear, to treat, do, act, and conclude upon those things, which in our said assembly, by the common council of our said province, by the favor of God may be ordained. In testimony thereof, these our letters we have caused to be made patent, and the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved the honorable PETER RUSSELL, esq. our administrator of our province aforesaid, at our government house, Newark, this thirteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and of our reign the thirty-seventh.

P. R.

WM. JARVIS, sec.

To be Sold,

A LOT OF

L A N D

Adjoining lake ONTARIO, consisting of 300 acres, with a considerable improvement thereon; terms moderate, payment easy. land good: For further particulars enquire of the printer.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. LOUIS ROY for printing, are desired to call on Mr. A. Heron, who is authorized to receive the same.

Att'y General's Office.

Niagara, January 3, 1797.

WHEREAS *the entering of caveats in the office of the Secretary of the province, to prevent the passing of deeds after they have been duly executed, hath been found inconvenient, and deemed to be otherwise improper: all persons, therefore, who have, or pretend to have any claim to lands in the possession of others, his majesty's subjects, holden under certificates, or order of council, or other authority, will take notice that they must enter caveats in the secretary's office before the making of the deeds, as none will be received after they are executed.*

Such persons, therefore, as are ready to establish their claims, will file their caveats in the secretary's office immediately: and that others may be duly apprized of the deeds now about to be made, a list of the names of persons and of the townships where the lands lie is subjoined, and others will be made known in the several subsequent gazettes.

When, therefore, any persons perceive names annexed to lots or tracts of land of which they conceive themselves entitled to a grant, they must within one month after the present and future publications of the lists in the Upper district, lodge a caveat in the secretary's office, and give immediate notice to the clerk of the council, and the party against whom they set up their claim.

Persons Names,	*Townships,*	*Acres.*
Kilman John,	Stamford,	200.
Kilman Jacob,	Pelham,	do.
Purbus John,	Flamboro'	do.
Shaver William,	Willoughby,	do.
Thompson Peter,	Stamford,	do.
Turney, jun. John,	Newark,	do.
Vrooman Adam,	do.	800.
Vrooman Margaret,	Gainsboro'	200.
Vrooman Adam,	do.	550.
Van Every Wm.	Thorold,	300.
Van Every Andrew,	Flamboro'	200.
Van Every Peter,	do.	do.
Van Every Gregor	Newark,	do.
Upper Jacob,	Thorold,	do.
Upper Anthony	do.	do.
Upper John,	Stamford,	do.
Upper Geo.	Thorold,	400.
Wilson Benjamin,	Stamford,	200.
Wilkinson Robt.	Thorold,	400.
Wyman Asahel,	Waistfleet,	200.
Wintermute Geo.	Bertie,	150.
Wintermute Peter,	do	600.
Wintermute Abraham	do	200.
Wilson Jacob,	Crawland,	do.
Wilson John,	Stamford,	do
Wilson Gilman,	Bertie,	do
Wilson James.	Saltfleet,	100.
Wintermute John,	Bertie,	200.
Yeger Mathias,	do	do
Younglove Ezekiel,	Thorold,	750.
Wenger Christian,	do	200.

J. WHITE, A. G.

THE School lately taught by Mr. Richard Cockrel, will be opened, on Tuesday next, under the direction of the Rev'd Mr. Arthur. The pupils will be instructed in reading according to the most approved method, and English grammar, writing and arithmetic, the Latin and Greek languages, geography and the mathematics, to which will be added, if required, an introduction to the other sciences.

N. B. If any number of boys offer and books can be procured, a Latin class will commence immediately.

Newark Dec. 28.

LONDON, October 7.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
Thursday, October 6.

[*Mr. Fox's speech continued from our last.*]

After all the difficulties and jealousies which we have had to explore, it would surely have been wise in a speech to be delivered from the throne, that his majesty's ministers should have named the persons at least whom they were to send, and the country with which we are at war. In former times, if they had occasion to send a minister to the Hague, they would have addressed themselves "to the states general of the United Provinces," and on the present occasion the same policy demands that they should have addressed themselves "the executive directory of the French republic." I think I observe a smile upon this remark, but why it is made I profess I know not. Are the French directory in such a state of obscurity as not to be worthy of name? We are about to send a person to this executive directory, and it is certainly not very political to do it in an ungracious manner. Perhaps the omission may be the effect of mere inadvertency, and that I may be more struck with it on account of the confirmation of the noble lord's speech. Perhaps I may be told that I am tenacious of an opinion that I before held with respect to America, having thought that the gratuitous recognition of their independence was a wise and political measure, and would have greatly contributed to shorten the calamity of war: I am still wedded to the opinion, and because I saw advantages in this course which greatly overbalanced those who thought it prudent to make a bargain of our recognition. I still hold the same doctrine with respect to the French republic. I certainly shall have no objection to incur this charge. I do think it wise and political to acknowledge them at once by the title which they gave themselves: I think it agreeable to the practice of common life, and recommended by the prudence of all intercourse in private society. We know that in private communication, in disputes between man and man, there are points which cannot be insisted upon by the persons themselves, which at the same time others will not be disposed to dispute. It is certainly not political to hurt the pride of those with whom we have any point to settle; if we have any business to transact with a person in private life, it would hardly be thought consistent with decency and good manners, much less with policy and good sense, to deny him any title which he may happen to bear, or to which he may think he has a claim.—If the omission was the effect of mere inadvertency, I hope that pains will be taken to prevent all misunderstanding in the outset, and that we shall not have to regret our inattention and disregard of little points of etiquette, when we have so important an object as peace, depending upon the issue of our conduct. I hope, and I trust that this house hopes—I know that the country hopes—that the negociation will be successful. But, sir, if it shall not, much will be gained, if it should be proved to the people of this country, that nothing but the extravagance of terms had frustrated our endeavors to procure the desirable end, much would be gained if it could be proved that no obstacle to peace had been thrown in the way, by our desire of restoring the ancient system of government in France, or by our neglecting to make our dispositions in this respect sufficiently manifest.

The jealousy of the French republic is sufficiently visible. It would have removed all jealousy and stilled every suspicion if the executive directory had been addressed by name, and we had thereby made a decisive public declaration, that whatever might be its form of government, whether a monarchy or a republic, we are desirous of negociating for a peace with France. This, sir, would have reconciled me more cordially to the form of proceeding which his majesty's ministers have now adopted, and would have given me infinitely more confidence in its success. I shall not, however, object to the clause by any amendment, because, if omitted by accident, I will not thwart the prosecution of the main object by my remark; they might refuse my amendment though convinced of their own error, from an unwillingness to be so corrected: and this is not the moment in which I shall endeavor to throw any thing that may be construed into a check upon their conduct: I wish to leave them in possession of full powers—Of as full powers as any ministers ought to be entrusted with, in order that they may carry on the negociation unshackled and unrestrained. For this reason, sir, I repeated it, I shall propose no amendment, though I have thought it necessary to stay my opinion on this part of the speech.

As to the misunderstanding between this country and Spain, I shall say nothing; there is no information on this subject before us. Ministers say that their conduct has been *moderate and forbearing*. I hope it has been so, I hope that they have learnt by the several lessons of adversity which we have recently been taught, that moderation and forbearance are not only consistent with true interest, but also with true magnanimity. I was sanguine enough to hope that the lesson which we learnt from America, would have been sufficient to convince us of this important truth, and that we should not have had occasion to have gone to the school of adversity again to confirm us in it. His majesty's ministers, however unfortunately for England and for humanity, did not think in the same manner; now however, I hope they have learnt not merely that moderation and forbearance are the most magnanimous, but also the most prudent principles of conduct; and that not merely no perfect security, but no real grandeur, can be maintained without a steadfast adherence to them. Of Spain therefore and of the question at issue with that court I shall say one word; the materials for a perfect judgment are not before us. One thing, however I cannot omit, because it is reasonable and instructive; it ought to convince us how short sighted is human policy. We cannot have forgotten the stress that was laid upon the advantageous crisis, and the favorable circumstances under which we engaged in this war. "With all Europe for your allies, and particularly with Spain and Prussia by your side, you are to encounter France left without a friend." Such was the high and lofty sounding invitation that was held out to engage you to plunge into the war. Now you are told from the throne that you have a misunderstanding with the court of Spain, and as to Prussia, not a word is said of Prussia, but I apprehend that no very sanguine hopes are entertained of assistance from that quarter; so much for the sagacity, that led us into the crusade! Wisdom, they say, cannot be purchased too dear, it will not be denied but that we have paid a tolerable price, but having paid the price, let us at least have the benefit of the wisdom we have bought, and practise the virtues moderation and forbearance of which we have so slowly and so feelingly learnt the value.

As to the terms of peace, the present is not the moment for saying one word upon the subject. I have no difficulty in asserting that there are still greater resources in this country, even in its present state, if the people were fairly and fully convinced that the blessings of peace were refused through the perverseness or the ambition of France. I have no hesitation in saying, that if, after manifesting a disposition of candor, simplicity and openness, in negociating the terms of a peace, it should still appear that they refuse to accede to a just and reasonable peace, we not only should find ample resources in this country for prosecuting the war with vigor, but we should prosecute it with such an unanimity of heart as would draw forth all the energy and all the vigor of the nation. I say thus much in the contemplation of a clear, candid and manly procedure on the part of our ministers, and I have no doubt but I shall be cordially joined by every part of the country in this declaration, that if they do so conduct themselves, they will meet with universal support. But on the other side we ought to negociate in the spirit of great moderation. I have no difficulty in saying, for one, that I should find much less fault if the terms of peace were faulty on the side of moderation, than I should be inclined to do if faulty in the contrary extreme. To ignominious terms of peace I know and believe that this country would never be made to submit. But I wish it clearly to be understood, that, rather than supporting any ministers in extravagant pretensions, arising either from the pride of transient fortune or from natural arrogance, I would be much more disposed to give my allurance to terms, that on a due investigation of our claims might be considered as rather below than above our right. I have no difficulty in saying, in case of such a balance, on which side the scale ought to turn; but I do not think that the present is the fit moment to enter into the discussion of terms at all; for, in my mind, the whole of this ought to be left to ministers, as not our interest only, but also the relative interest of the different powers are to be affected by the negociation.

With regard to the Austrian victories, which make a topic of animated exultation in his majesty's speech, it may certainly be right to rejoice in the gallantry they have displayed, and the laurels they have recently acquired. No man admires their great military exertions more than I do, but let it be recollected that we are called upon to rejoice on their having recovered only a part of what was lost in this campaign, and that it is not because they have reaped successes, calculated to obtain what ministers themselves originally stated the object of the war to be, but because they have saved the house of Austria from the utter destruction with which it was threatened; while we rejoice, I presume we can hardly flatter ourselves that the Austrians are likely to recover all they have lost in the present campaign, much less what they have lost in all the campaigns that are past; and even this, sir, must furnish a new subject for reflection, which the achievements of our navy still farther serve to corroborate; the achievements of that navy have been brilliant and glorious; at no former period have they displayed greater gallantry, and never perhaps, equal skill. No eulogiums can be too high for their merits. Yet after all this, the character of the peace which we are desirous to obtain, and the utmost we can expect, is, that it shall be solid and of permanent duration; this I believe is as high a character as the peace is likely to derive. Then what must be the sort of conduct in which we are engaged, in which after a four years successful exertion of all the skill and all the valor of our navy, in which they have invariably conquered and carried the flag of England triumphant to every quarter of the world, all our efforts cannot procure to us a peace that may be solid and permanent? Must we not own that there is something in the cause in which we are engaged radically defective, that pallies our efforts and disappoints our strength? That there is something which demands from the common sense and from the prudence of Englishmen, a strict and rigorous investigation, that we may discover what this something is, not merely to retrieve the present calamity, but guard our offspring against the error in future?—A day will come for such question; and I give my assent to the present address, without moving any amendment upon the points which I do not cordially approve, because when the day of such a discussion does come, I shall have an opportunity to make the observations that I think it important for the house to entertain upon those points. No great distance of time shall elapse, before I will think it my duty to bring this matter before you, since I think it of the most essential importance to the well being of the country, and to the true support and dignity of his majesty's crown, that an enquiry into all the causes which have brought the nation in to its present condition, and produces the calamities of the present war, would be instituted for the purpose of advising his majesty to make a fundamental change in the system upon which we have lately acted, both with regard to foreign and domestic policy. When this day shall come, and that I shall move this house upon this great and constitutional subject, I should not like to be told that I have precluded myself from the discussion of these topics, and shut myself up from enquiring not merely into the causes, but the conduct of the war, as well as into the nature of our domestic misfortunes, on the assent which I have given to the address of this day. For this reason, sir, I have thought it necessary to say so much, and with this reserve of freedom for a future day of discussion, I do not oppose the address to his majesty upon his speech from the throne.

(Mr. Fox was then followed by the chancellor of the exchequer.—See our next.)

"On the first day of the first month, let no order the things that are to be let in order."

IT has been remarked by ingenuous moralists, that "in the negligence of man kind suffers divisions of time, to pass unregarded away, yet at the close of centuries and years, it is common to pause and compute in what manner they have been employed. To justify the ruin of this observation, most of my practitioners, who have toyed with time, days and months, begin now to grieve that another idle year is gone, and resolve that the next shall be more busy. While all around him are repeating the compliments of the season, with jocund voices, wishing each other "*A happy new year*," the Lay Preacher, with affectionate zeal, will suggest plans, by which these annual wishes for felicity may be realized.

Most men are criminally idle. I confess with candor, that I loiter and slumber much and while I preach industry to others, *am myself a castaway*. But the sun, which darts its reproachful rays through the curtain undrawn, at nine o'clock, seems to upbraid my sluggishness, and to wish that I would announce to the lazy of my flock, that they will not, like him, at once arise and be of use, unless like him, they rise feasonably. My readers are therefore vehemently exhorted, early to extinguish their candles, and to use the day lamp, which neither sputters nor flares, whose wick never burns out, and whose oil never fails. All who wish that the year may be happy, must rigorously observe this injunction. No complaints must be heard of the cruelty of winter mornings, or the shortness of summer nights, but as soon as the above LAMP begins to glimmer, let them rise and work. They will soon be convinced that it is so ingeniously contrived, its radiance will not offend the eyes, nor its exhalations taint the lungs, like the vulgar tapers of midnight. If the Lay Preacher himself, should contrary to his own doctrine, be found snoring in his study, while his neighbors are walking in their vocation, he gives them full permission to call a council and dismiss him from his office.

Instead of employing the usual phrase, of "a happy new year," it would perhaps, be an improvement to vary the phrase, and adapt it to the character of the person, who is addressed.

Thus, should I compliment a man of feeble knees, whose eyes are red, and whose purse is impoverished by "tarrying late at the wine," I should wish him a *sober* year. I should wish that his landlord, when the third bowl or bottle was called for, would refuse to trust, and that the liquor he swallowed, instead of raising, would depress his spirits, and that he might perufe seriously, that chapter of the prophet, which denounces "woe to the drunkards of Ephraim."

If I meant that a sluggard should enjoy a happy year, I should wish him an *active* and *laborious* one. I should apply to some noisy teamster, or some importunate client, to bellow at his window, at the dawn of day. I would even advance a dollar from my small salary, to purchase two cocks, to crow him up to exertion. The year of the idler, would then undoubtedly be happy. You would hear from him no complaints of spleen, or nervous disorders. He would have no bill to pay the apothecary for pills, to cure indigestion. He would not only "set his things in order, on the first day of the first month," but habit would cause order to appear throughout his affairs, during the year.

The wish for gamblers must be expressed in a very extraordinary & enigmatical manner. Instead of a *happy* new year, it would be the duty of their real friends to pray that it might be an *unlucky* one. An unlucky year would be a year of jubilee to the gamester. Such a year would operate a thorough reformation. Should the friendly wish for *ill luck* be realized, and the gamester neither hold *four knaves by honors*, to the *odd trick*, what a clear saving to his purse! He would soon consider cards as the emblems of misfortune, he would endeavor to grow rich, by *surer calculations*, he would not only discard the *knave* from his hand, but from his conduct, and be more anxious to turn the penny, than a *trump*.

Finally, to use the parison's immemorial adverb, finally, brethern, the Lay Preacher, with the fervent kindness of St. Paul, "sendeth greeting to many," and wishes that this and every future year may prove *eminently* happy. That this hope may not be defeated, he recommends the adoption of every laudable means, to promote so valuable an end. Due attention to order in the distribution of time, to economy of expense, and prudence of behaviour, will occasion the present to be like the happiest of past years, *yea and much more abundant*.

THE LAY PREACHER.

NIAGARA, January 4, 1797.

The editor congratulates his kind patrons in particular and the public in general on the season of the year, that they may be really happy in the enjoyment of this and many new YEARS, is his ardent wish.

Tuesday the 27th ult. being the anniversary of the festival of St. John; Lodges No. 2 and No. 4 of Free and Accepted Masons, and a number of visiting brethren from other lodges, clothed in the respective badges of of their masonic honors, and preceded by a band of music, playing masonic airs, walked in procession to the presbyterian meeting-house of this town, where the Rev. Mr. J. Dun delivered a most excellent and philanthropic discourse, suitable to the occasion, calculated no less to instil the unalterable principles of piety and sound morality, than affection and reverence towards the royal craft: nor is it more than justice to observe that the deep attention paid by a crowded audience marked in the most unequivocal manner the merits of the discourse, and its effect upon the hearers.

December 27, 1796.

LODGES No. 2 and 4 of Free and Accepted Masons take the earliest opportunity of thus publicly offering their thanks to the Rev. Mr. John Dun, for his excellent and liberal discourse delivered this day.

By order,
Thomas Clark, Sec'y L. No. 2.
Richard Cockrel, Sec'y L. No. 4.

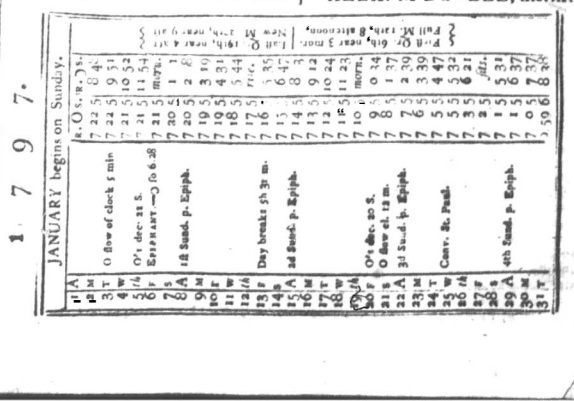
Our customers are this week presented with the calendar of the month, and hope the weather will permit us to complete that for the year, by the beginning of the next month.

☞ *THE communications of a female correspondent will be attended to so soon as our present engagement for the speeches in parliament will permit: the* prospect from the gallary of congress *is not unentertaining.*

HOME DISTRICT, *To wit.* } *Newark, 22 Dec. 1796.*

A General and quarter sessions of the peace of and for this district, is to be holden and kept at the council chamber in the town of Newark, on Tuesday the tenth of January next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all coroners, gaolers, high and petty constables, bailiffs, and all others otherwise interested are desired to take notice, and that they be then present to do and perform those things which to their several offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX. M'DONELL, sheriff.



Just Received,

And for SALE at the

Printing-Office,

IN NIAGARA,

The following assortment of

BOOKS.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

QUARTO and School Bibles, Teſtaments, Prayer and Pſalm Books, Cloud of Witneſs Volney's Ruins, Williſon's Balm of Gilead, Adventurer, by Hawkſworth; Memoirs of Dumouri r, Anſon's Voyage, Harvey's Meditations, Morſe's Univerſal Geography, 2 vol. Blackſtone's Commentaries, Johnſon's Dictionary, Belknap's Anſwer to Paine, Bennet's Letters, Royal Captive, Life of the King of Pruſſia, 2 vol. 8vo. Moore's Journal 2 vol. 12mo. Franklin's Life with eſſays 2 vol. Burn's Poems, Cook's Life by Keppis, Lendrums American Revolution 2 vol. 12mo. Vicar of Wakefield, Moore's Travels 2 vol. Sheridan's Dictionary 2 vol. Buchan's Domeſtic Medecine, Scotland Delineated, Pelgrims Progreſs, Sherlock on Death, Weſt on the Reſurrection, Boſton on the Covenant of Works, Rowe's devout exerciſe of the Heart, Oeconomy of Human Life, Gulliver's Travels, Waſhington's Letters 2 vol. Watt's Sermons 2 vol. Paley's Evidence, Raſſelas Prince of Abiſſinia, Sorrows of Werter, Fool of quality 5 vol. Man of Feeling, Roderick Random 2 vol. Joſeph Andrews, Man of the World, Idler by Johnſon 2 vol. Eloiſa 3 vol. Don Quixote 4 vol. Hiſtory of the Devil, Citizen of the World 2 vol. Goldſmith's Eſſays, Confeſſion of Faith, Religious Courtſhip, Robiſon Cruſoe, Perigrine Pickle 4 vol. Watts and Doddridge's Life by Kippis, Logan's Sermons 2 vol. Paley's Philoſophy, Junius's Letters, Arabian Knights Entertainment 2 vol. Lounger 2 vol. Brydonn's Tour, Affliſted Man's Companion, Boſton's Four-fold State, Dodd's Thoughts, Doddridge's Sermons on Education, Kaim's Sketches 2 vol. Duncan's Logick—Johnſon's Lives of the Poets 4 vol. Watts on the human Mind, Guardian, 2 vol. Rights of Women, Spirit of Laws 2 vol. Morſe's Geography for the uſe of Schools—Gardiner's Life by Doddridge—Death of Abel—Marſhal on Sanctification—Fordyce's Sermons 2 vol. Doddridge's riſe and progreſs of religion, Poorman's help and young man's guide, General Songſter, Akenſide's Poems, Prideaux's Life of Mahomet, Lucky Idiot—Gadeſby's Life, M'Alpine, Robiſon Cruſoe, abridged, Don Quixote, abridged, Hiſtory of the American Rebellion, Eſops Fables, Bunyan's Water of life, Complete Saviour, Solomon's Temple Spiritualized, Come and Welcome to Chriſt, War Atlas by Carey, Delolme on the Conſtitution of England—Ramſey's American war 2 vol. late edition, Lee's Memoirs, Internal converence, Watt's Logick, Watſon's Apology for the Bible—Bunyan's Holy war, do. Groans, do. Heavenly Footman, Simon the Sorcerer, Erſkine's Speeches, Hiſtory of St. Tammany, Borlow's Haſty Pudding, Porcupine's Life, Pain on the Funding Syſtem, Burke's Letters, Seneca's Morals, New-ye r's Gift, Sentimental Journey, Doubtful Marriage, Embaſſy to China, Saint's Reſt, Volney's Ruins, Farmer's Letters, Miſs William's do. 4 vol. Vattel's Law of Nations—Cecelia, 3 vol. Rowe's Letters, Farmer's Friend, Hale's Contemplation 2 vol. Monitor, Family Inſtructor, Reign of Grace, Italian Nun, Letter on Courtſhip, Defence of Chriſtianity—Student and Paſtor, Political Fugative—Wilſon on the Sacrament, do. on Meditation, Spiritual Letters, Mother's Catechiſm, Pain's Builder, do. Pocket Treaſurer, Preſident Waſhington's Meſſages, Watt's Miſcellany, The Young Clerk's Magazine, Watts' Lyric Poems, Promptor, Saunder's Journal, Blair's Sermons, 3 vol. do. Lectures, 2 vol. Addiſon's Evidence, Briſſot on Commerce, Love's Surveying, Watt's on the Paſſions, Jones on Bailment, Boyle's Voyages, Williſon's Afflicted Man, Principles of Politeneſs, Clark's Farriery, Pike's Arithmetic—The Hive, Inquiſitor, The Complete Woman Cook,—Faithful Servant a ſermon,—Columbus on the diſcovery of America,—Milton's Works, Preſident Waſhington's Speeches, M'Ewen on the Types—Sky Lark, Tatler, 4 vol. Humphrey Clinker, Dodd's Beauties of Hiſtory, Indian Cottage, Fairy Tales, Hiſtory of a Reprobate, Story Teller, Journey to Jeruſalem, Pelew Iſlands Dodd on Death, Vicar of Wakefield, Webſter's 2d part, Gamuts and Books for the Vocal Muſic, Song Books and Pamphlets of various kinds, Children's gilt books and Primers,

An aſſortment of BLANK BOOKS,

—ALSO.—

Gentlemen's Pocket-Books, Quills, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. *THE above being a conſignment, ready payment in caſh will be expected.*

November 2, 1796.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Council-Office, 14th Dec.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the public, that by an order of council, dated 7th October, 1796, all diſputed claims for lands, will be heard by the governor and council during the ſitting of the legiſlature in every year. All Caveats are therefore to be entered in the ſecretary's office before the DEEDS for the lands in diſpute have paſſed the great ſeal, as the evils and inconveniences attending the hearing of caveats afterwards are innumerable—but liſts are directed to be publiſhed from the attorney general's office on the firſt of every month of ſuch land board certificates and orders of council as may be lying there to be confirmed by ſtats, that the public may be early appriſed of the lands about to be granted in each townſhip and diſtrict, before the patents are iſſued for them.

J. Small, C. F. C.

FOR SALE,

A Second hand CALASH. The wheels are perfectly new.—For terms apply to the printer, in Newark, or at Kingſton, to

THOMAS MAKELAND.

September 24. tf51.

Secretary's Office.

Liſt of the perſons who have Grants *for their* lands, *lying in the* Secretary's Office, *ready to be iſſued.* July 20, 1796.

NAMES of perſons.	NAMES of Townſhips wherein lying.
Charles Anger,	Bertie.
Frederick Anger,	do.
Auguſtus Anger,	do.
Lambert Acre,	Grantham.
Arthur H. Brooking,	Weſt Flamborough.
Thomas Butler,	Crantham.
Adam Bowman,	do.
George Ball,	do.
Peter Ball, Eſq.	do.
Jacob Ball,	Thorold.
Arant Bradt,	Newark.
Andrew Bradt,	Barton.
Thomas Bailey.	Saltfleet.
Ralfe Clench, Eſq.	Ancaſter.
Joſeph Clement,	Newark.
Jacob Glen Cuyler,	Cambridge.
Abra. Cuyler, Col.	do.
Barnet Conolly,	Beverly.
Barnabas Cain,	Newark.
Alex. Cambell, Eſq.	Edwardſburgh.
John Cambell,	do.
William Dickſon,	Thorold.
John Depew, ſenr.	Barton.
Michel Pierre Fortier,	Clinton.
William Fraſer, Capt.	Edwardſburgh.
Thomas Frafer,	do.
William Frafer, ſenr.	do.
Thomas Frafer, Capt.	do.
Francis Goring,	Grantham.
James Gage,	Saltfleet.
Michael Gander,	Clinton.
Lucy Goring,	Gainſborough.
Mary Gage,	Saltfleet.
Albert Hainer,	Grantham.
Andrew Heron,	Thorold.
Philip Houſe,	Clinton.
Peter Horning,	Barton.
George Hill, Capt.	Pickering.
John Houſe,	Bertie.
Hugh Haggerty,	Stamford.
Robt. Hamilton, hon.	Grantham.
Adam Hair,	do.
Miſs Jemima, Miſs Sarah & Miſs Mary Johnſton,	Ancaſter.
Ebenezer Jones,	Saltfleet.
James Jones,	Thorold.
Auguſtus Jones,	Saltfleet.
Philip Jones,	do.
Thomas Kinnear,	Markham.
Elias Long,	Ancaſter.
John Laughton, Eſq.	Southwold.
John M'Gill, Enſign,	Flamborough.
Thomas March,	Grantham.
Thomas M'Knight,	Edwardſburgh.
John Munro, Lieu.	Gainſborough.
Joſeph Math,	Bertie.
M'Ewan,	Willoughby.
Edward M'Michael,	Newark.
Allan M'Nabb, Lieut.	Flamborough.
Alexander Mercle,	Beverly.
William M'Luſe,	Ancaſter.
Wm. Mayne, Capt.	Scarborough.
Samuel M'Kenly.	Bertie.
Duncan M'Alpine,	Edwardſburgh.
Thomas North,	Grimſby.
Jones Noel,	Matilda.
Joſeph Page,	Newark.
John Parke,	Grimſby.
John Price,	Grantham.
Allan Patterſon, Eſq.	Matilda.
Thomas Ridout,	Ancaſter.
William Reid,	Grantham.
Peter Ruſſell, Hon.	Beverly.
John Reid.	Grantham.
John Stevens,	Stamford.
Thomas Steward.	Ancaſter.
Walter B. Shehan,	Beverly.
Hannah Sypes,	Bertie.
John Scadding,	York.
Samuel Smith, Cap.	Flamborough.
Anthony Slingerland,	Newark.
Peter Talman,	Clinton.
William Vanevery,	Newark.
Pet. Van Alſtine, Eſq.	Maryſburgh
William Vanderlip,	Newark.
Thomas Wilſon,	Ancaſter.
Crowel Wilſon,	Bertie.
James Wilſon,	Saltfleet.
Henry Windecker,	Bertie.
John Young,	Newark. (47tf.

E. WHITING.

WILL CAST

BRANDS

For marking, to any ſize wanted:—Any gentleman can be ſupplied according to direction, and on the ſhorteſt notice.

Nov. 26. 1m5

ONE ISSUE MISSING

TOTAL N°. 117.

VOLUME III. G. R. [NUMBER 13.

Upper Canada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

NIAGARA; Printed by G. TIFFANY. --------Wednesday, JANUARY 18, 1797.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AS the subscriber is about to decline publick business in this town, he conceives it a duty incumbent on him to return his most sincere thanks to his friends, and the public in general, for their past favors; and at the same time desires all those having demands on him (who have not rendered their accounts) will be kind enough to do it, in order to their being paid; --likewise, all those who are indebted to the said subscriber, are requested to discharge the same immediately, either by calling on ALEX'R STEWART Esq. attorney at law, or on the subscriber.

THOMAS HIND.

King's Arms Hotel,
Newark. Dec. 13. 8tf

Five Guineas Reward!

Taken Away.

ON Saturday evening, the 3d inst. from the subscriber, during the fire, two

Beaver Blankets.

One very large, the other small;--

ALSO

One Buffalo Skin;

whoever will bring the said blankets to the subscriber, shall receive one guinea reward for each, or give such information that they may be procured on prosecution of the offender or offenders to conviction, shall receive the above reward. But if returned by the offenders without delay, they will be thankfully received, and no questions asked.

WM. JARVIS.

Newark, Dec. 14. 8

A STRAY.

CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber, about two months since, a young BLACK MARE,--- with a long tail &c The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

PETER THOMPSON

Mount Dorchester, Jan. 5, 1797. 13w.

MILITIA.

AT a general meeting of the lieutenancy of the county of Lincoln, the honorable Robert Hamilton, esq. lieutenant of the county, assembled pursuant to an act of the provincial parliament, entitled "An act for the better regulation of the militia in this province," and holden at Newark, this 11th day of January, 1797, and it being declared and enacted by the 8th clause of the said act, "that every male inhabitant from 16 years of age to 50, shall be deemed capable of bearing arms, and shall enrol, or cause to be enrolled his name as a militia man at the first meeting for that purpose, to be holden for the division in which his place of abode may be, and shall at such meeting give his name, age and place of residence &c. &c. And that every and every such inhabitant as aforesaid, who shall omit at the first meeting for that purpose to be holden for the division in which his place of abode may be, either attend in person, and give in his name in writing, or cause himself to be made known in some certain way to the lieutenant, deputy lieutenant, or person presiding at such meeting, so that his may be enrolled as a militia man, shall for such neglect, upon conviction thereof, before any one justice of the peace, forfeit and pay the sum of two shillings, to be raised and applied in the manner" set forth in the said act.

And whereas no general enrollment of militia hath hitherto duly, and properly taken place, and whereas the same is necessary and essential, without delay: NOW BE IT KNOWN; and this is to give public notice, that a meeting for this purpose will be holden in and for the sitt ding for the said county, on Saturday the 18th day of February next, at the 40 Mile Point; another meeting will be holden, in and for the 4th riding of the said county, on Saturday the 25th day of February next, near Fort-Erie garrison; and another meeting will be held in and for the second riding of the said county, on Saturday the 4th day of March next, in the town of Newark; each meeting at aforesaid respectively to open and begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of the aforesaid days.

Of all which, all persons concerned are cautioned and directed to take notice accordingly.

R. HAMILTON.

Queenston, Jan. 18. '97. 117.

QUEENSTON,

SO well known for a place of business, is now laid out in lots suitable for building upon.—Being at the head of Navigation, surrounded by flourishing settlements, it may justly be stiled the emporium of the upper country, and bids fair for becoming the most populous town in this province.

Lots may be had by applying to CLARK and STREET in said town, or to the subscriber at the Grove, (near Chippawa) from TWENTY to SIXTY pounds currency per lot.

As an encouragement to trades men a number of lots will be leased for 999 years, subject to an annual ground rent of six per cent. on the price, and ten per cent purchase money, with the privilege of purchasing when convenient to themselves, provided a habitable house be built thereon within 12 months from the date of the lease.

S. STREET.

Jan. 1, 1797. 3m16

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of STREET and BUTLER are hereby requested to make speedy payments to SAMUEL STREET, who will take any kind of produce at the market price, or cattle at a reasonable valuation.

Dec. 29, 1796. 16

At private Sale.

TO be sold, one half share of those valuable *GRIST* AND *SAW* MILLS, *WITH THE WHOLE* of the two hundred acres on which the same stand, being in the well situated township of Ancaster, and Home district;—The terms of sale will be made known by applying to the Printer, Mr. James Wilson of Newark, and to Richard Beasly, esq. Burlington Bay.

October 5, 1796. 60

The Chancellor's speech continued.

If ever the day shall come when an examination shall be instituted into the steps which have been adopted to secure the re-establishment of the general tranquility, I am confident that no endeavors for that purpose have been wanting on the part of his majesty's ministers. But gentlemen must be sensible that what may be admitted as an endeavor to restore peace, depends upon a variety of circumstances, and is likely to be differently appreciated by individuals of opposite sentiments. It depends on the relative state of parties, on the number of allies with whom we may be engaged to act, on the degree of attention we pay to their interests, and on the concert we wish to preserve with them.

Taking all these necessary considerations into view, I again pledge myself that it will be found in the result of an enquiry, that ministers have neglected no opportunity which could have been improved for the purpose of accelerating peace. But the honorable gentleman has told us that we are at last come to the period which he had all along pointed out; that we have now consented to adopt that course which he has uniformly recommended since the commencement of the contest—to send a person to Paris—and try the effect of negociation. He takes to himself all the merit of that policy which we have tardily adopted, and so confident did he feel himself in this ground of self-exultation—that he deemed all illustration of his victory, and merely made it the subject of one triumphant observation. His assertion was, "you are now taking those measures, which, if you had listened to my counsels, you might have adopted four years ago."—But does it follow that the measure was right then—because it is right now!—May not a period of four years produce many events to justify a material change of policy, and to render measures wise and expedient—which at a certain time would neither have been prudent nor reasonable? Because you do not chuse to make peace the day after an unprovoked aggression, may you not be justified in holding out pacific overtures after a lapse of four years? The argument of the honorable gentleman amounts to this, that either you must make peace the day after the aggression—or not make it at all. With respect to the relative situation of this country and Spain, it would not be consistent with my duty to go into any detail on that subject at the present moment.

As to the question of our resources, the honorable gentleman admits them to be extensive and flourishing. They furnish indeed, in a moment like the present, a subject of peculiar congratulation and well-grounded confidence. If the revenue, after a four years war, which might have been expected to have injured it so materially in so many branches, and after all the additional burthens which have been imposed, still keeps up the rate of last year, that cir-

cumftance is furely no flight fource of fatisfaction.

With refpect to the ftate of the commerce I am enabled to fpeak in a very different ftrain. Notwithftanding all the embarrafments which it has had to encounter, it has attained and ftill continues to enjoy a pitch of unexempled profperity. Thofe embarrafments have proceeded from various caufes; the expence of the war abroad, and the high price of articles of confumption at home; the fituation of part of the continent, where the markets have been fhut againft us, and even the growth of our capital re-acting upon the commerce which occafioned it, fo that it was an unequivocal proof, temporary profperity was itfelf a caufe of temporary diftrefs. Of the continuance of this profperity we have now the beft affurance. The ftate of our exports during the laft fix months has been equal to what they have been in the moft flourifhing years of peace, and our imports have diminifhed in a very fmall proportion from what they have been at periods accounted the moft profperous. Under thefe circumftances, whatever temporary embarrafments may have rifen from the quantity of fpecie fent out of the country—from the want of a fufficient circulating medium, from the ftate of foreign markets, and from the increafe of our capital; and however thefe difficulties may for a time have obftructed the ordinary operations of finance, the commercial character of the country has loft neither its vigor nor importance. If fuch has been the ftate of things at a period when the country has had to contend for every thing dear to it; if, notwithftanding all the obftacles which have clogged the machinery, the fpring has retained fo much force and energy, we may prefume—that if by the obftinacy and ambition of the enemy, we fhould be called to ftill greater exertions, that our refources as yet remain untouched, and that we fhall be able to call them forth with a degree of concert and effect worthy of the character of the Britifh nation, and of the caufe in which they will be employed.' Thefe refources have in them nothing hollow or delufive. They are the refult of an accumulated capital, of gradually increafing commerce, of high and eftablifhed credit. They are the fruits of fair exertion—of laudable ingenuity—of fuccefsful induftry; they have been produced under a fyftem of order and of juftice, while we, under many difadvantages, have been contending againft a country which exhibits in every refpect the reverfe of the picture. —A proof that the regular operation of thofe principles muft triumph over the unnatural and exhaufting efforts of violence and extortion. By thefe refources we are now qualified to take fuch fteps as may tend to conduct us to a folid and durable peace, or if we do not fucceed in that object, to profecute the conteft with firmnefs and confidence. The honorable gentleman fuggefted one remark, that the fpeech contained no recognition of the government of France. He wafted a good deal of ingenuity in attempting to prove that it ought to have contained an exprefs acknowledgement of the French government. It ought to have occured to him that a paffport having been fent for and granted, fome communication muft have taken place on that occafion and as that executive directory has been fatisfied with the form of communication and the mode in which they had been addreffed, it could not be neceffary for him to ftate a difficulty where they had found none. I can affure him that no queftion of etiquette, no difficulty of form, fhall be permitted to ftand in the way of negociation, or to obftruct the attainment of the great object of peace. As to the other points, the right honorable gentlemen has —t leffon we ought to derive from the experience of addrefs.—Thefe leffons may be greatly varied according to the fituation of parties and the different points of view in which the fubject is confidered. But when the right hon. gentlemen tell us that the fituation of this country is that of adverfity, I can by no means agree to the propofition. How far it deferves to be ranked under that defcription, let thofe pronounce who are beft acquainted with the ftate of our refources. It cannot furely be termed a ftate of adverfity from any loffes of our trade, the diminution of our capital, or from the reduction of any of our foreign poffeffions. We have not been greatly impoverifhed by the events of the war in the Eaft-Indies. We cannot be much weakened in our national ftrength, by having our navy, in confequence of repeated triumphs over every hoftile fquadron, raifed to a greater degree of glory and of fame than it had ever before attained. Where, then, are we to look for the fymptoms of this adverfity? Are we to look for them in the loffes and difafters of our allies? But, does the honorable gentleman appeal to thefe as a criterion of adverfity, when in the fame breath I hear him hold out as a fource of complaint that you are not under your prefent circumftances fure of a triumphant peace. And why can you not command fuch a peace? becaufe you will not feparate your own greatnefs, and your own commerce, from the intereft and from the fate of your allies; becaufe you refufe to purchafe peace for yourfelves on any other terms than thefe which will fecure the tranquility of Europe, and confider the fituation of Great-Briton as chained to that of the continent, by the bands of a liberal and comprehenfive policy. If what has been loft on the continent is a fubject of regret, it is at leaft a topic on which we have no reafon to reproach ourfelves. If even the profpect in that quarter continued as gloomy as it was fome time fince, and if the extremity had not roufed the armies of the emperor to thofe gallant and fpirited exertions which have been crowned with fuch brilliant and unprecedented fuccefs; no fhare of blame could attach to us.

(To be continued.)

NIAGARA, January 18, 1797.

On Monday laft the court of king's bench opened in this town, when his honor, John Elmfley, efq took his feat as chief-juftice of this province.

We were yefterday favored by obliging friends, with Philadelphia papers to the 16 ult. and thofe of New-York, to the 26th, from which we have made the following extracts for this week:—

The lateft London accounts are to the 14th Oct. at which time lord Malmefbury was departing as ambaffador to Paris to negociate a peace. His attendants are Meffrs. Swelter, Wifen, Dreffens, and Brooks. Secretary to the ambaffy, Geo. Ellis, efq. —A letter from a refpectable houfe in Liverpoole, fpeaks difcourageingly of obtaining the object.—No accounts of the armies.

In the late election Mr. Adams had 71 votes, and Mr. Jefferfon, 57 for prefident of the United States; Mr. Pinckney 45 and Mr. Burr 23, for vice-prefident: Mr. Adams and Mr. Pinckney are elected, and to commence in office in March next.

Prefident Wafhington opened both houfes of congrefs, the 7th of December: in his fpeech he fays—

—It is with much pain and deep regret I mention, that circumftances of a very unwelcome nature, have lately occurred. Our trade in the Weft-Indies, from the cruifers & agents of the French republic; & communications have been received from its minifter here, which indicate the danger of a further difturbance of our commerce, by its authority & which are, in other refpects, far from agreeable. It has been my conftant, & fincere wifh, in conformity with that of our nation, to maintain cordial harmony, and a perfectly friendly underftanding with that republic. —This wifh remains undabated; and I fhall perfevere in the endeavor to fulfil it, to the utmoft extent of what fhall be confiftent with a juft & indifpenfible regard to the rights & honor of our country: nor will I eafily ceafe to cherifh the expectation, that a fpirit of juftice, candor and friendfhip, on the part of the republic, will eventually enfure fuccefs. In purfuing this courfe, however, I cannot forget what is due to the character of our government and nation; or to a full and entire confidence in the good fenfe, patriotifm, felf refpect and fortitude of my countrymen. I referve for a fpecial meffage, a more particular communication on this important fubject.

To which the fenate replied "We fincerely lament, that whilft the conduct of the United States has been uniformly impreffed with the character of equity, moderation, and love of peace, in the maintenance of all their foreign relationfhips, our trade fhould be fo harraffed by the cruizers and agents of the republic of France, throughout the extenfive departments of the Weft Indies. Whilft we are confident that no caufe of complaint exifts, that could authorife an interruption of our tranquility, or difcharge that republic from the bonds of amity, cemented by the faith of treaties, we cannot but exprefs our deepeft regret, that official communications have been made to you, indicating a more ferious difturbance of our commerce. Altho' we cherifh the expectation, that a fenfe of juftice, and confideration of our mutual interefts, will moderate their councils; we are not unmindful of the fituation in which events may place us, nor unprepared to adopt that fyftem of conduct which, compatable with the dignity of a refpectable nation, neceffity my compel us to purfue."

And to which the reprefentatives alfo anfwered—

"We have ever concurred with you in the moft fincere and uniform difpofition to preferve our mutual relations inviolate, and it is, of courfe, with anxiety and deep regret we hear that any interruption of our harmony with the French republic has occurred: For we feel with you and with our conftituents, the cordial and unabated wifh to maintain a perfectly friendly underftanding with that nation. Your endeavors to fulfil that wifh, (and by all honorable means to preferve peace and to reftore that harmony and affection which have hitherto fo happily fubfifted between the French republic and the United States) cannot fail therefore, to intereft our attention. And while we participate in the full reliance you have expreffed in the patriotifm, felf refpect and fortitude of our country-men, we cherifh the pleafing hope, that a mutual fpirit of juftice and moderation on the part of the republic will enfure the fuccefs of your perfeverance.

Capt. Myrick in 40 days from Lifbon, arrived at Bofton the 18th Nov. confirms the account of a Spanifh fleet having proceeded up the Mediterranean, nearly as far as Corfica, fell in with, and captured 6 of admiral Jarvis' fquadron, and a number of tranfports under convoy, (having evacuated Corfica) which had arrived at Alicant; alfo that the Portuguefe are in daily expectation of an invafion from the French; and that Spain had actually declared war againft England; this laft is alfo further confirmed by another American veffel which lately fpoke a Spanifh frigate that was fent exprefs to their American provinces with the declaration.

FIRES.

At Savannah, in Georgia, the 19th Nov. in 4 hours confumed 229 houfes, befide out-houfes, &c. Damage one million of dollars exclufive of loofe property. 171 houfes only of the compact part of the town are left ftanding; 400 families were deftitute of houfes; and on the 26th a fecond which almoft totally deftroyed the remaining houfes.—At Baltimore, Dec. 6, feveral building, confumed, valued at 20, or 25,000l.—At New York, 9th Dec. the whole block included between the coffee-houfe flip and Fly-market; the number of buildings 16 houfes, 30 ftores, total 46; the whole large and elegant, and the ftores well fupplied: damage half a million of dollars; the buildings alone, 70,000 dollars.—Wilmington, (N. C.) twice attempted by the French.—Philadelphia feveral times attempted by perfons unknown.

WANTED a NEGRO GIRL, about 12 years old, of honefty and good difpofition; for fuch an one, a generous price will be given. Apply to the printer.

ASHES.

THE fubfcriber having undertaken the bufinefs of making POT ASH. will give *one fhilling* N. Y. per bufhel for good houfe afhes, and *nine-pence* for field afhes, delivered at his works, at DAVID SECORD's, efq. near Queenfton.

JAMES SECORD.

Queenfton, 11 Jan. 17

Conveyances, petitions and agreements of all kinds, will, in future, be drawn by the fubfcriber, at his office, at Mr Samuel Thompfon's, in the town of Newark.

W. D. POWELL, jun.

Jan. 18. 1f17

TOTAL N°. 118.

VOLUME III.] G. R. [NUMBER 14.

UpperCanadaGazette; or, American Oracle.

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WM. JARVIS.

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At private Sale.

TO be fold, one half fhare of thofe valuable GRIST AND SAW MILLS, WITH THE WHOLE of the two hundred acres on which the fame ftand, being in the well fituated townfhip of Ancafter, and Home diftrict;—The terms of fale will be made known by applying to the Printer, Mr. James Wilfon of Newark, and to Richard Beafly, efq. Burlington Bay.

October 5, 1796. 6o

MILITIA.

AT a general meeting of the lieutenancy of the county of Lincoln, the honorable Robert Hamilton, efq. lieutenant of the county, affembled purfuant to an act of the provincial parliament, entitled "An act for the better regulation of the militia in this province," and holden at Newark, this 11th day of January, 1797, and it being declared and enacted by the 8th claufe of the faid act, "that every male inhabitant from 16 years of age to 50, fhall be deemed capable of bearing arms, and fhall enrol, or caufe to be enrolled his name as a militia man at the firft meeting for that purpofe, to be holden for the divifion in which his place of abode may be, and fhall at fuch meeting give his name, his age and place of refidence &c. &c. And that each and every fuch inhabitant as aforefaid, who fhall not at the firft meeting for that purpofe to be holden for the divifion in which his place of abode may be, either attend in perfon, and give in his name in writing, or caufe himfelf to be made known in fome certain way to the lieutenant, deputy lieutenant, or perfon prefiding at fuch meeting, fo that his name may be enrolled as a militia man, fhall for fuch neglect, upon conviction thereof, before any one juftice of the peace, forfeit and pay the fum of twenty fhillings, to be raifed and applied in the manner" fet forth in the faid act.

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Dec. 29, 1796. 16

WANTED a NEGRO GIRL, about 12 years old, of honefty and good difpofition; for fuch an one, a generous price will be given. Apply to the printer.

Jan. 18. 12

CONVEYANCING, &c.

Conveyances, petitions and agreements of all kinds, will, in future, be drawn by the fubfcriber, at his office, at Mr Samuel Thompfon's, in the town of Newark.

W. D. POWELL, jun.

Jan. 18. 1f17.

The Chancellor's fpeech concluded.

While the violence of France has been overturning fo great a part of Europe, and every where carrying defolation in its progrefs, your naval exertions have enabled you to counterbalance their fucceffes, by acquifitions in different parts of the globe, and to pave the way for the reftoration of peace to your allies, on terms which their own ftrength might have been unable to procure. If you look indeed to the geographical fituation of the feat of war, the emperor has not regained by his recent victories all that he had formerly loft. But do you count for nothing the deftruction and ruin of thofe armies, by whom all the previous fucceffes of the enemy had been atchieved? do you count for nothing the glories and immortal teftimony that has been exhibited to mankind, that difciplined valor muft finally triumph over thofe principles that the war was undertaken to oppofe, and which owed all their extraordinary and unaccountable fucceffes to the violence in which they originated, and the fucceffes with which they are accompanied. A memorable warning has alfo been afforded with refpect to the true confequences which have refulted to thofe foreign powers who in oppofition to their true interefts have courted the alliance of that enemy, and expected to find fecurity in difgraceful tranquility. Recent events have ferved alfo to exculpate the characters of thofe who were calumniated as defirous to embrace their principles, and receive their laws, and in Germany they have left behind them nothing but the memory of their wrongs, and a feeling of eternal refentment. Are fuch effects to be confidered as of fmall importance, or to be put in competition with the reduction of a fortrefs, or the poffeffion of a diftrict? Of the virtues to be acquired in the fchool of adverfity, the honorable gentleman only mentions thofe of moderation and forbearance. Moderation I fhould confider as that virtue which is beft adapted to the dawn of profperity: there are other virtues of no lefs importance which are to be acquired under a reverfe of fortune, and which are equally becoming in thofe who are called to fuffer: there are the virtues of adverfity encountered & adverfity furmounted. The recent example of Germany has furnifhed an illuftrious inftance of fortitude & perfeverance:—and thefe have had their merited reward. Thefe were leffons which I truft this country has not to learn.—England has never fhewn itfelf deficient in firmnefs and magnanimity: it is unrivalled in refource; it has always been foremoft in the career of honorable exertion, and it has only to maintain its accuftomed vigor and perfeverance to effect the reftoration of general tranquility upon terms confiftent with the dignity of its own character, and the fecurity and interefts of Europe.

Mr. Fox faid a few words in explanation, in which he complained that the chancellor of the exchequer had mifreprefented his argument refpecting the propriety of the time for negociation. He did not argue that he-

cause it was right to negociate now, that it was right to negociate at a former period. What he contended was, had he had not altered his opinion from any thing that he had heard, that it was prudent and wife to fend an ambaſſador to Paris, not when the French have carried their arms into the heart of Germany, and are in poſſeſſion of Italy, it would not have been daſtardly and puſillanimous to have adopted that meaſure, when they had not one foot of that territory. He allowed that it might be ſometimes puſillanimous to negociate, but he was convinced that thoſe who had been in the habit of applying this term during the courſe of the war to any propoſition for negociation, had now renounced that opinion. He ſtill retained his opinion reſpecting the new laws, and when he voted for the addreſs, he did not include them in his conſtruction of that part of it in which mention is made of the wiſdom and energy of the laws.

The queſtion upon the addreſs was then put and carried nemine contradicente.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27.

At a common council, held on Thurſday the 15th day of Dec. inſt. it was reſolved, that this board will pay the ſum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any perſon who ſhall diſcover and proſecute to conviction any offender or offenders, who ſhall be found attempting to ſet fire to this city.

We have an account, by a veſſel from North Carolina, that a ſerious diſpute has taken place at Wilmington, between the people of that place and the French. The occaſion is ſaid to be the refuſal of ſome merchants to deliver to the French a quantity of ſugar, which had been landed and ſtored from a prize veſſel, for the purpoſe of repairing her, before the French had reimburſed the merchants for the monies they had advanced for the repairs. It is ſaid force was employed; that two ſailors belonging to New-York were killed, and the inhabitants of the town under arms.—We give this as probable, as the report comes from a reſpectable quarter.

Lat. 18, 18, long. 64, capt. Bird, ſpoke ſchooner Sally, capt. Tappins, of Newburyport, who ſailed from Martinique the day before them. Capt. T. informed, that the day before, off Guadaloupe, was boarded by a Spaniſh frigate, direct from Spain, with a Britiſh prize ſhip in company, taken on the paſſage; treated them with the greateſt politeneſs, and informed, that he was ſent expreſs to the Spaniſh American poſſeſſions, with a declaration of war againſt Great-Britain.

While captain Bird lay at St. Pierre's (Martinique.) Nov. 8. he ſaw hand-bills, containing a declaration of war againſt Spain, poſted up at all the corners of the ſtreets; an embargo likewiſe took place the ſame day throughout the iſland, and every Spaniſh veſſel in their ports was ſtripped and their ſails carried aſhore.

Lat. 31, long. 74, ſpoke brig Fame, capt. Tilden, 24 day from Surinam, bound to Boſton. Capt. T. informed, that he had been embargoed at Surinam 7 weeks, and that port had been in a ſtate of blockade during nearly the whole period.

NIAGARA, January 25, 1797.

We have the pleaſure of informing our readers from good authority, that his majeſty's frigate, Carriſford, has taken and carried into Ireland a rich Spaniſh regiſter ſhips. The officers and ſhip's company will ſhare more prize money than ever fell to the lot of any individual before.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Detroit, to his friend in Queenſton, dated the 19 inſt.

"I take the earlieſt opportunity of informing you of the unfortunate deaths of *Samuel Butler*, and Doct. *Parks*, who periſhed on the ice the 22d ult. on their way to this place. Mr. Curtis gave me the following account of the affair:—On Wedneſday the 21ſt, he left the veſſel in Hope's cove, (where they had taken ſhelter after being driven from the mouth of the river by uncommon bodies of ice,) in company with Mr. Butler, Doct. Parks and Mr. Patterſon, and arrived in the evening at an iſland on the lake, about 15 miles from the main land and about half way from the veſſel to the new Canada ſettlement, where they built a fire; but unfortunately they had loſt their proviſions in climbing ſome of the ridges of ice, which were, in ſome places, nearly 20 feet high, and in many places very glare.—The next day they attempted to make the main land, and about 12 miles from thence, Mr. Curtis left the other gentlemen, all in good ſpirits; but from the ſeverity of the weather, their faces were a ſcale of ice; they ſtill following as faſt as they could. About ſun half an hour high, Mr. Curtis reached a houſe, having almoſt loſt his ſight, and ſenſes from the coldneſs of the weather:—he made ſigns that there were others behind; but was not underſtood. As ſoon as he recovered, he begged the people to go and try to ſave his companions, whom, he feared, would periſh; they went accordingly, in a ſleigh, and found Mr. Patterſon about 150 yards from land, lying on the ice almoſt dead; the other two gentlemen could not be found, it being dark, and the ice dangerous. The next day they again went in ſearch of them; it being cold, and Mr. Curtis unable to proceed they went no further. The following day, (the 24th) they went again, when they found Mr. Butler about 4 1-2 miles from land, having fallen on the ice and cut his thigh to the bone, which Mr. Curtis ſuppoſes, and which no doubt, was the cauſe of his death. Dr. Parks was likewiſe found within a few hundred yards of the ſhore."

We are informed that the above unfortunate young gentlemen were, Mr. Butler from the ſtate of New-Jerſey, and Dr. Parks from Newtown, Tioga county, ſtate of New-York, both reſpected in the places from whence they came.

Extract of a letter from a female member of the methodiſt ſociety in Baltimore, to her correſpondent in Philadelphia.

"I ſhall now enform you of our late and awful fire. On Sunday afternoon the 4th inſt. at 3 o'clock, juſt at the concluſion of Mr. W's ſermon, in the upper meeting houſe, the door was ſurrounded with the cry of fire! fire! fire! The hatters-ſhop adjoining our academy, was all in flames, and the academy was almoſt covered with ſmoke I was aſtoniſhed, that the alarm was not ſooner given! it was now impoſſible with all the engines in town to ſave the buildings between the academy and Mr. Hawkins's two houſes: when I ſaw the academy all in flames, I ſtill thought the preaching houſe may be ſpared; but no! 'tis gone, & with it flowed many a tear! I belive many that that almoſt the whole town would be conſumed, for the pumps began to fail before the preaching houſe was half burnt down. The meeting houſe might have been ſaved; but they were obliged to direct all their attention to Bryden's inn, as his cellars were full of rum, and his ſtables full of hay, ſo that had they been burnt, it was ſuſpected the flames would have run to Jone's falls. We are deprived of our meeting houſe, but it has pleaſed God to open the hearts of other denominations towards us, and they have opened the doors of their churches to our miniſters and congregation. M. Allifon the preſbyterian miniſter, has ſent word to our clergy that they were welcome to his chapel every Sunday at 3 o'clock and every evening in the week that they chooſe. The Quakers alſo have kindly offered their houſe, and the veſtry of St. Paul's church have done the ſame. I think this is a leſſon, for us to love one another, let them be of what denomination ſoever."

N. B. The perſon to whom the above letter was written; though feeling ſenſibly for the loſs ſuſtained by the Baltimoreans, yet rejoices at the catholiciſm exiſting among the different religious denominations, ſo as to open their houſes of worſhip to each other. Go and do thou likewiſe.

THE next Newark ſubſcription aſſembly to be on Thurſday the 2d day of February, 1797.

Council-Office, Newark, Jan. 7, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given that the

Salt Springs,

Situate at the 15 Mile Creek, township of Louth; together with ſix hundred acres of land, are to be let for the term of *twenty one* years from the firſt day of July, now next enſuing, on certain conditions which may be known by application at this office. All perſons inclined to take a leaſe thereof, muſt deliver in their propoſals at this office in writing, ſigned by themſelves and ſealed up, on or before the firſt day of June next.

8t) JOHN SMALL, c. c.

Small-Pox.

AS the innoculation for the *Small-pox* is this day commenced at Queenſton, and the ſeaſon of the year very favorable, the ſubſcribers propoſe innoculating immediately, in the town of Newark, and throughout the county of Lincoln, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

§§§ The poor innoculated gratis.

ROBERT KERR,
JAMES MUIRHEAD.

Newark, Jan. 25. 18

ALL perſons whom it may concern are hereby cautioned not to purchaſe from *John Gardner*, the houſe wherein he now dwells, at the mouth of Chippawa creek, the ſame being built upon the freehold of the ſubſcriber, and, as yet, not alienated.

THOMAS CUMMINGS.

January 25, 1797. §123

Lands for Sale.

THREE hundred acres unlocated, for which a good title will be given: alſo three hundred acres in Stamford, on which are a good dwelling houſe, barn, out-houſes &c. alſo 77 acres improved, and under good fences and repairs; with which will alſo be ſold, if the purchaſer chooſes, a number of farming utenſils.

The ſubſcriber alſo wiſhes that all thoſe who have accounts again him will render them, that they may be ſettled; and all thoſe who are in any wiſe indebted to him, are deſired to make payment before the firſt day of April next.

And whereas certain perſons have unjuſtly poſſeſſed themſelves of many articles the property of the ſubſcriber, and gave out that they came into the poſſeſſion thereof by means of an arbitration; to ſatisfy the world as to the conduct of theſe perſons, towards the ſaid ſubſcriber, in many inſtances, he hereby declares that the ſaid aſſertion is falſe, and groundleſs: and that the perſons to whom he alludes, got his property into their hands by furtive and clandeſtine means.

STAATS SPRINGSTEIN.

Queenſton, Jan. 23, '97. 18.

A S H E S.

THE ſubſcriber having undertaken the buſineſs of making POT-ASH, will give *one ſhilling* N. Y. per buſhel for good houſe aſhes, and *nine-pence* for field aſhes, delivered at his works, at DAVID SECORD'S, eſq. near Queenſton.

JAMES SECORD.

Queenſton, 11 Jan, 1t

VOLUME III.] TOTAL N°. 119. [NUMBER 16.

Upper Canada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

NIAGARA; Printed by G. TIFFANY. ——Wedneſday, FEBRUARY 1, 1797.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Niagara, 23 January, 1797.

LIST of GRANTS loſt from this office on the evening of the fire, the 3d ult.—

Names of Grantees.	*Acres*	*Dates of Grant 1796.*	*Names of township or town*
Adams Joſeph,	1-2	6 May,	Newark,
Acre Lambert,	200	do	Grantham,
Bailey Thomas,	240	do	Saltfleet,
Brade Andrew,	800	do	Barton,
Beally Richard,	400	23 June,	Barton,
Chiholm John,	100	1 Jan'y.	Newark,
Crozier Marmaduke,	200	24 Aug.	Beverly,
Hurris Thomas,	181	22 June,	Grimſby,
M'Donell James,	1	6 May,	Newark,
Welch I. captain,	388	22 June,	Crowland,
Welch J. captain,	726	do	Humberſton,

All perſons will take this caution, that the above named grants, bearing date as above, and containing the ſame number of acres, are *nullities*, to all intents and purpoſes, and new grants muſt, in conſequence, iſſue to warrant the legal poſſeſſion of the land conveyed to them, from their not being delivered in due form to the perſons entitled to receive them.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

To the Public.

AS the ſubſcriber is about to decline publick buſineſs in this town, he conceives it a duty incumbent on him to return his moſt ſincere thanks to his friends, and the public in general, for their paſt favors; and at the ſame time deſires all thoſe having demands on him (who have not rendered their accounts) will be kind enough to do it, in order to their being paid; —likewiſe, all thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid ſubſcriber, are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame immediately, either by calling on ALEX'R STEWART Eſq. attorney at law, or on the ſubſcriber.

THOMAS HIND.

King's Arms Hotel,
Newark, Dec. 13. 8tf

At private Sale.

TO be ſold, one half ſhare of thoſe valuable *GRIST AND SAW MILLS WITH THE WHOLE* of the two hundred acres on which the ſame ſtand, being in the well ſituated township of Ancaſter, and Home diſtrict;—The terms of ſale will be made known by applying to the Printer, Mr. James Wilſon of Newark, and to Richard Beally, eſq. Burlington Bay. October 5, 1796. (50

†§† An apprentice is much wanted at the printing-office, in Niagara.

MILITIA.

AT a general meeting of the lieutenancy of the county of Lincoln, the honorable Robert Hamilton, eſq. lieutenant of the county, aſſembled purſuant to an act of the provincial parliament, entitled "An act for the better regulation of the militia in this province," and holden at Newark, this 17th day of January, 1797, and it being declared and enacted by the 8th clauſe of the ſaid act, "that every male inhabitant from 16 years of age to 50, ſhall be deemed capable of bearing arms, and ſhall enrol, or cauſe to be enrolled his name as a militia man at the firſt meeting for that purpoſe, to be holden for the diviſion in which his place of abode may be, and ſhall at ſuch meeting give his name, his age and place of reſidence &c. &c. And that each and every ſuch inhabitant as aforeſaid, who ſhall not at the firſt meeting for that purpoſe to be holden for the diviſion in which his place of abode may be, either attend in perſon, and give in his name in writing, or cauſe himſelf to be made known in ſome certain way to the lieutenant, deputy lieutenant, or perſon preſiding at ſuch meeting, ſo that his name be enrolled as a militia man, ſhall, for ſuch neglect, upon conviction thereof, before any one juſtice of the peace, forfeit and pay the ſum of twenty ſhillings, to be raiſed and applied in the manner" ſet forth in the ſaid act.

And whereas no general enrolment of militia hath hitherto duly, and properly taken place, and whereas the ſame is neceſſary and eſſential, without delay: Now BE IT KNOWN; and this is to give public notice, that a meeting for this purpoſe will be holden in and for the firſt riding for the ſaid county, on Saturday the 18th day of February next, at the 40 Mile Pond; another meeting will be holden, in and for the 4th riding of the ſaid county, on Saturday the 25th day of February next, near Fort-Erie garriſon; and another meeting will be holden in and for the ſecond riding of the ſaid county, on Saturday the 4th day of March next, in the town of Newark; each meeting at aforeſaid reſpectively to open and begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of the aforeſaid days.

Of all which, all perſons concerned are cautioned and directed to take notice accordingly.

R. HAMILTON.

Queenſton, Jan 18. '97. 11t

QUEENSTON,

SO well known for a place of *outlets*, is now laid out in lots ſuitable for building upon;—Being at the head of Navigation, ſurrounded by flouriſhing ſettlements, it may juſtly be ſtiled the emporium of upper country, and bids fair for becoming the moſt populous town in this province.

Lots may be had by applying to CLARK and STREET in ſaid town, or to the ſubſcriber at the Cove, (near Chippawa) from TWENTY to SIXTY pounds currency per lot.

As an encouragement to tradeſmen a number of lots will be leaſed for 900 years, ſubject to an annual ground rent of ſix per cent. on the price, and ten per cent purchaſe money, with the privilege of purchaſing when convenient to themſelves, provided a habitable houſe be built thereon within 12 months from the date of the leaſe.

S. STREET.

Jan. 1, 1797. 3m16

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JAMES SECORD.

Queenſton, 11 Jan, 1t

PARIS, October 7.

It seems that we are about to be involved in a war with Sweden. They write from Stockholm on the 9th Sept. that Mr. Peiochet, charge d'affairs of the French government at this court, and Mirivenux, his secretary of embassy, have received orders to quit Stockholm.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.

A letter from St. Bartholomew's, dated 9th November, to a merchant in this city, received by the schooner Experiment, arrived at Baltimore, mentions, that the court there had at length finally determined to deliver up all the French emigrants in that island, and, in consequence of which numbers of them were making their escape.—This island, as the reader will observe, belongs to the Swedes. The letter also mentions that the brig Lark, capt. Burroughs, and the schooner Good Intent Hathaway, both belonging to this port, lay there.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

Never, perhaps, in a space of time equally short, was so much injury sustained from that destructive element, fire, as we have been witnesses of in the late conflagrations of Baltimore, New-York and Savannah. In this country it is evident nothing so tremendous has before been known. The last mentioned place, from its size, is related to have presented a more complicated object of wretchedness than either of those.

Picture to thyself, gentle reader, the horrid spectacle of whole families, who but now, were blessed with every comfort—every luxury of life, by the ravages of one fatal night, deprived of all they possessed on earth! Imagine the situation of a tender fair, whose feeble limbs have scarce been able to sustain her from the burning mansion, without clothes—without a shelter from the stormy night! Delineate next the wretched group of tender infants, seperated from their friends, bewildered and perishing—wives and maidens, destitute of fortitude, wringing their hands with grief, and weeping for the safety of their male supports—hoary age, without a hope of help, exposed to the inclemency of a wintery blast! Nay paint the mother of a new-born babe, bearing with pious care her helpless offspring from the devouring flame, but whither she herself knows not! Scenes like these and far more horrible are the effects of fire's confuming rage. If human misery has ever yet attained its summit, 'tis there attained:—If wretchedness has any claim on wealth, then is the time. With generous hearts, ye men of oppulence, unfold the comforts ye possess, and share them with the claimants in so just a right.

From a late NEW YORK paper.

IT is with regret we announce the capture of our vessels in the West Indies by the French. The British have, in compliance with the treaty, put an end to the capture and condemnation of our vessels, except when carrying on contraband trade; so that it is a rare thing to hear of their seizing American vessels. A few instances occur, and this can hardly be avoided, as neutrals are always employed more or less in illicit trade; and some lawless privateers are always on the ocean.

At this moment, when we are beginning to realize the benefits of the British treaty, and when we observe a disposition on the part of Great Britain to observe its stipulations, we are menaced with troubles from our old allies, the French.

We have seen a letter from the capt. of an American vessel at Leogane, confirming the account of abusive treatment received from the French at that place. One instance he specifies that deserves particular notice—they hauled down the American flag of a vessel belonging to Baltimore, then trampled it under feet and spit upon it.

NIAGARA, February 1, 1797.

We learn from every settlement the determination of a general innoculation for the small pox. This resolution is highly commended by every person of prudence. This country being young, and growing more exposed to that disorder, a general inoculation every one or two years, will forever render its prevalence in any way of very little concern, or injury to the community, there being then none or but few, except young children to be affected by it. This season of the year is highly favorable to it; to defer it until warm weather, or summer, is highly dangerous; the blood is in a state then easily to become putrid; fevers may set in with it, and beside these and to place it in the most favorable situation, the harvests must sustain infinite injury.—To enact a law to inforce a general inoculation looks arbitrary; but the writer of this who can in no wise be interested by himself nor friends, is of opinion that such a law, in any country, more particularly in a new one, would operate to the greatest possible benefit of the country, and justifiable on the principles of public & private good. But a so benecial law he expects never to see, so long as there remains a blindness in so many to their own safety & welfare; and a delicacy in our rulers to compel a man to throw off old prejudicies, and to do those things that are taught by the simple, and natural laws of self-defence.

Politicians begin to doubt the conclusion of a peace with France, this season; and it is, perhaps, a reasonable conjecture that the present probability of a war between that nation and our neighbors the United States, will procrastinate a conclusion by lord Malmesbury, until it shall have been known whether or not the States be pushed into the general combination; and should they thus take a part, and England have made a peace, she will preclude herself from a share in the Spanish American possessions, which may so easily be subdued by the States, and whole privateers, with a small assistance of our ships of war, would completely cut off all intercourse between Spain and her American colonies, and teach their rich regisier ships and galeons the way to the States, instead of to Madrid. Nor can we presume such an event undesirable to the people of these provinces, who but a few years, since were so ripe for a revolt as to offer subjection to the crown of England.

A letter, from which the following is an extract, was received in New York, dated St. Johns, Newfoundland, Oct. 10.

"I am sorry to inform you that captain Porte has been captured by a squadron of French men of war. They appeard off the harbour on the first ult. and had they then made an attempt on this place, I have no doubt they would have carried it; if they now attack, they would fail therein, we are now in a good state to defend ourselves.

DIED.]—At Presq'-Isle, the honorable ANTHONY WAYNE, esq. major-general and commander in chief of the army of the United States.

☞ To remove any apprehension of danger from the small-pox, the printer assures the public that there is not, and will not be in nor about the family not once any infected person; and the utmost care will be taken that such person do not frequent us, and thereby business be done at the office with all the former safety.

PETER RUSSELL.

Proclamation.

George the third, by the grace of God, of Great-Britain France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith. &c. &c. &c.

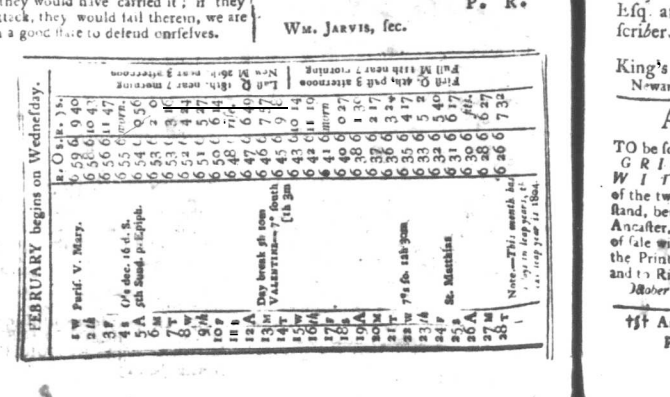
To our beloved and faithful legislative counsellors of our province of Upper-Canada, and our knights, citizens and burgesses of our said province, to the assembly at our town of York, on the thirteenth day of this present month of January, to be commenced and held, called and elected, and to every of you,

GREETING;

WHEREAS we for certain arduous and urgent affairs us, the state and defence of our said province, concerning our said assembly, at the day and place aforesaid, to be held, have ordained, and you by your separate writs at the town and place aforesaid, to be present for the purposes therein mentioned, we have commanded; nevertheless for certain causes and considerations us hereunto especially moving, our said assembly at & upon the thirteenth of this present month of January, we have thought proper to prorogue, so that you nor any of you on the thirteenth day of this present month of January, at our said town, to appear, are to be held and constrained; for we do will, that you and each of you, be as to us in this matter entirely exonerated, commanding, and by the tenor of these presents, firmly enjoining you and every of you and all others in this behalf interested, that on the *thirteenth* day of *February* next at our said town of York, personally you and every of you, be and appear, to treat, do, act, and conclude upon those things, which in our said assembly, by the common council of our said province, by the favor of God may be ordained. In testimony whereof, these our letters we have caused to be made patent, and the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved the honorable PETER RUSSELL, esq, our administrator of our province aforesaid, at our government house, Newark, this thirteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and of our reign the thirty-seventh.

P. R.

WM. JARVIS, sec.



Upper Canada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA; Printed by G. TIFFANY. ——Wednesday, FEBRUARY 8, 1797.

SECRETARY's OFFICE,

Niagara, 23 January, 1797.

LIST of GRANTS lost from this office on the evening of the fire, the 3d ult.—

Names of Grantees.	No. of acres	*Date of Grant* 1796.	*Names of township or town*
Adams Joseph,	1-2	6 May,	Newark,
Ace Lambert,	200	do	Grantham,
Bailey Thomas,	240	do	Saltfleet,
Bradt Andrew,	800	do	Barton,
Bailly Richard,	200	22 June,	Barton,
Chisholm John;	100	1 Jan'y.	Newark,
Crozier Marmaduke,	200	24 Aug.	Beverly,
Harris Thomas,	181	22 June,	Grimsby,
M'Donell James,	1	6 May,	Newark,
Welch I. captain,	388	22 June,	Crowland,
Welch I. captain,	726	do	Humberston,

All persons will take this caution, that the above named grants, bearing date as above, and containing the same number of acres, are *nullities*. to all intents and purposes, and new grants must, in consequence, issue to warrant the legal possession of the land conveyed to them, from their not being delivered in due form to the persons entitled to receive them.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AS the subscriber is about to decline publick business in this town, he conceives it a duty incumbent on him to return his most sincere thanks to his friends, and the public in general, for their past favors; and at the same time desires all those having demands on him (who have not rendered their accounts) will be kind enough to do it, in order to their being paid; --likewise, all those who are indebted to the said subscriber, are requested to discharge the same immediately, either by calling on ALEX'R STEWART Esq. attorney at law, or on the subscriber.

THOMAS HIND.

King's Arms Hotel,
Newark. Dec. 13. 8tf

At private Sale.

TO be sold, one half share of those valuable *GRIST AND SAW MILLS, WITH THE WHOLE* of the two hundred acres on which the same stand, being in the well situated township of Ancaster, and Home district;—The terms of sale will be made known by applying to the Printer, Mr. James Wilton of Newark, and to Richard Beasly, esq. Burlington Bay.

October 5, 1796. (50

☞ An apprentice is much wanted at the printing-office, in Niagara.

MILITIA.

AT a general meeting of the lieutenancy of the county of Lincoln, the honorable Robert Hamilton, esq. lieutenant of the county, assembled pursuant to an act of the provincial parliament, entitled "An act for the better regulation of the militia in this province," and holden at Newark, this 11th day of January, 1797, and it being declared and enacted by the 8th clause of the said act, "that every male inhabitant from 16 years of age to 50, shall be deemed capable of bearing arms, and shall enroll, or cause to be enrolled his name as a militia man at the first meeting for that purpose to be holden for the division in which his place of abode may be, and shall at such meeting give his name, his age and place of residence &c. &c. And that each and every such inhabitant as aforesaid, who shall not at the first meeting for that purpose to be holden for the division in which his place of abode may be, either attend in person, and give in his name in writing, or cause himself to be made known in some certain way to the lieutenant, deputy lieutenant, or person presiding at such meeting, so that his name may be enrolled as a militia man, shall, for such neglect, upon conviction thereof, before any one justice of the peace, forfeit and pay the sum of twenty shillings, to be raised and applied in the manner" set forth in the said act.

And whereas no general enrollment of militia hath hitherto duly, and properly taken place, and whereas the same is necessary and essential, without delay; Now be it known and this is to give public notice, that a meeting for this purpose will be holden in and for the said building for the said county, on Saturday the 18th day of February next, at the 40 Mile Pond; an other meeting will be holden, in and for the 4th riding of the said county, on Saturday the 25th day of February next, near Fort-Erie garrison; and another meeting will be held in and for the second riding of the said county, on Saturday the 4th day of March next, in the town of Newark; each meeting as aforesaid respectively to open and begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of the aforesaid days.

Of all which, all persons concerned are cautioned and directed to take notice accordingly.

R. HAMILTON.

Queenston, Jan. 18. '97. 117.

QUEENSTON,

SO well known for a place of business, is now laid out in lots fairable for building upon;—Being at the head of Navigation, surrounded by flourishing settlements, it may justly be filled the emporium of the upper country, and bids fair for becoming the most populous town in this province.

Lots may be had by applying to DAVID CLARK and STREET in said town, or to the subscriber at the Grove, (near Chippawa) from TWENTY to SIXTY pounds currency per lot.

As an encouragement to trades men a number of lots will be leased for 999 years, subject to an annual ground rent of six per cent. on the price, and ten per cent purchase money, when the privilege of purchasing when convenient to themselves, provided a habitable house be built thereon within 12 months from the date of the lease.

S. STREET.

Jan. 1, 1797. 3m16

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of STREET and BUTLER are now requested to make speedy payments to SAMUEL STREET, who will take any kind of produce at the market price, or cattle at a reasonable valuation.

Dec 29, 1796. 16

Small-Pox.

AS the innoculation for the *Small pox* is this day commenced at Queenston, and the season of the year very favorable, the subscribers propose innoculating immediately, in the town of Newark, and throughout the county of Lincoln, on the most reasonable terms.

§§§ The poor innoculated gratis.

ROBERT KERR,
JAMES MUIRHEAD.

Newark, Jan. 25. 18

WANTED a NEGRO GIRL, about 12 years old, of honesty and good disposition; for such an one, a generous price will be given. Apply to the printer.

Jan. 18. 17

Council-Office, Newark, Jan. 7, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given that the

Salt Springs,

Situate at the 15 Mile Creek, township of Louth; together with six hundred acres of land, are to be let for the term of *twenty-one* years from the first day of July, now next ensuing, on certain conditions which may be known by application at this office. All persons inclined to take a lease thereof, must deliver in their proposals at this office in writing, signed by themselves and sealed up, on or before the first day of June next.

JOHN SMALL, c. c.

ALL persons whom it may concern are hereby cautioned not to purchase from *John Gardner*, the house wherein he now dwells, at the mouth of Chippawa creek, the same being built upon the freehold of the subscriber, and the soil, as yet, not alienated.

THOMAS CUMMINGS.

January 25, 1797. 123

Lands for Sale.

THREE hundred acres unlocated, for which a good title will be given: Also three hundred acres in Stamford, on which are a good dwelling house, barn, out-houses &c. also 77 acres improved, and under good fences and repairs; with which will also be sold, if the purchaser chooses, a number of farming utensils.

The subscriber also wishes that all those who have accounts again him will render them, that they may be settled; and all those who are in any wise indebted to him, are desired to make payment before the first day of April next.

And whereas certain persons have unjustly possessed themselves of many articles the property of the subscriber, and gave out that they came into the possession thereof by means of an arbitration; to satisfy the world as to the conduct of these persons, towards the said subscriber, in many instances, he hereby declares that the said asseriton is false, and groundless: and that the persons to whom he alludes, got his property into their hands by furtive and clandestine means.

STAATS SPRINGSTEIN.

Queenston, Jan. 23, '07. 18.

ASHES.

THE subscriber having undertaken the business of making POT-ASH, will give *one shilling* N. Y. per bushel for good house ashes, and *nine-pence* for field ashes, delivered at his works, at DAVID SECORD's, esq. near Queenston.

JAMES SECORD.

Queenston, 11 Jan, 17

PETER RUSSELL.

By the Honorable Peter Russell, *Esquire, administring the Government of the Province of Upper-Canada,*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the most indubitable proofs of the hostile intentions of the court of SPAIN against Great-Britain, have determined his Majesty to order his naval forces in every quarter of the world, not to neglect any favorable opportunity that may offer, of attacking the fleets of Spain, either singly, or unitedly with those of France, or Holland, or of striking any other blow at the possessions of the Spanish crown; and whereas I am commanded by his majesty to cause his royal determination to be made known in the most public manner possible, to all his subjects within this province; I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the executive council, to publish this proclamation, and I do hereby accordingly make known his majesty's said determination to all his subjects within this province; in his majesty's name strictly forbidding them to hold any correspondence or communication with the king of Spain, his vassals or subjects, and requiring them in their several stations to do and execute all acts of hostility in their power, against the said king of Spain, his vassals and subjects, and to prepare themselves to oppose their attempts, to distress and injure them by sea and land.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at arms, at West Niagara, in the said province of Upper Canada, the second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and in the thirty-seventh year of his majesty's reign.

P. R.

By his Honor's command,
Wm. JARVIS, Sec.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL's OFFICE.

Niagara, February [illegible], 1797.

WHEREAS *the entering of caveats in the office of the secretary of the province, to prevent the issuing of deeds after they have been duly executed, hath been found inconvenient, and deemed to be otherwise improper,—all persons, therefore, who have, or pretend to have any claim to lands in the possession of others, or whose [illegible] subjects, holden under certificate, or order in council, or other authority, will take notice that they must enter caveats in the secretary's office before the making out of deeds, as none will be received after they are executed.*

Such persons, therefore, as are ready to establish their claims, will file their caveats in the secretary's office immediately; and that others may be apprized of the deeds now about to be made, a list of the names of persons and of the townships where the lands are situated, and others will be made known in the subsequent gazettes.

When, therefore, any persons perceive names annexed to lots or tracts of land of which they conceive themselves entitled to a grant, they must within one month after the present and future publications, if they reside in the home district, lodge a caveat in the secretary's office, and give immediate notice to the clerk of the council, and the party against whom they set up their claim.

Persons Names,	*Townships,*	*Acres.*
Stegl, Enoch,	Pelham	600
Waugh Thomas,	Ancaster	200
Wardle Cornelius,	Gainsboro'	do.
Templeton Andrew,	Ancaster	do.
Lote John,	Stamford	100
Gleason Daniel,	Wainfleet	200
Woodruff Ezekiel,	do.	228
Klengelhoru and Nich.	Ancaster	77
Hillup John,	Gainsboro'	190
Reiles John,	Stamford	200
M'Cool Margaret,	Beverly	600
Lambert Cornelius,	Newark	300
Kelly Ebenezer,	Beverly	200
Robinson James,	do.	160
Smith Henry,	do.	100
Petry Joseph, sen.	do.	300
Vandrisee Peter,	do.	do.
Davis John, jun.	do.	200
Vrooman Jacob,	do.	do.
Gardner Alex.	King	610
Thompson Arch.	do.	400
Rose Daniel,	do.	do.
Wright Edward,	do	210
Sellech Charles	King	210
Dexter John,	Markham	190
Chisholm John,	Whitechurch	400
Cowell Lieut.	Clarke	2000
M'Donell Catherine,	do.	1200
Price William,	do.	200
Soper John,	do.	240
Bates Adna	do	200
Bates Roger	do	600
Lovelesm William	do	200
Lovelein Richard sen.	do	1206
Lovelein Rich'd jun.	do	200
Evans Major	Darlington	360
Kendrick Dorcas	Scarborough	200
Eadus William	do	400
Demont Wm. capt,	do	2600
M'Donough Cornelius,	Southwould	200
Smith Fredrick	do	350
Horning Peter	do	500
Douglass George	do	200
Evans Owen	do	do
Richardson Rob't esq.	do	800
Skinner Henry	Windham	200
Stephens John sen.	do	400
Hare Peter capt.	do	2900
Benninger Christoph'r	do	200
Anger Frederick, sen.	do.	do.
Rees Joseph,	do.	do.
Acre Lambert,	do.	300.
Garner John,	Charlotteville	do.
Aber John,	do.	200
Pearson John,	Walsingham	do.
Barnum Nathan,	Charlotteville	298
Howey Thomas,	Walsingham	200
Hayner John,	do.	250
Dendzick Lucas,	do.	200

J. WHITE, A. G.

An improved FARM.

TO be sold, with an indisputable title, 400 acres of land, including a valuable pinery, well situated on Lyon's creek, in the town of Crowland, 12 miles from the mouth of the Chippawa. Between 60 and 70 acres whereof are under good cultivation, for this country, with a log house and barn thereon. The soil is excellent, and the whole needs no other recommendation than may be had by inspection. The terms will be easy, and known particularly, by applying to *Noah Millard* in Stamford, one mile from the falls.

DAN MILLARD.

February 8. (20

TO BE SOLD

A very elegant new highly finished eight day CLOCK. For terms apply to Archibald Cameron, at York, or the price may be known at the printing office.

February 8. 20

WEST-NIAGARA, February 8.

About 6 o'clock in the evening of the 26th ult. the new dwelling house of his honor the administrator, lately built at York, and in considerable forwardness, took fire by some accident, and was entirely consumed.

New-York papers as late as the 19 of Jan. are received in town:—it is reported they contain articles of importance, not having had it in our power to peruse them, we shall not presume, in this number, to state particulars, as we hope in our next to lay before our readers their contents—The articles of this day are taken from these papers to Dec. 3.

Addresses are presenting to his majesty from several cities, thanking him for the disposition he has discovered to give peace to the kingdom. This prospect of the re-appearance of the olivebranch in Europe, is in a degree obscured by the very active exertions which are making in Germany, in recruiting and reinforcing the armies, and in levying contributions to raise the means to defray the great expences which arise. By the empress of Russia sending troops to aid the Austrians in opposing the French. By the number of seamen the parliament have voted, and the high wages they hold out to them. And by the high terms which it is probable the French will demand as the price of peace, and which the English will not be disposed to grant. The existence of the Spanish war will depend on the issue of this negociation.

Jourdan, general of the French army of the Sambre and Meuse, being in an ill state of health, has resigned his command, and is succeeded by Beurnonville.

Martinique army returns from April 1, to Sept. 1, states, that 5650 have died in that period. A company of artillery of 130, lost 61 privates and 17 officers, in the month of August. The ship Majestick lost 225 of her officers and men in 6 weeks. At St. Lucia it is still more sickly; but about 500 men are fit for duty.

Five or six British men of war have left Martinique to save their crews from the pestilence, which rages there in an alarming degree. Admirals [illegible] and Pole sailed from that port October 3, for England, and admirals Parker and Bligh had arrived there, with 40 transports; a secret expedition was on foot.

Governor Hamilton, of Dominico, and president Esdale, of St Kitts, are dead.

The Spanish squadron at Trinidad are expected at Guadaloupe.—The Leogane privateers, it is said, have left off cruising, as the administration took the cargoes of the prizes, and pocketed the money.

RESOURCES OF SPAIN.

The annual revenue of this kingdom amounts to 20 millions and a half; its military establishment 90 thousand men, including 20 thousand militia; and its naval forces, 238 vessels, of which 71 are of the line.

It is said Spain is to cede to France the very extensive and beautiful country the province of Louisiana; but, perhaps England and the United States will never *witness*, nor *receive the acknowledgement* of such a *deed*.

The United-States contain 4 1-2 millions of souls; admiting then every seventh to be capable of bearing arms, their military strength is 650,000; of these, every fifth or thirty fifth soul, 130,000, may be spared without distressing the country. They have no large shipping, it is true, but it is much in their power to fit out privateers, and suddenly distress and anoy the trade of their enemies of any country.

On the 1st of October, at Kingston, Jamaica, superfine Philadelphia flower was from 5 to 10 dollars per barrel, at auction. The market was glutted with provisions of every kind.

SIERRA LEONA IN AFRICA.

Free port of Piopongos.

August 1. This colony is at length established, and with the best prospects. Coffee thrives remarkably well, and we have some cotton.

We have received accounts from the Foulah country, that in a rebellion of his subjects the king has been put to death. The troubles in their interior have, in some degree, interrupted our traffic with the Foulahs who are the most civilized people on his coast:—they admit an intercourse with our people, and profit by it. They have adopted some of our methods of agriculture, and other branches of husbandry, especially such as relate to their live stock. We purchase from them rice, cotton, ivory, &c. the trade is yet in its infancy, and limited, but much may be made of it.

BY AUTHORITY.

From the London Gazette of September 24.

WAR OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 24.

ALL officers on the HALF PAY of the British establishment, resident in Great Britain and Ireland, are hereby required to transmit to the secretary at war, within one month from the date hereof, an account in writing of their age, past services, and present places of abode; and such as think themselves from age, or infirmities, unfit for further service, even in this country, are to accompany their reports with sufficient vouchers of their inability, and the causes thereof: officers resident abroad are to make their reports in SIX MONTHS, those in the East-Indies excepted, who are allowed twelve months. Should any of the said officers neglect to pay due attention to this public notice, within the respective periods above limited, they will be struck off the half-pay list accordingly.

By his Majesty's command,

W. WYCKHAM.

A S H E S.

THE subscriber will give one shilling per bushel for house ashes, and nine pence per bushel for field ashes delivered at his pot-ash works at the Four-Mile Creek; or will receive them at the houses of the people, at six pence per bushel.

DANIEL SERVOS.

February 8, 1797. ($20.tf.)

☞ The calls for governmental work, together with the inability and absence of one belonging to the office, have obliged us, and probably will oblige us to publish half sheet gazette one or two weeks more.

TOTAL N°. 121.

VOLUME III.] G. R. [NUMBER 17.

UpperCanada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

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S. STREET.

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JAMES MUIRHEAD.

Newark, Jan. 25. 18

WANTED a NEGRO GIRL, about 15 years old, of honesty and good disposition; for such an one, a generous price will be given. Apply to the printer.

Jan. 18. 12

Council-Office, Newark, Jan. 7. 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given that the

Salt Springs,

Situate at the 15 Mile Creek, township of Louth; together with six hundred acres of land, are to be let for the term of *twenty-one* years from the first day of July, now next ensuing, on certain conditions which may be known by application at this office. All persons inclined to take a lease thereof, must deliver in their proposals at this office in writing, signed by themselves and sealed up, on or before the first day of June next.

18) JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

ALL persons whom it may concern are hereby cautioned not to purchase from *John Gardner*, the house wherein he now dwells, at the mouth of Chippawa creek, the same being built upon the freehold of the subscriber, and the soil, as yet, not alienated.

THOMAS CUMMINGS.

January 25, 1797. §123

Lands for Sale.

THREE hundred acres unlocated, for which a good title will be given: also three hundred acres in Stamford, on which are a good dwelling house, barn, out-houses &c. also 77 acres improved, and under good fences and repairs; with which will also be sold, if the purchaser chooses, a number of farming utensils.

The subscriber also wishes that all those who have accounts again him will render them, that they may be settled; and all those who are in any wise indebted to him, are desired to make payment before the first day of April next.

And whereas certain persons have unjustly possessed themselves of many articles the property of the subscriber, and gave out that they came into the possession thereof by means of an arbitration; to satisfy the world as to the conduct of these persons, towards the said subscriber, in many instances, he hereby declares that the said asseriton is false, and groundless: and that the persons to whom he alludes, got his property into their hands by furtive and clandestine means.

STAATS SPRINGSTEIN.

Queenston, Jan, 23, '97. 18.

A S H E S.

THE subscriber having undertaken the business of making POT-ASH, will give *one shilling* N. Y. per bushel for good house ashes, and *nine-pence* for field ashes, delivered at his works, at DAVID SECORD's, esq. near Queenston.

JAMES SECORD.

Queenston, 11 Jan, 17

PETER RUSSELL,

By the Honorable Peter Ruſſell, *Eſquire, adminiſtring the Government of the Province of Upper-Canada,*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the moſt indubitable proofs of the hoſtile intentions of the court of SPAIN againſt Great-Britain, have determined his Majeſty to order his naval forces in every quarter of the world, not to neglect any favorable opportunity that may offer, of attacking the fleets of Spain, either ſingly, or unitedly with thoſe of France, or Holland, or of ſtriking any other blow at the poſſeſſions of the Spaniſh crown; and whereas I am commanded by his majeſty to cauſe his royal determination to be made known in the moſt public manner poſſible, to all his ſubjects within this province; I have thereforeſore thought fit, by and with the advice of the executive council, to publiſh this proclamation, and I *do* hereby accordingly make known his majeſty's ſaid determination to all his ſubjects within this province; in his majeſty's name ſtrictly forbidding them to hold any correſpondence or commuhication with the king of Spain, his vaſſals or ſubjects, and requiring them in their ſeveral ſtations to do and execute all acts of hoſtility in their power, againſt the ſaid king of Spain, his vaſſals and ſubjects, and to prepare themſelves to oppoſe their attempts, to diſtreſs and injure them by ſea and land.

GIVEN under my hand and ſeal at arms, at Weſt-Niagara, in the ſaid province of Upper-Canada, the ſecond day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, and in the thirty-ſeventh year of his majeſty's reign.

P. R.

By his Honor's command,
Wm. JARVIS, Sec.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

From the London Gazette of September 24.

WAR-OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 24.

ALL officers on the HALF PAY of the Britiſh eſtabliſhment, reſident in Great Britain and Ireland, are hereby required to tranſmit to the Secretary at war, within one month from the date hereof, an account in writing of their age, paſt ſervices, and preſent places of abode; and ſuch as think themſelves from age, or infirmities, unfit for further ſervice, even in this country, are to accompany their reports with full certificates of their inability, and the cauſes thereof. Officers reſident abroad are to make their reports in SIX MONTHS, thoſe in the Eaſt-Indies excepted, who are allowed twelve months. Should any of the ſaid officers neglect to pay due attention to this public notice, within the reſpective periods above limited, they will be ſtruck off the half-pay liſt accordingly.

By his Majeſty's command,

W. WYNDHAM.

A S H E S.

THE ſubſcriber will give *one ſhilling* per buſhel for houſe aſhes, and *nine pence* for field aſhes delivered at his pot aſh works at the Four-Mile Creek; or will receive them at the houſes of the people, at *ſix pence* per buſhel. DANIEL SERVOS.

February, 8, 1797. ($20.11.)

TO be ſold, with an indiſputable title, 400 acres of land, including a valuable pinery, well ſituated on Lyon's creek, in the tow of Crowland, 12 miles from the mouth of the Chipawa. Between 60 and 70 acres whereof are under good cultivation, for this country, with a log houſe and barn thereon. The ſoil is excellent, and the whole needs no other recommendation than may be had by inſpection. The terms will be eaſy, and known particularly, by applying to *Noah Millard* in Stamford, one mile from the falls.

DAN MILLARD.

February 8. (20

TO BE SOLD

A very elegant new highly finiſhed eight day CLOCK. For terms apply to Archibald Cameron, at York, or the price may be known at the printing-office.

February 8. 20

BOSTON, Dec. 24.

Yeſterday arrived the Snow Pacific Trader, Capt. Barnes, from Liverpool, 51 days.

By this arrival we have received London papers to October 29: But they contain no intelligence of moment. The accounts of military operations are no later than thoſe ſome time ſince from Paris: they are however of a very different caſt—ſo different, that it is impoſſible to reconcile them.—The French army of the 'Lower Rhine,' under Bournonville, remained between the Lieg and Lahon; while that under Gen. Moreau continued in the vicinity of Buchau, in Suabia, tho' ſome accounts ſtate, that his vanguard had arrived at Strasburgh. The archduke Charles, was advancing by the Rhine towards Suabia, and the Auſtrian diviſions in that circle formed a line of poſts from the Lake of Conſtantance, to the vicinity of Fort du Kheil. The capture of gen. Bounaparte is frequently mentioned in theſe papers; but without the leaſt authority. The proſpect of peace does not appear to brighten. Lord Malmſbury had arrived at Paris, but there were no accounts of his reception. The Britiſh Parliament appear to contemplate another campaign, by the votes of credit they paſs; the proviſions they have made for the ſupport of 195,177 men; and the grant of 360,000l. for the recruiting ſervice of 1797. The number of Auſtrians in Mantua, is ſaid to be 30,000, but many of them ſick; and Gen. Buonapatte was drawing thither all the reinforcements he could muſter in Piedmont. The naval equipments in England were not in the leaſt relaxed. The fleet chaled by the Spaniards into Gibralter, it appears was admiral Man's, who loſt ſome tranſports.

A gentleman from Porto Rico informs, that the American ſhip, Mount Vernon, captured by the French privateer, Flying Fiſh, capt. Paris had been condemned and ſold there. The preſences for her condemnation were various, but as being principally obviated, judgment was finally given on inſtructions ſent to the commander of the privateer, by the French miniſter, directing him to make prize of the ſhip. Paris, capt. of the privateers, had been appointed conſul at Porto-Rico, and ſat in judgment upon his own caſe.

Letter from Nantucket, Dec. 16.

Laſt night capt. Peaſe, arrived here from Woolwich Bay, laſt from St. Helena, which he left Sept. 28—he informs that a Dutch fleet of two 74's, 2 frigates and a ſloop of war were at Saldanna Bay, and that the Engliſh fleet lying at the Cape in connection between the ſaid fleet lying at the Cape in connection between the ſaid fleet lying at the Cape in connection between the ſaid

PETER RUSSELL.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland king, defender of the faith, &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the thirteenth day of January, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the nineteenth day of the present month of February, at which time in our town of York you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining, you and each of you that on the *twenty-fifth* day of MARCH next ensuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary:—Herein fail not. In testimony whereof we have caused the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed;—Witness the honorable PETER RUSSELL, our administrator of the government of our said province, this sixteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and thirty seventh of our reign.

P. R.

By his Honor's command,
WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability in Paris to his friend in this city, dated 9th Thermidor, 4th year:

Dear friend.

"The likeness of Gen. Buonparte being just come out, I send you two copies, one for yourself, and the other for my friend R—, I am sure it will please you so much the more, as a singular discovery has lately been made respecting the place of his origin. He happens to be a countryman of yours, and even one of your friends, instead of being a Corsican, as first reported. Buonaparte is an assumed name; his family name is SHALER, from Midletown in Connecticut. You will, no doubt, be able to judge of the truth directly; and not fail to ascertain the fact in case the people of America may have any doubts about it. I expect they will rejoice at an event which has afforded me pleasure, and procure me the advantage of receiving from him at this very moment every mark of friendship, in consequence of our former acquaintance in America.

Salut and Fraternity.

C****.

Jan. 10. Capt. Barney hoisted the American flag REVERSED on board his frigate! He is now in Baltimore: and if there is a drop of American blood unpolluted with foreign mixture, in that town, we trust the captain will have a second deputation to wait upon him—not to *make bows* and *thank* him for *robbing his countrymen*, but to demand *satisfaction* for the insult.

The first advances of lord Malmesbury to the French government for peace, are very cautious and guarded. The only point offered in his communication is a *set-off* of British conquests in the East & West-Indies, against the French conquests in Germany.—This appears to be the meaning, as far as it can be collected. The mode of communication is inexplicit, and as the directory in their answer well observe, looks like an attempt to delay, or play the hypocrite. Indeed there appears to be but a faint hope of peace.

And yet what can the French do? What have they done the last summer? Marched 200,000 men into Germany, lost 50,000 of them; robbed and plundered the Germans, eat up their provisions, burnt their villages, made themselves *hated*, and returned back to the Rhine where they started. In Italy, they have done more; they have got a number of pictures and statues, and are yet figting to keep their ground. Where is their money for another campaign?—What is their object? Conquest and aggrandisement. Nothing else prevents a peace.

War was declared at New-Orleans against England, the 17th of December last.

VIENNA, Sept. 28.

The following advices, dated the 13th inst. have been received from Mantua, relative to the procedings of the army under field marshal Wurmser.

On the 11th that army was in full motion to advance to Mantua, by Sanqinetto and Castellano. The advanced guard, which has begun its march two hours before the main body, was led by the generals Mezaros and Otto; and when it arrived in the vicinity of Cerea, was vigourously attacked by a corps of the enemy of about 6000 men, advancing from Verona, under the command of Gen. Buonaparte himself; the enemy had likewise filled all the houses of the place with men. Our troops supported the attack with the greatest resolution, and attacked the village, out of which they drove the enemy with considerable loss; and forced them to retreat precipitately to Verona. The Austrian troops, on this occasion, took 372 prisoners, among which was a lieutenant colonel and 12 other officers, and 7 pieces of cannon. After this success, the troops continued their march, notwithstanding some faint attempts made by the enemy to oppose them, without further hindrance, to Mantua, where they safely arrived, and, in conjunction with the garrison of that place, will proceed to further operations.

"According to the same advices of the 13th from Mantua, the enemy on that day, about ten in the morning, had attacked the Austrian army in their camp, under the walls of Mantua, between Formigusa and the surburb of St. George. Field marshal Wurmser immediately hastened to the place with his accustomed activity and resolution, and the Austrian troops received the enemy with such bravery, that they were obliged to retreat in haste and in disorder; and when these accounts came away, tho' the battle was not ended, the Austrian troops were still pursuing; they had already taken, and bro't into Mantua, more than 1500 prisoners, most of them French grenadiers.

The artillery made great havock among the enemy, who left a considerable number of dead on the field of battle. The Austrian troops had likewise taken ten pieces of cannon and several amunition waggons.—As the battle was not over when these dispatches were sent off, a more circumstantial official account of this apparently successful action is to be expected.

(Another letter, same date)

According to accounts from Italy, field marshal Wurmser, on the 17th and 19th inst. made two new attacks on the French near Mantua; no mention is made of them in this day's Court-Gazette. Direct accounts from general Wurmser cannot indeed, now be received, as he has no free communication either with Klagenfurt, Gortz, or Venice. He is now in and near Mantua, with a very considerable body of troops; and the military Council has sent strong reinforcements to the Generals Quosdanovich and Davidovich, with orders to make the utmost exertions to re establish a communication with general Wurmser."

General Mack, it said, will set out for the army in Italy.

The supplement to the Court Gazette of the 27th inst. contains further accouts of the victorious progress of archduke Charles, and the successful operation of the troops in Swabia employed against the army of Moreau.

Gen. Frolich, in an action on the 17th near Kempton, took 230 prisoners, & again defeated the French on the 20th, in a battle near Isny, in which the loss of the enemy amountd to at least 1200 men; 16 officers and 500 men were made prisoners, and the rest of the whole corps killed, wounded or dispersed. General Latour writes that, in the different actions that have taken place in Bavaria 1500 prisoners have been taken from the enemy, & their war chests. The gazette then proceeds:

"After the troops under Gen. La Tour had passed the Lech, the peasants shewed every signs of hatred to the common enemy; they every where collected in great numbers, rang the alarm bells, armed themselves with muskets, pikes and every kind of weapons, and offered to join the Vanguard to pursue the enemy. Major General Count Vaillet, who commanded the Vanguard desirous to profit by their ardour, put 1200 of them under the direction of Captains Melery and Andrassy. Their zeal is in fact enthusiasm, and shews how much they must have suffered from the enemy.

CARLSRUHE, Sept. 20.

On the 18th inst. at four in the morning, the Austrians attacked the French intrenchments near Kehl, and two batallions of the arch duke Ferdinand charged the enemy with the bayonet; about seven o'clock they were masters of the entrenchments and the fort; they had made 800 of the French prisoners, and killed or wounded 1200: the French general Scheib was among the slain. All the baggage, cannon and amunition of the French fell into the hands of the Austrians; but the latter having neglected to destroy the bridge near the Rhine, and part of the soldiers being employed in dividing the booty, the French, about noon, having received a reinforcement of 3000 men, and being coverd by a numerous artillery from the left bank of the Rhine, retook the fort, the possession of which is so important in a campaign in Suabia.

The Austrians lost about 400 men in killed and wounded, and retired to Bischoffheim, where the head-quarters of general Petrasch now are.

A number of Austrian prisoners and wounded have been brought into Strasburg. Six hundred national guards have marched from that city for Landau, the Garrison of which place has taken the field under general Marescot. A number of French troops are also on their march from Strasburgh for Subia.

As the Austrians have not destroyed the Bridge between Kehl and Strasbourgh, the French will always be able easily to send reinforcements into Subia.

WEST-NIAGARA, February 22.

☞ *The mails for Detroit and Lower-Canada, will be closed at the post-office, on Monday next, (the 27th inst.) at 6 o'clock in the evening.*

JOSEPH EDWARDS, P. M.

A Salem, (Massachusetts) paper of Dec. 20, mentions that a gentleman of that town had received a letter from his friend at Liverpool (Nova-Scotia) dated November 22d, wherein it is said that a Packet from England had arrived at Halifax, bringing accounts of the differences with Spain having been accomodated, and a happy prospect of the negociation with France favorably terminated. But as the packet is not named, we are inclined to believe it is the one which arrived at New-York in December, by which the accounts we have last published are received, and from which the report at Liverpool was erroniously propagated.—The same letter says. a division of Richery's fleet destroyed on the Labradore shore property to the amount of 25,000l. sterling belonging to one house, and burnt a 20 gun ship loaded entirely with fish. The destruction on the whole coast by this fleet is very great, and must be severely felt by the lower class of people; the property destroyed consisting of provisions and articles of the first necessity.

By a gentleman immediately from the states we are informed that a commissioner is dispatched to France, on the subject of present complaints; and that they entertain so strong expectation of his success, they feel themselves relieved from any apprehensions a war.

Died in this town, on Monday last, aged 23, Mrs. CHARITY WALLACE, wife of Mr. JAMES WALLACE.

The printer returns his thanks to the gentlemen who have furnished him with the returns of the times and places of holding courts, and of the officers of the Queen's rangers, designed for the callendar, and is sorry to add that these are the only assistance he has received towards prosecuting his design, and that the want of time and opportunity to collect all the matters necessary to the work, of himself, is compleated, notwithstanding the forwardness of the common parts, unwillingly to relinquish the valuable design, until he shall have had time himself to collect the materials.—The calendar page of each month will be published in the gazette.

TOTAL No. 123.

317

VOLUME III.] G. R. [NUMBER 19.

UpperCanada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA; Printed by G. TIFFANY. ——Wednesday, MARCH 1, 1797.

PETER RUSSELL.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland king, defender of the faith, &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the thirteenth day of January, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the nineteenth day of the present month of February, at which time in our town of York you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining, you and each of you that on the *twenty-fifth* day of MARCH next ensuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary:—Herein fail not. In testimony whereof we have caused the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed;—Witness the honorable PETER RUSSELL, our administrator of the government of our said province, this sixteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and thirty seventh of our reign.

P. R.

By his Honor's command,
WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION,

AT HIND's hotel, on the 4th day of March at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, *for Cash only,*

1 BILLIARD TABLE,
1 CALESH and HARNESS,
FEATHER BEDS, MATRASSES, &c. &c.
with a variety of valuable and common HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. too tedious to mention.

R. CLENCH, *Auctioneer.*

West Niagara, February 16 22

A good chance for ready money.

TO be sold at public auction, on the premises, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Friday the *seventh* day April next. the farm of *Cornelius Bowen,* late deceased, situated near Fort-Erie in the town of Bertie, containing 200 acres, about 35 of which are under improvement, [illegible] a house and barn.

JOHN BOWEN, [illegible]RMUTE, CHRISTIAN RISELEY, } Ex'rs.

Bertie, Feb. 14, 1797 (21

At private Sale.

TO be sold, one half share of those valuable *GRIST* AND *SAW* MILLS, *WITH THE WHOLE* of the two hundred acres on which the same stand, being in the well situated township of Ancaster, and Home district;—The terms of sale will be made known by applying to the Printer, Mr. James Wilson of Newark, and to Richard Beasly, esq. Burlington Bay.

October 5, 1796. (50

To be sold, a lot of LAND,

Adjoining lake ONTARIO, consisting of 300 acres, with a considerable improvement thereon; terms moderate, payment easy, land good: For further particulars enquire of the printer.

PRESBYTERIAN CATECHISMS,
With scripture proofs, to be had at the Printing-Office.

MILITIA.

AT a general meeting of the lieutenancy of the county of Lincoln, the honorable Robert Hamilton, esq. lieutenant of the county, assembled pursuant to an act of the provincial parliament, entitled "An act for the better regulation of the militia in this province," and holden at Newark, this 11th day of January, 1797, and it being declared and enacted by the 8th clause of the said act, "that every male inhabitant from 16 years of age to 50, shall be deemed capable of bearing arms, and shall enrol, or cause to be enrolled his name as a militia man at the first meeting for that purpose, to be holden for the division in which his place of abode may be, and shall at such meeting give his name, his age and place of residence &c. &c. And that each and every such inhabitant as aforesaid, who shall not at the first meeting for that purpose to be holden for the division in which his place of abode may be, either attend in person, and give in his name in writing, or cause himself to be made known in some certain way to the lieutenant, deputy lieutenant, or person presiding at such meeting, so that his name may be enrolled as a militia man, shall, for such neglect, upon conviction thereof, before any one justice of the peace, forfeit and pay the sum of twenty shillings, to be raised and applied in the manner" set forth in the said act.

And whereas no general enrollment of militia hath hitherto duly, and properly taken place, and whereas the same is necessary and essential, without delay; NOW BE IT KNOWN; and this is to give public notice, that a meeting for this purpose will be holden in and for the first riding for the said county, on Saturday the 18th day of February next, at the [illegible] Mile Pond; another meeting will be holden, in and for the 4th riding of the said county, on Saturday the 25th day of February next, near Fort-Erie garrison; and another meeting will be held in and for the second riding of the said county, on Saturday the 4th day of March next, in the town of Newark: each meeting as aforesaid respectively to open and begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of the aforesaid days.

Of all which, all persons concerned are cautioned and directed to take notice accordingly.

R. HAMILTON.

Queenston, Jan. 18. '97. 117

QUEENSTON,

SO well known for a place of business, is now laid out in lots suitable for building upon:—Being at the head of Navigation, surrounded by flourishing settlements, it may justly be stiled the emporium of the upper country, and bids fair for becoming the most populous town in this province.

Lots may be had by applying to CLARK and STREET in said town, or to the subscriber at the Grove, (near Chippawa) from TWENTY to SIXTY pounds currency per lot.

As an encouragement to trades-men a number of lots will be leased for 999 years, subject to an annual ground rent of six per cent. on the price, and ten per cent purchase money, with the previlege of purchasing when convenient to themselves, provided a habitable house be built thereon within 12 months from the date of the lease.

S. STREET.

Jan. 1, 1797. 3m16

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of STREET and BUTLER are hereby requested to make speedy payments to SAMUEL STREET, who will take any kind of produce at the market price, or cattle at a reasonable valuation.

Dec. 29, 1796. 16

Small-Pox.

AS the innoculation for the *Small-pox* is this day commenced at Queenston, and the season of the year very favorable, the subscribers propose innoculating immediately, in the town of Newark, and throughout the county of Lincoln, on the most reasonable terms.

§§§ The poor innoculated gratis.

ROBERT KERR,
JAMES MUIRHEAD.

Newark, Jan. 25. 18

WANTED a NEGRO GIRL, about 12 years old, of honesty and good disposition; for such an one, a generous price will be given. Apply to the printer.

Jan. 18. 17

Council-Office, Newark, Jan. 7, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given that the

Salt Springs,

Situate at the 15 Mile Creek, township of Louth; together with six hundred acres of land, are to be let for the term of *twenty one* years from the first day of July, now next ensuing, on certain conditions which may be known by application at this office. All persons inclined to take a lease thereof, must deliver in their proposals at this office in writing, signed by themselves and sealed up, on or before the first day of June next.

18) JOHN SMALL, C. C.

ALL persons whom it may concern are hereby cautioned not to purchase from *John Gardner,* the house wherein he now dwells, at the mouth of Chippawa creek, the same being built upon the freehold of the subscriber, and the soil, as yet, not alienated. THOMAS CUMMINGS.

January 25, 1797. 5t23

ASHES.

THE subscriber having undertaken the business of making POT-ASH, will give *one shilling* N. Y. per bushel for good house ashes, and *nine-pence* for field ashes, delivered at his works; at DAVID SECORD's, esq. near Queenston.

JAMES SECORD.

Queenston, 11 Jan. 17

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THE subscriber will give *one shilling* per bushel for house ashes, and *nine pence* for field ashes delivered at his pot-ash works at the Four-Mile-Creek; or will receive them at the houses of the people, at *six pence* per bushel. DANIEL SERVOS.

February, 8, 1797. (t20.tf.)

TO be sold, with an indisputable title, 400 acres of land, including a valuable pinery, well situated on Lyon's creek, in the town of Crowland, 12 miles from the mouth of the Chipawa. Between 60 and 70 acres whereof are under good cultivation, for this country, with a log house and barn thereon. The soil is excellent, and the whole needs no other recommendation than may be had by inspection. The terms will be easy, and known particularly, by applying to *Noah Millard* in Stamford, one mile from the falls.

DAN MILLARD.

February 8. (20

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February 8.

IMPORTANT STATE PAPERS.

Translation of the credentials given to

LORD MALMESBURY.

(The original is in Latin.)

"George Rex.

George, by the grace of God, king of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith and so forth,

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting

SEEING that the flame of war has for a long time raged in different parts of the globe, deeply occupied with the project of terminating regularly so many quarrels and dissentions, of restoring and consolidating the public tranquility, resolved for this purpose to choose a man capable of a negociation of this importance, and invest him with full authority to complete so great a work, be it known, that the fidelity, talents, genius, perspicuity and experience of our faithful and dear counsellor, *James* baron *Malmesbury*, knight of the most honorable order of the Bath, inspiring us with full confidence, we have named him, and he is appointed and constituted our true, certain, and accredited commissary and plenipotentiary, giving and conceding him, in all respects, *full and entire* power, faculty and authority; charging him besides with our general and special orders to confer on our part, and in our name, with the ministers, commissiones, and plenipotentiaries of the French republic, sufficiently invested with equal authority, as well as with the ministers, commissioners, or plenipotentiaries of other princes and states who may take part in the present negociation, also invested with the same authority; to treat either separately or together; to confer upon the means of establishing a solid & durable peace, amity and sincere concord; and to adopt all resolutions and conclusions; to sign for us, and in our name, all the said conventions or conclusions; to make, in consequence, every treaty or treaties, and all other acts, as he shall judge necessary; to deliver and receive mutually, all other objects relative to the fortunate execution of the above mentioned work: to transact with the same force and the same effect as we should be able to do it we assisted in person; guaranteeing, and on our royal word promising, that all and each of the transactions and conclusions which shall be made and determined by our said plenipotentiary shall be made and agreed upon, ratified, accepted and adopted with the best faith; that we shall never suffer any one, either in whole or in part, to infringe an act contrary to them;—and in order to give every thing more security and force, we have signed the present with our royal hand, and affixed to it the great seal of Great-Britain.

Given in our palace of St. James's, 13th of October, year of grace 1796, and of our reign the 37th.

MEMORIAL

Delivered to the minister of the French republic for foreign affairs, by lord Malmsbury:

HIS Britannic majesty desiring, as he has already declared, to contribute, as far as depends on himself, to the re-establishment of of public tranquility, and to ensure by the means of just, honorable and solid conditions of peace, the future repose of Europe, his majesty is of opinion, that the best means of obtaining, with all possible expedition, that salutary end, will be to agree, at the beginning of the negociaton, on the general principle which shall serve as a basis for the definitive arrangements.

The first object of the negociation for peace generally relates to the restitutions & cessions which the respective parties have mutually to demand, in consequence of the war.

Great-Britain, after the uninterrupted success of her naval war, finds herself in situation to have no restitution to demand of France, from which, on the contrary, she has taken establishments and colonies of the highest importance, and of a value almost incalculable.

But on the other hand, France has made, on the continent of Europe, conquests to which his majesty can be the less indifferent as the most important interests of his people and the most sacred engagements of his crown are essentially implicated therein.

The magnanity of the king, his inviolable good faith, and his desire to restore repose to so many nations, lead him, in this situation of affairs, to consider the means of producing terms of peace, just and equitable for all the belligerent powers, and calculated to ensure, in future, the general tranquility.

It is on this footing then, that he proposes to negociate, by offering to compensate France, by proportionable restitutions, for those arrangements to which she shall be called upon to consent, in order to satisfy the just demands of the king's allies, and to preserve the political balance of Europe.

Having made this first overture, his majesty will, in the sequel, explain himself in a more extensive manner, on the application of this principle to the different objects which may be discussed between the respective parties.

It is this application which will constitute the subjects of those discussions into which his majesty has authorized his minister to enter, as soon as the principle to be adopted as the general basis of the negociation is known.

But, his majesty cannot dispense with declaring, that if this generous and equitable offer shall not be accepted, or if, unfortunately, the discussions which may ensue, may fail in the desired effect, neither this general proposition, nor those more detailed which may result from it, shall be regarded, in any case, as points agreed upon, or accorded to by his majesty.

(Signed) MALMESBURY,

Minister plenipotentiary from his Britannic majesty.

Paris, October 24, 1796.

REPORT TO THE DIRECTORY,

By the minister for foreign affairs, October 25.

The executive having furnished me with all powers to treat for peace with Great-Britain, I had yesterday my first conference with lord Malmesbury, plenipotentiary commissioner of his Britannic majesty. He presented to me the original of his powers, sealed with the seal of Great-Britain, and certified the copy, which he presented to me unsigned, and which I laid before the directory.

We entered into discussion: Ld. Malmsbury presented to me the memorial which I laid before the directory. I observed to him that, speaking in the name of the allies of Great-Britain, and stipulating for their interests, he was, doubtless, furnished with their powers and instructions. He answered me, that he was not: but that when the directory should have explained itself upon the principle laid down in his memorial, he would expedite couriers, to give to the different courts an account of the negociations, and to receive their orders. I demanded of him if he could, at least, specify the principle of concession in what concerned the republic and the government of Great-Britain? He replied, that after the directory should have explained itself, he would send a courier and demand instructions on this point. I then thought it my duty to say to lord Malmesbury, that I would lay his memorial before the directory; that I would take its orders, and report to him its answer.

(Signed) CHA. DELACROIX.

ANSWER of the DIRECTORY.

The executive directory orders the minister for foreign affairs to make the following answer to lord Malmesbury:—

"THE executive directory see with pain, that at the moment when they had reason to hope for the very speedy return of peace between the French republic and his Britannic majesty, the proposition of lord Malmsbury offers nothing but dilatory, or very distant means of bringing the negociation to a conclusion.

The directory observe, that if lord Malmsbury would have treated separately, as he was formally authorized by the tenor of his credentials, the negociations might have been considerably abridged; that the necessity of balancing with the interests of the two powers, those of the allies of Great-Britain, multiplies the combinations, encreases the difficulties, tends to the formation of a congress, the forms of which, it is known, are always tardy, and requires the accession of powers, which, hitherto, have displayed no desire of accommodation, and have not given to lord Malmasbury himself, according to his own declaration, any power to stipulate for them.

Thus without prejudging the intentions of lord Malmesbury; without drawing any conclusion from the circumstance of his declaration not appearing to accord with his credentials; without supposing that he had received any secret instructions which would destroy the effect of his ostensible powers; without pretending, in short, to assert, that the British government have had a double object in view, to prevent, by general propositions, the partial propositions of other powers, and to obtain from the people of England means of continuing the war, by throwing upon the republic the odium of a delay occasioned by themselves; the executive directory cannot but perceive, that the proposition of lord Malmesbury is nothing more than a renewal, under more amicable forms, of the propositions made by Mr. Wickham, and that it presents but a distant hope of peace.

The executive directory farther observe, with regard to the principle of cession advanced by lord Malmesbury, that such principle, presented in a vague and insolated manner, cannot serve as the basis of negociation; that the first points of consideration are, the common necessity of a just and solid peace, the political equilibrium which absolute cessions might destroy, and then the means which the belligerent powers may possess, the one to retain conquests made at a time when it was supported by a great number of allies, now detached from the coalition; and the other, to recover them at a time when those who were at first its enemies have almost all, either become its allies or neuter.

Nevertheless the executive directory, animated with an ardent desire of puting a stop to the scourge of war, and to prove that they will not reject any means of conciliation, declare, that as soon as lord Malmesbury shall exhibit to the minister for foreign affairs sufficient powers from the allies of Great-Britain, for stipulating for their respective interests, accompanied with a promise, on their part, to subscribe to whatever shall be concluded in their names, the executive directory will give a speedy answer to the specific propositions which shall be removed, as far as may be consistent with the safety and dignity of the French republic.

(Signed) REVEILLERE LEPEAUX,
President.

LA GARDE, Gen. Sec'y.

BOTZEN, October 22.

The troops who are in Mantua with field marshal Wurmser amount to 25,000 men. The want of provisions in that fortress becomes more alarming to the soldiers, among whom contagious fevers have unfortunately made shocking havoc. The surrounding districts are totally exhausted. The French are not provided with a sufficient heavy ordnance. General Alvinzi strains every nerve to collect a force sufficient to relieve Mantua.

HAGUE, October 29.

The day before yesterday a letter was read in the convention from Batavia, stating that the English had taken all our settlements in the East-Indies, except Batavia and two settlements in Java.

FRIBOURG, October 22,

After a continued fighting for four days, the Austrians have driven the enemy from Elizach, and out of Fribourg, into which they yesterday entered. These advantages cost them about 2000 men, but the enemy according to the account of French generals themselves, left between 5 and 6000 men, among whom are two thousand prisoners. The French general Beaupais is killed.

BASTADT, Oct. 23

On the 7th marshal Wurmser, with the greatest part of his army attacked the French at Marmirolo. The battle lasted 7 hours & ended in the route of the French, who lost between 4 & 5000 in killed, wounded & prisoners, several pieces of cannon, ammunition waggons, all their magazines, 200 oxen, & their military chest. The defeat was compleat, and the Austrian cavaly pursued the French quite to Verona. The slaughter was dreadful, as the Austrians gave no quarter from Mantua to Verona.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The peasants of the black forest have captured, near Rheinfelden, the whole reserve artillery of Moreau's army.

On the 24th ult. the directory, in a message to the council of five hundred, notified the evacuation of Corsica by the English. Deputies from Bastia and several of the Communes of Corsica have arrived at Leghorn, to take the oath of fidelity to the republic; and the primary assemblies have met for the purpose of declaring their acceptance of the French constitution. This message from the directory was immediately followed by a motion from Lecointre, that the importation and sale of English merchandize in France should be strictly prohibited: a debate ensued upon this motion, and that part of it which related to the prohibition to import English merchandise, was agreed to.

[illegible] from Vienna says, 'The French courier, who lately arrived here, was sent by the directory to general Buonaparte, and by him to our court. The universal belief is that he has brought proposals for an armistice and a negociation. Gen. Buonaparte, in the letter which he sent to field marshal Wurmser to demand a pass for him, stated that the early delivery of his message was of the utmost importance. The emperor, as soon as he heard the object of his mission, gave orders to treat him with the utmost kindness; but no person can visit him without a card of admission from our minister for foreign affairs. This application is made at a time when England, on her side has sent proposals to France for a negociation, a crisis of which the French government seem desirous to profit.

"The courier is still in Vienna, and is daily served at dinner with eight, and at supper with six dishes. He has visited the theatre and other public places, but not on foot nor without an escort. Since his arrival, the emperor has been continually in council with his ministers.

November 8.

A neutral vessel sent into Harwich by one of admiral Duncan's cruisers, left Amsterdam on Sunday last, has brought advice that the French army of the Sambre and Meuse had advanced towards the Lahn, and were preparing to attack the Austrians stationed in the vicinity of Neuwied and Ehrenbeitstein. Their posts extended along the Mumerbach, and to Dredorff, in the Westerwalt. Many skirmishes had taken place in the Handtruck, terminating generally to the advantage of the Austrians, and who in the palatinate had extended themselves within a short distance of Keyserslautern. The advance of a strong column of the republicans, compelling the garrison of Landau, and several battalions of national guards, had obliged general Hotze to retire into the neighborhood of Spires.—The archduke Charles had removed his head-quarters to Baden, and withdrawn his forces from the neighborhood of Kehl, with which Moreau, whose front extended to Offenbourg, had effected a communication.

November 10.

Saturday two messengers arrived at lord Grenville's office, from Petersburgh and Vienna, with dispatches.

A foreign courier who came over in the same packet with the British messenger, also arrived at count Starhemberg's, the imperial envoy, in Port[illegible]an-square, from Vienna.

Several of the foreign ministers, particularly the Prussian and Genoese, received dispatches on Saturday by the mails.

Government, it is said, finding a war with Spain inevitable, sent out orders to Corsica, countermanding those before given, for the evacuation of the island, which, however, unfortunately arrived too late

The following is the amount of the national expense during the present year, as laid before the house of commons:—

Navy	£6,767,460	1	2
Army	11,9[illegible],399	9	10
Ordnance	1,959,859	19	8
The funderies make up the sum total	25,830,676	10	10 1 2

We understand there will be no counter declaration on the part of our court to the manifesto of the court of Madrid, nor indeed does it require any; the reasons assigned in it are too frivolous to need a reply.

By one of the Hamburgh mails was received a private letter from Berlin; it contains the following passage;

"The prospect of general peace approaches: his Prussian majesty, either alarmed at the rapid successes and military prowess of Austria, or apprehensive that Russia, in conjunction with Sweden, will now take part with the strongest, or from motives of seeing the Stadtholder and his family reinstrated, has determined to interfere in the impending negociation at Paris. It is publicly spoken here (Berlin) that instructions are sent to the Prussian minister at Paris to notify to the directory, that his majesty is anxious to see peace restored to Europe; that the offers of the court of London are equitable; that his majesty wishes Holland should be no obstacle to the general treaty, as Great-Britain will be ever ready to restore the Dutch property, the Cape and other conquests, as soon as Holland reassumes a proper form of government.

"These instructions are said to contain a threat, in case the directory should refuse to listen to proper terms, that other means must be taken to put a period to the present destructive war."

Letters from Holland received yesterday state that the combined squadrons of Spain have appeared off Toulon.

From the total silence for some days on the subject of lord Malmesbury's negociation, we hope the happiest conclusion may be drawn, viz. that the things are going on in a train which promise fair for a speedy adjustment.

Admiral Richery has to steer clear of 3 British squadrons—those of admirals Mann, Thompson, and Curtis. If he gets safe in to his own ports, he has what the sailors call 'the Devil's luck and his own too.'

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) Nov. 26.

We learn from St Domingo, that viscompte de Bruges, with a very considerable force, has penetrated successfully into the republican territory, that he is encamped at Dondon and la Tanerie, about 12 miles from Cape Francois.

NEW YORK, January 10.

The following facts are from a mercantile correspondent.

Every American vessel that arrives at Cape Francois, her cargo is forcibly taken by the administration, who promises payment, apparently without any intention of performing, as cargoes thus forcibly taken remain unpaid, tho many months have elapsed. When remonstrance is made, nothing but persecutions result from it. From captain Barney's (of the Medusa frigate) being a native American, the captains of American vessels had reason to suppose he would rather have wished to alleviate their sufferings; but to persecution he added, insult, not only the American captains there, but to this country, by ignominiously hoisting its flag REVERSED on board his frigate.

JAMES M'CALL, master of the brig Baron de Corondelet.

THOMAS ATWOOD, late master of the schooner Jane, abandoned at the Cape.

WEST-NIAGARA, March 1.

Beside the foreign accounts we have in this paper copiously detailed, we give the following sketches:

Moreau has requested of the directory that Pichegru may be appointed to the command of the army of the Rhine and the Moselle—That, by German accounts, the French in their retreat thro' Suabia, destroyed above 60 villages by fire.—That lord Malmesbury had made proposals of an armistice between England and France—That the fundamental plan of the Batavian (Dutch) republic, has been agreed upon by the committee who framed it; one only dissenting. The legislative body is divided into two councils; one consisting of thirty, and the other of sixty members: The organization is almost similar to that of France.

Buonaparte's head quarters were at Modena, the 17th of October, from whence he dates his official letters respecting the evacuation of Corsica. Gentili has the command of the French troops in the island of Corsica.

Every northern part of this continent from which we have been able to hear, the accounts agree that they have been visited with a severe winter. At Philadelphia, N. York, and to the eastward, vessels were prevented by the weather from entering for a time. At New York, to the honor of the city, and to the projectors of the plan, a vessel was fitted out with men, clothes and every necessary for the distressed seamen lying off, and by a providence made its way out of the harbor, and was the mean of preserving many from death.

☞ *The next Newark assembly to be Tomorrow, Thursday 2d of March.*

To be LEASED for one Year,

COMmencing the first day of April next, that valuable FARM at Queenston, so advantageously situated for the Portage, the property of Samuel Street, esq. and now in possession of Mr. Elijah Phelps.—For terms apply to the subscriber.

S. STREET, Jun.

Queenston, Feb. 20, 1797. (22.)

To be LEASED, in Newark,

THE large and very commodious HOUSE where the subscriber now lives, together with the stables, &c. It is a good and noted stand for a public house, and as such it has been and is at present improved. Any person inclining to purchase a lease thereof will find on examination, the premises and terms pleasing.

ARCHIBALD THOMPSON.

March 1, 1797. (23—5)

ALL persons having demands against the estate of ROBERT FULTON, late of the township of Sophiasburgh, in the Midland district, deceased, are hereby requested to produce their accounts regularly authenticated, on before the first day of June next; and all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby desired to make immediate payment.

ROBERT WOOD, } Ex'rs.
SAM'L FULTON, }

Kingston, 12th Feb. 1797. (23—36)

¶‡¶ Cash will be paid for a good new milch COW.—Enquire at the printing-office.

LONDON, October 16.

Three Hamburgh mails of the 30th ult. and of the 4th and 7th inst. have arrived.

It appears from these, that the reinforcement received by the French army of the Sambre and the Meuse, have obliged the Austrians to desist from offensive operations on the Lower Rhine; the archduke had left a considerable corps under gen. Werneck to defend the Lahn and Seig while he leads the remainder of his army to the Upper Rhine, for the purpose of cutting off, or harrassing the retreat of gen. Moreau. This latter general, as might be expected during his retreat, has sustained advantages in several partial engagements. At Ulm, he lost a garrison of 800 men On the 17th near Kempton, and on the 20th near Isny, he had engagements with the corps under general Frolich, in which he is stated to have lost 1,200 men. Fifteen hundred prisoners are said to have been taken by gen. Latour. during the retreat of the French from Bavaria; and the rapid advances of the archduke towards the Brisgau, in the centre of which gen. Petrasch is already posted, must make the retreat of general Moreau extremely difficult on that side. A part of his army has, however, already crossed the Rhine, near Shaffhausen; and he appears to have considerable strength towards the frontiers of Switzerland, where he is stated, in an article from Constance, to have been successful in two partial engagements with the Austrians

On the Lower Rhine, the French have 30,000 men between Dusseldorff and Muhlheim, a town nearly opposite to Colonge; they are also still in possession of Nieuwied, with its bridge, which communicates with the left bank between Andernach and Coblentz. The head-quarters of the archduke Charles were, on the 1st instant, so high up the river as Dourlach, about 3 leagues beyond Manheim.

The Austrain accounts from Italy mentioned the commencement of the battle of St George, near Mantua, which is known to have been favorable to them, but do not notice the conclusion, in which Buonaparte obtained possession of the suburb. A courier has, however, arrived from sir William Hamilton, at Naples, whose advices are dated the 27th ult. and from the report given of these it appears, that Wurmser made sallies from Mantua, on the 21st 22d, 23d ult. It is even stated, but with some improbability, that Buonaparte has fallen back to Verona in consequence of these sallies. The truth is, that the Austrian Gen. Davidovich, having been considerably reinforced, is advancing into the Tyrolese, to make a diversion in favor of Wurmser; and Buonparte must of course detach from before Mantua a part of his army to oppose him.

PARIS, October 25.
Lord Malmesbury's embassy.

The negociation scarcely commenced between lord Malmesbury and the minister for foreign affairs, are already suspended. In the first conferece it was demanded of the English negociator, if he was furnished with powers and instructions from other belligerent powers to stipulate in their name? He answered, *no*—but he added, that when the directory shall have explained themselves on on the principle laid down in his memorial, he would dispatch couriers to give an account to the different courts of the state of the negociation, and to receive their orders. It was then asked the ambassador, if he could not at least specify the principle of retrocessions which concern the French republic and Great-Britain? He answered, that after the directory shall have explained itself, he would expedite couriers, and likewise request instructions on this point.

UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated 27th December.

"Captain Barney has arrived at Norfolk with two frigates, and is himself at Baltimore and publicly declares he has received orders from the directory to capture all American vessels, bound to or from English ports, either in Europe or elsewhere."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Annapolis, to his friend in this city, dated December 27.

"Last evening, commodore Barney and a French general from St. Domingo, arrived in this city. The commodore's fleet is at Norfolk; the general is on his way to New-York, to go to France in a corvette, to sail from that place as soon as it shall be officially declared who is the president of the United States. Barney says should Adams be elected president, we shall certainly be engaged in a war with France in less than three months; and he knows not how we could have avoided that misfortune, but by electing Mr. Jefferson our president, who stands much higher with the French nation than any other man in our country. He says he has positive instructions to take all American vessels going to, or coming from British ports; but the vessels and cargoes are not to be disposed of till further orders."

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated Oct. 19.

"On the 7th inst. War was declared by the Spaniards against the English: the account arrived here on the 13th inst. from Madrid. On the 27th ult. seventeen ships of the line, and twelve frigates sailed from Cadiz, and though I was there at the time, could not learn their destination: the conjectures were, that they were bound to Toulon, to join the French. There are 25,000 stand of arms, and a great quantity of ammunition received here from England, and every preparation making to defend the country against the French and Spaniards. Lord Moira is daily expected here,"

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28.

Ship Niagara, capt. Black, 60 days from Hull, Oct. 27, saw a fleet of men of war, about 18 sail, supposed them to be English, lying to, about 20 leagues off Brest. Oct. 29, was boarded by a French frigate, of Richery's squadron, the captain of which informed they were 7 sail, three 74's, one 80, and three frigates, from Newfoundland, bound to Brest. Capt Black supposes they must have fallen in with the English.

January 2.
FRENCH AMITY.

We are informed, says the Argus, by captain Cutter of the brig Almy, that off the east end of Jamaica, he was taken by two French privateers, the one of which was the Flying Fish, built at Baltimore, and owned by John Love, who afterwards sold her to her present owner at the Cape, and then went captain of her. He fired upwards of thirty shot at the Almy without hailing her, although laying to for 20 minutes before with American colors flying; he then hailed and ordered the boat on board, which being done, he detained the mate, two seamen, the ship's register and other papers, and sent a prize master and three others all armed on board. They then hoisted in the boat and stood for Genaives. Next day were retaken by a British sloop of war, the Jamaica, capt. Brooking, who took the Frenchmen out, and treated capt. Cutter very handsomely, but carried her to Port-Royal on account of having no register, when she was detained only three days, and then suffered to proceed. The privateers proceeded on their cruise. Capt. Cutter had great reasons to think, that the Frenchmen put on board him intended much worse usage had he not fallen in with capt. Brooking.

Jan. 9. Summary by the way of New-London.

Corsica is evacuated by the English, (this is also confirmed by Buonaparte's and other official letters.) Gen. Wurmser has made many ineffectual sallies from Mantua; the garrison sickly and must soon surrender unless relieved. The king of Sardinia is dead, he is succeeded by the prince of Piedmont. The Sweedish ambassador has left Paris, and arrived in England.

MARCH begins on Wednesday.

			☉ r.	☉ s.	☽ r. s.
1	W	Ash Wednesday—St. David	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	th		6 23	6	9 40
3	F		6 22	6	10 47
4	s	☉'s dec 6 deg. S.	6 20	6	11 58
5	A	1 Sund in Lent	6 19	6	morn.
6	M		6 18	6	1 11
7	T		6 16	6	2 16
8	W		6 15	6	3 13
9	th		6 14	6	4 17
10	F		6 12	6	5 4
11	s		6 11	6	5 45
12	A	2 Sund in Lent	6 9	6	rise.
13	M	Day break 4h 31m	6 8	6	6 53
14	T		6 6	6	8 [illegible]
15	W		6 5	6	9 9
16	th		6 4	6	10 14
17	F		6 3	6	11 20
18	s		6 2	6	morn.
19	A	3 Sund in lent	6 1	6	0 34
20	M		6 0	6	1 15
21	T		5 59	7	2 10
22	W	☉'s dec 0 d.	5 57	7	3 6
23	th		5 55	7	3 46
24	F		5 54	7	4 25
25	s	Annun V. Mary	5 52	7	4 56
26	A	4 Sund in lent	5 51	7	5 26
27	M		5 50	7	5 53
28	T		5 49	7	sets.
29	W		5 47	7	7 41
30	th		5 46	7	8 47
31	F		5 45	7	9 55

First Q. 6th, near 7 morn. Full M. 12th, near 6 aftern. | Last Q. 20th, near 5 morn. New M. 28th, near 6 morn.

TOTAL N°. 124.

VOLUME III.] G. R. [NUMBER 20.

UpperCanada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA; Printed by G. TIFFANY. ------Wednesday, MARCH 8, 1797.

WANTED a NEGRO GIRL, about 12 years old, of honesty and good disposition; for such an one, a generous price will be given. Apply to the printer.

Jan. 18. 17

Council-Office, Newark, Jan. 7, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given that the

Salt Springs,

Situated at the 15 Mile Creek, township of Louth; together with six hundred acres of land, are to be let for the term of *twenty-one* years from the first day of July, now next ensuing, on certain conditions which may be known by application at this office. All persons inclined to take a lease thereof, must deliver in their proposals at this office in writing, signed by themselves and sealed up, on or before the first day of June next.

18) JOHN SMALL, C. C.

A good chance for ready money.

TO be sold at public auction, on the premises, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Friday the *seventh* day April next, the farm of *Cornelius Bowen*, late deceased, situated near Fort-Erie in the town of Bertie, containing 200 acres, about 35 of which are under improvement, and on it are a house and barn.

JOHN BOWEN,
PETER WINTERMUTE, } Ex'rs.
CHRISTIAN RISELEY,

Bertie, Feb. 14, 1797. (21

QUEENSTON,

SO well known for a place of business, is now laid out in lots suitable for building upon:—Being at the head of Navigation, surrounded by flourishing settlements, it may justly be stiled the emporium of the upper country, and bids fair for becoming the most populous town in this province.

Lots may be had by applying to CLARK and STREET in said town, or to the subscriber at the Grove, (near Chippawa) from TWENTY to SIXTY pounds currency per lot.

As an encouragement to trades-men a number of lots will be leased for 900 years, subject to an annual ground rent of six per cent. on the price, and ten per cent purchase money, with the previlege of purchasing when convenient to themselves, provided a habitable house be built thereon within 12 months from the date of the lease.

S. STREET.

Jan. 1, 1797. 3m16

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of STREET and BUTLER are hereby requested to make speedy payments to SAMUEL STREET, who will take any kind of produce at the market price, or cattle at a reasonable valuation.

Dec. 29, 1796. 16

TO be sold, with an indisputable title, 400 acres of land, including a valuable pinery, well situated on Lyon's creek, in the town of Crowland, 12 miles from the mouth of the Chipawa. Between 60 and 70 acres whereof are under good cultivation, for this country, with a log house and barn thereon. The soil is excellent, and the whole needs no other recommendation than may be had by inspection. The terms will be easy, and known particularly, by applying to *Noah Millard* in Stamford, one mile from the falls.

DAN MILLARD.

February 8. (20

West-Niagara, March 8, 1797.

LIST of GRANTS lying in the *Secretary's* Office ready to be issued, in addition to those already advertised.

Names.	*Township.*	*Acres.*
George Adams	Newark	1-2
Thomas Adams	do	do
Peter Tenbroeck	do town	do
Wm. Dickson	do	do
Wm. Dickson	do	do
Margaret Sparbeck	do	do
Alex. Allen	do	do
Hugh M'Donell	do	1
George Irwin	do	do
Elijah Collard	Newark	300
Sampson Lutes	do	do
Miss Eliza Russell	York & Whitby	1200
Wm. Smith	York town	2 chs.
David W. Smith, esq.	York,	200 2 5
Gerge Playter	do	500
Eli Playter	do	200
John Playter	do	do
John Coon	do	do
Wm. Smith	do	do
Benj. Mosely	do	do
Wm. Dimont	do	do
Wm. Dimont	do	25
Jonathan Ashbridge	do	117
Parke Mills	do	do
Abraham Devan	do	344
Ben. Davis	do	194
Sam. Coons	do	231
John M'Bride	do	600
Jacob Phillips	do	[illegible]
Levi Devans	do	252
Patrick Barns	do	258
Elias Anderson	do	160
John Ashbridge	do	[illegible]
Paul Wilcott	do	[illegible]
Isaac Devans	do	176
Benjamin Pawling	Grantham	860
Captain Peter Tenbroeck	do	900
Lieut. Jacob Servos	Windham	1800
John Turney	do	800
John Symmington	do	1200
Jacob Tenbroeck	do	do
Lieut. Thomas Paxton	do	do
Mrs. E. P. Sheban	do	do
Joseph Edwards	do	do
Jesse Pawling	do	[illegible]
John M'Ewan	do	[illegible]
David Kemp	do	[illegible]
Gideon Cooley	do	[illegible]
Capt. David M'Fall	do and Walpole,	[illegible]
James Muirhead	Wainfleet	[illegible]
John M'Gill, esq. and Benjamin Canby.	do	do
Wm. Tip	do	[illegible]
John Donaldson	do	[illegible]
Andrew Ransier	do	[illegible]
Capt. Ben. Pawling	do	[illegible]
Jacob Sevitz	do	[illegible]
Thomas Adams	do	[illegible]
James Flemming	do	do
Joseph Bouchette	Whitechurch	190
Capt. John Jones	Oxford	[illegible]
Ephraim Jones, esq.	Augusta & Elizabethtown	996
Lt. Alexander Campbell	Augusta	900
Justus Sherwood	do	[illegible]
Solomon Jones	do	do
Ephraim Jones	do	100
John Warren	[illegible]	1440
Peter Creager	do	200
Parshal Terry	do	500
Capt. George Dame	do	3000
Capt. John Powell	do	1200
do	do	400
Robt. Hamilton, esq.	do	1000
Capt. John M'Donell	Lancaster & Cornwall	3000
Thomas Robertson	Cornwall	1550
Isabella M'Donell	do	100
Isabella M'Bean	do	200
Colquhn M'Donell	do & Roxbury	600
Parshal Terry	Willoughby	700
John Garner	do	200
Hon R. Cartwright	Ameliasburgh	2100
Joseph Clark	do	400
Christopher Robinson	do	1200
Samuel Pew	Stamford	700
John B. Bouchette	Beverly	[illegible]
Michael Beninger	do	200
Philip Carter	do	do
Isaac Blosdale	do	do
Lt. John Depue	do & York	1200
Hon. R. Cartwright	Kingston	[illegible]
Mary M'Lean	do	[illegible]
Col. R. England	Dunwich	do
do	do	2000
Silas Montrose	Charlotteville	200
Robt. Spencer	Stamford	100
Wm. Dickson	do	do
Jacob Kelman	do & Pelham	[illegible]
Jacob Grindstone	Pelham	200
Joel Austin	do	[illegible]
Jeremiah Moore	do	500
Hon. D. W. Smith	Rainham	295
Jesse Pawling	Louth	994
Capt. Pet. Tenbroeck	do	900
Hon. R. Hamilton	do	216
John Lyons	Markham	190
Nicholas Miller	do	do
Job Loder	Clinton	200
Rebecca Fields	do	do
Wm Walker	do & Ancaster	600
Capt. D. M'Fall	Ancaster	400
John Jones	do	240
Col. E[illegible]z. Jessup	Elizabethtown	1227
Gideon Cooley	Townsend	200
Major Edw. Jessup	Cambridge	3800
Lt. Edw. Jessup	do	1400
Henry Jessup	Edwardsburgh	200
Col. E[illegible]. Jessup	do	do
Lt. Alex. M'Donell	Flamboro' East	2000
David Burns	do West	1000
James M'Aulay	do	do
Wm. Lench	Osnaburgh	100
John White A. G.	Scarborough	1200
Miss A. Andrews	Southwold	do
Hon. D. W. Smith	do	442
Hon Rich. Duncan	Williamsburgh	1450
Wm. Walker	Grimsby	800
Gilbert Fields	do	200
Nathaniel Pettit	do & Saltfleet	700
Hon. R. Duncan	Matilda	1400
John Stateshield	Crowland	280
Wm. M'Kay	Pittsburgh	1300
Hon. R. Hamilton	Thorold	2000
Edward Frost	do	300
Israel Swezey	do	500
Abraham Overholt	do	400
Lt. Caleb Reynolds	Barton	528
Thomas Clark	Dover	202
Colin M'Nabb	Grantham	950
Wm. Munger	Colchester	200
Hon. D. W. Smith	Raleigh	289
Thomas Clark	Harwich	201

Wm. JARVIS, Sec'y.

ASHES.

THE subscriber will give *one shilling* per bushel for house ashes, and *nine pence* for field ashes delivered at his pot-ash works at the Four-Mile-Creek; or will receive them at the houses of the people, at *six pence* per bushel. DANIEL SERVOS.

February, 8, 1797. (‡20.tf.)

TO BE SOLD

A very elegant new highly finished eight day CLOCK. For terms apply to Archibald Cameron, at York, or the price may be known at the printing-office.

February 8. 20

ATTORNEY GENERAL's OFFICE.

Niagara, March 8, 1797.

WHEREAS *the entering of caveats in the office of the secretary of the province, to prevent the issuing of deeds after they have been duly executed, hath been found inconvenient, and deemed to be otherwise improper;—all persons, therefore, who have, or pretend to have any claim to lands in the possession of others, his majesty's subjects, holden under certificate, or order of council, or other authority, will take notice that they must enter caveats in the secretary's office before the making of the deeds, as none will be received after they are executed.*

Such persons, therefore, as are ready to establish their claims, will file their caveats in the secretary's office immediately: and that others may be duly apprised of the deeds now about to be made, a list of the names of persons and of the townships where the lands lie is subjoined, and others will be made known in the several subsequent gazettes.

When, therefore, any persons perceive names annexed to lots or tracts of land of which they conceive themselves entitled to a grant, they must within one month after the present and future publications, if the lands lie in the Home district, lodge a caveat in the secretary's office, and give immediate notice to the clerk of the council, and the party against whom they set up their claim.

Persons Names,	*Townships,*	*Acres.*
Daniel Culp	Clinton	270
David Cumming	Ancaster	200
Barnabas Cain	Newark	100
John Coltman	Charlotteville	60
John French	Beverly	200
P. M. Fortier	do	1000
John Clendennan	do	600
Adam Bowman	do	200
Joseph Haines sen.	do	350
John Morty	do	200
Joseph Haines jun.	do	do
Peter Farry	Wainfleet	do
Henry Sevitz	do	360
Samuel Sevitz	do	200
James House	Humberstone	do
John M'Ewen	Stamford	720
Nich. Smith's wife	Gainsboro'	200
Edmand Hodges jun.	do	do
Serjt. Geo. Campbell	do	246
Henry Welldon	do	200
Peter Cockel	do	do
Abraham Phenix	do	191
Morris Humphries	do	200
Ebenezer Hodges	do	191
Edmund Hodges senr	do	do
John Fletcher	do	do
Alx. Fletcher	do	do
Laurence Sheker	do	200
John Munn	do	do
Henry Pew	do	do
Thomas M'Mickan	do	do
Patrick Reiley	do	do
Jacob Miller	do	191
Lt. Andrew Butler	do	1200
Harmanaus Dingman	do	200
Levi Bliss	do	do
Joseph Bordue	do	do
Wm Trip	do	do
Geo. Johnson	do	do
Geo. Camp	Ancaster	do
Daniel Cumming	do	do
James Mills	do	do
Christopher Almis	do	290
Richard Mills	do	200
Daniel Palmer	do	do
Jenet M Lees	do	do
Rich. Beasly	do	400
Crispus Trowbridge	do	586

J. WHITE, A. G.

Boarding-School.

MR. ARTHUR takes this mode of announcing to the public, that he intends, if encouragements offer, to be in readiness, on the first of May, now ensuing to receive a few young gentlemen for boarding and education.

Besides that attention which Mr. Arthur wishes ever to pay to the behavior, religious instruction, and literary improvement of all his pupils, his boarders will have the benefit of private tuition in geography and othe parts of an useful and ornamental education.

Those who wish to know the terms may apply either in person, or by letter, at the school-house in Newark.

March 8, '97. 24

THE members of the *Niagara Agricultural Society* are requested to meet at THOMPSON's tavern in Newark, on Saturday the 18th inst. at two o'clock in the afternoon, to take into their consideration the affairs of the society, and to direct as to the disposal of some parts of their funds now in the hands of the subscriber. Such members as have any of the books belonging to the society are requested to send them to the hon. D. W. Smith, esq. who has prepared a place in his office for their reception.

SPS Dinner on the table at four o'clock.

R. HAMILTON
formerly president.

March 8, 24-25

PUBLIC NOTICE
Is hereby given that a certain quantity of

Flour and Peas,

Are wanted at Kingston, Fort George (Niagara) and Amherstburgh at the mouth of the river Detroit, for the support of his majesty's forces in Upper-Canada: each barrel of flour to contain two hundred pounds nett. The several articles are to be of the first quality, properly packed in good and sufficient casks, and warranted to keep good and sound for twelve months after delivery; for such sealed tenders will be received at the office of the agent of purchases at York, on or before the 15th day of May next in any proportion for the quantity of flour and peas, and the whole of the quantity agreed for to be delivered on or before the first day of July 1797. Payment will be made by the agent of purchases, on producing the receipts of the commissaries at Kingston, Fort George and Amherstburgh, in triplicate, of the quantity of each species delivered into the king's store at the aforementioned depots, by cash or bills of exchange drawn upon the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury. Such persons as may prefer payment in cash, will state the same in the tenders.

Notice will be duly given of such proposals as are accepted.

JOHN M'GILL, agent for
purchases, Upper-Canada.

Agent for purchases office
York, 28 Feb. '97. 24

JAMES and THOMAS WILSON

TAKE this method of informing their customers in the town of Newark, and its vicinity, that they with all persons who have contracted debts on book, or by notes of hand, since the first of June last, to make payment as soon as is convenient, as any unpaid on the first of April next, will be put in suit to be recovered by law; therefore they hope their friendly customers will so attend to this request as not to occasion in them the disagreeable feelings they must have in being obliged to create to them a bill of cost in the recovery of their demands.

March 8, '97. 24

To be sold,

A Good HOUSE and LOT pleasently situated in the town of Newark near the Missisaga point, and adjoining the river: the house containing four rooms and a large kitchen:—For further particulars enquire of PETER TENBROOCK at Grantham, or ANDREW HERON, Newark.

March 8, '97. 24t27

ASHES.

THE subscriber having undertaken the business of making POT-ASH, will give *one shilling* N. Y. per bushel for good house ashes, and *nine-pence* for field ashes, delivered at his works, at DAVID SECORD's, esq. near Queenston.

JAMES SECORD.

Queenston, 11 Jan. 17

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board his majesty's ship Windsor, of 98 guns, to his father in Leith, dated Gibralter-Bay, October 9.

"I received your letter upon our arrival at this place a few days ago, after a very providential and narrow escape from Spanish captivity. We have been up the Mediterranean since I wrote you last, and sailed about a month ago from Corsica with our squadron, consisting of seven sail of the line.—We met the Spanish fleet ten leagues to the eastward of the Cape de Gast. Their force consisted of twenty-three ships of the largest vessels perhaps in Europe That day they captured an English lugger, and made all possible sail after us with our small squadron running to the westward, preparing to give them a warm reception if they came up with us. They chased us 250 miles, during which time we were 48 hours at quarters. Had they come up great slaughter must have ensued. Admiral Mann's bravery is well known, and I heard him say, that they should purchase the ships very dear. We lost two of the transports which we had under convoy, and had it not been for the superior sailing of our ships they must have taken or sunk us all. When we got into this bay, their van ships were but three or four miles distant, and the body of their fleet not far off.

The British naval force in the Mediterranean consists of twewnty-eight sail of the line, eight of which are three deckers, twenty-five frigates and eleven sloops.

The Tunisian ambassador leaves this country immediately, without having succeeded in the object of his mission. That was to recover a compensation for a vessel captured by some of our ships of war, containing presents from the French to the bey. Our government offered his excellency a frigate to convey him home, which he declined, and he has hired a neutral vessel for that purpose.

☞ *Several requests from correspondents will be attended to without delay: governmental advertisements this week has delayed the appearance of some, particularly* Duels, *what are they? which shall appear in our next.*

To be LEASED, in Newark,

THE large and very commodious HOUSE where the subscriber now lives, together with the stables, &c. It is a good and noted stand for a public house, and as such it has been and is at present improved. Any person inclining to purchase a lease thereof will find on examination, the premises and terms pleasing.

ARCHIBALD THOMPSON.

March 1, 1797. (23—5)

ALL persons having demands against the estate of ROBERT FULTON, late of the township of Sophiasburgh, in the Midland district, deceased, are hereby requested to produce their accounts regularly authenticated, on before the first day of June next; and all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby desired to make immediate payment.

ROBERT WOOD, }
SAM'L FULTON, } Ex'rs.

Kingston, 12th Feb. 1797. (23—36)

TO BE LEASED FOR ONE YEAR,

COMmencing the first day of April next, that valuable FARM at Queenston, so advantageously situated for the Portage, the property of SAMUEL STREET, esq. and now in possession of Mr. Elijah Phelps.——For terms apply to the subscriber.

S. STREET, Jun.

Queenston, Feb. 20, 1797. (23-)

TOTAL N°. 125.

VOLUME III.] G. R. [NUMBER 21.

UpperCanada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA; Printed by G. TIFFANY. -------Wednesday, MARCH 15, 1797.

Boarding-School.

MR. ARTHUR takes this mode of announcing to the public, that he intends, if encouragements offer, to be in readiness, on the first of May, now ensuing, to receive a few young gentlemen for boarding and education.

Besides that attention which Mr. Arthur wishes ever to pay to the behavior, religious instruction, and literary improvement of all his pupils, his boarders will have the benefit of private tuition in geography and othe parts of an useful and ornamental education.

Those who wish to know the terms may apply either in person, or by letter, at the school-housein Newark.

March 8, '97. 24

A good chance for ready money.

TO be sold at public auction, on the premises, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Friday the *seventh* day April next, the farm of *Cornelius Bowen*, late deceased, situated near Fort-Erie in the town of Bertie, containing 200 acres, about 35 of which are under improvement, and on it are a house and barn.

JOHN BOWEN, }
PETER WINTERMUTE, } Ex'rs.
CHRISTIAN RISELEY, }

Bertie, Feb. 14, 1797. (21

QUEENSTON.

SO well known for a place of business, is now laid out in lots suitable for building upon:—Being at the head of Navigation, surrounded by flourishing settlements, it may justly be stiled the emporiam of the upper country, and bids fair for becoming the most populous town in this province.

Lots may be had by applying to CLARK and STREET in said town, or to the subscriber at the Grove, (near Chippawa) from TWENTY to SIXTY pounds currency per lot.

As an encouragement to trades men a number of lots will be leased for 900 years, subject to an annual ground rent of six per cent. on the price, and ten per cent purchase money, with the previlege of purchasing when convenient to themselves, provided a habitable house be built thereon within 12 months from the date of the lease.

S. STREET.

Jan. 1, 1797. 3m16

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of STREET and BUTLER are hereby requested to make speedy payments to SAMUEL STREET, who will take any kind of produce at the market price, or cattle at a reasonable valuation.

Dec. 29, 1796. 16

TO be sold, with an indisputable title, 400 acres of land, including a valuable pinery, well situated on Lyon's creek, in the town of Crowland, 12 miles from the mouth of the Chipawa. Between 60 and 70 acres whereof are under good cultivation, for this country, with a log house and barn thereon. The soil is excellent, and the whole needs no other recommendation than may be had by inspection. The terms will be easy, and known particularly, by applying to *Noah Millard* in Stamford, one mile from the falls.

DAN MILLARD.

February 8. (20

West-Niagara, March 8, 1797.

LIST of GRANTS lying in the *Secretary's* Office ready to be issued, in addition to those already advertised.

Names.	*Township.*	*Acres.*
George Adams	Newark	1-2
Thomas Adams	do	do
Peter Tenbroeck	do town	do
Wm. Dickson	do	do
Wm. Dickson	do	do
Margaret Sparbeck	do	do
Alex. Allen	do	do
Hugh M'Donell	do	1
George Irwin	do	do
Elijah Collard	Newark	300
Sampson Lutes	do	do
Miss Eliza. Russell	York & Whitby	1200
Wm. Smith	York town	2 chs.
David W. Smith, esq.	York,	800 2 3
Gerge Playter	do	500
Eli Playter	do	200
John Playter	do	do
John Coon	do	do
Wm. Smith	do	do
Benj. Mosely	do	do
Wm. Dimont	do	do
Wm. Dimont	do	2 3
Jonathan Ashbridge	do	117
Parke Mills	do	do
Abraham Devan	do	344
Ben. Davis	do	194
Sam. Cozens	do	234
John M'Bride	do	600
Jacob Phillips	do	3 4
Levi Devans	do	252
Patrick Barns	do	258
Elias Anderson	do	160
John Ashbridge	do	238
Paul Wilcott	do	do
Isaac Devans	do	176
Benjamin Pawling	Grantham	860
Captain Peter Tenbroeck	do	900
Lieut. Jacob Servos	Windham	1800
John Turney	do	800
John Symmington	do	1200
Jacob Tenbroeck	do	do
Lieut. Thomas Paxton	do	do
Mrs. E. P. Shehan	do	do
Joseph Edwards	do	do
Jesse Pawling	do	1000
John M'Ewan	do	300
David Kemp	do	700
Gideon Cooley	do	200
Capt. David M'Fall	do and Walpole,	1500
James Muirhead	Wainfleet	1200
John M'Gill, esq. and Benjamin Canby.	do	do
Wm. Tip	do	300
John Donaldson	do	do
Andrew Ransier	do	200
Capt. Ben. Pawling	do	400
Jacob Sevitz	do	180
Thomas Adams	do	200
James Flemming	do	do
Joseph Bouchette	Whitechurch	190
Capt. John Jones	Oxford	1800
Ephraim Jones, esq.	Augusta & Elizabethtown	996
Lt. Alexander Campbell	Augusta	900
Justus Sherwood	do	50
Solomon Jones	do	do
Ephraim Jones	do	100
John Warren	Bertie	1440
Peter Creager	do	200
Parshal Terry	do	500
Capt. George Dame	do	3000
Capt. John Powell	do	1200
do	do	400
Robt. Hamilton, esq.	do	1000
Capt. John M'Donell	Lancaster & Cornwall	3000
Thomas Robertson	Cornwall	1550
Isabella M'Donell	do	100
Isabella M'Bean	do	200
Colquhn M'Donell	do & Roxbury	600
Parshal Terry	Willoughby	700
John Garner	do	200
Hon R. Cartwright	Ameliasburgh	2100
Joseph Clark	do	400
Christopher Robinson	do	1200
Samuel Pew	Stamford	700
John B. Bouchette	Beverly	1800
Michael Beninger	do	800
Philip Carter	do	do
Isaac Blosdale	do	do
Lt. John Depue	do & York	1200
Hon. R. Cartwright	Kingston	[illegible]
Mary M'Lean	do	[illegible]
Col. R. England	Dunwich	do
do	do	[illegible]
Silas Montross	Charlotteville	[illegible]
Robt. Spencer	Stamford	[illegible]
Wm. Dickson	do	do
Jacob Kelman	do & Pelham	700
Jacob Grindstone	Pelham	[illegible]
Joel Austin	do	196
Jeremiah Moore	do	500
Hon. D. W. Smith	Rainham	295
Jesse Pawling	Louth	994
Capt. Pet. Tenbroeck	do	900
Hon. R. Hamilton	do	216
John Lyons	Markham	100
Nicholas Miller	do	do
Job Loder	Clinton	800
Rebecca Fields	do	do
Wm Walker	do & Ancaster	600
Capt. D. M'Fall	Ancaster	400
John Jones	do	240
Col. Ebz. Jessup	Elizabethtown	1227
Gideon Cooley	Townsend	200
Major Edw. Jessup	Cambridge	3800
Lt. Edw. Jessup	do	1400
Henry Jessup	Edwardsburgh	200
Col. Eb. Jessup	do	do
Lt. Alex. M'Donell	Flamboro' East	2000
David Burns	do West	1000
James M'Aulay	do	do
Wm. Lench	Osnaburgh	100
Miss A. Andrews	Southwold	1200
Hon. D. W. Smith	do	441
Hon Rich. Duncan	Williamsburgh	1450
Wm. Walker	Grimsby	800
Gilbert Fields	do	200
Nathaniel Pettit	do & Saltfleet	700
Hon. R. Duncan	Matilda	1400
John Stansfield	Crowland	280
Wm. M'Kay	Pittsburgh	1500
Hon. R. Hamilton	Thorold	2000
Edward Frost	do	300
Israel Swezey	do	550
Abraham Overholt	do	400
Lt. Caleb Reynolds	Barton	528
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Colin M'Nabb	Grantham	950
Wm. Munger	Colchester	200
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February 8. 20

An Oration *in praise of* Ignorance.

IT is an obſervation made by wiſdom, and it is alſo the declaration of experience; that "he who encreaſeth knowledge encreaſeth ſorrow;" and yet ſo far are mankind from paying any attention to it, that we find there are ſchools, academies, colleges and univerſities, erected for the purpoſe of encreaſing knowledge: as if our ſorrows could not be ſufficiently numerous without the aſſiſtance of art. My intention is to deſtroy, if poſſible, theſe peſts of ſociety, and to point out the advantages which flow from *ignorance*. Ignorance! thou balm of life and ſorrow ſoothing power! parent of hope, and enemy of care! on the I call for inſpiration, and invoke thine aid, whilſt I celebrate thy praiſe, diſplay thy power, and attempt to prove that all other ſources of felicity are fleeting and falacious.

Knowledge appears to have originated from envy, and that envy to have been ſeated in the devil's breaſt. "Ye ſhall be as *Gods*, knowing good and evil," was his artful inſinuation to deprive our firſt parents of their happineſs.—Deceived by him they ate

"Of that forbidden tree whoſe mortal taſte
Brought ſin into the world, and all our woes;"

While Adam was ignorant he was a *gentleman*; but knowledge reduced him to the neceſſity of laboring hard for a ſubſiſtance, and even *Paradiſe* loſt all its charms. The beauteous mother of mankind, who in ignorance, was happy in the ſmiles of her huſband, and had no care but to regale herſelf with the ſweets of Eden, as ſoon as information entered her breaſt, became a diſconſolate tempſtreſs in the midſt of the wilderneſs.—She was aſhamed of her knowledge, and ſhe bluſhed; ſhe was mortified by its conſequences, and her tongue learned the language of inſincerity that it might deny the feelings of her heart.—This was the origin of knowledge, and theſe were ſome of the firſt attendants upon improvement in ſcience! How much happier had been *our* lot, had our firſt parents obeyed the inſtates of nature, and remained in ignorance.—*I ſay obeyed the diſtates of nature*; for the clearly teaches us to ſeek for happineſs in ignorance alone. Need I produce a proof of this? Obſerve your *children*: are they *born* ſcholars? No, nor do they wiſh to be ſuch. See, with what ſportive mirth they play around the parlour while indulged in ignorance; but the moment you attempt to teach them, their countenances change, their ſwelling boſoms heave a dreadful ſigh, and the tears which trickle down their cheeks tell you the ſorrows of their hearts. How does an holiday enliven their ſpirits, and what raptures do they diſcover the inſtant their pedagogue diſmiſſes them! In theſe young minds there is no diſguiſe;—theſe children act themſelves; and the plain language of their conduct is, that learning is repugnant to nature, and that we deſtroy their happineſs by adding to their knowledge.

Mamma too will help to vindicate the truth of our aſſertion; for although ſhe feels not the force of the impreſſion, yet ſhe knows its operation on the child. If maſter miſbehaves, ſhe threatens him with being ſent to ſchool;—if he will not go to ſleep, Mr. *Birch* the tutor, is to be ſent for; what is this but acknowledging that both the inſtitution and the inſtructor are enemies to our happineſs.

Thus, moſt reſpectable auditors, you ſee that nature ſpeaks the ſame language both in young and old; and that in vain do we ſeek for comfort while ſcience is cultivated amongſt us.

The hiſtory of the *church* will furniſh another proof that knowledge is prejudicial. What ſweet tranquility did ſhe enjoy in the days of ignorance!—How lovingly did chriſtians go to Heaven together! but no ſooner had thoſe incendiaries, Luther and Calvin, inſpired the vulgar with a thirſt for information, than fire, ſword, and perſecution raged with relentleſs fury, ſwept off millions of mankind. Such bitterneſs of ſpirit immediately took place as made each party fix the fate of its oppoſers, and doom them to perdition; nor could the father of the church put an end to the miſeries of his children, though he was armed with all the horrors of an inquiſition. The tranſlation of the ſcriptures into a known language baffled all his attempts to reſtore their former ignorance, and produced ſuch an endleſs variety of ſects and opinions as have ever ſince diſturbed the peace of ſociety.

Our *paſſions* furniſh a ſtriking hint in favor of ignorance: for why ſhould they ſo ſtrongly impel us to *diſpation*, if knowledge, to which it is an avowed enemy, were of any uſe? Is not their language the ſame as that of *Solomon* (who knew a great deal for the day in which he lived) "in much wiſdom is much grief, and he that encreaſeth knowledge encreaſeth ſorrow."
And what, after all, is th s mighty thing called *knowledge*, to attain which we muſt throw away ſeveral of the beſt years of our lives, and endanger our conſtitutions by expoſing ourſelves to the inclemency of every ſ on? Why, forſooth, the art of uſing uncommon words, to excite the admiration, and perplex the underſtandings of common people, without conveying one uncommon idea. What advantage can be derived from the phyſician's uſing the words maſtication and deglutition inſtead of chewing and ſwallowing; or the lawyer's covering, with the terms replication, rejoinder, demurrer (and others equally inſignificant) the arts by which he conjures your money into his own pocket? Indeed, I muſt confeſs I have heard of one inſtance, in which the uſe what the vulgar call an *hard word* has been of ſervice. A devine once mentioned *Metaphyſicks* in his ſermon, and a woman in the congregation was very happy upon hearing it, for ſhe ſuppoſed him to mean that the goſpel was good for both *meat* and *phyſic*: But ſo the conſolation this afforded, ſhe was more indebted to her ignorance than to any thing elſe.

Of all kinds of learning *philoſophy* conceals the beſt fund of ſtupidity under a ſhew of very great knowledge. What does the profeſſor of this ſcience mean by his hydroſtatick, pneumaticks, opticks, aſtronomy, &c. Why, truly, to inform you that water will not run up hill—that the wind blows ſometimes one way, and ſometimes another, and that there are ſtars in the firmament whole diſtance and ſize he knows nothing about.

It will be worth while to attend a little to the purſuits of philoſophers.—See the great ſir Iſaac Newton, gravely ſitting over a tub of water, with a pipe in his mouth, blowing air bubbles; and at other times dropping pebbles from the top of St. Paul's ſteeple, both which a boy of twelve years of old could have done full as well as he;—but, this is *philoſophy*. I have heard of his being ſo buſily engaged in thinking of ſome of his philoſophical tricks, that he made uſe of a lady's finger inſtead of his tobacco ſtopper; and yet this ſame ſir Iſaac (with all his nonſenſe, and inattention to politeneſs) is ſaid to have been a great ſcholar, and a great philoſopher.—Follow the *Virtuoſo*; ſee what a dance a *butterfly* can lead him; and with what care ſaves a *moth* which all the world beſides himſelf would with ſhould be deſtroyed.—He is a *philoſopher*.—There is another: a man who thinks of nothing under Heaven but *antiquity*: he has a large eſtate in ancient coins, and yet can hardly find money enough to go to market; he would give an hundred guineas (if he had them) for the *mate tick* which was preſerved in Noah's ark, and thrice that ſum for an authentic copy of the deed by which St. Peter conveyed the lands of indfels and heretics to the pope. Such are the ſons of ſcience! Bleſſed ignorance! thy votaries know no ſuch follies, no ſuch toils as theſe.

Men of education are continually harranguing on the advantages of learning; and in many parts of the world, have had much ſucceſs; but it muſt give infinate ſatisfaction to every lover of his country, to ſee that the good ſenſe of America will baffle their attempts amongſt us. Here no man meets with reſpect on account of his knowledge, and the teacher of the ſciences (thoſe of dancing, hair-dreſſing, and millinery excepted) are held in the utmoſt contempt, and ranked with the loweſt of the people.—Should our preſent fondneſs for ignorance continue, America may become the elyſium of the world. We might be encouraged in this expectation, had we time to review the benefits we have already received from our ignorance; but I will not impoſe upon that patience to which I am indebted for ſo indulgent an attention.

Upon the whole, whether we form our judgment from the declarations of the wiſeſts of men, from the dictates of nature, or from our own experience, we may conclude that ignorance is preferable to knowledge; and ſhould any man be ſo unfortunate as to poſſeſs the latter, it will be a mark of prudence in him (as Solomon judiciouſly ſuggeſts) to *conceal* it,

Since then all knowledge is at beſt but vain,
Since it not leſſens, but encreaſes pain,
It is moſt evident w may conclude,
That in theſe ignorance conſists all good;
That to be happy we need know no more
Than (nor ſo much as) *two and two make four.*
And therefore, as they care for naught that paſſes,
The happieſt creatures in the world are *aſſes.*

From the New-York Herald.

THE TIMES.

Fifteen American captains and half the crews of fifteen veſſels, *dead*! Dead?—Where?—In the ports of Hiſpaniola. And how came they to die?—O, as to that, they die becauſe they are detained in a climate that does not ſuit them. By thoſe vile rafcals, the Britiſh, I ſuppoſe—O no; by the French.—By the French? Impoſſible! No ſuch thing—'Tis true *fifteen* captains and about half the crews of the fifteen veſſels have died in about 4 months, at Aux Cayes and the neighboring ports.

Now, my friend, I will undertake to prove by plain democratic logic, that it is not half ſo bad for French *patriots* to ſacrifice *fifteen* maſters of American veſſels, and 200 ſeamen, as it was for a rafcally Britiſh captain to flog capt. Jeſſup. Prove it?—There is no need of proving it. Every body knows that *republicans* have a right to do as they pleaſe. Republicans are the modern *ſaints*, and the bible ſays, "ſaints ſhall inherit the earth." Tranſlated into modern language, men who wear a cockade have a right to cut off the heads of men who wear ſtars and ribbons and take poſſeſſion of their eſtates. If this is not logic, I do not know what it is.

Yes, Yes, my friend though your concluſion may be juſt, your premiſes among "patriots," muſt be falſe—as they do not believe in the bible—they have diſcarded that as an impoſition, and Jeſus Chriſt as an impoſtor, and ſubſtituted Tom Paine's "reaſon," together with parſon—what's his name who preaches *moral lectures* every Sunday at a public houſe in this city.

But this is nothing to the purpoſe—The queſtion is to demonſtrate by undeniable proof, that for French patriots, in a *fit of fraternity*, to kill or cauſe to periſh *fifteen* American captains and 200 ſeamen, is not ſo bad as for capt. Pigot to whip *one* American captain, and impreſs half a dozen ſeamen.

Firſt, The French are republicans and the Britiſh are the ſlaves of a monarch.

Secondly, The French wear a cockade with three colors, and the Britiſh wear a black cockade.

Thirdly, The French ſay, citizens; the Britiſh uſe the ſlaviſh term Mr.

Fourthly, The French begin their ſolemn acts with, "liberty, equality—fraternity;" the Britiſh cloſe theirs with, "God ſave the king."

The conſequence is plain that the French patriots who are "generous to their allies," and feel "ſweet ſentiment" for them, have a right by the laws of "republican fraternity," to take fifty ſail of their allies' veſſels worth a million and one fourth of dollars, and detain them till the veſſels are rotten and the men dead, without being accountable to any perſon.

Quod erat demonſtrandum.

VIENNA, Oct. 10.

We have finally letters from Mantua dated 2d and 6th October, confirming not only the advantages which general Wurmſer has obtained over the French on the 12th 15th and 17th of September, but mentioning alſo of an other attack on them on the 23d September, at the head of 15,000 men in which the French were compelled to retire from ſeveral poſts which they occupied near the fortreſs. Many waggons of proviſions were taken from the enemy. General Wurmſer ordered on the 29th Sept. a diviſion of 3000 men, to attempt a coup de main upon Governolo, occupied by about as many French troops; but theſe troops were repulſed, and returned to Mantua, with the loſs of ſome hundred men.—On the 2d of October general Wurmſer made another ſortie, but was alſo repulſed, and had to return with ſome confuſion into the fortreſs. However theſe misfortunes animated the garriſon more than it did diſcourage them. On the 6th Oct. general Wurmſer went out again and beat the French. One of their columns was purſued by the imperial cuiraſſiers, quite near to Verona. The loſs of the French muſt have been very conſiderable, as thoſe cuiraſſiers have ſabred down (or cut down with their ſwords) every French man that was between Mantua and Verona, where the remnant of the fugitives took ſhelter in favor of a ſmall garriſon which they kept there.

General Buonaparte is undoubtedly ſuperior in numbers to general Wurmſer, but being obliged to detain 10,000 men to keep general Davidovich in reſpect, and to leave 8000 men in the territories of Vicenza, to watch general Quoſdannovich's motions; he cannot entirely prevent the attacks of general Wurmſer. This is the preſent ſituation of Italy, whoſe fate and the iſſue it excite the general curioſity. General Alvinzy, who directs the operations of both the laſt mentioned generals has to begin his operations in favor of Mantua by the 15th inſt. whether he will ſucceed we have to learn yet.

According to letters from Dreſden, the elector has reſolved to ſend his contingency of troops to the imperial army and 14,000 men are on their march from Bohemia, to join the archduke Charles's army.

LONDON, November 10.

It is a very curious circumſtance, that moſt of the troops taken on board the Dutch fleet at the Cape, are deſerters from the Auſtrian army during the campaign of '94.

From the RHINE.

Kehl was ſurrounded on the 26th ult by 15,000 Auſtrians and every thing ready to ſtorm that fort at a moment's notice. The attack was only poſtponed till the archduke arrived.

The particulars of General Kray's attack on the French at Neuwied are not detailed, but the loſs of the republicans is ſtated to exceed that of the imperialiſts. Since that time both armies have been reinforced.

Some of the foreign prints we have peruſed ſpeak of the deſeat of Moreau's army to be compleat—nay, ſome ſtate it to be annihilated—and that it is not in the power of the French govement to re-organize their three great armies.

The imperial army in Italy, as well as on the Rhine, receive reinforcements daily; and unleſs peace is concluded, the imperialiſts will follow up their ſucceſſes by a winter campaign in France.

WEST-NIAGARA, March 15.

By a gentleman directly from the ſtates, we learn that a war with France is ſtrongly expected; but a hope exiſts that the commiſſioner will be fortunate in the adjuſtment of complaints. That their trade is ſo ſtagnated, that ſcarcely a veſſel is fitted out; in conſequence of which caſh is extremely ſcarce. Wheat at Albany is ſelling at 6/. By the ſame informant, more than an hundred families are now on their way to Canada, before river, to take paſſage to this province.—A Genefe, wheat is alſo ſelling at 6/. and is in great plenty; a circumſtance highly favorable to us, and the emigrants to this country who depend on purchaſes of that article.

Enemies to emigrations to theſe provinces have eternally harped on the words *cold* and *frozen*, as tho' we never felt a ray of heat from the ſun. The name of Canada was enough to chill the warmeſt conſtitution in July, ſo great is the effect of prejudice. Let ſuch, for ſuch there are inhabiting the milder climates, where in the month of November the ocean is covered with ice, look to our ſo terrific regions and in the midſt of winter ſee a veſſel plying between this town and York, which was the caſe a month ago with capt. Selech; and on Thurſday laſt, he again entered our harbor; but it cannot be ſaid that during that interval of time, the ice was an obſtruction. Inhoſpitable climate indeed! A Lapland of Lapland. The truth is, our climate in particular, is ſubject to a greater degree of avarage heat and leſs of cold than is the country between us and the Atlantic, even conſiderably to the ſouth of us.

**** The paragraph reſpecting the death and character of JOHN BURCH, Eſq. was handed too late for this paper.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

The propoſed meeting of the agricultural ſociety is near at hand, and it is hoped, they will hold out premiums, to be paid under certain regulations, to the perſons who ſhall produce of their own manufacture, the greateſt quantity of the ſugar of maple made this year; alſo, for the beſt refined, quantity and quality: likewiſe for the perſon who ſhall raiſe the greateſt quantity of wheat; for the greateſt quantity raiſed of one acre of new land, and the ſame of one acre of old land, at the ſame time the perſon to whom the premium ſhall have been adjudged, to render a full and particular account of the nature of the ſoil and proceſs of the buſineſs in which he claims the premium. Theſe hints may be improved to the higheſt advantage of this infant country, and its inhabitants awakened from inactivity to lively enterprize.

I perceived in a former gazette a queſtion propoſed for a plan to remedy the ſcarcity of caſh in this province, and hoped before this to have ſeen it anſwered, by ſome hand capable of treating ſo important a ſubject with juſtice. The queſtion will admit of a moſt valuable, natural and eaſy diſquiſition, either in many or few words, but to my ſorrow has it been neglected.

Men of leiſure ought ever to improve ſuch opportunities to promote private and public good. The ſtaple commodities of this province, with right management of them, are the only ſources by which our complaint is to be remedied; and ſure it is there is no country abounding more with theſe than this province, having a ſoil adapted to the growth and product of every neceſſity, and many ſuperfluities in abundance for home conſumption, and to export for returns in ready caſh. The articles of pot and pearl aſhes and hemp have bounties annexed to them at home, ſufficient to defray a great part of the expences of tranſporting them there; and for the making and raiſing of theſe, no country can boaſt ſuperior advantages to this. True it is we are interior; but computing the bounties, we are placed on equal or better footing than the ſtates lying on the ſeaſhore. It is by theſe articles we can keep money among us, and draw it from Europe. It is the fault of bad huſbandry that wheat, &c. are not in greater plenty; and when a better ſyſtem of huſbandry ſhall have been purſued, theſe articles will be in great plenty, and to ſpare; and their prices will be then more conſiſtant with their value, & more enrich the farmer, than the ſame quantity now will: then will it be the intereſt of emigrants to this country to bring money, and not as now ſuffer a loſs upon it. So long as the carrying of money to a new country is attended with a greater loſs than the carrying of the meaneſt article of merchandize, that country muſt be poor, diſtreſſed and diſcouraging to men of money or enterprize, who are the real wealth of the country.

DUELS

What are they? They are certain teſts a man is put to in order to know his *ſpunk*, or in other words, to prove his guilt or innocence. This mode of proving facts was conſidered as infalable among men of ſpunk; thus, for inſtance, A charges B with a fact; B denies it; a challenge enſues; no matter who committed the act;—the challenge is accepted—perhaps A. wounds B. in which caſe, B. is guilty, altho' A. C. or D. in reallity, committed the act, and poor B. is guilty, becauſe this unerring rule makes him ſo. If B. wounds A. then A. is guilty, and B. the innocent man, altho' he in fact did the act. Now if they both wound them both are guilty, whether but one, or neither committed the fact; if neither wound, they are both innocent, whether but one or both committed the act; and he who will not accept a challenge, has no ſpunk; is ſet down as wounded or guilty; but in caſe a man gets killed; he is then on the

same footing with the one living, that is, not guilty, and by rule, is not to lie under censure, and the matter to be no more spoken of, and kept a secret: he has proved his innocency as did the unfortunate persons mentioned in the history of (Salem) New England, in old times, when witchcraft, instead of duelling, prevailed there; and had I not somewhere read that duelling first took its rise with two menial servants, before the settlement of New England, I should have supposed this way of ascertaining the truth of a matter sprung from the custom at Salem; but it is the contrary, and no matter which is the mode, they being very like, and being equally forcible. I will state the mode, and then say, ye connoisseurs in dueling, which is the greater sovereign discloser of truth: at Salem men were charged with subtracting 2 from 4, or multiplying 4 by 2; hopping on one foot, or some such black-art trick—he is arraigned for trial under the witchcraft act—direct proof of his being able to subtract, multiply or hop cannot be had: what then? why the culprit is carried to a high rock there is in the harbor, and thrown from thence into the eddy; and if he be really a wizzard he can get out and a shore, but if not he drowns, consequently innocent, and his soul goes to heaven; but as in this case none were ever found guilty, none were ever hanged after throwing from the rock. Duelling, in one respect, I agree is preferable, for a man may live after even wounding, and that to be hanged, and in the other case there is no chance for gallows to claim its right. But in countries where duels are pernicious only as they consume powder, without the loss of either lead or blood, their consequences are not so fatal, nor their influence the same; and tho' a proof of his not fearing to face *powder*, is not a proof of his being a man of spunk, nor a guilty nor an innocent man. This, this is my country, and these the duels that will I fight.

PETER PISTOL.

A philosopher and a wit were at sea, and a high swell rising, the philosopher seemed under great apprehensions lest he should go to the bottom. 'Why,' observed the wit, 'that will suit your genius to a tittle; as for my part, you know I am only for skimming th[illegible] surface of things.

‡¶§ The printer once more calls on those indebted to him to make payment, nor longer calculate that as the sum from each individual is small, that many such sums are of no importance to him; but on the contrary, that the whole amount is considerable, and scattered; and that it is better for them to pay one just six or twelve shillings debt, than for him to loose one hundred such.-- Payment, at any rate, or notes for payment must speedily be made him to avoid trouble.

HOME DISTRICT } Newark, 13 *March* '97.
To wit.

A General and quarter sessions of the peace of and for this district is to be holden and kept at the council chamber in the town of Newark, on Tuesday the eleventh of April next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all coroners, gaolers, high and petty constables, bailiffs and all others otherwise interested are desired to take notice, and that they be then present to do and perform those things which to their several offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX. M'DONELL, sheriff.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Niagara, March 15, 1797.

WHEREAS the entering of caveats in the office of the secretary of the province, to prevent the issuing of deeds after they have been duly executed, hath been found inconvenient, and deemed to be otherwise improper;—all persons, therefore, who have, or pretend to have any claim to lands in the possession of others, his majesty's subjects, holden under certificate, or order of council, or other authority, will take notice that they must enter caveats in the secretary's office before the making of the deeds, as none will be received after they are executed.

Such persons, therefore, as are ready to establish their claims, will file their caveats in the secretary's office immediately: and that others may be duly apprised of the deeds now about to be made, a list of the names of persons and of the townships where the lands lie is subjoined, and others will be made known in the several subsequent gazettes.

When, therefore, any persons perceive names annexed to lots or tracts of land of which they conceive themselves entitled to a grant, they must within one month after the present and future publications, if the lands lie in the Home district, lodge a caveat in the secretary's office, and give immediate notice to the clerk of the council, and the party against whom they set up their claim.

Persons Names,	*Townships,*	*Acres.*
Lewis Mabee	Wainfleet	246
Corp. J. M'Donell	do	650
Giles Salon	do	200
Bartholomew Dunn	do	do
John Wilson jun.	do	400
David Bryant	do	200
Elisha Talmage	do	do
James House	Humberstone	350
Daniel Tound	do	300
Jacob Hoffman	do	200
John House	do	400
Joseph Doan	do	120
Charles Green	do	200
Robert Richardson esq.	do	148
John Steel	do	200
Peter Campbell	do	do
Peter Thompson	do	300
Robert Cooks	Crawland	200
Jack Baker	do	100
James Bennett	do	200
Peter de Jardin	do	do
Dan Millard	do	do
Christopher Buckner	do	do
Stofle Richard	Bertie	100
Asa Schovley	do	do
John Hill senr	do	400
John Garner	do	500
Frederick Seger	do	84
Jacob Hawn or Horn	do	212
Michael Huiffman	do	200

J. WHITE, A. G.

To be LEASED, in Newark,

THE large and very commodious HOUSE where the subscriber now lives, togethre with the stables, &c. It is a good and noted stand for a public house, and as such it has been and is at present improved. Any person inclining to purchase a lease thereof will find on examination, the premises and terms pleasing.

ARCHIBALD THOMPSON.

March 1, 1797. (23—5)

ALL persons having demands against the estate of ROBERT FULTON, late of the township of Sophiasburgh, in the Midland district, deceased, are hereby requested to produce their accounts regularly authenticated, on before the first day of June next; and all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby desired to make immediate payment.

ROBERT WOOD, } Ex'rs.
SAM'L FULTON, }

Kingston, 12th Feb. 1797. (23—36)

TO BE LEASED FOR ONE YEAR,

COMmencing the first day of April next, that valuable FARM at Queenston, so advantageously situated for the Portage, the property of SAMUEL STREET, esq. and now in possession of Mr. Elijah Phelps.—For terms apply to the subscriber.

S. STREET, Jun.

Queenston, Feb. 20, 1797. (23.)

THE members of the *Niagara Agricultural Society* are requested to meet at THOMPSON'S tavern in Newark, on Saturday the 18th inst. at two o'clock in the afternoon, to take into their consideration the affairs of the society, and to direct as to the disposal of some parts of their funds now in the hands of the subscriber. Such members as have any of the books belonging to the society are requested to send them to the hon. D. W. Smith, esq. who has prepared a place in his office for their reception.

‡¶§ Dinner on the table at four o'clock.

R. HAMILTON
formerly president.

March 8, 24 25

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that a certain quantity of

Flour and Peas,

Are wanted at Kingston, Fort George (Niagara) and Amherstburgh at the mouth of the river Detroit, for the support of his majesty's forces in Upper-Canada: each barrel of flour to contain two hundred pounds nett. The several articles are to be of the first quality, properly packed in good and sufficient casks, and warranted to keep good and sound for twelve months after delivery; for such sealed tenders will be received at the office of the agent of purchases at York, on or before the 15th day of May next in any proportion for the quantity of flour and peas, and the whole of the quantity agreed for to be delivered on or before the first day of July 1797. Payment will be made by the agent of purchases, on producing the receipts of the commissaries at Kingston, Fort George and Amherstburgh, in triplicate, of the quantity of each species delivered into the king's store at the aforementioned depots, by cash or bills of exchange drawn upon the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury. Such persons as may prefer payment in cash, will state the same in the tenders.

Notice will be duly given of such proposals as are accepted.

JOHN M'GILL, agent for
purchases, Upper-Canada.

Agent for purchases office }
York, 28 *Feb.* '97. } 24

JAMES and THOMAS WILSON

TAKE this method of informing their customers in the town of Newark, and its vicinity, that they wish all persons who have contracted debts on book, or by notes of hand, since the first of June last, to make payment as soon as is convenient, as any unpaid on the first of April next, will be put in suit to be recovered by law; therefore they hope their friendly customers will so attend to this request as not to occasion in them the disagreeable feelings they must have in being obliged to create to them a bill of cost in the recovery of their demands.

March 8, '97. 24

To be sold,

A Good HOUSE and LOT pleasently situated in the town of Newark near the Missasaga point, and adjoining the river: the house containing four rooms and a large kitchen:—For further particulars enquire of PETER TENBROECK at Grantham, or ANDREW HERON, Newark.

March 8, '97. 24 27

ASHES.

THE subscriber having undertaken the business of making POT-ASH, will give *one shilling* N. Y. per bushel for good house ashes, and *nine-pence* for field ashes, delivered at his works, at DAVID SECORD'S, esq. near Queenston.

JAMES SECORD.

Queenston, 10 Jan. 17

TOTAL N°. 126.

327

VOLUME III.] G. R. [NUMBER 22.

UpperCanada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA; Printed by G. TIFFANY. -------Wednesday, MARCH 22, 1797.

Boarding-School.

MR. ARTHUR takes this mode of announcing to the public, that he intends, if encouragements offer, to be in readiness, on the first of May, now ensuing, to receive a few young gentlemen for boarding and education.

Besides that attention which Mr. Arthur wishes ever to pay to the behavior, religious instruction, and literary improvement of all his pupils, his boarders will have the benefit of private tuition in geography and othe parts of an useful and ornamental education.

Those who wish to know the terms may apply either in person, or by letter, at the School-house in Newark.

March 8, '97. 24

A good chance for ready money.

TO be sold at public auction, on the premises, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Friday the *seventh* day April next, the farm of *Cornelius Bowen*, late deceased, situated near Fort-Erie in the town of Bertie, containing 200 acres, about 35 of which are under improvement [illegible] house and barn.

JOHN BOWEN, }
[illegible]RMUTE } Ex'rs.
CHRISTIAN RISELEY, }

Bertie, Feb. 14, 1797. (21

QUEENSTON.

SO well known for a place of business, is now laid out in lots suitable for building upon:—Being at the head of Navigation, surrounded by flourishing settlements, it may justly be stiled the emporium of the upper country, and bids fair for becoming the most populous town in this province.

Lots may be had by applying to CLARK and STREET in said town, or to the subscriber at the Grove, (near Chippawa) from TWENTY to SIXTY pounds currency per lot.

As an encouragement to trades men a number of lots will be leased for 900 years, subject to an annual ground rent of six per cent. on the price, and ten per cent purchase money, with the previlege of purchasing when convenient to themselves, provided a habitable house be built thereon within 12 months from the date of the lease.

S. STREET.

Jan. 1, 1797. 3m16

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of STREET and BUTLER are hereby requested to make speedy payments to SAMUEL STREET, who will take any kind of produce at the market price, or cattle at a reasonable valuation.

Dec. 29, 1796. 16

TO be sold, with an indisputable title, 400 acres of land, including a valuable pinery, well situated on Lyon's creek, in the town of Crowland, 12 miles from the mouth of the Chipawa. Between 60 and 70 acres whereof are under good cultivation, for this country, with a log house and barn thereon. The soil is excellent, and the whole needs no other recommendation than may be had by inspection. The terms will be easy, and known particularly, by applying to *Noah Millard* in Stamford, one mile from the falls.

DAN MILLARD.

February 8. (20

THE SPECULATOR.

TO tread the gay and fashionable walks of life, and to copy the example of those whom fortune has partially placed above the common level of the world, is frequently, too frequently, the case. The errors which spring from this source are pregnant with almost every evil. The poor, by aping the manners and customs of those who are in affluence, reduce themselves to wretchedness and beggary; and the rich, by encouraging this foolish example, reduce themselves also to poverty.—How often do we see the man who has hitherto earned his bread by the sweat of his brow, and cultured his small patrimony with contentment, at once feel the stings of envy at the affluence of a neighbor? His mind, that never soared beyond the narrow limits of an hour, safely suggests to him, that he has the same right to enjoy ease, and the same claim to independence, as his neighbor.—From that hour therefore he determines no longer to demean himself by labor, nor to appear in the simple garb of a farmer. An entire new change therefore takes place; and the hand that formerly held the plough or grasped the axe, you may now see decked with a ruffle, and screened from the sun by a silken glove. His family too catch the infection; he good wife, who has long industriously managed the domestic concerns, now begins to feel an imaginary importance; the kitchen grows too dirty, or too cold; and the parlour (which before was never opened, except on holidays, or to entertain company) must now be her place of residence. The plain gown which her good grandmother bequeathed, is now thrown aside with an air of disdain, and at the bar of vanity, sentenced *out of fashion*. The daughters must repair to town to rig themselves in the real taste of the bon ton; and the plough, the cart and the slead, must be sold to purchase foreign gewgaws, with which alone light minds can be pleased. For a while they all flutter in this sunshine, like the tawdry butterfly, and then farm is mortgaged, the stock sold, and the family fall into wretchedness and poverty. The poor farmer when it is too late, execrate his foolish ambition, and heartily curses the fikleness of fashion. But even the affluent are not secure from falling into poverty; when to tread the fashionable walks they plunge themselves into extravagance and folly.—I shall not however employ much time in pointing out the pernicious effects; by turning our eyes around the world, they may be seen painted in far stronger colours than my unpolished pen is able to represent. I therefore relate the following instance, and no longer tire your patience.

Sophronius was born to affluence and to ease. His father dying, left him at an early period of life, sole master of himself, and of an immense fortune. He was naturally possessed of a generous disposition—of a heart that sighed at the tale of woe, and bled at another's misery. Under his roof the unhappy and the persecuted ever found protection, and within his doors the good and the worthy, though clothed in the tattered garb of poverty, were ever welcome.—He soon chose a beautiful partner, whose heart and mind were in every respect formed to make the connubial state agreeable and happy. With these prospects, his life too flatteringly promised an elysium, and he too eagerly embraced the idea.—Riches alone were sufficient to gain him admittance into the most fashionable circles, and his mental accomplishments procured him attention and respect. He was caressed by the gay and the fashionable, and they in return were bid welcome to his house.—From thence, therefore, it was the seat of mirth; within his walls was continually heard the voice of musick; business was entirely laid aside for pleasure, and his table supported at an enormous expense. A few years rolled on in this succession of pleasure, when reflection began to take possession of his mind; and upon an impartial examination he perceived that his fortune was sunk.—The unhappy Sophronius stood motionless with sorrow and surprize; for although he was sensible his expenses were great and his fortune diminished, he had no idea that it was entirely lavished. His mind was overwhelmed with despair, and instead of looking forward to pleasing scenes and flowery prospects, saw nothing before him but gloom and horror. Enervated by luxury, he was unfitted for business, and of course beggary and want ensued. His feelings were so harrowed when he reflected his former affluence, and present misery, that he considered his last resource to drown sorrow was the *cup*. You may now see his lovely partner, on whose cheek the rose once blushed, emaciated and enfeebled by want; and his infant offspring enduring every hardship and consuming the scanty crust moistened by the tears of poverty; while the unhappy wretch who his the cause of all their sorrows drags out a miserable existence, a curse to himself and a burden to mankind.

STATE PAPER.

SPANISH DECLARATION OF WAR.

THE principal motive by which I have been actuated in concluding a peace with the French republic, as soon as the government had assumed a regular and stable form was the conduct which England has observed towards me during the whole war, and the well grounded distrust, which experience of her past bad faith had excited as to her future contentions. This early discovered itself at the most critical juncture of the first campaign in the treatment which admiral Herd observed towards my squadron at Toulon, where he attended only to the destruction of what he could not carry away, and in the conquest which he shortly after made of Corsica, taking care, however to conceal this expedition with the greatest solicitude from Don Jon de Languara, while they were to enter at Toulon. The En-

glish ministry discovered the same want of good faith, in their silence, with respect to their negociations with other powers, and particularly with respect to the treaty made on the 19th November, 1794, with the United States of America, wherein no respect or consideration was had for my rights although they were well known to the ministry.—I remarked it also in their repugnance to adopt any plan or system which might accelerate a termination of the war, and in the vague answer which was given by lord Grenville to my ambassador the marquis del Campo when he solicited succours for continuing it. What confirmed my opinion on this subject was the injustice with which they appropriated the rich cargo of the Spanish ship St. James or Achillies which ought to have been restored agreeable to a convention between my first secretary of state the prince of peace, and lord St. Helens, ambassador to his Britannic majesty; equally unjust was the detention of certain naval stores which were coming for the use of my marine on board Dutch vessels, whereof restitution was constantly deterred under pretexts and difficulties.—Finally, what left me no room to doubt of the bad faith with which England was conducting herself, were the frequent arrivals of English vessels on the coasts of Peru and Chili, to carry on a contraband trade, and to reconnoitre those territories under the pretence of fishing for whales a privilege which they claimed under the convention of Nootka sound.

Such were the proceedings of the British ministry to c[illegible] the friendship good correspondence, and intimate confidence, which they had promised to Spain in all the operations of the war, according to the convention of the 25th of May, 1793.

Since adjusting a peace with the French republic, I have not only had the strongest reasons to suspect England of intentions to attack my possessions in America, but I have received such direct injuries as to satisfy me, that the ministry of that court had resolved to compel me to adopt a part not only injurious to the cause of humanity, already too much distressed by the bloody war, which annihilates Europe, but directly opposed to the sincere desire which I have repeatedly manifested to put a period to its devastations by a peace, for the acceleration of which I have offered my own mediation. England has manifested her views against my dominions, by the large expeditions and armaments sent to the Antilles, destined in part against St. Domingo, in order to impede its delivery to France, as appears from the proclamations of the English generals in that island—by the establishment of commercial companies in South America on the banks of the river Missouri, with intention to penetrate that way to the South sea—and lastly by the conquest which it has lately made, on the continent of South America, of the colony and river of Demarara belonging to the Dutch, whose advantageous situation facilitates to her the possession of other important posts.

But still more hostile and less equivocal has been the conduct of Great Britain in the repeated insults which have been offered to my flag, in the outrages which her frigates have committed in the Mediterranean, by taking, from on board of several Spanish vessels, recruits for my army which were coming from Genoa to Barcelona—— in the piracies and depredations which the Corsican and Anglo-Corsican privateers protected by the British government of the island, commit on the Spanish commerce in the Mediterranean, and in the very bays of the coast of Catalonia, and in the detention of several Spanish vessels loaded with Spanish property, carried into British ports upon the most frivolous pretexts, particularly in the embargo of the rich cargo of the Spanish frigate the Minerva, which was executed with the most indecent outrages to the Spanish flag. This vessel has been detained, notwithstanding the production before a competent tribunal, of the most authentic and satisfactory documents, that the said cargo was wholly Spanish property.

Not less grievous was the attack made on the character of my ambassador, Don Simon de las Casas, by one of the courts in London, decreeing his arrest, grounded upon a demand of a very trifling balance, claimed of him by the owner of a boat.

Finally—it is no longer possible to bear the enormous violences committed on the Spanish territory, upon the coasts of Ancant and Gallicia, by two brigs of the English marine, the Cameleon, and the Kingeroo, nor the still more scandalous and insolent occurrences in the island of Trinidad, where capt. Vaughan of the frigate Alarm, landed with colors flying and drums beating at the head of his whole crew whom he had armed to attack the French and avenge himself for the injuries which he alledged he had suffered from them; thus disturbed by a proceeding highly offensive to my sovereignty, the tranquility of that island.

By such reiterated and unheard of insults is that ambitious nation daily exhibiting to the world new proofs that she acknowledges no other law, than the aggrandizement of her commerce, by means of an universal despotism at sea—she has exhausted my moderation and forbearance, and obliged me to support the dignity of my crown, and attend to the protection I owe to my subjects, by declaring war against the king of England, his kingdom and subjects—and I do hereby command, that such orders be transmitted to every part of my dominions, as may conduce to their defence, and to that of my beloved subjects, and to the annoyance of the enemy.

Done at St. Lorenzo, Oct. 5, 1796.

I, THE KING.

COLOGNE, Nov. 1.

Our letters from the Upper Rhine state, that the last battle between the archduke and Moreau was extremely bloody and decisive. We are assured that 8 thousand were left in the field of battle, and that the crossing of the Rhine by the French was the event of this action.

That which took place on the 27th ult. in the Hundstruck was not consequential as to the loss of men on the part of the imperialists: but the posts which the French recovered on this occasion are of extreme importance. It would now appear that the Austrians mean to abandon Hundstruck altogether, and to unite themselves with gen. Hotz's corps to give a greater efficacy to the diversion in that quarter, and to draw from this side all the forces of the French. On another hand, the Austrians are collecting considerable reinforcements at the Seig, where the republicans look for an immediate attack. With this expectation the latter are reinforcing themselves by all the depot which they had left in the rear, and by the detachments which reach them from the interior.

COBLENTZ, Nov. 2.

We continue to enjoy the most perfect tranquility. Nevertheless, gen. Kleber has put our city in a state of siege, by a resolution, dated the 7th Brumaire, Oct. 28, consisting of eleven articles.

It appears to be the intention of the archduke to attack the remaining positions of the French beyond the Rhine, before he attempts to pass that famous barrier. Thus Neuwied and Dusseldorf, Kehl and the bridge at Huningnen, must fix the place at which he will establish his winter quarters.

It also appears to be his intention to keep at bay the army of the Sambre and Meuse on the Lahn, during the attack upon Kehl.

Numerous batteries are constructing on the Lahn; those at Leydesdorff are provided with a numerous artillery. All the Austrian magazines are there; and general Kray has 20,000 men under his command, who are encamped from Vallender to Erlich.

RIOT AT LEGHORN.

ITALY, Oct, 25.

The sequestration put by the French, on the books, money and goods of the different tradesmen at Leghorn, was noticed some time ago.—This measure was preceded by an event which gave rise to some disagreeable scenes. The people repaired in a croud, to a miraculous crucifix placed in the church of our lady. This croud alarmed the French commander the more because a false report had been spread, that the populace were armed with long knives, and that they meant to rise. In consequence of this report, on the 22d of September 2300 French surrounded the church in which the people had assembled. French patroles paraded the streets, forbidding any persons appearing at the windows, under pain of being shot. The French soon entered the church, and seized the rector, his curates, and the crucifix, all of whom were conveyed to the citadel. The grand duke's troops had received orders from the French commandant not to interfere in the business.

M. Vilette, the grand duke's governor of Leghorn, and the Tuscan general, Strasoldo, were arrested the same day. They are still in prison. Even since this unfortunate affair, in which a score of persons lost their lives, the guns of the citadel have been pointed against the town, and the Tuscan garrison have been confined in the barracks.

The grand duke has been greatly afflicted at this event; and we are assured that he has caused the strongest representations to be made as well to the directory as to French generals on that subject.

OF THE NEGOCIATION.

PARIS, NOV. 4.

It is rather remarkable that the redacteur has assumed a much more moderate and wise tone. It appears, by his later articles, and indeed it is reported, that the directory will not insist upon the preservation of Belgium, on one part; and the restitution of the Dutch Colonies on the other; for the restitution of our own cannot be a doubt.— PERLET.

WEST-INDIA NEWS.

BARBADOES, Dec. 7.

Several vessels have arrived within the few last days from the coast of Africa, where the French have again been playing their old republican game of burning and destroying the British factories and ships.— The commanders of some of the vessels destroyed on the coast are arrived here, and give the above disagreeable account. How long they may continue their depredations cannot now be determined, as the attention of the British men of war on foreign nations seem wholly occupied in collecting Spanish dollars.

UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.

Within the last twelve months, there has been established in this city, a most curious and extensive useful manufactory, in which the spinning and weaving of hemp, flax and tow are performed by means of machinery, the whole being carried on by a water wheel, requiring no other manual labor than that of a few boys.—On Tuesday last, agreeable to invitation, the president of the United States, several members of congress, and other gentlemen, paid a visit to this manufactory, and shewed themselves in the highest degree pleased with the ingenuity and novelty of it: the president in particular, expressed a high opinion of the merit of the patentee, Mr. Davenport, and an earnest with that a work so honorable to the infant manufactures of America might soon be introduced into different parts of the Union. We understand that it is a part of the plan of the patentee to construct and deliver to order the machinery employed in this manufactory, in any part of the united States.

An accurate observer, by means of a stop watch, ascertained the number of feet of thread spun by one boy in a day (or ten hours) which was the extraordinary quantity of 192,000 feet, which consumed from 20 to 40 lbs. of flax or hemp, according to the fineness of the thread; a boy can also weave from 15 to 20 yards of sail cloth in a day.

Mr. Davenport calls his manufactory "the Globe Mills." It is situated at the north termination of Second-Street.—Specimens of the spinning and weaving are lodged in Peal's museum for public inspection.

Jan. 19.

A printed copy of the following authentic document (in the French language) was yesterday sent to us by a correspondent.

" Extract from the register of the deliberations of the commission delegated by the French government to the West Indies.

" The commission resolve that the captains of French ships of war and privateers are authorized to seize and conduct into the ports of the colony, until it shall be otherwise ordained.

" The Cape, the 27th Frimare, (27th of November,) in the 5th year of the French republic, one and indivisible.

" Signed in the register of the proces verbaux.

" LE BLANCE, pesident.

" SONTHONAX, RAIMOND, commissioners.

" PASCALL, secretary.

" A true copy, according to the secretary general of the commission.

" PASCALL."

Feb. 8.

By a passenger in the Susannah from Bourdeaux, we learn that the brig Liberty, Ridge, from this port, arrived at Bourdeaux the middle of Nov. and that Mr. Pinckney has landed there in good health, he had proceeded on his route for Paris, and altho' the people in Bourdeaux and other parts of France, appear to have imbibed very strong prejudices against the United States and treated American citizens with a suspicious and distant disrespect, it was supposed that the American minister would be cordially received by the directory.

The directory, though they did not issue formal orders for letters of marque, authorised the minister of the marine to grant adequate powers to private ships of war for the capture of ships bound for any port of Great Britain, Ireland or the British colonies.

The nnmber of privateers fitted out at Bourdeaux, within a short period, before the departure of the Susannah was 40; no American ships had then been brought into that port under the late orders of the directory, but it was generally understood by the merchants and ship owners at Bourdeaux, that they had powers to bring in all ships bound to English ports.

Mr. Fenwick had not heard from Mr. Pinckney, between the time of his departure from Bourdeauz for Paris, and the sailing of the Susannah, and he entertained no doubt of the reception of the minister at Paris, from whence he had but recently returned.—The Susannah left Bourdeaux the 1st December.

February 22

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated the 7th January, 1797, received by the schooner Liberty, capt. Crane, arrived at Marcus Hook.

" On the 15th instant arrived at fort Royal, sir R Abercrombie, general Hope, &c from England, after a passage of 51 days, in the Arethusa frigate; and we learn that 15000 men may be expected in the course of this month, it is supposed to attack Guadaloupe, altough the most profound secrecy is observed at head quarters

" Tranquility is at length restored to the ill fated islands of St. Vincent's and Grenada, and the insurgents of St Lucia are nearly reduced—The Charibs have all surrendered, and are now on the island of Ballison:

" On the 26th ult. 6 sail of the line, with some frigates sailed it is supposed to Trinidad to cut out the Spanish squadron, consisting of 5 ships of the line.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.

The vessel dispatched last summer with the money consigned by our government to the dey of Algiers, as the price of peace, has been captured by a coursier of the dey of Tunis. The dey of Algiers has sent to demand restitution of the money and the head of the corsair, who committed the hostility.

Extract of a letter from Robert Fox, esq. consul of the United States, at Falmouth, (England,) dated the 26th of Nov. 1796.

" A vessel arrived to day from Lisbon, and the master reports that at Madrid, the populace would not permit lord Bute to depart; and that the Spanish and French ministers at Madrid had been insulted— I have no other authority than the master of the ship; who says further, that the house of the Spanish minister was burnt; but I can hardly think it true."

BOSTON, Jan. 18.

Since our last, capt. Atwood, has arrived here from Cape-Francois, whither he had gone on a trading voyage, in the schooner Jane of this port; but where his cargoe, adventure, and every valuable thing, had been seized by the administration of the place; and no compensation allowed.—The only palliation given for the pillage, was imperious necessity, and orders from the executive directory of France. Twelve other American vessels were in a similar predicament; and all complaints and petitions were treated with contempt. Proper representations of these spoilations have been made to the president, and we have no doubt but an end will speedily be put to them.

Three Russian ships of the line and frigates are ordered by the empress to join the English navy—they are to be followed by 16 others.

The London " Star" hints, that Mr. PITT, will resign, as prime minister of Great Britain.

WEST-NIAGARA, March 22.

New-York papers of a very recent date were yesterday recieved in town; we cannot yet learn their contents further than that the French continue their outrages on American vessels in the West Indies.

We have this day presented our readers with the declaration of war by the king of Spain. The most we can say of it is its length; for should we enter into a critical examination, we shall find the chief grounds of complaint to amount to no more than those that England planned and executed an expedition against her enemies too secretly for Don John de Languara. That she made a treaty with the United State for herself without leave from his catholic majesty, or, in other words, made a better bargain, than did his majesty—That the English appropriated money captured from the Spanish, to carry on a war with her enemies—That Spain suspects, does not know, that the English have views on her American possessions— That England has taken from the Dutch the island of Demarara; and finally, that it puts his majesty quite out of humor, that his ambassador Don Simon de las Casas should be by the laws of England compelled to pay a poor boatman his fare, over a ferry.— Excellent reasons for going to war! Perhaps his catholic majesty had better expressed himself in this short declaration, " *I the king, am raving mad with the English, therefore I go to war with them.*"

On the 9th of December last, 18 sail of British men of war were cruising off cape Francois. It was supposed by the inhabitants of the cape that the British had received information of an armament coming out from France, which the people of the cape had no advice of.

The Legislature of New-York have resolved by a large majority that the city of Albany be the seat of government in that state.

From a BALTIMORE paper, Jan. 13.

A letter received by a gentleman in this city from Norfolk, makes mention of the arrival in that port of the Harmony, a French ship of 50 guns, from cape Francois, her business is not mentioned. The same account says, that admiral Murray has dispatched three frigates from Halifax, to cruise off our capes, in order to intercept commodore Barney's squadron now lying at Norfolk, should he attempt to go out.

From a Correspondent.

DIED, at his house near the Falls, on the 7th inst JOHN BURCH, esq. aged 54 years. Mr. Burch was born in the city of London; but, at an early period of life, came into America. When hostilities unhappily commenced between Great-Britain and her American colonies, he took a decisive part in favor of the former. The consequence was, his effects in the city of Albany, which were of considerable value, were seized. Perceiving that his liberty, perhaps his life, was in danger, he fled to a farm he had on the east branch of the Delaware, where he expected that the remoteness and obscurity of his situation would have sheltered him from the unrelenting fury of his enemies. But even in that distant retreat they found him out. Finding that his house was surrounded he escaped by leaping out at one of the windows, and lodged the following night in an adjoining swamp, where he had the mortification to see his house, barn and grain all in flames Mr. Burch then embraced the earliest opportunity of escaping into this province, where he lived in peace during the remainder of the war After peace was restored he returned to his farm on Chippawa Creek, and was, by major Campbell, the commanding officer, appointed one of the superintendants of the loyalists, who had settled in that quarter, and, for some time, had provisions from his majesty's stores. His assiduity and impartiality in the discharge of the duties of his station soon procured him the confidence and esteem both of the commanding officer and those whom he was appointed to superintend. Having been soon after appointed a magistrate he discovered, in the whole of his official conduct, such a wise mixture of justice and humanity, as could not fail to endear him to all who had any intercourse with him. To relieve the needy and distressed; to encourage and promote every praise worthy undertaking civil or religious; to diffuse universal happiness among his fellow-creatures, seems to have been his delight. If Mr. Burch had foibles and failings, it is left to the man who can plead a total exemption from them, to censure them.

ALL persons concerned will please to take notice, that the magistrates in the second riding of the county of Lincoln, will meet on Friday, 31st of this present month of March, at THOMPSON's HOTEL, for the purpose of licencing the public houses: it is therefore expected the applicants will give their attendance.

West-Niagara, 22 March, '97. 3w22.

HOME DISTRICT to wit. } *Newark, 13 March '97.*

A General and quarter sessions of the peace of and for this district, is to be holden and kept at the council chamber in the town of Newark, on Tuesday the eleventh of April next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all coroners, gaolers, high and petty constables, bailiffs and all others otherwise interested are desired to take notice, and that they be then present to do and perform those things which to their several offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX. M'DONELL, sheriff.

JAMES and THOMAS WILSON

TAKE this method of informing their customers in the town of Newark, and its vicinity, that they wish all persons who have contracted debts on book, or by notes of hand, since the first of June last, to make payment as soon as is convenient, as any unpaid on the first of April next, will be put in suit to be recovered by law; therefore they hope their friendly customers will so attend to this request as not to occasion in them the disagreeable feelings they must have in being obliged to create to them a bill of cost in the recovery of their demands.

March 8, '97. 24

TO BE SOLD

A very elegant new highly finished eight day CLOCK. For terms apply to Archibald Cameron, at York, or the price may be known at the printing-office.

February 8. 20

‡¶§ The printer once more calls on those indebted to him to make payment, nor longer calculate that as the sum from each individual is small, that many such sums are of no importance to him; but on the contrary, that the whole amount is considerable, and scattered; and that it is better for them to pay one just six or twelve shillings debt, than for him to loose one hundred such.-- Payment, at any rate, or notes for payment must speedily be made him; to avoid trouble.

THE SOCIAL FIRE.

WHEN beating rains and pinching winds,
At night attack the lab'ring hinds,
And force them to retire—
How sweet they pass their time away,
In sober talk or rustic play,
Beside the social fire.

There many a plaintive tale is told,
Of those, who, ling'ring in the cold,
With cries and groans expire.
The mournful story draws the ear;
They heave the sigh, they drop the tear,
And bless their social fire.

The legendary tale comes next,
With many an artful phrase perplext,
That well the tongue might tire;
The windows shake, the shutters crack;
Each thinks the ghost behind his back,
And hitches to the fire.

Or now perhaps some homely swain,
Who fann'd the lover's flame in vain,
And glow'd with warm desire,
Relates each stratagem he play'd,
To win the coy, disdainful maid,
And eyes the social fire.

To these succeeds the jocund song,
From lungs less musical than strong,
And all to mirth aspire;
The humble roof returns the sound,
The social cann moves briskly round,
And brighter burns the fire.

Oh! grant kind heav'n a state like this,
Where simple ignorance is bliss;
'Tis all that I require.
Then, then—to share the joyes of life,
I'll see a kind, indulgent wife,
And bliss my social fire.

PUBLIC NOTICE
Is hereby given that a certain quantity of

Flour and Peas,

Are wanted at Kingston, Fort George (Niagara) and Amherstburgh at the mouth of the river Detroit, for the support of his majesty's forces in Upper-Canada: each barrel of flour to contain two hundred pounds nett: The several articles are to be of the first quality, properly packed in good and sufficient casks, and warranted to keep good and sound for twelve months after delivery; for such sealed tenders will be received at the office of the agent of purchases at York, on or before the 15th day of May next in any proportion for the quantity of flour and peas, and the whole of the quantity agreed for to be delivered on or before the first day of July 1797. Payment will be made by the agent of purchases, on producing the receipts of the commissaries at Kingston, Fort George and Amherstburgh, in triplicate, of the quantity of each species delivered into the king's store at the aforementioned depots, by cash or bills of exchange drawn upon the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury. Such persons as may prefer payment in cash, will state the same in the tenders.

Notice will be duly given of such proposals as are accepted.

JOHN M'GILL, agent for purchases, Upper-Canada.

Agent for purchases office }
York, 28 Feb. '97. } 24

Ashes.

THE subscriber will give *one shilling* per bushel for house ashes, and *nine pence* for field ashes delivered at his pot-ash works at the Four-Mile-Creek; or will receive them at the houses of the people, at *six pence* per bushel. DANIEL SERVOS.

February, 8, 1797. (‡20.tf.)

West-Niagara, March 8, 1797.

LIST of GRANTS lying in the *Secretary's* Office ready to be issued, in addition to those already advertised.

Names.	*Township.*	*Acres.*
George Adams	Newark	1-2
Thomas Adams	do	do
Peter Tenbroeck	do town	do
Wm. Dickson	do	do
Wm. Dickson	do	do
Margaret Sparbeck	do	do
Alex. Allen	do	do
Hugh M'Donell	do	1
George Irwin	do	do
Elijah Collard	Newark	300
Sampson Lutes	do	do
Miss Eliza. Russell	York & Whitby	1200
Wm. Smith	York town	2 chs.
David W Smith, esq.	York,	200 2 5
Gerge Playter	do	500
Eli Playter	do	200
John Playter	do	do
John Coon	do	do
Wm. Smith	do	do
Benj. Mosely	do	do
Wm. Dimont	do	do
Wm. Dimont	do	2 5
Jonathan Ashbridge	do	117
Parke Mills	do	do
Abraham Devan	do	344
Ben. Davis	do	194
Sam. Cozens	do	234
John M'Bride	do	63[illegible]
Jacob Phillips	do	304
Levi Devans	do	252
Patrick Barns	do	238
Elias Anderson	do	160
John Ashbridge	do	238
Paul Wilcott	do	do
Isaac Devans	do	176
Benjamin Pawling	Grantham	860
Captain Peter Tenbroeck	do	900
Lieut. Jacob Servos	Windham	1800
John Turney	do	800
John Symmington	do	1200
Jacob Tenbroeck	do	do
Lieut. Thomas Paxton	do	do
Mrs. E F. Sheban	do	do
Joseph Edwards	do	do
Jesse Pawling	do	1000
John M'Ewan	do	300
David Kemp	do	700
Gideon Cooley	do	200
Capt. David M'Fall	do and Walpole,	1500
James Muirhead	Wainfleet	1200
John M'Gill, esq. and Benjamin Canby.	do	do
Wm. Tip	do	300
John Donaldson	do	do
Andrew Ranher	do	200
Capt. Ben. Pawling	do	400
Jacob Switz	do	180
Thomas Adams	do	200
James Flemming	do	do
Joseph Bouchette	Whitechurch	190
Capt. John Jones	Oxford	1800
Ephraim Jones, esq.	Augusta & Elizabethtown	9[illegible]6
Lt. Alexander Campbell	Augusta	900
Justus Sherwood	do	50
Solomon Jones	do	do
Ephraim Jones	do	100
John Warren	Bertie	1440
Peter Creager	do	200
Parshal Terry	do	500
Capt. George Dame	do	3000
Capt. John Powell	do	1200
do	do	400
Robt. Hamilton, esq.	do	1000
Capt. John M'Donell	Lancaster & Cornwall	3[illegible]
Thomas Robertson	Cornwall	155
Isabella M'Donell	do	100
Isabella M'Bean	do	200
Colquhn M'Donell	do & Roxbury	600
Parshal Terry	Willoughby	700
John Garner	do	200
Hon. R. Cartwright	Ameliasburgh	2100
Joseph Clark	do	400
Christopher Robinson	do	1200
Samuel Pew	Stamford	700
John B. Bouchette	Beverly	1800
Michael Beninger	do	200
Philip Carter	do	do
Isaac Blosdale	do	do
Lt. John Depue	do & York	12[illegible]
Hon. R. Cartwright	Kingston	9[illegible]
Mary M'Lean	do	800
Col. R England	Dunwich	d[illegible]
do	do	2000
Silas Montrose	Charlotteville	200
Robt. Spencer	Stamford	100
Wm. Dickson	do	do
Jacob Kelman	do & Pelham	700
Jacob Grandstone	Pelham	200
Joel Austin	do	196
Jeremiah Moore	do	500
Hon. D. W. Smith	Rainham	295
Jesse Pawling	Louth	994
Capt. Pet. Tenbroeck	do	900
Hon. R. Hamilton	do	216
John Lyons	Markham	190
Nicholas Miller	do	do
Job Loder	Clinton	200
Rebecca Fields	do	d
Wm Walker	do & Ancaster	600
Capt. D. M'Fall	Ancaster	400
John Jones	do	240
Col. Ebz. Jessup	Elizabethtown	1227
Gideon Cooley	Townsend	200
Major Edw. Jessup	Cambridge	3800
Lt. Edw. Jessup	do	1400
Henry Jessup	Edwardsburgh	200
Col. Eb. Jessup	do	do
Lt. Alex. M'Donell	Flamboro' East	2000
David Burns	do West	1000
James M'Aulay	do	do
Wm. Lench	Osnaburgh	100
Miss A. Andrews	Southwold	1200
Hon. D. W. Smith	do	441
Hon Rich. Duncan	Williamsburgh	1450
Wm. Walker	Grimsby	800
Gilbert Fields	do	200
Nathaniel Pettit	do & Saltfleet	700
Hon. R. Duncan	Matilda	1400
John Stansfield	Crowland	280
Wm. M'Kay	Pittsburgh	1500
Hon. R. Hamilton	Thorold	2000
Edward Frost	do	300
Israel Swezey	do	550
Abraham Overholt	do	400
Lt. Caleb Reynolds	Barton	528
Thomas Clark	Dover	204
Colin M'Nabb	Grantham	950
Wm. Munger	Colchester	200
Hon. D. W. Smith	Raleigh	280
Thomas Clark	Harwich	201

Wm. JARVIS, Sec'y.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of ROBERT FULTON, late of the township of Sophiasburgh, in the Midland district, deceased, are hereby requested to produce their accounts regularly authenticated, on before the first day of June next; and all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby desired to make immediate payment.

ROBERT WOOD, }
SAM'L FULTON, } Ex'rs.

Kingston, 12th Feb. 1797. (23—36)

To be LEASED, in Newark,

THE large and very commodious HOUSE where the subscriber now lives, togethre with the stables, &c. It is a good and noted stand for a public house, and as such it has been and is at present improved. Any person inclining to purchase a lease thereof will find on examination, the premises and terms pleasing.

ARCHIBALD THOMPSON.

March 1, 1797. (23—5)

To be sold,

A Good HOUSE and LOT pleasently situated in the town of Newark near the Missasaga point, and adjoining the river: the house containing four rooms and a large kitchen:—For further particulars enquire of PETER TENBROECK at Grantham, or ANDREW HERON, Newark.

March 8, '97. 24†27

A S H E S.

THE subscriber having undertaken the business of making POT-ASH, will give *one shilling* N. Y. per bushel for good house ashes, and *nine-pence* for field ashes, delivered at his works, at DAVID SECORD's, esq. near Queenston.

JAMES SECORD.

Queenston, 11 Jan. 17

TO BE LEASED FOR ONE YEAR,

COMmencing the first day of April next, that valuable FARM at Queenston, so advantageously situated for the Portage, the property of SAMUEL STREET, esq. and now in possession of Mr. Elijah Phelps.——For terms apply to the subscriber.

S. STREET, Jun.

Queenston, Feb. 20, 1797. (23.)

TOTAL N°. 127.

VOLUME III.] G. R. [NUMBER 23.

UpperCanada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA; Printed by G. TIFFANY. -------Wednesday, MARCH 29, 1797.

PETER RUSSELL.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland king, defender of the faith, &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the fifteenth day of February, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the twenty fifth day of the present month of March, at which time in our town of York you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our royal confideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining, you and each of you that on the thirteth day of APRIL next ensuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary:—Herein fail not. In testimony whereof we have caused the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness the honorable PETER RUSSELL, our administrator of the government of our said province, this eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and thirty-seventh of our reign.

P. R.

By his Honor's command

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

To be Sold,

OR LET, THAT

Valuable House

In this town known by the name of SVIER's TAVERN:—For terms apply to the subscriber.

A. HERON.

Newark, 25th March, '97. 27

BOARDS, &c.

THE public are hereby informed, that the subscriber will be ready, on the shortest notice, to deliver any quantity of BOARDS, PLANK, or SCANTLING, at the water side near Newark, or at the water side at the Fifteen-Mile-Creek. Orders to be left wtih Mr. Heron, merchant, in Newark, or sent to the subscriber, near the Fifteen-Mile Creek.

JOSEPH SMITH.

Fifteen-Mile Creek, March 24, '97. 27

A good chance for ready money.

TO be sold at public auction, on the premises, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Friday the *seventh* day April next, the farm of *Cornelius Bowen*, late deceased, situated near Fort-Erie in the town of Bertie, containing 200 acres, about 35 of which are under improvement, and on it are a house and barn.

JOHN BOWEN, }
PETER WINTERMUTE, } Ex'rs
CHRISTIAN RISELEY, }

Bertie, Feb. 14, 1797 (21

To be leased for one Year,

COMmencing the first day of April next, that valuable FARM at Queenston, so advantageously situated for the Portage, the property of SAMUEL STREET, esq. and now in possession of Mr. Elijah Phelps.——For terms apply to the subscriber.

S. STREET, Jun.

Queenston, Feb. 20, 1797. (23.)

ANECDOTE—FROM ANDERSON'S NARRATIVE OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY TO CHINA.

A MERCHANT of the city of Nankin had, with equal industry and integrity, acquired a considerable fortune, which awakened the rapacious spirit of the vice roy of that province. On the pretence, therefore, of its being too rapidly accumulated, he gave some intimations of his design to make a seizure of it. The merchant who had a numerous family; hoped to baffle the oppressive avarice that menaced him, by dividing his possessions among his children, and depending upon them for support.

But the spirit of injustice, when strengthened by power, is not easily thwarted in his designs: the vice roy, therefore sent the children to the army, seized on their property, and left the father to beg his bread.—His tears and humble petitions were fruitless; the tyrannical officer, this vile vicegerent of a beneficient sovereign, disdained to bestow the smallest relief on the man he had reduced to ruin; so that, exasperated by the oppression of the minister, the merchant, at length, determined to throw himself at the feet of his sovereign to obtain redress, or die in his presence.

With this design, he begged his way to Pekin; and, having surmounted all the difficulties of a long and painful journey, he at length arrived at the imperial residence; and having prepared a petition that contained a faithful statement of his injuries, he waited with patience in an outer court till the emperor should pass to attend the council. But the poverty of his appearance had almost frustrated his hopes; and the attendant mandarins were about to chastise his intrusion, when the attention of the emperor was attracted by the bustle which the poor man's resistance occasioned. At this moment he held forth a paper, which his imperial majesty ordered to be brought to his palanquin; and, having perused its contents, commanded it's petitioner to follow him.

It so happened that the vice roy of Nankin was attending his annual duty in the council: the emperor, therefore, charged him with the crime stated in the poor man's petition, and commanded him to make his defence; but conscious of his guilt, and amazed at the unexpected discovery, his agitations, his looks, and his silence, condemned him. The emperor then addressed the assembled council on the subject of the vice roy's crime, and concluded his harangue with ordering the head of his tyrannical officer to be instantly brought him on the point of a sabre.—The command was obeyed; and while the poor old man was wondering on his knees at the extraordinary event of the moment, the emperor addressed him in the following manner: look, said he, on the awful and bleeding example before you, and as I now appoint you to be his successor, and name you vice roy of the province of Nankin, let his fate instruct you to fulfil the duties of your high and important office with justice and moderation.

Let somebody else do it.

AND why do not do it yourself without saying three words about it? you are equally interested—and go and do it immediately—if the present time is not always the *only* time, it is always the *best*; and depend upon it, somebody else will not do it; they have the same excuse that you have—negligence.

If a plank happens to be worn thro' on a bridge "this is a scandalous place" says every body, just as they are passing over it; "it is a shame that hole should remain; the first horse that comes over in the night may put his foot in it, then away goes his leg, or perhaps the rider's neck—Somebody ought to lay down a new plank, or let the surveyor know it *immediately*: I have a great mind to do it myself; but there are other folks live as near as I do, and *let somebody else do it.*"

There is a deep root in the road—a carriage or a load of lumber will almost turn over every time they pass—it can't be avoided—five minutes work would repair it; but 'tis not the usual time to repair roads in the spring. "I won't mend it," says one neighbor—"And I won't says another, I can get along as well as any body, I'll wait and *let somebody else do it.*" It remains all summer.

A chain unhooks and lets the bucket fall into a town well—"What is that to me—I can get water at another place as easy as other people; it is not more than thirty rods, and the snow is not very deep." But hark ye, is it cheaper to hook the chain than to go a week to the spring?" "What then it is not my well any more than it is neighbor Hobson's, I don't want to mend it for other folks—*let somebody else mend it.*"

There are sundry other omissions of a like nature that ought to be mentioned in a good natured way, but as I have stopped so long, and am in danger of being belated, I had rather *let somebody else do it.*

A TRAVELLER.

AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE.

[From our sentinels of political intelligence, we have this week dedicated a portion of the gazette to our agricultural friends. To promulgate articles of information tending to promote and improve so important an object to this province as is agriculture, is, with those of virtue and morality, the first of duties; and in all countries where this is the necessary and principal employment of its inhabitants, as in all the American states and provinces, these publications are common to the most eminent publishers of papers, as well as of magazines; and in it are they countenanced by those who know and study the true interest of their country, and from the practice the happiest consequences have flowed. A great reason for this is, although adapted to the forms of magazine, these are not so numerous in new countries as in old, not even there give a thing the publicity of a newspaper; and are the more necessary also in

this country, where our soil and climate so materially differ from the European, that the best imported treatises on that subject are applicable but in a very few instances; to demonstrate which we quote the many Europeans who settle in the states, where the soil and climate are similar to ours, who from the prejudice of education practise their old methods till a year or two, when sad rewards in small incomes have induced them to adopt those, the result of experience found to be more consistant with the nature of the soil:—Therefore, with assiduity shall we relate such approved experiments, as are applicable to this province, and with gratitude receive communications, original or selected, on the subject. To correct the errors of the European methods, as they apply to us—as also those of the ancient methods in the states, both of which in their grossest kinds are only practised here, is the wish of every one who has the prosperity of the province in view.

Yearly remarks by a farmer on the culture of any article, the management of the soil, times and manner of preparing both of the soil and seed, the weather, &c. will have a tendency greatly to promote a knowledge of the true and best method, of husbandry in this country, and a collection of those observations might be used to the highest advantage. To make two or three experiments on each kind of grain, or root in a year is by no means beyond the power, or even conveniency of a farmer who cultivates a small or great number of acres.—The sort of grain, likewise, that best suits our soils and climate, is an enquiry not uninteresting.]

Mode of fatting house-lambs, as practised by those who supply the London markets with that article of luxurious delicacy.

AS soon as the lambs are born, they are put into a warm out-house: some white peas and bran are mixed together, and placed near them, as is also some fine hay, and above, a chalkstone for them to lick.—The dams are turned into good grass, and bro't to their lambs regularly four times every day. And here it is observed, to begin with the youngest, and not with the oldest lamb, as the last milk is found by experience to fatten soonest and most. Every lamb is suffered to suck as much as it will—by this process they become extremely delicate.

Means made use of by the inhabitants of Ukraine, for obtaining fine lamb's wool.

ACCORDING to M. Pallas, a sort of sheep, most generally known in the Ukraine, in Podolia, and the neighboring counties, have a coarse but equal wool; the length of their tails, above all, distinguishes them from every other breed: the lambs when dropped are covered with a waved and curled fleece, which forms the beautiful Astracan wool, that is some time obtained from the lambs that die before their birth: in order to render the fleece more beautiful, the lambs, as soon as dropped, are enveloped all over the body with a linen covering sewed under the belly, which linen is every day moistened with tepid water, and care is taken to enlarge the covering in proportion to the growth of the animal; but it must always be done in such a manner as to allow only of its fitting it exactly. The fleece thus compressed for some weeks becomes crisp an' curled and takes a fine lustre.—When they perceive it to have arrived at a state of perfection, they kill the animal to have the skin. It is necessary to remark that this sort of wool is not fine, and that there can be little doubt but, if the same process was followed in every other country, as fine fleeces might be obtained from many lambs killed early, and whose growth would not be impeded by this operation.—It is well worth at least trying the experiment, but comparatively, that is to say, that of two lambs of the same race and same age, one only ought to be enveloped in linen to see if the fleece so managed would be finer than that of the uncovered lamb's.—The lambs of the Spanish breed are naturally a very curling wool and would according to appearances, furnish the finest fleeces of this sort. The ancients covered with skins, prepared for the purpose, their choicest sheep, and those which gave the finest wool; it was what they called *oves pelito*; by this method the wool is preserved clean, and acquires more fineness. It cannot well be otherwise with wool than with horse hair; and it is universally known, that those horses that are always kept covered have much finer coats than those that are exposed to the air.

Monsieur's method of raising POTATOES *from the* SHOOTS.

The president of the United States having forwarded to the president of this society, a treatise lately published in Ireland, on an improved method of raising potatoes, and being requested after perusal, it might be returned to him again; Simeon De Witt, esq. was directed to prepare an abstract of the same, and make report thereof to the society; which abstract and report is as follows, viz.

IN compliance with the order of the society I have made an extract from the pamphlet entitled "Letters to the right honorable and honorable the Dublin society on the culture of potatoes from the shoots, by the rev. Wm. Mansfell, L. L. D." Printed in Dublin 1794.

In this pamphlet the most eligible process in cultivating potatoes from their shoots, is not particularly pointed out, but we are left to judge from that great variety of experiments which are minutely described in it, none of which seem to have failed of success, and in some of them every shoot planted has been productive.

By the shoots are meant those fibres or branches which immediately grow from the eyes of the potatoes after they have begun to vegetate without being put into the earth.

The following are the methods which have been generally used in planting them:

1st.—Drills of about six inches deep and two feet apart from each other are made in the ground properly prepared in the usual way. Potatoe shoots are then cut into lengths of about five or six inches each, and planted in the drills six inches asunder with their thickest ends, or those which have been next to the potatoe downwards.—They are then covered with earth about one inch under.

2d.—A furrow is made with a plough some dung spread in it—the furrough is cloted back with the plough, and the shoots planted in it as you would do cabbage with letting flicks.

3d.—The shoots are laid down in any direction in the furrow at proper distances from each other and covered with the ploughs.

Which of these methods of planting is the best of the whole, does not seem to be clearly decided by the experiments.

When the flocks appears above ground, keep earthing them at least eighteen inches high, leaving always two or three inches above ground, for "says the author "the higher you earth them up the greater will be the produce; for the potatoes from the shoots if properly attended to will not spread in the ground, but ascend to the surface as you may see them when dug out growing to the flock as onions tied to a trace."

The superior advantages of raising potatoes from the shoots instead of the potatoes themselves are the following.

1st.—The seed potatoes which in Ireland are reckoned to be one sixth of the whole crop, are a clear saving.

2d.—The same space of ground will produce two or three times the same quantity.

4th.—The labor of cutting the seed potatoes into what are called sets or scullians are also saved.

5th.—It is probable they will not be so apt to degenerate as in the old way of raising them.

To prevent the canker worms destroying APPLE TREES.

AS soon as the snow goes off, and the frost is out round the roots of the trees, take coarse running sand, lay it round the roots of the trees, about ten or twelve inches high, as steep as you can make it lie, and the bugs cannot crawl up, but will roll down, from time to time, untill they are worried out, and will gather in heaps round the sand at the roots of the trees. If your orchard is near the barn, your fowls will be out early in the morning and will pick them up. If there comes a rain, or high wind, you must right the sand again. Attend it well, and there will not be one in an hundred get up. Take a lantern, and go about dusk, and you will be satisfied whether it will answer.

COMIC GAZETTE.

From the records of Massachusetts (New-England) in and about the year 1650.

Sir Richard Saltonstale fined 4 bushels of malt for his absence from court.

William Almy fined for taking away Mr. Glover's canoe without leave.

Joyce Bradwick shall give unto Alexander Beeke 20 shillings for promising him marriage without her folks consent, and now refusing to perform the same.

Ensign Jennison shall be fined 20 shillings for upbraiding the court with injustice, uttering these words *I pray God deliver me from this court.*

William James for incontinency, knowing his wife before marriage, was sentenced to be set in the bilboes at Boston and Salem, and bound in 20l.

Thomas Petit for suspicion of slander, idleness and drunkenness, is to be severely whipped and kept in yard.

Edward Palmer, for his extortion, taking 22s. and 7d. for the plank and wood-work of Boston flocks, is fined 5l. and sentenced to be set an hour in the flocks.

John White is bound in 10l. to be of good behavior, and not to come into the company of Bull's wife alone.

Thom: Bagley for seeking to get a maid without her friends consent, is bound to his good behavior; and if he troubles her by preferring any new suit, or makes any disturbance, it is to be accounted a breach of good behavior.

Thomas Leekford acknowledged he had *exercised* himself, and is sorry for it, promising to attend his calling, and not to meddle with controversies, was dismissed.

ANECDOTE.

A bishop and a general being in company, the bishop gave the French king for a toast. The general after drinking it expressed his surprise that the bishop should give such a toast.—I did it, said the bishop, in compliment to you; for were it not for the French king, there would be no need of an army. When it came to the general's turn, he gave the devil: the bishop refusing to drink it, the general insisted he should, declaring, that were it not for the devil there would be no occasion for ecclesiasticks.

POLITICS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.

A letter has been received from Thomas Muir, dated from Havannah, in which he says that he left Botany Bay, February 1796 and gives the following account of the situation of his fellow convicts: "I left Gerald in the last agonies, Palmer cannot live long, you would not know Skirving, and Margarot is far from being firm.

BOSTON, Febr. 15.

Capt. Alden in the ship Caroline, has arrived here from Liverpool in 66 days by whom we have received London papers two day later than received by capt. Choate.—The complexion of the London prints have more the cast of continued hostilities than an expectation of approaching peace.

Intelligence to Jan. 15, is received via Salem, (Massachusettes) The idea of an attempt on Guadaloupe is not contemplated; nor were there any intelligence of an expedition against the Spanish squadron at Trinidad.

Victor Hughes has declared, that American vessels having certificates from the French or English consuls at the port of her departure, shall not be molested even if bound to or from an English port. This is considered as a decoy.

Capt. Williams, an American, is said to be made of a privateer out of Guadaloupe.—On his receiving his commission, he declared he would exert himself to the utmost against the open enemies of France, but that it never should be said of him, that he troubled the vessels of neutrals, and above all, of his own country.—On this rule, occurred of his meeting with American vessels bound to British ports, whom he treated well, and furnished them with many necessaries they were in need of. At length captured a British ship with a cargo valued at 40,000l. which he got safely in. Markets were bad.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

It is with very great satisfaction we see the news mentioned in our paper of yesterday, of the capture of the Dutch settlements of Amboyna, and Banda, in the East-Indies, confirmed by the gazette of last night. These captures must prove a most severe loss of the Dutch, as all their rich factories of spices are now in our possession except Batavia, against which vice admiral Rainier is supposed to have gone, after having received some further reinforcements from Madrass.

December 15.

Sir Gilbert Elliot and family have arrived in England fro Corfica.

Under the Hamburgh head of the third Dec. is the following—"By an express arrived this morning from Riga, we have received the account, that her imperial majesty, Catharine II, died on the 17th Nov. and that his highness grand duke Paul Petrowitch, has been proclaimed emperor.

QUEBEC, Jan. 28.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, JAN. 24TH.

P. A. Debonne, esq. proposed as speaker John Young, esq. member for the Lower-Town of Quebec, in which he was seconded by John Lees, esq.

The question being put upon this motion, by the clerk, it was negatived by a majority of thirteen.

Louis Duniere, esq. then proposed to the house as their speaker, Jean Antonine Panet, esq. in which he was seconded by Joseph Plante, esq.

Upon a division, this motion was carried by a majority of seventeen; accordingly, Mr. Panet was led to the chair with the usual formalities.

The house then adjourned till Thursday, the 26th at noon.

Extract from the speech of the lieut. governor at the opening of the present session of the legislature of this province:

Gentlemen of the legislative council, and gentlemen of the house of assembly,

Soon after the dissolution of the late provincial parliament an order was made by the governor in council for the purpose of giving effectual operation to that part of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between his majesty and the United States of America which concerns this province.

An explanatory article, to be added to, and made part of the treaty, was signed at Philadelphia on the 4th of May last, by the commissioners of his majesty and of the United States, duly authorised for that purpose and has since been ratified by his majesty and the president of the United States. A copy of the order in council, and of this explanatory article, which is immediately connected with the commercial interests of Upper and Lower-Canada, shall be communicated to you.

It must afford you the most sensible satisfaction to observe the wide field which has been thus opened to the industry of the inhabitants of this colony, and of the neighboring states, and I doubt not but we shall mutually derive the most solid advantages from the free and amicable intercourse to which we are hereby encouraged.

☞ *One or two active BOYS are wanted at the printing-office, as apprentices.*

WEST-NIAGARA, March 29.

By a vessel lately arrived at New-York, we are informed that his excellency governor SIMCOE, has been appointed to the government of, and safely arrived at, St. Domingo.

Sublime confirmation of sentences.—And FACT.

A complaint has been entered to a magistrate of the Forty-mile creek, against a person at present inhabiting there, for uttering *blasphemous, heretical and damnable doctrines: denying the being of a God, the trinity, and truth of the holy scriptures.* The expressions which gave rise to this complaint, were some time since uttered, and have ever since been the cause of much speculation with the wiseacres; and who, to relieve conscience from the compunction, guilt or imputation of partaking in the heinous crimes by observing silence, a few days since made the complaint, that justice may be executed on the execrable wretch. The magistrate taking a little time for consideration, entered into a separate and particular examination of the witnesses and offender, and collected these facts, that in conversation he had used the following expressions:—That lightening was a fluied; that it could be extracted from the cloud at any time, and that it could be made by man and by it he could kill a man or creature; and that thunder is no more the voice of God than is any other noise, and is the report of the lightning; (the declaring that he could extract the lightening, is deemed self super-omnipotency) and lastly, that the earth has two motions, one round the sun, and that the sun stands still.

Notwithstanding the magistrate seems to countenance the heretic, and delays process, it is not improbable that it will issue from another quarter; and if so, the county will have exhibited to them a specimen of pious zeal, such as has never been exhibited since the time of Galileo, of Florence, who for advancing that the earth moved round the sun, was condemned and hanged.

Extract from the London abridgment of the state of politics for this week, Nov. 12.

The resignation of general WASHINGTON, is doubtless a great crisis in the new constitution of America; not that it is equivalent in that respect to the death of that great man, whose very existence, and possible return to the head of affairs, will restrain for a time both personal ambition and provincial hatred, and local contention. The paper which he has addressed to the United States is replete with wisdom, and is applicable, in many points of view, to our own circumstances, as well as those of America. Coming from authority so pure and so grave, and so entirely disinterested, his opinion may be respected, and a partiality for France, and for political associations, which has too long disgraced and menaced us, be abandoned, by his perfuasion, as the source of foreign corruption and foreign treasons, and of domestic violence and the tyranny of factions.

We hear from the states by a person directly from thence, that their fears of a war are quite dissipated at the encreasing prospect of a general peace; an event they consider almost realized.

By an Order of Council,

dated March 21st 1797.

WHEREAS much time has been given to persons to recover military lands, and family lands (of *fifty acres* to each person of the family) which they might have received by his Majesty's instructions, upon having improved their first location; and whereas it is now necessary that the extent of these claims should be known, and be closed by a certain day:

Notice is hereby given that all persons having especial claim to lands in this province, under any existing authority, and who have neglected to bring forward the same, are hereby called upon to prepare the same before the 1st day of August next, as no claim of right which has been neglected to be brought forward, will be attended to after that day.

(121) J. SMALL, c. g.

ALL persons concerned will please to take notice, that the magistrates in the second riding of the county of Lincoln, will meet on Friday, 31st of this present month of March, at THOMPSON'S HOUSES, for the purpose of licencing the public houses: it is therefore expected the applicants will give their attendance.

West-Niagara, 22 March, '97. 2w121

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of STREET and BUTLER are hereby requested to make speedy payments to SAMUEL STREET, who will take any kind of produce at the market price, or cattle at a reasonable valuation.

Dec. 29, 1796. tf.

QUEENSTON.

SO well known for a place of business, is now laid out in lots suitable for building upon fronting at the head of Navigation, surrounded by flourishing settlements, it may justly be filled the emporium of the upper country, and bids fair for becoming the most populous town in this province.

Lots may be had by applying to CLARK and STREET in said town, or to the subscriber at the Grove, (near Chippawa) from TWENTY to FIFTY pounds currency per lot.

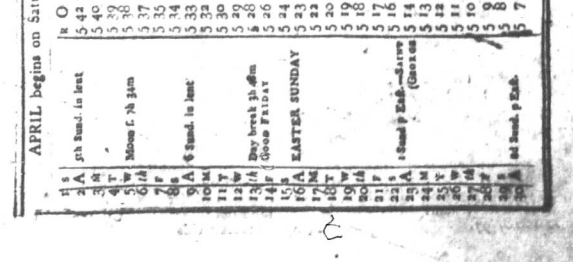
As an encouragement to trades men a number of lots will be leased for 999 years, subject to an annual ground rent of six per cent. on the price, and ten per cent. purchase money, with the privilege of purchasing, when convenient to themselves, provided a habitable house be built thereon within 12 months from the date of the lease.

S. STREET.

Jan. 1, 1797. 3m18

☞ THE printer once more calls on those indebted to him to make payment, nor longer calculate that as the sum from each individual is small, that many such sums are of no importance to him; but on the contrary, that the whole amount is considerable, and scattered; and that it is better for them to pay one just six or twelve shillings debt, than for him to loose one hundred such.—Payment, at any rate, or notes for payment must speedily be made him to avoid trouble.

☞ *Subscribers served by post will notice that with No. 20 of this volume, ended their half year:—From those in arrear of payment, any kind of grain and oats at a reasonable price.*



PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that a certain quantity of

Flour and Peas,

Are wanted at Kingston, Fort George (Niagara) and Amherstburgh at the mouth of the river Detroit, for the support of his majesty's forces in Upper Canada: each barrel of flour to contain two hundred pounds nett. The several articles are to be of the first quality, properly packed in good and sufficient casks, and warranted to keep good and sound for twelve months after delivery; for such sealed tenders will be received at the office of the agent of purchases at York, on or before the 15th day of May next in any proportion for the quantity of flour and peas, and the whole of the quantity agreed for to be delivered on or before the first day of July 1797. Payment will be made by the agent of purchases, on producing the receipts of the commissaries at Kingston, Fort George and Amherstburgh, in triplicate, of the quantity of each species delivered into the king's store at the aforementioned depots, by cash or bills of exchange drawn upon the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury. Such persons as may prefer payment in cash, will state the same in the tenders.

Notice will be duly given of such proposals as are accepted.

JOHN M'GILL, agent for purchases, Upper-Canada.

Agent for purchases office } York, 28 *Feb.* '97. - 24

HOME DISTRICT } *To wit.* } *Newark*, 13 *March* '97.

A General and quarter sessions of the peace of and for this district, is to be holden and kept at the council chamber in the town of Newark, on Tuesday the eleventh of April next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all coroners, gaolers, high and petty constables, bailiffs and all others otherwise interested are desired to take notice, and that they be then present to do and perform those things which to their several offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX. M'DONELL, sheriff.

Ashes.

THE subscriber will give *one shilling* per bushel for house ashes, and *nine pence* for field ashes delivered at his pot-ash works at the Four-Mile-Creek; or will receive them at the houses of the people, at *six pence* per bushel. DANIEL SERVOS.

February, 8, 1797. ($20.tf.)

JAMES and THOMAS WILSON

TAKE this method of informing their customers in the town of Newark, and its vicinity, that they wish all persons who have contracted debts on book, or by notes of hand, since the first of June last, to make payment as soon as is convenient, as any unpaid on the first of April next, will be put in suit to be recovered by law; therefore they hope their friendly customers will so attend to this request as not to occasion in them the disagreeable feelings they must have in being obliged to create to them a bill of cost in the recovery of their demands.

March 8, '97. 24

To be sold,

A Good HOUSE and LOT pleasently situated in the town of Newark near the Missisaga point, and adjoining the river: the house containing four rooms and a large kitchen:—For further particulars enquire of PETER TENBROECK at Grantham, or ANDREW HERON, Newark.

March 8, '97. 24|27

West-Niagara, March 8, 1797.

LIST of GRANTS lying in the *Secretary's* Office ready to be issued, in addition to those already advertised.

Names.	*Township.*	*Acres.*
George Adams	Newark	1·2
Thomas Adams	do	do
Peter Tenbroeck	do town	do
Wm. Dickson	do	do
Wm. Dickson	do	do
Margaret Sparbeck	do	do
Alex. Allen	do	do
Hugh M'Donell	do	[illegible]
George Irwin	do	do
Elijah Collard	Newark	300
Sampson Lutes	do	do
Miss Eliza Russell	York & Whitby	1200
Wm. Smith	York town	2 chs.
David W Smith, esq.	York,	200 2.5
George Playter	do	500
Eli Playter	do	20
John Playter	do	do
John Coon	do	do
Wm. Smith	do	do
Benj. Mosely	do	do
Wm. Dimont	do	do
Wm. Dimont	do	25
Jonathan Ashbridge	do	117
Parke Mills	do	do
Abraham Devan	do	344
Ben. Davis	do	194
Sam. Cozens	do	234
John M'Bride	do	600
Jacob Phillips	do	304
Levi Devans	do	292
Patrick Barns	do	258
Elias Anderson	do	160
John Ashbridge	do	238
Paul Wilcott	do	do
Isaac Devans	do	176
Benjamin Pawling	Grantham	860
Captain Peter Tenbroeck	do	930
Lieut. Jacob Servos	Windham	[illegible]
John Turney	do	800
John Symmington	do	1200
Jacob Tenbroeck	do	do
Lieut. Thomas Paxton	do	do
Mrs. E. P. Sheban	do	do
Joseph Edwards	do	do
Jesse Pawling	do	1000
John M'Ewan	do	300
David Kemp	do	700
Gideon Cooley	do	200
Capt. David M'Fall	do and Walpole,	1500
James Muirhead	Wainfleet	1200
John M'Gill, esq. and Benjamin Canby.	do	do
Wm. Tip	do	300
John Donaldson	do	do
Andrew Ransier	do	200
Capt. Ben. Pawling	do	400
Jacob Sevits	do	18[illegible]
Thomas Adams	do	200
James Flemning	do	do
Joseph Bouchette	Whitechurch	15[illegible]
Capt. John Jones	Oxford	1800
Ephraim Jones, esq.	Augusta & Elizabethtown	9[illegible]
Lt. Alexander Campbell	Augusta	9[illegible]
Justus Sherwood	do	5[illegible]
Solomon Jones	do	do
Ephraim Jones	do	100
John Warren	Bertie	144[illegible]
Peter Creager	do	200
Parshal Terry	do	500
Capt. George Dame	do	300
Capt. John Powell	do	12[illegible]
do	do	400
Robt. Hamilton, esq.	do	1[illegible]
Capt John M'Donell	Lancaster & Cornwall	3[illegible]
Thomas Robertson	Cornwall	155
Isabella M'Donell	do	100
Isabella M'Bean	do	2[illegible]
Colquhn M'Donell	do & Roxbury	6[illegible]
Parshal Terry	Willoughby	7[illegible]
John Garner	do	2[illegible]
Hon. R. Cartwright	Ameliasburgh	21[illegible]
Joseph Clark	do	4[illegible]
Christopher Robinson	do	12[illegible]
Samuel Pew	Stamford	7[illegible]
John B. Bouchette	Beverly	18[illegible]
Michael Beninger	do	2[illegible]
Philip Carter	do	[illegible]
Isaac Blosdale	do	[illegible]
Lt. John Depue	do & York	12[illegible]
Hon. R. Cartwright	Kingston	9[illegible]
Mary M'Lean	do	8[illegible]
Col. R. England	Dunwich	[illegible]
do	do	200
Silas Montrose	Charlotteville	2[illegible]
Robt. Spencer	Stamford	1[illegible]
Wm Dickson	do	[illegible]
Jacob Kelman	do & Pelham	7[illegible]
Jacob Grindstone	Pelham	2[illegible]
Joel Austin	do	196
Jeremiah Moore	do	500
Hon. D. W. Smith	Rainham	295
Jesse Pawling	Louth	994
Capt. Pet. Tenbroeck	do	900
Hon. R. Hamilton	do	216
John Lyons	Markham	190
Nicholas Miller	do	do
Job Loder	Clinton	200
Rebecca Fields	do	d[illegible]
Wm Walker	do & Ancaster	600
Capt. D. M'Fall	Ancaster	400
John Jones	do	240
Col. Ebz. Jessup	Elizabethtown	1227
Gideon Cooley	Townsend	200
Major Edw. Jessup	Cambridge	3800
Lt. Edw. Jessup	do	1400
Henry Jessup	Edwardsburgh	200
Col. Eb. Jessup	do	do
Lt. Alex. M'Donell	Flamboro' East	2000
David Burns	do West	1000
James M'Aulay	do	do
Wm. Leach	Osnaburgh	100
Miss A. Andrews	Southwold	1200
Hon. D. W. Smith	do	441
Hon Rich. Duncan	Williamsburgh	1450
Wm. Walker	Grimsby	800
Gilbert Fields	do	200
Nathaniel Pettit	do & Saltfleet	700
Hon. R. Duncan	Matilda	1400
John Stansfield	Crowland	280
Wm. M'Kay	Pittsburgh	1500
Hon. R. Hamilton	Thorold	2000
Edward Frost	do	300
Israel Swezey	[illegible]	550
Abraham Overholt	[illegible]	400
Lt. Caleb Reynolds	Burton	528
Thomas Clark	Dover	202
Colin M'Nabb	Grantham	930
Wm. Munger	Colchester	200
Hon. D. W. Smith	Raleigh	280
Thomas Clark	Harwich	201

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of ROBERT FULTON, late of the township of Sophiasburgh, in the Midland district, deceased, are hereby requested to produce their accounts regularly authenticated, on before the first day of June next; and all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby desired to make immediate payment.

ROBERT WOOD, } SAM'L FULTON, } Ex'ors

Kingston, 12th Feb. 1797. (23—36)

Boarding-School.

MR. ARTHUR takes this mode of announcing to the public, that he intends, if encouragements offer, to be in readiness, on the first of May, now ensuing, to receive a few young gentlemen for boarding and education.

Besides that attention which Mr. Arthur wishes ever to pay to the behavior, religious instruction, and literary improvement of all his pupils, his boarders will have the benefit of private tuition in geography and the parts of an useful and ornamental education.

Those who wish to know the terms may apply either in person, or by letter, at the school house in Newark.

March 8, '97. 24

A S H E S.

THE subscriber having undertaken the business of making POT-ASH, will give *one shilling* N. Y. per bushel for good house ashes, and *nine-pence* for field ashes, delivered at his works, at DAVID SECORD's, esq. near Queenston.

JAMES SECORD.

Queenston, 11 Jan. 37

TO be sold, with an indisputable title, 400 acres of land, including a valuable pinery, well situated on Lyon's creek, in the town of Crowland, 12 miles from the mouth of the Chipawa. Between 60 and 70 acres whereof are under good cultivation, for this country, with a log house and barn thereon. The soil is excellent, and the whole needs no other recommendation than may be had by inspection. The terms will be easy, and known particularly, by applying to *Noah Millard* in Stamford, one mile from the falls.

DAN MILLARD.

February 8. (20

TOTAL N°. 128.

VOLUME III.] G. R. [NUMBER 24.

UpperCanada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA; Printed by G. TIFFANY. -------Wednesday, APRIL 5, 1797.

PETER RUSSELL.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland king, defender of the faith &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the fifteenth day of February, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the twenty fifth day of the present month of March, at which time in our town of York you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you that on the thirtieth day of APRIL next ensuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary:—Herein fail not. In testimony whereof we have caused the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed;—Witness the honorable PETER RUSSELL, our administrator of the government of our said province, this eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and thirty-seventh of our reign. P. R.

By his Honor's command,

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

THE MORALIZER.

He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty, and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city. SOLOMON.

MILITARY skill and prowess have their honor, as well as use, and the laurels, gathered in the field of battle, have been thought to compose the fairest crown that can adorn the head of man. But the author of my motto professes a different opinion, and shews us a more excellent way. He places true greatness in *self* command, and points out a road to glory that lies open to all. For tho' it be not in every one's power to ascend the slippery steep of honor, and reach the summit of a statesman's or a hero's fame; yet all may figure in the less splendid, but more substantial virtues of the christian, and the man who cannot rule another's spirit, may secure the far nobler attainment of the two, I mean, that of ruling *his own*.

We will first examine the subject as it stands in morality considered apart.

It is well known that the force of passions decline, in proportion as the principle of reason is cultivated and improved; they are indeed in opposite scales, and have a seperate preponderancy according to their comparative weight. This confirms that reflection of the sage of antiquity,—that *a stone is heavy, and sand is weighty, but a fool's wrath is heavier than both.* The ascendency of passion, is therefore the surest evidence of folly, and invariably leads us astray from the path of reason. This consideration might frequently induce us to reflect, how illy it becomes us to act at random, and whilst possessed of a power to regulate our passions, yet conduct as tho' we had none.

Whoever would correct the intemperance of his passions should call in a just exercise of reason to his aid. This will teach us in the first place, to form a just estimate of human life, and not to expect a scene of perfection and undisturbed repose, from a state, with which the ideas of frailty and infirmity are inseparably connected.

This will also teach us to act upon the same wise and rational principle with the father of our spirits, of whom it is said, that "he will not always chide, neither keepeth he his anger forever, for he knoweth our frame, he remembereth that we are dust."—Above all it obliges us to attend to the rule of *right*, and inspires us with the spirit of candor and forbearance towards the feelings of others, by making just and frequent reflections upon our own.

Instead of giving way to groundless jealousies and suspicions which so much disturb the peace and freedom of society, the man of reason will incline to put the most favorable construction upon other's conduct: or should a real injury be supposed, he will not estimate the quantity of the offence, by those false weights and measures which self love and vanity supply, but by the truth and reality of things, and accordingly take in every circumstance of extermination.

It might be observed still further, that as the view of pride is generally observed to inflame and stregthen the passions (for above all men the proud can least bear to be contradicted and opposed) so by necessary consequences, we cannot take a more effectual method for the reduction of our passions, than the reduction of our pride.——It was not without reason that the blessed authority of our religion, joined the virtues of meekness and humility together; for in truth they are sister virtues, and the latter has no inconsiderable share in supporting the former.

And furthermore, a just exercise of reason will inspire us with a just regard to the peace and welfare of society. It suggests what endless mischiefs arise from disturbing that beauteous order, which the author of nature hath established, by separating the passions from that very principle by which they should be regulated and steered. Upon this plan the most celebrated performances of the dramatic kind have been formed, I mean, to shew the fatal and destructive effects of the passions when no longer under the conduct of reason. But we need not appeal to the poets; the voice of history, and of daily experience, unite their proofs, that a great part of the ills and calamities of life arise from unsubdued passions, and consequently should we set aside the consideration of religion, and a future state, still it would be more eligible that reason preside, than passion; whether we consider the good of the private system, or that of whole families and communities, that have flourished under the administration of the *one*, but were reduced to misery and ruin by the other.

If therefore this single principle of reason, which is the glory of our common nature, be dethroned, we may indeed wear the form of men, but shall illy deserve the name; and that very life and vigor which the passions infuse into action, when considered in this disordered view will appear no better than the Roman state in its degeneracy, that retained all the haughtiness of a commonwealth, without its virtues, or like a foaming flood that has broken down its branches, and so instead of distributing fertility and plenty, carries with it ruin and devastation where it flows.

ON MASONRY.

*The following discourse, translated from the original French, was pronounced at Brunswick, Lower Saxony, where prince Ferdinand was grand master, by the count T***, at the initiation of his son.*

"I CONGRATULATE you on your admission into the most ancient, and, perhaps, the most respectable society in the world. To you the mysteries of masonry are about to be revealed, and so bright a sun never shed lustre on your eyes. In this awful moment, when prostrate at this holy altar, do you not shudder at every crime, and have you not confidence in every virtue? May this reflection inspire you with noble sentiments; may you be penetrated with a religious abhorrence of every vice that degrades human nature; and may you feel the elevation of soul which scorns a dishonorable action, and ever invites to the practice of piety and virtue.

"These are the wishes of a father and a brother, conjoined. Of you the greatest hopes are formed; let not our expectations be deceived.—You are the son of a mason who glories in the profession; and for your silence and good conduct, your father has pledged his honor.

"You are now, as a member of this illustrious order, introduced a subject of a new country, whose extent is boundless. Pictures are open to your view wherein true patriotism is exemplified in glaring colours, and a series of transactions recorded, which the rude hand of time can never erase. The obligations which influenced the first *Brutus* and *Manlius* to sacrifice their children to the love of their country, are not more sacred than those which bind me to support the honor and reputation of this venerable order.

"This moment, my son, you owe me a second birth; should your conduct in life correspond with the principles of masonry, my remaining years will pass away with pleasure and satisfaction. Observe the great example of our ancient masters, peruse our history, and our constitutions. The best the most humane, the bravest and most civilized of men have been our patrons.—Though the vulgar are strangers to our works, the greatest geniuses have sprung from our order. The most illustrious characters on earth have laid the foundation of their most amiable qualities in masonry. The wisest of princes, SOLOMON, planted our INSTITUTION, at raising a TEMPLE to the *Eternal* and *Supreme Ruler* of the *Universe*.

"*Swear*, my son, that you will be a true and faithful mason. Know from this mo-

ment, that I concentre the affection of a patriot in the name of a brother and a friend. May your heart be fuſceptible of love and eſteem, and may you burn with the ſame zeal your father poſſeſſes.—Convince the world by our new alliance you are deſerving our favor, and never forget the ties which bind you to honor and to juſtice.

"View now with indifference the extenſive connections you have formed, but let univerſal benevolence regulate your conduct. Exert your abilities in the ſervice of your king and country, and deem the knowledge you have this day attained, the happieſt acquiſition of your life.

"Recall to memory the ceremony of your initiation; learn firſt to bridle your tongue and govern your paſſions, and ere long you will have occaſion to ſay "in becoming a maſon I truely became the man; and while I breathe will never diſgrace a jewel that kings may prize."

"If I live, my ſon, to reap the fruits of this day's labor, my happineſs will be complete. I will meet death without terror, cloſe my eyes in peace, and expire without a groan, in the arms of a virtuous and worthy *Free Maſon*."

AGRICULTURAL.

Directions for raiſing FLAX. *Publiſhed by order of the commiſſioners and truſtees for fiſheries, manufactures, and improvements, in Scotland. And enriched with notes ſuited to the ſoil and climate of Pennſylvania, by a gentleman long in the practice of raiſing flax there.*

Choice of ſoil, and preparing the ground for flax.

A SKILFUL flax-raiſer always prefers a free open deep loam, and grounds that produced the preceding year a good crop of turnips, cabbage, potatoes, barley or broad clover; or has been formerly laid down rich, and kept for ſome years in paſture.

A dry ſoil, the ſecond or third crop after being limed§, will anſwer well for flax, as well as ſoils of a lighter quality; provided it be brought to a proper mould, by tilling after harveſt to expoſe it to the winter froſts; and by repeated ploughings in the ſpring, to make the ground fine. A little old ſtable-dung, or that of pigeons, or ſheep, or aſhes, may be ſpread upon the ground immediately before ſowing.

Ground enriched with ſhell or other marls, will anſwer well for flax, if the marl has been mixed with the ſoil ſome time.

In dry ſoils, the broader and more level the ridges are laid, ſo much the better; as by that means, the natural moiſture will be longer retained, and the crop rendered more equal and uniform; which uniformity is of great advantage to crops of flax.

All new grounds, or ſuch as have lain long in graſs or paſture, produce clean crops of ſtrong flax; but ought to be ploughed as ſhallow, and the furrow laid as flat as poſſible†.

Flax feed ought never to be ſown on grounds either too wet or too dry; but on ſuch as retain a natural moiſture: and ſuch grounds, as are inclined to weeds, ought to be avoided, unleſs prepared by a careful ſummer fallow, or by crops of turnips, cabbage, or potatoes.

Before ſowing, the bulky clods ſhould be broken, or carried off the ground; and ſtones, quickens, and every thing that may hinder the growth of the flax, ſhould be removed.

Choice of linſeed.

THE brighter in colour, and heavier the

§ Penſylvania farmers ſay that land manured with ſtone lime will not produce good flax.

Penſylvania has a light dry ſoil; the lime is poſſibly too drying; but the ſoil of Upper-Canada, eſpecially in many places is moiſt, and clayey, therefore lime manure may hold good with us. The experiment is worth the trying.

† After ploughing, a heavy roller ſhould be uſed to preſs the ſod ſmooth and cloſe to the ground. This will make the graſs rot the ſooner.

ſeed is‡, ſo much the better: that which appears, when bruiſed, of a light or yellow green, and freſh in the heart, oily, and mellis and taſtes ſweet, may be depended upon||.

Dutch ſeed of the preceding year's growth for the moſt part anſwers beſt; but it ſeldom ſucceeds, if kept another year. It ripens ſooner than any other foreign ſeed.—Philadelphia ſeed produces a fine lint and few bolls, and anſwers well in wet cold ſoils.

Of ſowing linſeed.

THE quantity of the linſeed ſown ſhould be proportioned to the condition of the ſoil; for if the ground be in good heart, and the ſeed ſown thick, the crop will be in danger of falling, before it is ready for pulling. Nearly three buſhels Winchester meaſure, of Dutch or Riga ſeed, are generally ſufficient for one Scots acre*; and about two buſhels and a half of Philadelphia ſeed, which, being the ſmalleſt grained, goes the fartheſt.

The time for ſowing linſeed is from the middle of March to the end of April, as the ground and ſeaſon anſwer.

It ought always to be ſown on a dry bed. And if the ſoil be light, it ſhould be rolled after harowing; eſpecially if grais ſeeds are ſown along with it†.

Of weeding flax.

IT ought to be weeded when the crop is about four inches long, if longer deferred, the weeders will ſo much break and crook the ſtalks, that they will never perhaps recover their ſtraitneſs again; and when the flax grows crooked, it is more liable to be hurt in the rippling and ſwingling‡.

Quickens ſhould not be pulled in weeding: for, being ſtrongly rooted, the pulling would lay open, and endanger the roots of the lint.

If there is an appearance of a ſettled drought, it is better to defer the weeding, than by that operation to expoſe the tender roots of the flax to the drought.

As ſoon as the weeds are pulled, they ought to be carried of the field, and not laid in the furrows; where they often take root again, and at any rate obſtruct the growth of the flax in theſe parts.

As young and unkilful perſons frequently pull up and ſpoil the flax, they ought to be mixed with thoſe of more experience.—And all ought to take care not to deſtroy the flax with their ſhoes, or by reſting too much on their elbows, when employed in this buſineſs.

Of pulling flax

IF it is intended to ſave both the flax and the ſeed, the pulling ſhould not begin till the ſtock becomes yellow, almoſt all the leaves fallen, and the bolls turned to ſharp that they will ſtick to the finger when preſſed upon their points; alſo one of the lower bolls, cut across the grain with a penknife, appears full of ſeed, well formed, and firm. But if the ſtalk is ſmall, with few bolls upon it, which is a ſign that the flax is fine, it ought to be pulled when the ſtalk firſt begins to grow yellow, when only the undermoſt leave ſtall, before the bloom is quite over, before the bolls turn ſharp pointed, and when one of the bolls, cut across the ſeed, appears ſoft and watry. It is a rule

‡ The Connecticut ſeed is better than the Penſylvania

It is alſo worthy of note that Connecticut lies conſiderably north and eaſt of Penſylvania. That in connecticut they bring their ſeed from the north ward; and the oftner there of only 24 miles is conſidered as highly beneficial. Quere, will not ſeed brought from Kingſton, &c. ſtill ariſh better here. Experiment may prove the negative.

|| Seed ſhould be repeatedly paſſed through the ſcreen, that there may not be left among it a ſingle wire ſeed, or any light defective ſtarſeed.

* Four Scots acres are equal to five Engliſh.

† If ſown on graſs ground, ploughed, as the author directs, the harrow cannot be uſed, even lengthways, becauſe it will tear up the ſods. A heavy bruſh is beſt.

‡ If the ſeed is pure, and ſowed on graſs ground, all this trouble and expenſe will be ſaved.

with perſons of ſkill to follow this laſt method, when they think that about eight hanks or more may be ſpun from the Engliſh pound.

When flax has fallen, ſuch as lies ought to be immediately pulled, other wiſe it will rot; and that being pulled, the reſt of the crop will receive the more air, and leſs apt to fall.

When parts of the ſame field grow unequally, ſo that ſome parts are ready for pulling before others, what is fit ſhould be pulled, and the reſt ſuffered to ſtand till ready.

The flax raiſer ought to be at great pains to pull, and keep by itſelf, each different kind of lint; what is long and fine, by itſelf; what is both ſhort and coarſe by itſelf; what is both ihort and fine, by itſelf; what is both ſhort and coarſe, by itſelf; and, in like manner, every other kind by itſelf: for if the different kinds are not thus kept ſeparate, the flax will be much damaged in the watering, and the other ſucceeding operations.

While pulling and ſorting the flax, the weeds ought to be picked out; otherwiſe they will hurt the flax in the operations of watering and dreſſing; and what is commonly called under growth may be thrown away as uſeleſs.

Few perſons that have ſeen flax pulled, are ignorant of the method of laying it in handfulls across each other, upon bands compoſed of ſome of the ſtalks. Laying the handfuls in this way, admits ſufficient air, and keeps them ſeparate and ready for the rippler.

Management of the crop after pulling and before rippling.

IF the flax is not of the fineſt kind, the crops handfuls, after laying twenty-four-hours as above deſcribed, ſhould be turned upon the band; and then after laying other twenty-four-hours, ſhould be bound up and in theaves, and ſtacked like corn, but not covered with head theaves. If the weather is dry, in about a fortnight's time the ſeed will be ſufficiently won for rippling, and may then be removed to the barn. But if the flax is fine, in about twelve hours after it is pulled, it ſhould be put into ſtacks; and if the weather continues dry, in two or three days more, it may be rippled.

Keeping the flax unwatered till next ſpring, is attended with many bad conſequences. For when too much dried, by long keeping, it is not ſo eaſily nor ſo ſafely watered; the quality of the flax becomes thereby harſher and coarſer; it is ſubject to danger from vermin, and other accidents, during the winter; the water in ſpring, or beginning of ſummer, is not ſo ſoft and warm as in harveſt; and near a year, by that practice, is loſt, of the uſe of the lint*.

Of rippling flax.

THE ſeed ought by all means to be ſeparated from the flax before watering; for if put into the water along with the flax, it is apt to breed vermin, and diſcolour it: beſides, even the weakeſt ſeeds and the huſks make an excellent feed for horſes and cattle; in particular, they are found to give a fine coat or ſkin to horſes.

When the ſeed is to be won for ſowing, it ſhould be rippled within doors; for rain and damp will diſcolour, and render it unfit for ſowing.

The handfuls for rippling ſhould not be great, as that endangers the lint in going through the comb.

After rippling, the flax-raiſer will perceive, that he is able to aſſort each ſize and quality of the flax more exactly than he could do before.

Of winnowing the ſeed.

THE bolls, after rippling, ſhould be ſifted through a wide riddle, to free them from

* If you wiſh to have very fine flax, pull when the ſtalks begin to turn yellow; and before you put into your pond to rot, chop off all the roots and branches.

the wreck of the flax; and if this riddling be done before the wind, to ſeparate the bolls and ſeed from duſt, ſo much the better. Then the bolls ſhould be carried to the ſhelling mill: but if there is no ſuch mill in the neighborhood, the ſeed muſt be threſhed out with flailes. After this operation, the whole ſhould paſs through tanners and different ſieves, to clean the ſeed as much as poſſible from broken huſks, duſt, weed-ſeed, &c. Being thus cleaned, it ſhould be carried to a free-aired loft, and ſpread thin, and often turned for ſome time to prevent it from heating: and as the ſeed dries, it may be laid up thicker together, and ſeldome turned, till at leaſt it is fit for the market or ſowing.

Military Reſerve.

THE digging of HOLES or PITS for loam on the common, is forbidden.

R. PILKINGTON, Lt. R. Engrs.

Newark, 5 April. '28

By an Order of Council,

dated March 21, 1797.

WHEREAS much time has been given to perſons to recover military lands, and family lands (of fifty acres to each perſon of the family) which they might have received by his Majeſty's inſtruction, upon having improved their firſt location; and whereas it is now neceſſary that the extent of theſe claims ſhould be known, and be cloſed by a certain day:

Notice is hereby given that all perſons having eſpecial claim to lands in this province, under any exiſting authority, and who have neglected to bring forward the ſame, are hereby called upon to prepare the ſame before the 1ſt day of Auguſt next, as no claim of right which has been neglected to be brought forward, will be attended to after that day.

(121) J. SMALL, c. c.

To be Sold,

OR LET, THAT

Valuable Houſe

In this town known by the name of WIER'S TAVERN:—For terms apply to the ſubſcriber.

ANDREW HERON.

Newark, 25th March, '97. 27

QUEENSTON.

SO well known for a place of buſineſs, is now laid out in lots ſuitable for building upon:—Being at the head of Navigation, ſurrounded by flouriſhing ſettlements, it may juſtly be ſtiled the emporium of the upper country, and bids fair for becoming the moſt populous town in this province.

Lots may be had by applying to CLARK and STREET in ſaid town, or to the ſubſcriber at the Grove, (near Chippawa) from TWENTY to SIXTY pounds currency per lot.

As an encouragement to trade: men a number of lots will be leaſed for 900 years, ſubject to an annual ground rent of ſix per cent. on the price, and ten per cent purchaſe money, with the previlege of purchaſing when convenient to themſelves, provided a habitable houſe be built thereon within 12 months from the date of the leaſe.

S. STREET.

Jan. 1, 1797. 3m16

To be leaſed for one Year,

COMmencing the firſt day of April next, that valuable FARM at Queenſton, ſo advantageouſly ſituated for the Portage, the property of SAMUEL STREET, eſq. and now in poſſeſſion of Mr. Elijah Phelps——For terms apply to the ſubſcriber.

S. STREET, Jun.

Queenſton, Feb. 20, 1797. (23.)

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the late firm of STREET and BUTLER are hereby requeſted to make ſpeedy payments to SAMUEL STREET, who will take any kind of produce at the market price, or cattle at a reaſonable valuation.

Dec. 29, 1796. 16

FLORENCE, Nov. 5.

The king of Naples is ſaid to have informed the pope that he will not ratify the treaty concluded between him and France, before the directory ſhall evince a diſpoſition to conclude likewiſe an equitable peace with his holineſs, by the king's mediation. It is reported, that the French republic has reſolved in conſequence to re-commence the negociation with the pope upon more moderate terms.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.

We are favored by a member of congreſs with the following important extract of a letter, dated

Danville, (Kentucky) Jan. 30.

"Our peace with the Indians is likely to be of ſhort duration. The Indians and white people have already been killing one another. The diſpute firſt began by the Indians plundering three waggons loaded, paſſing from Knoxville to Cumberland.——Since that time, two men living in Powel's Vale, murdered two Indians who were hunting on the wilderneſs road and plundered their camp. This day we hear the Indians have killed col. Daniel Boone, his ſon, and ſon-in-law, when out viewing lands on Red river. This latter report wants confirmation, tho' it comes pretty direct."

TRRENTON, Feb. 21.

A letter from Philadelphia to a gentleman in this city, of laſt week ſays, "That our executive have received official information, that Mr. Pinckney, our ambaſſador to the French republic, has been cordially received by the executive directory of that nation.

Report further ſays, that the directory expreſſed diſſatisfaction at the conduct of Mr. Adet, their miniſter to the United States; and the order for capturing American veſſels bound to Britiſh ports had been revoked.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

There is a report in circulation, that Mr. Ellicott, who was appointed on the part of the United States to run the lines agreeable to the Spaniſh treaty, has been killed by a party of the Creek Indians. Other particulars are not yet come to our knowledge, and we ſincerely hope the rumour may be groundleſs.

KNOXVILLE, January 30.

We are ſorry to inform the public, that diſturbances of a very ſerious nature prevail in the Upper-Cherokees, occaſioned by the murder of three Cherokee Indians, viz. the RED BIRD, WELL, a lame man, and another whoſe name we could not learn.—Theſe Indians were hunting on the lands aſſigned to them by the United States, and were fired by four white men. The Red Bird received them in a moſt cordial and friendly manner, offered them a ſhare of his proviſions, and a ſhelter in his camp till they could build one for themſelves, as the whites informed them they were come out for the purpoſe of hunting. In return of this kindneſs, theſe barbarians murdered them in cool blood. Upon the receipt of this news in the nation, the Indians burnt the houſes of their deceaſed brethren and ſwore to arms. Young Watts ſwore he would take inſtant ſatisfaction; but by the interpoſition and influence of capt. Richard Sparks, the commandant of the federal troops in the ſtate, who fortunately happened to be at Tellico when the news arrived, and by the aid of ſome preſents, the Cherokees were pacified, and they declared that they will wait patiently and ſee if the federal government will afford them any relief.

In our next we hope to give a more circumſtancial account of this tranſaction, together with the names of the perpetrators, which is likely once more to involve the frontiers in the horrors of an Indian war—We could not learn the exact time the murder was committed.

SALEM, Feb. 17.

By capt. Derby, in the brig Cadet, 67 days from the Cape of Good Hope, we are informed, that a few days previous to his touching at the Cape, two Britiſh packets had arrived there, one from Calcutta and the other from Bombay. That notwithſtanding a profound ſecrecy was obſerved reſpecting the intelligence they brought, it had tranſpired that Tippoo was making formidable preparations for war, that the Mahrattas were diſaffected, and about to join him.

It was conſequently reported, that 4 or 500 French officers had been ſent over by way of the Mediterranean, to ſerve in Tippoo's army. It was not certain that hoſtilities had actually commenced, but the Britiſh every day expected an attack.—Immediately after the arrival of the packets, four Britiſh regiments were ſent on in the outward bound India fleet, conſiſting of 17 ſail under convoy of one ſhip of war and a frigate.

Gen. Dundas has arrived at the Cape, to ſupercede general Craig in the command of the garriſon at that place. Lord Macartney was expected daily. General Craig had received an appointment in India, and was to go on there immediately after lord Macartney's arrival

The Engliſh are only in poſſeſſion of Cape Town, and Falſe and Saldanha Bay.—The interior of the Cape is not ſubdued, and the country inhabitants refuſe to give up, and are in reſpectable force.

An Engliſh fleet, conſiſting of 8 ſhips, ſailed from the Cape in the month of Auguſt, deſtined for the iſle of France, with an intention of inveſting it—and declaring it in a ſtate of blockade.

GENEVA, March 24.

A bill has paſſed the legiſlature of New-Jerſey, by the caſting vote of the ſpeaker, that all Blacks born after the 4th July next, ſhall be free at the age of 28 years.

By the laſt mail we received a confirmaton of an account of the death of the empreſs of Ruſſia. She aroſe very early in the morning of the 17th of November laſt, all appearance in perfect health; ſhe juſt entered her cabinet, when ſhe was ſurprized with an apoplectic attack, and expired towards evening, in the 67th year her age.

WEST-NIAGARA, April 5.

Thomas Muir, who was mentioned in our laſt, was formerly an advocate at the bar in Scotland, and tranſported to Botany Bay by ſentence of the court of that country. For his ſeditious writings. In February '96 he effected his eſcape from the Bay, to Nootka Sound, from whence he travelled over land through Mexico, and croſſed to the eaſtern ſhore of the gulph, and thence to the Savannah, where he was taken up by the government there and confined as a Britiſh ſubject.

By the account rendered by the treaſurer of the ſtate of New-York, he had paid out in 1796 for the encouragement of ſchools 19,500l. for the colleges, 4,750l. to the agricultural ſociety 400l. to the weſtern inland lock navigation a loan 15,000l. Onondaga road commiſſioners 1,600l. The money expended laſt year to improve the weſtern navigation and roads is 16,600l. Theſe expenditures are highly favorable alſo to this country.

FOUND

ON the road between Newark and Queenſton, a few days ſince, a ſmall bundle, containing a number of SILVER articles: The owner may have them by giving a proper deſcription proving property and paying the expence of advertiſing.

SAMUEL GARDNER.

Queenſton, April 4. '28

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that a certain quantity of

Flour and Peas,

Are wanted at Kingston, Fort George (Niagara) and Amherstburgh at the mouth of the river Detroit, for the support of his majesty's forces in Upper Canada: each barrel of flour to contain two hundred pounds nett. The several articles are to be of the first quality, properly packed in good and sufficient casks, and warranted to keep good and sound for twelve months after delivery; for such sealed tenders will be received at the office of the agent of purchases at York, on or before the 15th day of May next in any proportion for the quantity of flour and peas, and the whole of the quantity agreed for to be delivered on or before the first day of July 1797. Payment will be made by the agent of purchases, on producing the receipts of the commissaries at Kingston, Fort George and Amherstburgh, in triplicate, of the quantity of each species delivered into the king's store at the aforementioned depots, by cash or bills of exchange drawn upon the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury. Such persons as may prefer payment in cash, will state the same in the tenders.

Notice will be duly given of such proposals as are accepted.

JOHN M'GILL, agent for purchases, Upper-Canada.

Agent for purchases office
York, 28th Feb. '97. 24

HOME DISTRICT } *Newark, 13 march '97.*
To wit. }

A General and quarter sessions of the peace of and for this district, is to be holden and kept at the council chamber in the town of Newark, on Tuesday the eleventh of April next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all coroners, gaolers, high and petty constables, bailiffs and all others otherwise interested are desired to take notice, and that they be then present to do and perform those things which to their several offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX. M'DONELL, sheriff.

Ashes.

THE subscriber will give *one shilling* per bushel for house ashes, and *nine pence* for field ashes delivered at his pot-ash works at the Four-Mile-Creek; or will receive them at the houses of the people, at *six pence* per bushel. DANIEL SERVOS.

February, 8, 1797. (£20.11.)

BOARDS, &c.

THE public are hereby informed, that the subscriber will be ready, on the shortest notice, to deliver any quantity of BOARDS, PLANK or SCANTLING, at the water side next Newark, or at the water side at the Fifteen Mile Creek. Orders to be left with Mr. Heron, merchant, in Newark, or sent to the subscriber, near the Fifteen Mile Creek.

JOSEPH SMITH.

Fifteen-Mile Creek, March 24, '97. 27

A good chance for ready money.

TO be sold at public auction, on the premises, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Friday the *seventh* day April next, the farm of *Cornelius Bowen*, late deceased, situated near Fort-Erie in the town of Bertie, containing 200 acres, about 35 of which are under improvement, and on it are a house and barn.

JOHN BOWEN,
PETER WINTERMUTE, } Ex'rs.
CHRISTIAN RISELEY,

Bertie, Feb. 14, 1797. (21

West-Niagara, March 8, 1797.

LIST of GRANTS lying in the *Secretary's* Office ready to be issued, in addition to those already advertised.

Names.	*Township.*	*Acres.*
George Adams	Newark	1-2
Thomas Adams	do	do
Peter Tenbroeck	do town	do
Wm. Dickson	do	do
Wm. Dickson	do	do
Margaret Sparbeck	do	do
Alex. Allen	do	do
Hugh M'Donell	do	1
George Irwin	do	do
Elijah Collard	Newark	30
Sampson Lutes	do	do
Miss Eliza Ruffell	York & Whitby	1200
Wm. Smith	York town	2 chs.
David W. Smith, esq.	York,	300 2 5
Gerge Playter	do	50
Eli Playter	do	80
John Playter	do	do
John Coon	do	do
Wm. Smith	do	do
Benj. Mosely	do	do
Wm. Dimont	do	do
Wm. Dimont	do	8 5
Jonathan Allbridge	do	117
Parke Mills	do	do
Abraham Devan	do	344
Ben. Davis	do	194
Sam. Cozens	do	83
John M'Bride	do	6
Jacob Phillips	do	3
Levi Devaux	do	352
Patrick Barns	do	238
Elias Anderson	do	167
John Allbridge	do	238
Paul Wilcott	do	0
Isaac Devans	do	176
Benjamin Pawling	Grantham	860
Captain Peter Tenbroeck	do	9 25
Lieut. Jacob Servos	Windham	1800
John Turney	do	800
John Symmington	do	1200
Jacob Tenbroeck	do	do
Lieut. Thomas Paxton	do	do
Mrs. E. P. Sheaffe	do	do
John Edwards	do	do
Jesse Pawling	do	1000
John M'Ewan	do	30
David Kemp	do	70
Gideon Cooley	do	20
Capt. David M'Fall	do on Walpole,	150
James Muirhead	Wainan...	112
John M'Gregor, esq. and Benjamin Canby.	do	do
Wm. Tip	do	30
John Donaldson	do	do
Andrew Rankier	do	200
Capt. Ben. Pawling	do	400
Jacob Bevitt	do	180
Thomas Adams	do	200
James Flemming	do	do
Joseph Boucherre	Whitechurch	150
Capt. John Jones	Oxford	180
Ephraim Jones, esq.	Augusta & Elizabethtown	996
Lt. Alexander Campbell	Augusta	9
Julius Sherwood	do	5
Solomon Jones	do	do
Ephraim Jones	do	100
John Warren	Bertie	1440
Peter Creager	do	200
Partha Terry	do	300
Capt. George Damo	do	900
Capt. John Powell	do	1200
do	do	400
Robt. Hamilton, esq.	do	1000
Capt John M'Donell	Lancaster & Cornwall	3600
Thomas Robertson	Cornwall	1533
Isabella M'Donell	do	100
Ysbella M'Bean	do	200
Colquhn M'Donell	do & Roxbury	600
Parthal Terry	Willoughby	700
John Garner	do	200
Hon. R. Cartwright	Amelialburgh	2100
Joseph Cook	do	400
Christopher Robinson	do	1200
Samuel Pew	Stamford	700
John B. Bouchette	Beverly	1800
Michael Beninger	do	200
Philip Carter	do	do
Isaac Hoolsdale	do	do
Lt. John Depue	do & York	1200
Hon. R. Cartwright	Kingston	2
Mary M'Lean	do	800
Col. R. England	Dunwich	do
do	do	2000
Silas Montrose	Charlotteville	200
Robt. Spencer	Stamford	100
Wm. Dickson	do	do
Jacob Kelman	do & Pelham	700
Jacob Griedstone	Pelham	200
Joel Austin	do	196
Jeremiah Moore	do	500
Hon. D. W. Smith	Rainham	895
Jesse Pawling	Louth	994
Capt. Pet. Tenbroeck	do	900
Hon. R. Hamilton	do	216
John Lyons	Markham	190
Nicholas Miller	do	do
Jo Lester	Clinton	200
Rebecca Fields	do	do
Wm Walker	do & Ancaster	600
Capt. D. M'Fall	Ancaster	400
John Jones	do	240
Col. Eliz. Jessup	Elizabethtown	1227
Gideon Cooley	Townsend	200
Major Edw. Jessup	Cambridge	3800
Lt. Edw. Jessup	do	1400
Henry Jessup	Edwardsburgh	200
Col. Eb. Jessup	do	do
Lt. Alex. M'Donell	Flamboro' East	2000
David Burns	do West	1000
James M'Aulay	do	do
Wm. Lench	Osnaburgh	100
Miss A. Andrews	Southwold	1200
Hon. D. W. Smith	do	441
Hon Rich. Duncan	Williamsburgh	1450
Wm. Walker	Grimsby	800
Gilbert Fields	do	200
Nathaniel Pettit	do & Saltfleet	700
Hon. R. Duncan	Matilda	1400
John Stansfield	Crowland	280
Wm. M'Kay	Pittsburgh	1500
Hon. R. Hamilton	Thorold	2000
Edward Frost	do	300
Israel Swezey	do	550
Abraham Overholt	do	400
Lt. Caleb Reynolds	Barton	528
Thomas Clark	Dover	202
Colin M'Nabb	Grantham	950
Wm. Munger	Colchester	200
Hon. D. W. Smith	Raleigh	280
Thomas Clark	Harwich	201

Wm. JARVIS, Sec'y.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of ROBERT FULTON, late of the township of Saphiasburgh, in the Midland district, deceased, are hereby requested to produce their accounts regularly authenticated, on before the first day of June next; and all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby desired to make immediate payment.

ROBERT WOOD, }
SAM'L FULTON, } Ex'rs.

Kingston, 12th Feb. 1797. (23--36)

Boarding-School.

MR. ARTHUR takes this mode of announcing to the public, that he intends, if encouragements offer, to be in readiness, on the first of May, now ensuing, to receive a few young gentlemen for boarding and education.

Besides that attention which Mr. Arthur wishes ever to pay to the behavior, religious instruction, and literary improvement of all his pupils, his boarders will have the benefit of private tuition in geography and the parts of an useful and ornamental education.

Those who wish to know the terms may apply either in person, or by letter, at the school-house in Newark.

March 8, '97. 24

ASHES.

THE subscriber having undertaken the business of making POT-ASH, will give *one shilling* N. Y. per bushel for good house ashes, and *nine-pence* for field ashes, delivered at his works, at DAVID SECORD'S, Esq. near Queenston.

JAMES SECORD.

Queenston, 11 Jan, 17

TO be sold, with an indisputable title, 400 acres of land, including a valuable quarry, well situated on Lyon's creek, in the town of Crowland, 12 miles from the mouth of the Chipawa. Between 60 and 70 acres whereof are under good cultivation, for this country, with a log house and barn thereon. The soil is excellent, and the whole needs no other recommendation than may be had by inspection. The terms will be easy, and known particularly, by applying to *Noah Millard* in Stamford, one mile from the falls.

DAN MILLARD.

February 8. (20

PAGE
MISSING

Dickfon Wm.	Newark	1-1
Carrefs Wm.	Ancafter	200
M'Nabb John	Windham	1050
Snyder Wm.	Gainfboro'	200
Jacobus John	Grimfby	do
Nixon Allen	do.	450
Burch Ifrael	Louth	200
Hewett Robert	Younge	147
Bouchette J. B. capt.	York	660
Green Adam	Saltfleet	400
Harris John	Grantham	100
Gardiner Wm.	Rainham	200
Pew Wm.	Stamford	do
Hewette Martain	Yonge	162
Snyder Adam	Gainfboro'	200
Harris Henry	Newark	100
Oftrander Andrew	Stamford	d
Fathers Charles	Whitchurch	100
Graves Adam	Pittfburgh	980
Vanderburgh John	Thorold	700
Hardifon Ben.	Willoughby & Bertie	150
Schovley Azaliah	Bertie	206
Ward Thomas	Gainfboro'	do
Darling Elizabeth	Pelham	do
Beemer Philip	Louth	300
Auftin Solomon	Woodhoufe	600
Ridout Mrs. Mary	York	200
Pew James	Gainfboro'	do
Hind Thomas	York	210
Johnfon Iebus	Pelham	200
~~Skinner Timothy~~	Bertie	100
M'Clellan Wm.	York	210
Graves George lieut.	Pittfburg	670
Snyder Philip	Gainfboro'	200
Henry Philip	do	204
Philips Thomas	York	210
M'Donell Donell	Ancafter	200
M'Entyre James	Grimfby	do
Jones Andrew	Thorold	146
Maclean Allan lieut.	Pittfburgh	450
Lane Jonathan	Gainfboro'	200
Lambert Cornelius	Newark	300
Anderfon Henry	Edwardfburgh	418
Howey Thomas	Walfingham	200
Martin Thomas	Crowland	300
Millard Thomas jun	Stamford & Crowland	200
Baker Coenrad Clough, John Garlack, Peter & Jacob Wager	Williamfburgh	200
Gee Frederick	Gainfboro'	do
Brian John	Pelham	do
Klengenbrumer Nicholas	Ancafter	do
Hawley Abijah corporal	Augufta	130
Peters B. William	Vaughn	1200
Dell Barfnet fenr.	Crowland	300
M'Lean Allan	Murray & Pittfburgh	1600
Wray John	Newark	1
Mathews Jonathan	Clinton	200
M'Kee John	Rainham	do
Tuttle Daniel	Younge	do
Brown Thomas & Brown Nathaniel	Augufta	400
Chrifler Henry junr.	Ancafter	200
Lawrenfon Lawrence	Grimfby	do
Collard John	Newark	300
M'Fall Ally Mifs	Walpole	200
Smith Nicholas	Grantham	do
Fullock Cornelius	Flamboro' Eaft	do
Thompfon Archibald	King	400
Brown John	Cornwall	200
Hellip John	Gainfboro'	180
Baker Coenrad, and Marcellis John	Williamfburgh	21[illegible]
Campbell John	Clinton	20[illegible]
Maclaughelv James & Anderfon Samuel cap.	Cornwall	[illegible]
Chrifiler Henry fen	Ancafter	400
Pell Jonathan	Humberftone	500
Clever Jacob	Grimfby	540
Bailey John & Chriftie John	Cornwall	200
M'Kinlay Robert	Willoughby	228
Steward John	Rainham	200
Seage Frederick	Bertie	172
Everton Adam	Gainfboro'	200
Lyons Wm.	Middlefone	do
Anderfon Samuel capt. Anderfon Geo. 2nd		
Anderfon Thomas	Cornwall	1280
M'Donell Mrs. Flora	Walpole	1200
Brown William	Kenyon and Charlottenburgh	172

Low Geo. junr.	Flamboro' Eaft	1000
Defonft Abraham	Grimfby	300
Bruce David	Cornwall	200
Anderfon Saml. capt.	Roxburgh	do
Carver Ezra	Beverly	400
Cook Richard	Thurlow	200
Corwin Joseph	Gainfboro'	do
Barnheart George fergt. and Profper Richard	Cornwall	456
Hodge Gilbert	Gainfboro'	174
Bethan Angus	Kenyon	350
M'Kay John	Grantham	210
Bruce Alexander	Cornwall	100
Bouck Frederick	do	250
Steward Enoch	Rainham	200
Chambers Patrick	Bertie	220
Fortune Wm. col.	Hawkefbury	1000
Marther Saml. and Dorothy his wife,	township above the Delaware village	400
Brown Thomas	Gainfboro'	200
Parker John	do	201
Adams George	Wainfleet	400
Millard Tho's fr	Stamford & Crowland	200
Dingman Richard and Berverly David	Matilda	304
Vanderbarack Harmanus	Thorold	150
Edwards Jofeph	Barton	200
Smith James	Pelham	do
Ellifon John	Gainfboro'	do
Brown Robert	Loughboro'	do
Chryfler Wm	Flamboro'	do
Burk Edward	Wainfleet	do
Snyder Adam jun.	Gainfboro'	do
Gon Wm.	Pelham	do
Backet Peter and Buck George, Elizabeth		do
Haines Jofeph	Newark	do
Albrant Henry	Matilda	400
Howey Robert	Gainfboro'	do
Hutt Adam	do	do
Bradford David	Windham	600
Creffey Wm.	Beverly	300
Brown James	Willoughby	216
Sevitz Jacob	Wainfleet	25
Hazen Daniel	Crowland	400
Carl Jonas	Willoughby	210
Miefner Jacob	Crowland	250
Snyder John	Gainfboro'	200
M'Donell Nelly widow	Younge	do
Gardner Jacob	Humberftone	do
Houle Frederick	do	do
Wood Roger	Matilda	do
Johnfon John	Rainham	do
Aber John	Charlotteville	do
Hoffman Nicholas fenr.	Bertie	do
Carle Francis	Thurlow	do
Barnheart Widow	Roxboro'	do
Mercellis John	Williamfburgh	600
Stewart Geo.	Barton	do
Campbell Allan	Younge	243
Wilfon Bathmeba	Beverly	400
Caftolo John	Delaware	do
Bender Philip	Stamford	390
Sherwood Saml. lt.	Maryfburgh	320
Ammon Godfry John	Southwold	300
Brckley Averhart	Oxford	do
Collver Jabez	Windham and Flamborough Weft	1000

George Adams	Newark	21.
Thomas Adams	do	do
Peter Tenbroeck	do town	do
Wm. Dickfon	do	do
Wm. Dickfon	do	do
Margaret Sparback	do	do
Alex Allen	do	1
Hugh M'Donell	do	do.
George Irwin	Newark	300
Elijah Collard	do	do
Sampfon Lutes	York & Whitby	1200
Mifs Eliza Ruffell	York town 2 chs.	
Wm. Smith	York,	200 2 5
David W Smith, efq.	do	500
George Playter	do	200
Eli Playter	do	do
John Playter	do	do
John Coon	do	do
Wm. Smith	do	do
Benj. Mofely	do	do
Wm. Dimont	do	do
Wm. Dimont	do	2 5
Jonathan Afhbridge	do	117
Parke Mills	do	do
Abraham Devan	do	344
Ben Davis	do	19[illegible]
Sam. Cozens	do	234
John M'Bride	do	600

[illegible]		
Levi Devans	do	[illegible]
Patrick Barns	do	[illegible]
Elias Anderfon	do	1[illegible]0
John Afhbridge	do	[illegible]
Paul Wilcott	do	do
Ifaac Devans	do	176
Benjamin Pawling	Grantham	860
Captain Peter Tenbroeck	do	[illegible]
Lieut. Jacob Servos	Windham	1[illegible]00
John Turney	do	800
John Symmington	do	1200
Jacob Tenbroeck	do	do
Lieut. Thomas Paxton	do	do
Mrs. E. P. Shehan	do	do
Jofeph Edwards	do	do
Jeffe Pawling	do	1000
John M'Ewan	do	300
David Kemp	do	700
Gideon Cooley	do	200
Capt. David M'Fall	do and Walpole,	1500
James Muirhead	Wainfleet	1200
John M'Gill, efq. and Benjamin Canby.	do	do
Wm. Tip	do	300
John Donaldfon	do	do
Andrew Ranfier	do	200
Capt. Ben. Pawling	do	400
Jacob Sevitz	do	180
Thomas Adams	do	200
James Flemming	do	do
Jofeph Bouchette	Whitechurch	190
Capt. John Jones	Oxford	1800
Ephraim Jones, efq.	Augufta & Elizabethtown	996
Lt. Alexander Campbell	Augufta	900
Juftus Sherwood	do	50
Solomon Jones	do	do
Ephraim Jones	do	100
John Warren	Bertie	1440
Peter Creager	do	200
Parfhal Terry	do	500
Capt. George Dame	do	3000
Capt. John Powell	do	1200
do	do	400
Robt. Hamilton, efq.	do	1000
Capt. John M'Donell	Lancafter & Cornwall	3000
Thomas Robertfon	Cornwall	1519
Ifabella M'Donell	do	100
Ifabella M'Bean	do	200
Colquhn M'Donell	do & Roxbury	600
Parfhal Terry	Willoughby	700
John Garner	do	200
Hon. R. Cartwright	Ameliafburgh	2100
Jofeph Clark	do	400
Chriftopher Robinfon	do	1200
Samuel Pew	Stamford	700
John B. Bouchette	Beverly	1800
Michael Beninger	do	200
Philip Carter	do	do
Ifaac Blofdale	do	do
Lt. John Depue	do & York	1200
Hon. R. Cartwright	Kingfton	920
Mary M'Lean	do	800
Col. R. England	Dunwich	do
do	do	2000
Silas Montrofe	Charlotteville	200
Robt. Spencer	Stamford	100
Wm. Dickfon	do	do
Jacob Kelman	do & Pelham	700
Jacob Grindftone	Pelham	200
Joel Anflin	do	196
Jeremiah Moore	do	500
Hon. D. W. Smith	Rainham	295
Jeffe Pawling	Louth	904
Capt. Pet. Tenbroeck	do	900
Hon. R. Hamilton	do	216
John Lyons	Markham	100
Nicholas Miller	do	do
Job Loder	Clinton	200
Rebecca Fields	do	do
Wm. Walker	Clinton & Ancafter	600
Capt. D. M'Fall	Ancafter	400
John Jones	do	240
Col. Ebr. Jeffup	Elizabethtown	1227
Gideon Cooley	Townfend	2[illegible]0
Major Edw. Jeffup	Cambridge	[illegible]
Lt. Edw. Jeffup	do	1400
Henry Jeffup	Edwardfburgh	200
Col. Ebr. Jeffup	do	do
Lt. Alex. M'Donell	Flamboro' Eaft	2000
David Burns	do Weft	1000
James M'Aulay	do	do
Wm. Lench	Ofnaburgh	100
Mifs A. Andrews	Southwold	1200
Hon. D. W. Smith	do	441
Hon Rich. Duncan	Williamfburgh	1450
Wm. Walker	Grimfby	800
Gilbert Fields	do	200
Nathaniel Pettit	do & Saltfleet	700
Hon. R. Duncan	Matilda	1400
John Stanfield	Crowland	280
Wm. M'Kay	Pittfburgh.	1500
Hon. R. Hamilton	Thorold	2000
Edw. Froft	do	300
Ifrael Swezey	do	550
Abraham Overholt	do	400
Lt. Caleb Reynolds	Barton	528
Thomas Clark	Dover	208
Colin M'Nabb	Grantham	910
Wm. Munger	Colchefter	800
Hon. D. W. Smith	Raleigh	280
Thomas Clark	Harwich	208

Wm. JARVIS, Sec'y.

D. W. Smith

The REAL BACHELOR,

By request.

CURST is the man who fpurn'd the place
 Where ladies love to meet,
Who fain would walk their pleafing ways,
 Yet banifh'd from their feat.

Thus in the gloom of fingle life
 Is plac'd; a wretched fpright!
To figh all day for lack of wife,
 and d—n his fate at night.

He like a brute of fordid kind,
 Loft to the focial tie—
The fport of ridicule and wind,
 Lives like a hog in fty.

Or, like a pumpkin, plump and rare,
 Pluck'd from maternal vine,
Kick'd by the beaux, hifs'd by the fair—
 Is this the ftate "fo fine?"

Not fo the man who has a wife;
 What blifsful fcenes he forms!
Blifs! in each fcene which checkers life,
 And free from envy's ftorms.

Can Bachelors prefume to ftand
 Among the married race?
No! they muft march with wringing
 hands,
 To a lefs focial place!

The ladies know the paths they tread
 And laugh they're pleas'd fo well—
To fee them fneak along to bed,
 As finners fneak to h—ll
 reluctantly.

A NEW CATECHISM.

What is the chief end of man?—

To gather up riches, to cheat all he can;
To flatter the rich, the poor to defpife,
To pamper the fool, to humble the wife.
The rich to affift, to do all in his power
To kick the unfortunate ftill a peg lower;
To cry up for fredom, to defend her with
 vigor,
Have flaves without number, and ufe them
 with rigor
To deal fair with all men when riches at-
 tend them;
To grind down the poor when there's none
 to defend them;
To feduce the fair virgin to accept hisem-
 brace;
To caft on her then all the fhame and dif-
 grace;
To be angel without, and devil within,
To pretend to all virtue, and practife all
 fin—
This is moft men's chief end or their ac-
 tions belie them
And if you don't believe it, you may e'en
 go and try them.

TO be fold, with an indifputable title, 400 acres of land, including a valuable pinery, well fituated on Lyon's creek, in the town of Crowland, 12 miles from the mouth of the Chipawa. Between 60 and 70 acres whereof are under good cultivation, for this country, with a log houfe and barn thereon. The foil is excellent, and the whole needs no other recommendation than may be had by infpection. The terms will be eafy, and known particularly, by applying to *Noah Millard* in Stamford, one mile from the falls.

DAN MILLARD.

February 8. (2

FOUND

ON the road between Newark and Queenfton, a few days fince, a fmall bundle, containing a number of SILVER articles: The owner may have them by giving a proper defcription, proving property and paying the expence of advertifing.

SAMUEL GARDNER.

Queenfton, April 4. '28

PETER RUSSELL.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland king, defender of the faith, &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the fixteenth day of February, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to prorogue our provincial parliament until the twenty fifth day of the prefent month of March, at which time in our town of York you were held and conftrained to appear; but we taking into our royal confideration the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking, and by these prefents enjoining you, and each of you that on the thirtieth day of APRIL next enfuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into confideration the ftate and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may feem neceffary:—Herein fail not. In teftimony whereof we have caufed the great feal of our faid province to be hereunto affixed;—Witnefs the honorable PETER RUSSELL, our adminiftrator of the government of our faid province, this eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thoufand feven hundred and ninety-feven, and thirty-feventh of our reign. P. R.

By his Honor's command,

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that a certain quantity of

Flour and Peas,

Are wanted at Kingfton, Fort George (Niagara) and Amherftburgh at the mouth of the river Detroit, for the fupply of his majefty's forces in Upper-Canada: each barrel of flour to contain two hundred pounds nett. The feveral articles are to be of the firft quality, properly packed in good and fufficient cafks, and warranted to keep good and found for twelve months after delivery; for fuch fealed tenders will be received at the office of the agent of purchafes at York, on or before the 15th day of May next in any proportion for the quantity of flour and peas, and the whole of the quantity agreed for to be delivered on or before the firft day of July 1797. Payment will be made by the agent of purchafes, on producing the receipts of the commiffaries at Kingfton, Fort George and Amherftburgh, in triplicate, of the quantity of each fpecies delivered into the king's ftore at the aforementioned depots, by cafh or bills of exchange drawn upon the lords commiffioners of his majefty's treafury. Such perfons as may prefer payment in cafh, will ftate the fame in their tenders.

Notice will be duly given of fuch propofals as are accepted.

JOHN M'GILL, agent for
purchafes, Upper-Canada.

Agent for purchafes office
York, 28 *Feb.* '97. 24

Afhes.

THE fubfcriber will give *one fhilling* per bufhel for houfe afhes, and *nine pence* for field afhes delivered at his pot-afh works at the Four-Mile-Creek; or will receive them at the houfes of the people, at *fix pence* per bufhel. DANIEL SERVOS.

February, 8, 1797. (‡20.tf.)

BOARDS, &c.

THE public are hereby informed, that the fubfcriber will be ready, on the fhorteft notice, to deliver any quantity of BOARDS, PLANK, or SCANTLING, at the water fide near Newark, or at the water fide at the Fifteen-Mile Creek. Orders to be left wtih Mr. Heron, merchant, in Newark, or fent to the fubfcriber, near the Fifteen-Mile Creek.

JOSEPH SMITH.

Fifteen-Mile Creek, March 24, '97. 27

☞ *One or two active BOYS are wanted at the printing-office, as apprentices.*

By an Order of Council,

dated March 21, 1797.

WHEREAS much time has been given to perfons to recover military lands, and family lands (of *fifty acres* to each perfon of the family) which they might have received by his Majefty's inftruction, upon having improved their firft location; and whereas it is now neceffary that the extent of thefe claims fhould be known, and be clofed by a certain day:

Notice is hereby given that all perfons having efpecial claim to lands in this province, under any exifting authority, and who have neglected to bring forward the fame, are hereby called upon to prepare the fame before the 1ft day of Auguft next, as no claim of right which has been neglected to be brought forward, will be attended to after that day.

(121) J. SMALL, c. c.

Military Referve.

THE digging of HOLES or PITS for loam on the common, is forbiden.

R. PILKINGTON, Lt. R. Engr's.

Newark, 5 April. '28

To be Sold,

OR LET, THAT

Valuable Houfe

In this town known by the name of WIER's TAVERN:—For terms apply to the fubfcriber. ANDREW HERON.

Newark, 25th March, '97. 27

To be leafed for one Year,

COMmencing the firft day of April next, that valuable FARM at Queenfton, fo advantageoufly fituated for the Portage, the property of SAMUEL STREET, efq. and now in poffeffion of Mr. Elijah Phelps.——For terms apply to the fubfcriber.

S. STREET, Jun.

Queenfton, Feb. 20, 1797. (23.)

ALL perfons having demands againft the eftate of ROBERT FULTON, late of the townfhip of Sophiafburgh, in the Midland diftrict, deceafed, are hereby requefted to produce their accounts regularly authenticated, on before the firft day of June next; and all perfons indebted to the faid eftate are hereby defired to make immediate payment.

ROBERT WOOD, }
SAM'L FULTON, } Ex'rs.

Kingfton, 12th Feb. 1797. (23—36)

Boarding-School.

MR. ARTHUR takes this mode of announcing to the public, that he intends, if encouragements offer, to be in readinefs, on the firft of May, now enfuing, to receive a few young gentlemen for boarding and education.

Befides that attention which Mr. Arthur wifhes ever to pay to the behavior, religious inftruction, and literary improvement of all his pupils, his boarders will have the benefit of private tuition in geography and othe parts of an ufeful and ornamental education.

Thofe who wifh to know the terms may apply either in perfon, or by letter, at the fchool-houfein Newark.

March 8, '97. 24

THE fubfcriber having undertaken the bufinefs of making POT-ASH, will give *one fhilling* N. Y. per bufhel for good houfe afhes, and *nine-pence* for field afhes, delivered at his works, at DAVID SECORD's, efq. near Queenfton.

JAMES SECORD.

Queenfton, 11 Jan, 19

TOTAL No. 130.

VOLUME III.] G. R. [NUMBER 26.

UpperCanada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA; Printed by G. TIFFANY. --------Wednefday, APRIL 19, 1797.

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February 8. (2

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R. PILKINGTON, Lt. R. Engr's.

Newark, 5 April. '28

TO BE SOLD,

Separately or together, the

F A R M

Whereon the fubfcriber now lives, at the Forty-mile creek, in the town of Grimfby, containing 150 acres; upwards of 30 of which are under good improvement and

ON IT ARE

Three Dwelling Houfes,

and a BARN. a GRIST and a SAW

M I L L,

—A L S O—

One lot at the mouth of the Fifty-mile creek, on the Fifty-mile point: this tract contains 112 acres is well timbered, and has on it a valuable pinery.

—A L S O—

One other LOT adjoining the lake, and within half a mile of his mills, containing 50 acres; on this are about 15 acres cleared. The fituation of thefe tracts are fo noted in this country for their advantages as to need no further defcription. The terms of payment will be made eafy to the purchafer.—Enquire at the printing-office in Newark, or of the proprietor. JOHN GREEN.

April 10. 29

Take Notice,

THE fubfcriber being determined to come to an immediate fettlement and clofe of all his bufinefs in and about this town, defires all perfons who have demands on him to exhibit them for payment; and thofe indebted to him to make fettlement without further trouble. PETER BRADT.

Newark, April 12. 29-30

ALL perfons having demands againft the eftate of ROBERT FULTON, late of the townfhip of Sophiafburgh, in the Midland diftrict, deceafed, are hereby requefted to produce their accounts regularly authenticated, on before the firft day of June next; and all perfons indebted to the faid eftate are hereby defired to make immediate payment.

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Thofe who wifh to know the terms may apply either in perfon, or by letter, at the fchool houfein Newark.

March 8, '97. 24

Weft-Niagara, April 12, 1797.

LIST of GRANTS lying in the *Secretary's* Office ready to be iffued, in addition to thofe already advertifed.

Names.	*Townfhip*	*Acres.*
Havens John	Gainfboro'	200
Weifhuhn Henry	Windham	700
Dickfon Thomas	Gainfboro'	200
Small Mrs. Eliza	Scarboro'	1200
Smith D. W. hon,	Howard, Dunwich, and Harwich	949 3-5
White John	York	100
Cloufe John	Clinton	300
Robins Daniel	Gainfboro'	195
Powel W. D.	Hawfbury	1000
Ball Jacob	Newark	862
Robins Stephen	Gainfboro'	193
Coltman John	Ancafter & Charlotville	400

(Carried to laft page)

KEENE, (N. H.) February 21.

We learn from Templeton, (Mas.) that a Miss Eunice Weston of that place, had been confined by sickness for ten years, four of which she had been quite helpless; her ankles had grown crooked, and her left hand was confined to her breast. On Sunday morning last, she was, without any human assistance, restored to health. She arose and walked about the room, and called on all to bless God for his goodness. She stretched forth her withered hand, and it was made whole as the other.

BASSATERRE, Dec. 6.

On the 24th ult. a dispatch boat arrived from Anguilla, with an account of an attack having been made on that place by a French frigate and a brig, on board of which were a number of troops. At the time of the arrival of the boat, none of his majesty's ships were at this island; on the 25th his majesty's frigate the Lapwing, capt. Barton, arrived and sailed the same evening for Anguilla, taking on board the master of the boat as a pilot.—The wind being far to the northward, she did not reach Anguilla till late at night on the 29th—Signals having been made at St. Martins of the Lapwing's approach, the troops were all embarked after having burnt the town, murdered numbers of its inhabitants, and loaded their vessels with the plunder. At one in the morning of the 27th, the Lapwing run within pistol shot of the frigate and brig, which were endeavoring to make their escape at the mouth of the harbor, when an action commenced which continued one hour and 52 minutes. Favored by the darkness of the night the French frigate made her escape through a narrow channel between a small island and Anguilla—the Lapwing having had her pilot killed on the first broadside would not venture through.

At day break both vessels were seen at anchor near St. Martin's, on the Lapwing's approach, the brig in attempting to ward off the frigate, which had her rigging much cut, was fired on so heavily by the Lapwing that she was destroyed, and most of the soldiers drowned; the frigate after one broadside from the Lapwing, struck her colour, and proved to be the Decius of 26 guns.—The brig mounted three 24 pounders.—There were 128 soldiers and sailors killed and wounded on board the Decius, and 189 made prisoners. She was so much damaged in the action, having nine shot hole through the bottom, that after keeping possession of her for two days, capt. Barton finding it impossible to get her into port from her leaky condition; and 2 French frigates of 44 guns each, being in chace of him about 8 miles to leeward, after taking out all the prisoners, the Decius was blown up, and all the plunder consigned to the deep. The Lapwing arrived in this road the night after, having no other man killed in the action but the pilot.

LONDON, November 24.

Notwithstanding the heavy expences of the war, Mr. Pitt continues his plan of investing large sums in the purchase of stock for reducing the national debt. For some time past, the government agent has laid out 120,000l. a week for this purpose. The following is the state of all the purchases that have been made to the present period:

		Total capital bought.
Consolidated	- -	10 640 450
Reduced	- - -	5,621,055
Old South Sea	- -	2,152,000
New ditto	- -	1,774,700
4 per cent annuities	-	507,000
South Sea 1751	- -	500,500
	Total	£21,205,705

The East-India company have the three following plans in agitation:—First, to encreale their capital 2,000,000l. secondly, to establish a military depot in the Isle of Wight: and thirdly, to establish two additional supreme courts of judicature at Madras and Bombay, at the expence of 70 or 80,000l. per annum.

Dec. 8.

The Spanish ambassador at Paris has denounced to the minister for foreign affairs a libel printed at Bayonne, copies of which had been circulated through the whole of Spain. It contained an invitation to the people for an insurrection.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 12.

(From the Extraordinary Vienna Court Gazette.)

The reports of field marshal baron Alvinzi state the following particulars respecting the battle of the 6th, near Bassanno, and Fontenivo, the consequences are highly important.

The position of the army was as follows: twelve battalions were posted near Fontenivo, and had their advanced posts on the opposite banks of the Brenta; one battalion was encamped near Cordigiano, to cover the communication of the other, and 11 battalions were near Bassanno.

On the 5th at break of day, accounts reached the field marshal from all sides, that Buonaparte had drawn in all his detachments from Legnano, Ferrara, Verona and Montebello, and even a part of his battering train; and had taken a position near Vicenza, with three divisions. These accounts having been found true on reconnoitring the enemy's position the necessary dispositions were made to meet them, in case they should attempt an attack.

On the 6th in the morning, the enemy attacked the van-guard of field marshal Alvinzi, the whole army was immediately ordered to advance, and two battalions were detached to Menona, and one to Morosdica, to threaten the enemy's flank and rear, and thus to force them to desist from their attacks on field marshal Provera. But these troops had scarce reached Lenova, when the enemy, far superior in force, attacked with their usual impetuosity. Lenova was, with a considerable loss on both sides, several times taken and abandoned.

But as our troops had considerably suffered in this severe and constantly renewed attack, they were ordered to fall back in their former position, which extended from the mountains, of the Sette Communi, by Morrodice, beyound Lenova, as far as the Punry; and even on this position the enemy made several times the most furious attacks; but about the fall of night the conflict took a favorable turn, and the enemy were repulsed on all points.

Field marshal Provera was exactly in the same situation; and he states, that his loss on that day amounts to some thousands in killed and wounded, but that very few were taken prisoners, which shews that the troops were not thrown into confusion. The field marshal estimates the enemy's loss at 4000 men.

The night put a period to the action during which, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon—the field marshal received the agreeable intelligence, that field marshal lieut. Davidovich had rendered himself master of Trent.

The situation of our troops having been much improved by this event, the field marshal resolved to attack the enemy on the 7th, in order vigorously to pursue the object of his expedition, if the enemy, on the account of the severe loss they sustained on the 6th, should not retreat.

The night after the battle was employed to bring the troops to the different points assigned them, and to make the necessary dispositions for the following day. At break of day the whole army was under arms, and ready for action. But on the return of the patroles, the field marshal learnt that the enemy had fallen back. They would have been immediately pursued, but that field marshall lieut. Provera was obliged to re-establish the bridge of pontoons—broke down the enemy, which was accomplished about noon.

At one o'clock in the afternoon the army began to move forward both from Bassano and Fotenino, and at 9 o'clock at night reached the camp near Scaldeferro; 3 battalions having been left on the right flank near Morosdica, and the different columns ordered to form a junction between St. Pietro di Gurnd Golo. But no enemy to be seen, except that the van guard of Provera's column overtook the rear of the French, which brought on a trifling skirmish between our troops and the enemy.

On the 8th, early in the morning the field marshal reviewed the divisions of field marshal lieutenants Provera and Quosdanovich, and as it appeared to him indispensibly necessary closely to pursue the enemy already thrown into confusion, without allowing them time to rally and gather strength, the army put itself in motion at ten o'clock in the morning, and pursued the enemy in three columns, as far as Vicenza. On our approach they drew in their advanced posts, abandoned Vicenza, and retreated to Montedello.

The field marshal ordered his van guard under general count Hohenzollern, to take post at Altavilla, and the main body of his army to occupy a position on the road to Verona, and was determined, in case the enemy should not evacuate Montebello in the course of the night, to dislodge them from thence the next morning.

The French general Anuise, who commanded the enemy's horse and van guard, was severely wounded, taken prisoner, and conducted to Vincenza.

WEST-NIAGARA, April 19.

By the receipt of Philadelphia papers to March 24, we are enabled to give the following important extracts: The want of time prevents a further detail untill our next. They contain London accounts to Feb. 3.

TO LORD MALMESBURY,

Paris, 28th Frimaire (Dec. 28th) 5th year.

SIR,

THE executive directory has heard the reading of the official note signed by you, and of two confidential memorials without signatures, which were annexed to it, and which you gave into me yesterday. I am charged by the directory to declare to you that it cannot listen to any confidential note without a signature, and to require of you to give in to me, officially, within 24 hours, your ultimatum, signed by you,

Accept, sir, the assurance of my high consideration,

CH: DELACROIX.

[For the note and memorials above referred to, see our next.]

Paris, Dec. 19, 1796.

Lord Malmesbury, in answer to the letter which the minister for foreign affairs had the goodness to transmit to him through the hands of the secretary general of his department must remark, that in signing the official note, which he gave in to that minister, by order of his court, he thought he had complied with all the formalities, and had given the necessary authenticity to the two confidential memorials which are annexed to it. Nevertheless, to remove all difficulties, as far as lies in his power, he willingly adopts the forms which are pointed out by the resolution of the executive directory, and hastens to send to the minister for foreign affairs, the two memorials signed by his hand.

With respect to the positive demand of an ultimatum, lord Malmesbury observes, that insisting on that point in so preremtory a manner, before the two powers shall have communicated to each other their respective pretensions, and that the articles of the future treaty shall have been submitted to the discussions which the different interests which are to be adjusted necessarily demand, is to shut the door against all negociation. He therefore can add nothing to the assurances which he has already given to the minister for foreign affairs, as well by word of mouth, as in his official note, and he repeats that he is ready to enter with that minister, into every explanation of which the state and progress of the negociation may admit, and that he will not fail to enter into the discussion of the proposals of his court, or of any counter project which may be delivered to him, on the part of the executive directory, with that candour and that spirit of conciliation which correspond with the just and pacific sentiments of his court.

Lord Malmesbury requests the minister for foreign affairs, to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

The undersigned minister for foreign affairs is charged by the executive directed, to answer to lord Malmesbury's two notes of the 27th and 29th Frimaire (17th and 19th Dec. O. S.) that the executive directory will listen to no proposals contrary to the constitution, to the laws, and to the treaties which bind the republic.

And as lord Malmesbury announces at every communication that he is in want of the advice of his court from which it results, that he acts a part merely passive in the negociation, which renders his presence at Paris useless, the undersigned is further charged to give him notice to quit Paris in eight and forty hours, with all the persons who have accompanied and followed him, and quit as expeditiously as possible the territory of the republic. The undersigned declares moreover, in the name of the executive directory, that if the British cabinet is desirous of peace, the executive directory is ready to follow the negociations, according to the basis laid down in the present note, by the reciprocal channel of couriers.

Paris, 29 Dec. CH: DELACROIX.

Lord Malmesbury hastens to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the minister for foreign affairs, dated yesterday. He is preparing to leave Paris to-morrow, and demands, in consequence, the necessary passports for himself and his suite.

He requests the minister for foreign affairs, to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

Paris, Dec. 20, '96.

London, Dec. 30.

Yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock, lord Malmesbury, accompanied by Mr. Ellis, arrived at the secretary of state's office in Downing street and immediately had an audience of lord Grenville who was waiting to receive them. In the evening they had a conference with Mr. Pitt. His lordship landed only yesterday morning about eight o'clock, at Dover; having been detained at Calais since Saturday afternoon, by tempestuous weather. On his way from Paris, the people every where testified the utmost regret at his lordship's departure, imprecating those whose ambition and neglect has to abruptly broken off the negociation for peace.

[Beside the above we must briefly state that in December, a French fleet of 17 ships, having on board Gen. Le Hoche with twenty-five thousand land forces, attempted a descent upon Ireland. They anchored in Bantry Bay, whither they had been driven in a severe storm, in which they lost a ship of the line, and which continued until the 27th, when a thirty gun frigate stove, and the few that survived were made prisoners: the storm continuing, they put to sea. Their intention was to land in the north of Ireland, and leave the army to its fate; but the storm coming on they put into the Bay. Several of their transports were captured, and admiral Gardner was stationed off Brest, to prevent their return into that port. The official account thereof, as also his majesty's manifesto relative to the proceedings of the directory, we necessarily postpone.]

Liverpoole, Jan. 2.

From the Morning Post and Dublin Courant, Dec. 31st.

Friday night, 12 o'clock.

This evening an express arrived at the castle from general Dalrymple, dated in the afternoon of the 28th, which states that, about 4 o'clock P. M. on the 27th, the 17 sail of French ships which had anchored off Bantry Bay weighed and went to sea. The wind was then S. S. E.—It blew a violent storm on the following night, and they have not since been deseried.

Extract of a letter from Cork, Dec. 27, '96.

"It is a melancholy fact that the French fleet, commanded by Richery, with an army on board, under Hoche, is off the coast—Eight line of battle ships and some other small vessels, are actually at anchor in Beerhaven. By the last accounts they were riding bows under water, and a 32 gun frigate was yesterday wrecked, and all on board perished excepting a French lieutenant and several men, who are on their way here, and expected in town immediately.

"It has blown a hurricane from the South West, which has providentially dispersed the remainder of the fleet, and we are in great hopes Lord Bridport may come to our assistance.—The whole body of the people have displayed a spirit of loyalty unprecedented, but the regular force here to oppose the enemy is but slender."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dublin, Dec. 28, '96.

"We have reason to think that the French fleet were either never on our coast, or that they have been driven from or quit it, from the spirit shewn on this occasion; the loyalty of the country stands higher than I expected, and even the lower class of people in general did not seem to covet such neighbours."

New-York, March 22.

The letters from which the following extracts are taken, were received yesterday by the Braiseis from Bourdeaux, are from unquestionable authority.

Extract of a letter, dated Paris, January 7.

"Without assigning any reason, but that they have certain grievances to complain of, the directory have refused to receive gen. *Pinckney*, and have done every thing but give him an official order to quit the territories of the republic. This however, he waits to receive in some more unequivocal manner, than they have as yet been pleased to signify it. The minister for foreign affairs, De la Croix, refuses to have any communication, in writing with him, under pretence that it would be an act of acknowledgement of gen. P. as minister; and has not answered, but verbally, a letter which the latter wrote him some time since, desiring to know what was the will of the directory as to his staying, as he had not received the card of residence which had been promised him, without which he was *liable* to be arrested by every "*corps de garde*."—The minister however sent a verbal message to him, by his secretary, that he might consider himself in the light of any common foreigner to whom a card had been refused, and must agreeably to the laws of the contry quit it without delay. This *gen. Pinckney refused to do, as they had already possessed themselves of the knowledge that he was no common stranger, nor arrived in their territories in a private capacity, but as a public character, and as such not subject to the local regulations of France, but protected and guarded by the laws of nations, which he claimed in his favor as long as he remained—if, however, it was their will that he should depart, that he would obey them without reluctance, but requested something more officially than verbal communication. Several interviews have been had with Mr. De la Croix: in the last one some few days ago, a long conversation took place—he expressed great surprize at gen. Pinckney's being still here, and it became necessary to tell him that here he must remain; unless he would give him some order, under his hand to justify himself in his own government for quitting a spot to which it had sent him. This he refused with some warmth. It was given more than as a hint, that the minister of the police should do his duty. However, he is still unmolested, though not without apprehensions. I hope that every American will feel how necessary it is to convince not only this government, but every sovereign power, how great is their mistake if they calculate upon any influence which they may possess in our country, to the prejudice of either our interest or our honor.*"

Extract of a letter from Paris, Dec. 26.

"*You will no doubt before this hear of Mr. Pinkney's reception being suspended. He waits here until he gets further instructions from our government—The recall of Mr. Adet went from here last August. This it is expected will produce an explanation of some things that government complain of, and that matters will yet be reconciled. Lord Malmesbury will certainly leave this without making any negociations, and the war will be continued another year. Every thing is quiet here, and plenty of provisions, and no appearance of want except in the government. The president's speech has been some little time since received and published here, and considered as it ought to be by every friend of America, a sincere declaration of his sentiments heretofore, and a certain evidence of his ability and uprightness of his conduct.*"

MR. PINKNEY'S NEGOCIATION.

On this *important subject* dispatches from Mr. Pinkney to our executive were received & were expedited to Philadephia yesterday afternoon by express; from whence the public will doubtless soon be releived from their tedious suspence. The nearest we can come to the truth, from verbal accounts torn from amid a cloud of prejudice, is,—That Mr. Delacroix informed Mr. Pinkney that he would not now be received, but that he could tarry, under the principles on which other foreigners tarried, until further information was received from America on the subject of their complaints of the American executive. That Mr. Pinkney replied, that he would not tarry upon these principles, but that he would throw himself upon the usages of nations in these cases—and then if he was ordered to leave the country he would do it.

We understand, that he is to tarry till he receives returns to his dispatches.

Philadelphia, March 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, who has a son in Russia, to his friend in this city, dated Jan. 11.

"You will be pleased to hear that the Polish hero, KOSCIUSKO has been set at liberty by the new emperor of Russia, who has given him a large estate, and an annual pension of 12,000 rubles. He proposes to retire to America as soon as his health is restored; but at present his strength is so reduced that he cannot enter into his carriage, without the assistance of his servants.

"The emperor has liberated all the Poles, to the number of nearly 14,000, who were sent into Siberia, after the two divisions of Poland, and has restored to many of them their estates and effects. He has caused his father's body to be laid in state, and has appointed count ORLOFF, who is generally supposed to have been his murderer, to watch over his corpse, and to conduct the ceremonial of visitors to it. The peasants are freed by edict from some of the most burdensome parts of their servitude, throughout the whole Russian empire; and the lords are prohibited from separating husbands, wives and children, in any future disposition of their vassals."

Boston, March 17.

We learn from Salem, that by the arrival there of a barque from St. Eustatia information has been received that the new ship Eliza, capt. Hodges, owned by Mr. Joseph White, of and from Salem, bound to Canton, in China, with fair and perfect papers, and laden with a small quantity of timber, and above 40,000 dollars in cash, has been captured by a French corvette in the lat. of the Cape de Verd islands, and sent for St. Domingo for trial. This is the most alarming capture we have heard of.

Charleston, (*S. C.*) *Feb. 24.*

The views of peace had vanished, as lord Malmesbury had quitted Paris, and Mr. Pinckney, the American ambassador, had been refused an audience, a decree having passed the French government, that all intercourse with the United States should subside, until satisfation is obtained for the repeated insults which have been shewn by them to France, the chief of which is alledged to be the treaty with Great Britain.

Spanish vessels lately taken by the English:—a ship valued two hundred thousand dollars in specie, and sent into Bermuda; another ship having on board seventy thousand dollars, sent into the same port, and a 20 gun frigate, one hundred thousand dollars on board, sent into Grenada.

COUNCIL-OFFICE, 11 April, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons claiming lots of land in the township of *Townsend*, under the recommendation of PAUL AVERILL, as agent to Mr. ANDREW PIERCE, that they must appear before the council, on the Tuesdays and Fridays of every week between this date and the first day of June next, to make it appear that they come witin the description of settlers, whom the said Averill was authorised to recommend before they can be confirmed in their lots. They are likewise required to bring proofs of their having improved, or commenced an improvement on the lots they were permitted to occupy.

N. B. Those persons who have already covered their lots by warrants, are not meant to be included in this order, and need not attend.

(30) J. SMALL, c. c.

Entertainment for MAN and HORSE.

FROM the encouragement the subscriber has received from several gentlemen of the county of Lincoln, he has been induced to open a HOUSE, *near the rapid below Fort Erie, where gentlemen travelling to, or from the United States, or going over the lake, may depend upon meeting with the best entertainment and accommodation, by their attentive humble servant,*

JAMES BURLEY.

April 19. 30

(Continued from first page.)

Carreſs Wm.	Ancaſter	200
M'Nabb John	Windham	1050
Snyder Wm.	Gainſboro'	200
Jacobus John	Grimſby	do
Nixon Allen	do.	450
Burch Iſrael	Louth	200
Hewett Robert	Younge	147
Bouchette J. B. capt.	York	660
Green Adam	Saltfleet	400
Harris John	Grantham	100
Gardiner Wm.	Rainham	200
Pew Wm.	Stamford	do
Hewette Martain	Yonge	162
Snyder Adam	Gainſboro'	200
Harris Henry	Newark	100
Oſtrander Andrew	Stamford	do
Fathers Charles	Whitchurch	100
Graves Adam	Pittſburgh	980
Vanderburgh John	Thorold	700
Hardiſon Ben.	Willoughby & Bertie	150
Schovley Azaliah	Bertie	200
Ward Thomas	Gainſboro'	do
Darling Elizabeth	Pelham	do
Beemer Philip	Louth	300
Auſtin Solomon	Woodhouſe	600
Ridout Mrs. Mary	York	200
Pew James	Gainſboro'	do
Hind Thomas	York	210
Johnſon Jebus	Pelham	200
Skinner Timothy	Bertie	100
M'Clellan Wm.	York	210
Graves George lieut.	Pittſburg	670
Snyder Philip	Gainſboro'	200
Henry Philip	do	204
Philips Thomas	York	210
M'Donell Donell	Ancaſter	200
M'Entyre James	Grimſby	do
Jones Andrew	Thorold	146
Maclean Allan lieut.	Pittſburgh	450
Lane Jonathan	Gainſboro'	200
Lambert Cornelius	Newark	300
Anderſon Henry	Edwardſburgh	418
Howey Thomas	Walſingham	200
Martin Thomas	Crowland	300
Millard Thomas jun	Stamford & Crowland	200
Baker Coenrad Clough, John Garlack, Peter & Jacob Wager	Williamſburgh	200
Gee Frederick	Gainſboro'	do
Brian John	Pelham	do
Klengenbrumer Nicholas	Ancaſter	do
Hawley Abijah corporal	Auguſta	130
Peters B. William	Vaughn	1200
Dell Barſnet ſenr.	Crawland	300
M'Lean Allan	Murray & Pittſburgh	1600
Wray John	Newark	1
Mathews Jonathan	Clinton	200
M'Kee John	Rainham	do
Tuttle Daniel	Younge	do
Brown Thomas & Brown Nathaniel	Auguſta	400
Chriſtler Henry junr.	Ancaſter	200
Lawrenſon Lawrence	Grimſby	do
Collard John	Newark	300
M'Fall Ally Miſs	Walpole	200
Smith Nicholas	Grantham	do
Fullock Cornelius	Flamboro' Eaſt	do
Thompſon Archibald	King	400
Brown John,	Cornwall	200
Haſlip John	Gainſboro'	180
Baker Coenrad, and Marcellis John	Williamſburgh	218
Campbell John	Clinton	300
Macloghedy James & Anderſon Samuel capt.	Cornwall	200
Chriſtler Henry ſen	Ancaſter	400
Pell Jonathan	Humberſtone	500
Clover Jacob	Grimſby	540
Bailey John & Chriſtie John	Cornwall	200
M'Kinlay Robert	Willoughby	228
Steward John	Rainham	200
Seage Frederick	Bertie	172
Everſon Adam	Gainſboro'	200
Lyons Wm.	Maidſtone	do
Anderſon Samuel capt. Anderſon Geo. and Anderſon Thomas	Cornwall	1380
M'Donell Mrs. Helina	Walpole	1200
Brannan William	Kenyon and Charlottenburgh	192
Dickſon William	Newark	[illegible]
Law Geo. junr.	Flamboro' Eaſt	1000
Deforeſt Abraham	Grimſby	300
Bruce David	Cornwall	200
Anderſon Saml. capt.	Roxburgh	do
Carver Ezra	Beverly	400
Cook Richard	Thurlow	200
Corwin Joſeph	Gainſboro'	do
Barnheart George ſergt. and Proſper Rich-[illegible] and [illegible]	Cornwall	256
Hodge Gilbert	Gainſboro'	174
Bethan Angus	Kenyon	350
M'Kay John	Grantham	210
Bruce Alexander	Cornwall	100
Bouck Frederick	do	250
Steward Enoch	Rainham	200
Chambers Patrick	Bertie	220
Fortune Wm. col.	Hawkeſbury	1000
Marther Saml. and Dorothy his wife,	townſhip above the Delaware village	400
Brown Thomas	Gainſboro'	200
Parker John	do	201
Adams George	Wainfleet	400
Millard Tho's ſr.	Stamford & Crowland	200
Dingman Richard and Beaverly David	Matilda	304
Vanderburgh Harmanus	Thorold	150
Edwards Joſeph	Barton	200
Smith James	Pelham	do
Elliſon John	Gainſboro'	do
Brown Robert	Loughboro'	do
Chryſler Wm	Flamboro'	do
Buck Edward	Wainfleet	do
Snyder Adam jun.	Gainſboro'	do
Gou Wm.	Pelham	do
Backet Peter, and Buck George,	Elizabeth	do
Haines Joſeph	Newark	do
Albrant Henry	Matilda	400
Howey Robert	Gainſboro'	do
Hutt Adam	do	do
Bradford David	Windham	600
Greſſey Wm.	Beverly	300
Brown James	Willoughby	216
Sevitz Jacob	Wainfleet	250
Hazen Daniel	Crowland	460
Carl Jonas	Willoughby	210
Mieſner Jacob	Crowland	250
Snyder John	Gainſboro'	200
M'Donell Nelly widow	Younge	do
Gardner Jacob	Humberſtone	do
Houſe Frederick	do	do
Wood Roger	Matilda	do
Johnſon John	Rainham	do
Aber John	Charlotteville	do
Hofman Nicholas ſenr.	Bertie	do
Carle Francis	Thurlow	do
Barnheart Widow	Roxboro'	do
Mercellis John	Williamſburgh	600
Stewart Geo,	Barton	do
Campbell Allan	Younge	243
Wilſon Bathſheba	Beverly	400
Caſtolo John	Delaware	do
Bender Philip	Stamford	390
Sherwood Saml. lt.	Maryſburgh	320
Ammon Godfry John	Southwold	300
Barckley Averhart	Oxford	do
Collver Jabez	Windham and Flamborough Weſt	1000

George Adams	Newark	21-
Thomas Adams	do	do
Peter Tenbroeck	do town	do
Wm. Dickſon	do	do
Wm. Dickſon	do	do
Margaret Sparbeck	do	do
Alex. Allen	do	do
Hugh M'Donell	do	1
George Irwin	do	do
Elijah Collard	Newark	300
Sampſon Lutes	do	do
Miſs Eliza. Ruſſell	York & Whitby	1200
Wm. Smith	York town 2 ch.	
David W. Smith, eſq.	York,	400 2-5
Gerge Playter	do	500
Eli Playter	do	200
John Playter	do	do
John Coon	do	do
Wm. Smith	do	do
Benj. Moſely	do	do
Wm. Dimont	do	do
Wm. Dimont	do	9 5
Jonathan Aſhbridge	do	117
Parker Mills	do	do
Abraham Devan	do	341
Ben. Davis	do	194
Sam. Cozens	do	834
John M'Bride	do	600

[illegible]	do	[illegible]
Levi Devans	do	[illegible]
Patrick Burns	do	[illegible]
Elias Anderſon	do	[illegible]
John Anderſon	do	[illegible]
Paul Wilcox	do	[illegible]
Iſaac Devans	do	[illegible]
Benjamin Pawling	Grantham	[illegible]
Captain Peter Tenbroeck	do	[illegible]
Lieut. Jacob Servos	Windham	[illegible]
John Turney	do	[illegible]
John Symmington	do	[illegible]
Jacob Tenbroeck	do	do
Lieut. Thomas Puxton	do	[illegible]
Mrs. E. P. Shelton	do	[illegible]
Joſeph Edwards	do	do
Jeſſe Pawling	do	[illegible]
John M'Ewan	do	[illegible]
David Kemp	do	[illegible]
Gideon Cooley	do	200
Capt. David M'Fall	do and Walpole,	[illegible]
James Muirhead	Wainfleet	[illegible]
John M'Gill, eſq. and Benjamin Canby.	do	do
Wm. Tip	do	[illegible]
John Donaldſon	do	do
Andrew Ramſier	do	[illegible]
Capt. Ben. Pawling	do	400
Jacob Seultz	do	[illegible]
Thomas Adams	do	[illegible]
James Flemming	do	do
Joſeph Bouchette	Whitchurch	[illegible]
Capt. John Jones	Oxford	[illegible]
Ephraim Jones, eſq.	Auguſta & Elizabethtown	[illegible]
Lt. Alexander Campbell	Auguſta	[illegible]
Juſtus Sherwood	do	[illegible]
Solomon Jones	do	do
Ephraim Jones	do	100
John Warren	Bertie	[illegible]
Peter Creager	do	[illegible]
Parſhal Terry	do	[illegible]
Capt. George Dame	do	[illegible]
Capt. John Powell	do	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]
Robt. Hamilton, eſq.	do	[illegible]
Capt. John M'Donell	Lancaſter & Cornwall	[illegible]
Thomas Robertſon	Cornwall	[illegible]
Iſabella M'Donell	do	[illegible]
Iſabella M'Bean	do	[illegible]
Colquhn M'Donell	do & Roxbury	[illegible]
Parſhal Terry	Willoughby	[illegible]
John Garner	do	[illegible]
Hon R. Cartwright	Ameliaſburgh	[illegible]
Joſeph Clark	do	[illegible]
Chriſtopher Robinſon	do	[illegible]
Samuel Pew	Stamford	700
John B. Bouchette	Beverly	[illegible]
Michael Beninger	do	[illegible]
Philip Carter	do	do
Iſaac Bloſdale	do	do
Lt. John Depne	do & York	[illegible]
Hon R. Cartwright	Kingſton	[illegible]
Mary M'Lean	do	[illegible]
Col. R. England	Dunwich	do
do	do	2000
Silas Montroſe	Charlotteville	200
Robt. Spencer	Stamford	[illegible]
Wm Dickſon	do	do
Jacob Kelman	do & Pelham	700
Jacob Grindſtone	Pelham	200
Joel Auſtin	do	196
Jeremiah Moore	do	500
Hon. D. W. Smith	Rainham	205
Jeſſe Pawling	Louth	914
Capt. Pet. Tenbroeck	do	900
Hon. R. Hamilton	do	216
John Lyons	Markham	100
Nicholas Miller	do	do
Job Loder	Clinton	200
Rebecca Fields	do	do
Wm. Walker	Clinton & Ancaſter	[illegible]
Capt. D. M'Fall	Ancaſter	[illegible]
John Jones	do	[illegible]
Col. Ebz. Jeſſup	Elizabethtown	1227
Gideon Cooley	Townſend	[illegible]
Major Edw. Jeſſup	Cambridge	3800
Lt. Edw. Jeſſup	do	1400
Henry Jeſſop	Edwardſburgh	200
Col. Ebz. Jeſſup	do	do
Lt. Alex. M'Donell	Flamboro' Eaſt	2000
David Burns	do Weſt	1000
James M'Aulay	do	do
Wm Leach	Oſnaburgh	100
Miſs A. Andrews	Southwold	1200
Hon. D. W. Smith	do	445
Hon. Rich. Duncan	Williamſburgh	[illegible]
Wm. Walker	Grimſby	800
Gilbert Fields	do	[illegible]
Nathaniel Pettit	do & Saltfleet	[illegible]
Hon. R. Duncan	Matilda	1400
John Stansfield	Crowland	280
Wm. M'Kay	Pittſburgh	[illegible]
Hon. R. Hamilton	Thorold	[illegible]
Edw. Froſt	do	300
Iſrael Sweezy	do	550
Abraham Overholz	do	400
Lt. Caleb Reynolds	Barton	328
Thomas Clark	Dover	[illegible]
Colin M'Nabb	Grantham	950
Wm. Munger	Colcheſter	[illegible]
Hon. D. W. Smith	Raleigh	280
Thomas Clark	Harwich	[illegible]

Wm. JARVIS, Sec'y.

TOTAL No 131.

VOLUME III.] G. R. [NUMBER 27.

Upper Canada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA; Printed by G. TIFFANY. -------Wedneſday, APRIL 26, 1797.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that a certain quantity of

Flour and Peas,

Are wanted at Kingſton, Fort George (Niagara) and Amherſtburgh at the mouth of the river Detroit, for the ſupply of his majeſty's forces in Upper-Canada: each barrel of flour to contain two hundred pounds nett. The ſeveral articles are to be of the firſt quality, properly packed in good and ſufficient caſks, and warranted to keep good and ſound for twelve months after delivery; for ſuch ſealed tenders will be received at the office of the agent of purchaſes at York, on or before the 15th day of May next in any proportion for the quantity of flour and peas, and the whole of the quantity agreed for to be delivered on or before the firſt day of July 1797. Payment will be made by the agent of purchaſes, on producing the receipts of the commiſſaries at Kingſton, Fort George and Amherſtburgh, in triplicate, of the quantity of each ſpecies delivered into the king's ſtore at the aforementioned depots, by caſh or bills of exchange drawn upon the lords commiſſioners of his majeſty's treaſury. Such perſons as may prefer payment in caſh, will ſtate the ſame in their tenders.

Notice will be duly given of ſuch propoſals as are accepted.

JOHN M'GILL, agent for purchaſes, Upper-Canada.

Agent for purchaſes office York, 28 Feb. '97. 24

Aſhes.

THE ſubſcriber will give *one ſhilling* per buſhel for houſe aſhes, and *nine pence* for field aſhes delivered at his pot-aſh works at the Four-Mile Creek; or will receive them at the houſes of the people at *ſix pence* per buſhel. DANIEL SERVOS.

February, 8. 1797. (‡20.tt.)

To be Sold,

OR LET, THAT

Valuable Houſe

In this town known by the name of WIER's TAVERN:—For terms apply to the ſubſcriber. ANDREW HERON.

Newark, 25th March, '97. 27

TO be ſold, with an indiſputable title, 400 acres of land, including a valuable pinery, well ſituated on Lyon's creek, in the town of Crowland, 12 miles from the mouth of the Chipawa. Between 60 and 70 acres whereof are under good cultivation, for this country, with a log houſe and barn thereon. The ſoil is excellent, and the whole needs no other recommendation than may be had by inſpection. The terms will be eaſy, and known particularly, by applying to *Noah Millard* in Stamford, one mile from the falls.

DAN MILLARD.

February 8. (2

OFFICIAL PAPERS

Reſpecting the negociation for peace, as preſented to both houſes of the Britiſh parliament.

The underſigned is charged to tranſmit the miniſter for foreign affairs the encloſed memorial, containing the propoſals of his court, with reſpect to the application of the general principle already eſtabliſhed as the baſis of the negociation for peace.

He will with the utmoſt readineſs, enter with that miniſter into every explanation which the ſtate and progreſs of the negociation will allow, and he will not fail to enter into the diſcuſſion of theſe propoſitions, or of any counter project which may be tranſmitted to him on the part of the executive directory, with that frankneſs and that ſpirit of conciliation, which correſpond with the juſt and pacific intention of his court. MALMESBURY.

Paris, Dec. 19, '96.

Confidential memorial, on the principle objects of reſtitution, compenſation, and reciprocal arrangement.

The principle already eſtabliſhed as the baſis of the negociation, by the conſent of the two governments, is founded on reſtitutions to be made by his Britannic majeſty to France, in compenſation of the arrangements to which that power may conſent, in order to ſatisfy the juſt pretentions of the allies of the king, and to preſerve the political balance of Europe.

In order to accompliſh theſe objects, in the manner moſt complete, and to offer a freſh proof of the ſincerity of his wiſhes for the re-eſtabliſhment of general tranquillity, his majeſty would propoſe there ſhould be given to this principle, on each ſide, all the latitude of which it may be ſuſceptible.

His majeſty demands therefore,

1. The reſtitution of his majeſty the emperor and king, of all his dominions, on the footing of the *ſtatus ante bellum.*

2. The re-eſtabliſhment of peace between the German empire and France, by a ſuitable arrangement, conformable to their reſpective intereſts, and to the general ſafety of Europe. This arrangement to be negociated with his imperial majeſty as conſtitutional head of the empire, either by the intervention of the king, or immediately, as his imperial majeſty ſhall prefer.

3. The evacuation of Italy by the French troops, with an engagement not to interfere in the internal affairs of the country; which ſhould be re-eſtabliſhed, as far as poſſible, upon the footing of the *ſtatus ante bellum.*

In the courſe of the negociation, a more detailed diſcuſſion may be entered into of the further meaſures which may be proper to adopt, reſpecting the objects of theſe three articles, in order to the providing more effectually for the future ſecurity of the reſpective limits and poſſeſſions, and for the maintenance of general tranquillity.

4. With regard to the other allies of his Britannic majeſty, his majeſty demands, that there be reſerved to her majeſty the empreſs of all the Ruſſias, a full and unlimited power of taking part in this negociation, whenever ſhe may think fit, or of acceding to the definitive treaty, and thereby returning to a ſtate of peace with France.

5. His majeſty alſo demands, that her moſt faithful majeſty may be comprehended in this negociation, and may return to a ſtate of peace with France, without any ceſſion or burdenſome condition on either ſide.

6. On theſe conditions his majeſty offers to France the entire and unreſerved reſtitution of all the conqueſts which he has made on that power in the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies; propoſing at the ſame time that a mutual underſtanding ſhould be eſtabliſhed as the means of ſecuring for the future the tranquility of the two nations, and of conſolidating as much as poſſible, the advantage of their reſpective poſſeſſions. His majeſty offers, in like manner, the reſtitution of the iſlands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, and of the fiſhery of Newfoundland, on the footing of the *ſtatus ante bellum.*

But, if in addition to this, his majeſty were to wave the right given to him by the expreſs ſtipulations of the treaty of Utretch of oppoſing the ceſſion of the Spaniſh part of St. Domingo to France, his majeſty would then demand, in return for this conceſſion, a compenſation which might ſecure at leaſt in ſome degree, the maintenance of the balance of the reſpective poſſeſſions in that part of the world.

7. In all caſes of ceſſions or reſtitutions which may come in queſtion in the courſe of this negociation, there ſhould be granted on each ſide, to all individuals, the moſt unlimited right to withdraw with their families and their property, and to ſell their immoveable poſſeſſions; and adequate arrangements ſhould alſo be made, in the courſe of this negociation, for the removal of all ſequeſtrations, and for the ſatisfaction of their juſt claims, which individuals on either ſide may have to make upon the reſpective governments.

Confidential memorial on the peace with Spain and Holland.

The allies of France not having hitherto expreſſed any deſire or diſpoſition to treat with the king, his majeſty might have forborne to enter into any detail on their account but in order to avoid any details prejudicial to the great object which the king has in view, and to accelerate the work of a general peace, his majeſty will not refuſe to explain himſelf in the firſt inſtance on the points which concern thoſe powers.

If, then, the catholic king ſhould deſire to be comprehended in this negociation, or to be allowed to accede to the definitive treaty, this would meet with no obſtacle on the part of his majeſty. Nothing having hitherto been conquered by either of the two ſovereigns from the other, no other point could, at the preſent moment, come into queſtion, but that of the re-eſtabliſhment of peace, ſimply, and without any reſtitution of compenſation whatever, except ſuch as might poſſibly reſult from the application of the principle declared at the end of the fourth article of the memorial ap-

ready delivered to the minister for foreign affairs.

But if, during the negociation alterations should take place in the state of things in this respect, it will then be proper to agree upon the restitutions and compensations to be made on each side.

With regard to the republic of the United Provinces, his Britannic majesty and his allies find themselves too nearly interested in the political situation of these provinces to be able to consent in their favor to the re establishment of the *status ante bellum*, as with respect to territorial possessions, unless France could on her part reinstate them in all respects in the same political situation in which they stood before the war.

If at least it were possible to re-establish in those provinces, agreeably to what is believed to be the wish of a great majority of the inhabitants, their ancient constitution and form of government, his majesty might then be disposed to relax, in their favor, from a very considerable part of the conditions on which the present state of things obliges him to insist.

But if, on the contrary, it is with the republic of Holland, in its present state, that their Britannic and imperial majesties will have to treat, they will see, themselves obliged to seek in territorial acquisitions, those compensations, and that security, which such a state of things will have rendered indispensable to them.

Restitutions of any kind, in favor of Holland in that case be admitted in, so far only as they should be compensated by arrangements calculated to contribute to the security of the Austrian Netherlands. The means of accomplishing this object will be found in the cessions which France has exacted in her treaty of peace with Holland, and the possession of which by that power, would in any case be incompatible with the security of the Austrian Netherlands in the hands of his imperial majesty.

It is on these principles that his Britannic majesty would be ready to treat for the re-establishment of peace with the republic of Holland in its present state. The details of such a discussion must necessarily lead to the consideration of what would be due to the interests and the rights of the house of Orange.

(Here follow the papers given last week.)

PARIS, Jan. 16.

The dey of Algiers has declared war against the king of Prussia.

Clarke the Irishman, who is probably gone to Vienna to destroy our hopes of peace in that quarter, as Charles De la Croix has already done at Paris, was a chief adviser of the Brest expedition. When shall we put an end to the extravagant rage with which we are affected, of permitting strangers to meddle in our concerns, and entrusting them with our most important missions?—The choice of a stranger on such an occasion, should be considered as an indecent outrage committed by the government against the French nation.

Clarke had expressly promised that all Ireland would rise in our favor, and yet it was merely by the terror of our cannon, that we were enabled to make some fishermen in Bantry Bay come on board our ships.

Do we see the British ministry allow Frenchmen to take part in their designs, or confide to them the management of their embassies?

TRENT, Jan. 6.

Field-marshal Wurmser has defended Mantua with a perseverence and success that reflect the greatest honor on his military character. He is as much upon the alert as if he headed an army in the midst of an enemy's country, and has lost no opportunity of harrassing the republican troops that form the blockade of his garrison.

On the night of the 29th ult. he made a very vigorous sortie, in which he killed, wounded, and took prisoners about 4000 of the enemy. In this sortie the English general Graham escaped from Mantua, where he had been shut up for some months, and he arrived here the day before yesterday.

Of the numerous sorties which field-marshal Wurmser has made, the most decisively successful was one towards the end of November, in which, besides taking a vast quantity of provisions and ammunition, the Austrians carried in with them several pieces of cannon.

In the course of two or three days a general attack is to be made upon the French, with a view of completely relieving the garrison of Mantua. This attack is to be commanded by general Alvinzy; and the army, which he will lead to it, will consist of 50,000 troops, in the highest ardor and spirits, and confident of success. The French army which has received some reinforcements, does not exceed 35,000 men, so that great expectations are formed of the event of the Austrian attack. Upon that depends the fate of Mantua, for when general Graham left the garrison on the night of the 29th, their provisions were very low, though they were sufficient to enable them to wait the issue of the attack intended for their relief.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.

The king, being unwell, has kept his room for some time past. The lieutenant general count de Bruhl and capt. de Rotherbourg are gone to Petersburgh to compliment the new emperor. A striking act of justice has been done by the last mentioned prince, which is, that he not only granted liberty to the celebrated general Kosciusko, his secretary M. Niemoewiez, and count Petocki, but the first has received, as a compensation, an estate with 1500 peasants; M. Niemoewiez an estate with 1000 peasants; and count Petocki has been restored to all his property.

Extract of a letter from Verona, dated December 25.

"It is asserted that general Wurmser, in a sortie which he lately made from Mantua, has completely destroyed the French works; and that he has taken six boats loaded with recruits and stores which were going from Modena to the besieged army."

LONDON, November 8.

Major-general sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. from the 17th dragoon guards, is appointed col. of the 2d regiment of dragoons, vice the earl of Eglintoune, deceased;

Major-general Welbore Ellis Doyle, from the 14th foot, to be col. of the 53d regiment of foot, vice Lake, appointed to the command of the 73d foot.

Major-general Gerard Lake, from the 53d foot, to be col. of the 73d foot, vice Meadows, appointed to the command of the 7th dragoon guards.

Feb. 1. Dispatches from general Graham, who for a long time has been shut up with field-marshal Wurmser, in Mantua, were yesterday received at the secretary of state's office. It would appear by a letter from Trent, dated 6th ult. that the Austrians made a sortie from Mantua on the 29th of Dec. In this sortie general Graham made his escape from the place, and arrived at Trent on the 4th of last month.

It appears by the same letter, that the fate of Mantua, which has been so long in suspence, will soon be decided. At the date of the letter the place was in great want of provisions; but on the other hand, gen. Alvinzi, who was to attempt its relief, had received a considerable reinforcement.

WHITEHALL, Jan. 17.

Extract of a letter from his excellency the lord lieutenant of Ireland, to his grace the duke of Portland, dated Dublin Castle, Jan. 10.

"I have the satisfaction to acquaint your grace, that since the information transmitted to Mr. Grenville, that the French had entirely left Bantry-Bay, there had been no re appearance of them upon the coast; so that I trust, from the violence of the tempest and from their ships being ill found, and ill victualled, their expedition is for the present frustrated.

Upon reviewing what has passed during this expedition of the enemy, I have the satisfaction to reflect, that the best spirit was manifested by his majesty's regular and militia forces; and I have every reason to believe, that, if a landing had taken place, they would have displayed the utmost fidelity. When the flank companies of the Antrim regiment were formed, the whole regiment turned out to a man, with expressions of the greatest eagerness to march; and the Downshire regiment to a man, declared they would stand and fall by their officers.

At the time the army was ordered to march the weather was extremely severe: I therefore ordered them a proportion of spirits upon their route, and directed an allowance 4d. a day to their wives till their return. On march, the utmost attention was paid them by the inhabitants of the towns and villages through which they passed; so that in many places the meat provided by the commissary was not consumed. The roads, which in parts had been rendered impassable by the snow, were cleared by the peasantry. The poor people often shared their potatoes with them, and dressed their meat without demanding payment; of which there was a very particular instance in the town of Banager, where no gentleman or principal farmer resides to set them the example. At Carrow a considerable subscription was made for the troops as they passed; and at Limerick and Cork, every exertion was used to facilitate the carriage of artillery and baggage, by premiums to the car-men; and in the town of Galway, which for a short time was left with a very inadequate garrison, the zeal and ardour of the inhabitants, and yeomanry was peculiarly manifested, and in a manner to give me the utmost satisfaction. In short, the general good disposition of the people througout the South and West was so prevalent, that, had the enemy landed, their hope of assistance from the inhabitants would have been totally disappointed.

From the armed yeomanry, government derived the most honorable assistance. Noblemen and gentlemen of the first property vied in exerting themselves at the head of their corps. Much of the express and escort duty was performed by them. In Cork, Limerick and Galway, they took the duty of the garrison. Lord Shannon informs me, that men of 3 and 4000l, were employed in escorting baggage and carrying expresses. Mr. John Latouche, who was a private in his son's corps, rode 25 miles in one of the severest nights, with an express, it being his turn for duty. The merchants of Dublin, many of them of the first eminence, marched 16 Irish miles with a convoy of arms to the North, whither it was conducted by reliefs of yeomanry. The corps have been formed of the most respectable barristers, attornies, merchants, gentlemen, and citizens, and their number is so considerable, and their zeal in mounting guard so useful, that I was enabled greatly to reduce the garrison with perfect safety to the town. The numbers of yeomanry fully appointed and disciplined in Dublin, exceed two thousand, above 400 of whom are horse. The whole number of corps approved by government, amount to 440, exclusive of the Dublin corps. The gross number is nearly 25000. There are also 91 offers of service under consideration, and 125 proposals have been declined; and, in reply to a circular letter written to the commandants of the respective corps, their answers almost universally contained a general offer of service in any part of the kingdom.

Many prominent examples of individual loyalty and spirit have appeared. An useful impression was made upon the minds of the lower catholics by a judicious address of Dr. Moylan, the titular bishop of Cork. I cannot but take notice of the exertions of lord Kenmare who spared no expence in giving assistance to the commanding officer in his neighborhood, and who took into his own demesne a great quantity of cattle which had been driven from the coast. Nor could any thing exceed the ardour of the earl of Corronde who, when his regiment of militia was retained as part of the garrison of Dublin, solicited with so much zeal a command in the flank companies, that I thought it a measure due to his majesty's service to encourage his lordship's request.

The following particulars of the expedition collected from the officers of the Ville de L'Orient, have been published in a Cork paper.

"On the 14th Dec. the fleet sailed consisting of 18 sail of the line, 14 frigates, 6 large transports, and some small vessels, had 25,000 troops on board with 6 weeks provisions. The signal having been made for sailing, some went through the passage de'Raz, La Fraternite frigate with admiral de Galles and gen Hoche on board, and a few other ships got out, but the greater part of the fleet went through Des Feottes.

"A gale of wind coming on, the divisions could not join, and the admiral had only the Nestor of 74 guns with him; which having lost her mainmast, also parted with the admiral. The captain of La Ville de l'Orient believed she was at the rendezvous, but as none of the other ships had joined her since, he think she must be lost or taken. She had on board 15 millions of livres in gold, to pay the troops.

"The fleet made Ireland in three days, but having mistaken the Durseys for Mizen-Head, could not make Bantry Bay until the 24th, and then only part had anchored when the gale came on and forced them to cut cables in confusion.

L'Indomptable of 80 guns run foul of La Resolute, and dismasted her, so that she must be lost with admiral Neilly on board. L'Indomptable sprung her bowsprit. The division with which La Ville de L'Orient entered the bay, had not gained an anchorage with the first division, it consisted of four 74 ships, three frigates, two corvettes, and two powder vessels with 5000 troops.

A concil of war was held; the troops were decidedly for landing, by the advice of some Irishmen with them, but none of them having seen La Fraternite, they resolved to return—sailed on the 4th Jan. from Bantry, and in search of the squadron when captured.

The fleet was well supplied in every particular, and the transports chosen as fast sailers; 60 more transports were ready to follow with troops when a landing should be made good.

The following is an account of the officers, men and cargo on board the Ville de L'Orient (a 75 cut down and armed en flute) captain, 1 lieut. 5 officers, 64 seamen, 1 lieut. de vaisseau, 1 col. 4 captain 380 hussars, 2 ten inch mortars, 2 eighteen pound field pieces, 19 000 shells, 1200 muskets, 10,000 cartridge boxes filled with ball cartridge, 380 barrels of flour, 26 pipes of brandy, 10 bales of cloathing, 600 saddles, 5 boxes shoes, artillery carriages &c.

The Paris paper (L'Eclair) of the 11 Nivose, says, on the 30 Frimaire, 33 ships anchored in Bantry Bay, in the South of Ireland. The fleet originally consisted, of 48 sail, 17 of which were of the line, 13 flutes. The 36 sail remained in the Bay six days, the frigate on board of which the generals were did not arrive, the wind shifted and blew a hurricane; on the last day a great number of the vessels were driven out of the road, and as the principal commanders were wanting, it was impossible to attempt any thing without gen. Hoche, who in all probability was alone provided with the secret orders of government, and as they could not wait for him any longer, scourged as they were by the tempest, short of provisions, and wanting several vessels, he returned, and on the 2d Jan admiral Bouvotte anchored in Brest roads; these are amongst the most intelligible of the facts contained in the Paris papers. The Redacteur states, that 18,000 men had been landed & received as brothers, but other papers contradict this. The particulars of the expedition, however, appear to be, that the fleet was scattered the second day after it had left port, and two divisions were separated from the third; the vessel in which the commanders were had not been heard of; the other division returned to Brest; admiral Bouvotte, immediately on his arrival was superseded and imprisoned, and is to be tried for not having landed 6000 men in his division, whose officers requested to be put on shore, though he had no boats for the purpose.

DUBLIN, Jan. 10.

A number of the most respectable and independent inhabitants of this city, of the different religious persuasions, last week offered their services to government as a military association; they were however refused by the lord lieutenant, who, it is said, signified to the gentlemen, that a sufficient number of corps was already formed, but recommended to them to enrol in the several divisional corps, whose numbers are yet very far from being complete.

The Dublin Independents were also refused; the objection to this corps, it is said, turned on the desire of this corps to retain their original name and uniform, although in every other respect conforming to the yeomanry act.

WEST-NIAGARA, April 26.

From the report of the secretary of the treasury of the United States, Dec. 29, 1796.

PROBABLE EXPENCES FOR 1797.

	dols.	cts.
For the civil list, or the support of government, including the incidental & contingent expences of the several departments and offices, the sum of	479,740	14
For the payment of annuities and grants,	2,718	33
For the support of the mint establishment,	14,400	
For the expences of intercourse with foreign nations,	67,900	
For the support of light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers,	45 599	81
For satisfying certain miscellaneous claims and expences,	11,629	8
For the support of the army, including the expences in cloathing, hospital, ordnance, quarter master, and Indian departments, the defensive protection of the frontiers, repairs of fortifications and contingences, 1,193,325 10		
The naval department, 222,215		
The payment of military pensions, 93,350		
Total estimate for the war department,	1,608,890	10
Dollars,	2,150,852	46

The following is the state of the present revenues

	dols.	cts.
Duties arising on imports and tonnage calculated upon the actual receipts during the year 1795.	5,588,961	26
Duties on domestic distilled spirits and stills, on refined sugar, sales at auction, licences to retail spirits and wines, and carriages for the conveyance of persons, calculated upon the receipts of 1795,	337,255	36
Revenues from the post-office,	35,000	
Dividends on bank stock, calculated with reference to certain sales, the proceeds of which will be applied to the payment of part of the debt due to the bank of the United States,	150,000	
Interest on stock purchased and redeemed, and vested in the sinking fund,	88,636	65
Duties on patents and contingent receipt (uncertain)	746	73
Estimate current revenue,	6,200,600	
Revenues exceed expenditures	4,049,147	54

It is to be noted that the whole revenue is from indirect taxation; but the secretary suggests the laying a direct tax, viz: From the commencement of, and during this year, and annually

to the end of 1800,	1,228,798	99
Do 1801, do 1809,	2,376,494	50
Do 1810, do 1824,	1,119,068	36
Which reduced to an annual tax is, or nearly 1 4th of a dollar to each soul of the present inhabitants,	1,484,000	00
Adding the surplus of revenue	4,049,147	54
Gives an income of	5,533,147	54

The secretary reports that the proposed revenues will conveniently discharge the whole of the foreign debt before the year 1809, and in the year 1824, both foreign and domestic debts will be extinguished.

DIED] At St Thomas', the 8th of February last, FRANCIS CROOKS, esquire, merchant, of this town; a gentleman much respected while living, and his death is greatly lamented by his numerous relations, friends and acquaintance.

We hear from Fort Malden, at the mouth of Detroit river, that in the begining of March last, capt Mayne ens. Pierce and one Bliss, a private, all of the Queen's rangers, in passing a river on the ice, which giving way they fell in: the captain and Bliss were fortunate enough to get out; but Mr. Pierce perished; a few days after his body was taken up and intered—Bliss soon perished by the severity of the weather.

Newark, April, 25, 1793.

Council-Office,

WHEREAS it appears that GEORGE CAMPBELL, late a serjeant in the king's rangers, has fraudulently obtained land board certificates and warrants for several quantities of land to which he was not entitled, all persons are hereby cautioned not to take any assignment of such certificates and warrants, as the same have been rescinded and utterly void:—And whereas several other persons have attempted to obtain greater quantities of land from his majesty's government than it is intended they should have, notice is hereby given, that any such attempt will hereafter be punished with the utmost severity, and the persons making the same be for ever incapable of taking any grant from the crown.

JOHN SMALL, C. C.

500 Acres of Land

TO be sold on the bank of the Twenty-mile pond, 60 or 70 of which are within fence, & have been improved: on it are

A LOG HOUSE,

With three rooms on the lower floor and a tolorable LOGBARN.

Persons inclining to purchase, may know the terms, which will be made easy, by applying to ANDREW BUTLER.

Newark, 26 April, '97. 31.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of ROBERT FULTON, late of the township of Sophiasburgh, in the Midland district, deceased, are hereby requested to produce their accounts regularly authenticated, on before the first day of June next; and all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby desired to make immediate payment.

ROBERT WOOD, SAM'L FULTON, } Ex'rs.

Kingston, 12th Feb. 1797. (23—36)

FROM the encouragement the subscriber has received from several gentlemen of the county of Lincoln, he has been induced to open a HOUSE, near the rapid below Fort Erie, where gentlemen travelling to, or from the United States, or going over the lake, may depend upon meeting with the best entertainment and accommodation, by their attentive humble servant, JAMES BURLEY.

April 19. 30

West-Niagara, April 26, 1797.

LIST of GRANTS lying in the *Secretary's* Office ready to be issued, in addition to those already advertised.

¶ Those having no quantities annexed are for 200 acres.

Names.	*Township.*	*Acres.*
Capt. Benja. Pawling,	Windham	[illegible]
Jabez Coiver,	Windham & Flamboro' west	1000
Serjt. John Maracle,	Louth & Beverly	750
Elias Smith	Beverly	600
Serjt. Jacob Frederick	Grantham	500
John Hitchcock	Clinton	400
Philip Buck,	Bertie	do
Lt. Edward Jessup	Plantagenet	do
John Algier	Roxburgh	do
Levi Bailey	do	[illegible]
Solomon Moore	Pelham	300
Henry Miller	do	do
Jocob Hoffman	Thurlow	do
Hon. R. Hamilton	Gainsborough	do
Abraham Bolton & James Froom	Edwardsburgh	do
Nathan B. Barnum	Charlotteville	[illegible]
Peter Bradt	Humberstone	[illegible]
John Mills	Flamboroughwest	[illegible]
John M'Kay	York	[illegible]
Benjamin Griffen	Humberstone	
William Stewart	Rainham	
Alexander M'Kee	do	
Patrick M'Kee	do	
Joachim Barkley	Oxford	
Alexander Beadstead	do	
Christopher Barkley	do	
Nicholas Moran	Gainsborough	
Robert Comfort	do	
Job Stobudge	do	
David Burheam	Clinton	
Jonathan Burheam	do	
Alexander M'Donell	Portland	
Jeremiah London	Saltfleet	
James Chambers	do	
Margaret M'Cool	do	
Thomas Baxter	Bertie	
Augustus Anchor	do	
Miss Mary M'Fall	Walpole	
Burrice Dell jun	Crowland	
Nicholas Misner	do	
Robert Becom	Sydney	
Wm. Fraser & Wm Fraser jun	Matilda	
Francis Wadell	*Grimsby*	
Joan Van Vost	*Windam*	
Jonah Brown	*Young*	
John Brant	*do*	
Stephen Pritchard	*Grantham*	
Nancy & John M'Donell	*Charlottenburgh*	
Joseph Voyer	*Maidstone*	
Christian M'Donell	*Caster*	
James Lenox	*Osnaburgh*	
Hen. Beggard & Jas. Boyd	*Edwardsburgh*	
Jacob Benestie & John Burch	*do*	
John Willson jun	*York*	190
Frederick Smith	*Whitechurch*	do
John Dunning	*Willoughby*	176
John Calwell	*Pelham*	165
John Neave	*Humberstone*	[illegible]
Angus Beton	*Charlottenburgh*	85
John M'Kay	*Newark*	[illegible]
W. D. Powell, jun.	*do.*	do
Miner Bradt	*do*	[illegible]

Campbell Allan	Younge	242
Wilſon Bathſheba	Beverly	400
Caſſolo John	Delaware	do
Bender Philip	Stamford	390
Sherwood Saml. [illegible]	Maryſburgh	320
Ammon Godfry John	Southwold	300
Barckley Averhart	Oxford	do
Collver Jabez	Windham and Flamborough Weſt	1000
Havens John	Gainſboro'	200
Weiſhuhn Henry	Windham	700
Dickſon Thomas	Gainſboro'	200
Small Mrs. Eliza	Scarboro'	1200
Smith D. W. hon.	Howard, Dunwich, and Harwich	949 3 5
White John	York	100
Clouſe John	Clinton	300
Robins Daniel	Gainſboro'	195
Powel W. D.	Hawſbury	1000
Ball Jacob	Newark	862
Robins Stephen	Gainſboro'	193
Coltman John	Ancaſter & Charlotville	400
Carreſs Wm.	Ancaſter	200
M'Nabb John	Windham	1050
Snyder Wm.	Gainſboro'	200
Jacobus John	Grimſby	do
Nixon Allen	do.	450
Burch Iſrael	Louth	200
Hewett Robert	Younge	147
Bouchette J. B. capt.	York	660
Green Adam	Saltfleet	400
Harris John	Grantham	100
Gardiner Wm.	Rainham	200
Pew Wm.	Stamford	do
Hewette Martain	Yonge	162
Snyder Adam	Gainſboro'	200
Harris Henry	Newark	100
Oſtrander Andrew	Stamford	do
Fathers Charles	Whitchurch	190
Graves Adam	Pittſburgh	980
Vanderburgh John	Thorold	700
Hardiſon Ben.	Willoughby & Bertie	159
Schovley Azaliah	Bertie	200
Ward Thomas	Gainſboro'	do
Darling Elizabeth	Pelham	do
Beemer Philip	Louth	300
Auſtin Solomon	Woodhouſe	600
Ridout Mrs. Mary	York	200
Pew James	Gainſboro'	do
Hind Thomas	York	210
Johnſon Jebus	Pelham	2[illegible]0
Skinner Timothy	Bertie	100
M'Clellan Wm.	York	210
Graves George lieut.	Pittſburg	670
Snyder Philip	Gainſboro'	200
Henry Philip	do	204
Philips Thomas	York	210
M'Donell Donell	Ancaſter	200
M'Entyre James	Grimſby	do
Jones Andrew	Thorold	146
Maclean Allan lieut.	Pittſburgh	450
Lane Jonathan	Gainſboro'	200
Lambert Cornelius	Newark	300
Anderſon Henry	Edwardſburgh	418
Howey Thomas	Walſingham	200
Martin Thomas	Crowland	300
Millard Thomas jun	Stamford & Crowland	200
Baker Coenrad Clough, John Garlack, Peter & Jacob Wager	Williamſburgh	200
Gee Frederick	Gainſboro'	do
Brian John	Pelham	do
Klengenbrunner Nicholas	Ancaſter	do
Hawley Abijah corporal	Auguſta	1[illegible]
Peters B. William	Vaughn	1200
Dell Barſnet ſenr.	Crawland	3[illegible]
M'Lean Allan	Murray & Pittſburgh	160[illegible]
Wray John	Newark	1[illegible]
Mathews Jonathan	Clinton	200
M'Kee John	Rainham	do
Tuttle Daniel	Younge	do
Brown Thomas & Brown Nathaniel	Auguſta	400
Chriſtler Henry junr.	Ancaſter	200
Lawrenſon Lawrence	Grimſby	do
Collard John	Newark	300
M'Fall Ally Miſs	Walpole	200
Smith Nicholas	Grantham	do
Pollock Cornelius	Flamboro' Eaſt	do
Thompſon Archibald	King	470
Brown John	Cornwall	200
Haſlip John	Gainſboro'	189
Baker Coenrad, and Marcellis John	Williamſburgh	218
Campbell John	Clinton	300
Macloghedy James & Anderſon Samuel capt	Cornwall	200
Chriſtler Henry ſen	Ancaſter	400
Pell Jonathan	Humberſtone	500
Clover Jacob	Grimſby	540
Briley John & Chriſtie John	Cornwall	200
M'Kinlay Robert	Willoughby	228
Steward John	Rainham	200
Seage Frederick	Bertie	172
Lverſon Adam	Gainſboro'	200
Eyons Wm.	Maidſtone	do
Anderſon Samuel capt. Anderſon Geo. and Anderſon Thomas	Cornwall	1380
M'Donell Mrs. Helina	Walpole	1200
Brennan William	Kenyon and Charlottenburgh	172
Dickſon Wm.	Newark	1-2
Low Geo. junr.	Flamboro' Eaſt	1200
Deforeſt Abraham	Grimſby	300
Bruce David	Cornwall	200
Anderſon Saml. capt.	Roxburgh	do
Carver Ezra	Beverly	400
Cook Richard	Thurlow	200
Corwin Joſeph	Gainſboro'	do
Barnheart George ſergt. and Proſper Richard	Cornwall	456
Hodge Gilbert	Gainſboro'	174
Bethan Angus	Kenyon	350
M'Kay John	Grantham	210
Bruce Alexander	Cornwall	100
Bouck Frederick	do	250
Steward Enoch	Rainham	200
Chambers Patrick	Bertie	220
Fortune Wm. col.	Hawkeſbury	1000
Marther Saml. and Dorothy his wife, townſhip above the Delaware village		400
Brown Thomas	Gainſboro'	200
Parker John	do	201
Adams George	Wainfleet	400
Millard Tho's ſr.	Stamford & Crowland	200
Dingman Richard and Berverly David	Matilda	304
Vanderbarack Harmanus	Thorold	1[illegible]0
Edwards Joſeph	Barton	200
Smith James	Pelham	do
Elliſon John	Gainſboro'	do
Brown Robert	Loughboro'	do
Chryſler Wm	Flamboro'	do
Burk Edward	Wainfleet	do
Snyder Adam jun.	Gainſboro'	do
Gon Wm.	Pelham	do
Backer Peter and Buck George	Elizabeth	do
Haines Joſeph	Newark	do
Albrant Henry	Matilda	400
Howey Robert	Gainſboro'	do
Hutt Adam	do	do
Bradford David	Windham	600
Creſſey Wm.	Beverly	300
Brown James	Willoughby	216
Sevitz Jacob	Wainfleet	250
Hazen Daniel	Crowland	460
Carl Jonas	Willoughby	210
Mielner Jacob	Crowland	250
Snyder John	Gainſboro'	200
M'Donell Nelly widow	Younge	do
Gardner Jacob	Humberſtone	do
Houſe Frederick	do	do
Wood Roger	Matilda	do
Johnſon John	Rainham	do
[illegible]er John	Charlotteville	do
Hoffman Nicholas ſenr.	Bertie	do
Carle Francis	Thurlow	do
Barnheart Widow	Roxboro'	do
Mercellis John	Williamſburgh	600
Stewart Geo.	Barton	do

Wm. JARVIS, Sec'y.

THE ſubſcriber having undertaken the buſineſs of making POT-ASH, will give *one ſhilling* N. Y. per buſhel for good houſe aſhes, and *nine-pence* for field aſhes, delivered at his works, at DAVID SECORD's, eſq. near Queenſton.

JAMES SECORD.

Queenſton, 11 Jan. 13

COUNCIL-OFFICE, 11 April, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons claiming lots of land in the townſhip of *Townſend*, under the recommendation of PAUL AVERILL, as agent to Mr. ANDREW PIERCE, that they muſt appear before the council, on the Tueſdays and Fridays of every week between this date and the firſt day of June next, to make it appear that they come witin the deſcription of ſettlers, whom the ſaid Averill was authoriſed to recommend before they can be confirmed in their lots. They are likewiſe required to bring proofs of their having improved, or commenced an improvement on the lots they were permitted to occupy.

N. B. Thoſe perſons who have already covered their lots by warrants, are not meant to be included in this order, and need not attend.

(30) J. SMALL, c. c.

By an Order of Council,

dated March 21, 1797.

WHEREAS much time has been given to perſons to recover military lands, and family lands (of *fifty acres* to each perſon of the family) which they might have received by his Majeſty's inſtruction, upon having improved their firſt location ; and whereas it is now neceſſary that the extent of theſe claims ſhould be known, and be cloſed by a certain day :

Notice is hereby given that all perſons having eſpecial claim to lands in this province, under any exiſting authority, and who have neglected to bring forward the ſame, are hereby called upon to prepare the ſame before the 1ſt day of Auguſt next, as no claim of right which has been neglected to be brought forward, will be attended to after that day.

(121) J. SMALL, c. c.

To be leaſed for one Year,

COMmencing the firſt day of April next, that valuable FARM at Queenſton, ſo advantageouſly ſituated for the Portage, the property of SAMUEL STREET, eſq. and now in poſſeſſion of Mr. Elijah Phelps ——For terms apply to the ſubſcriber.

S. STREET, Jun.

Queenſton, Feb. 20, 1797 (27)

TO BE SOLD,

Separately or together, the

F A R M

Whereon the ſubſcriber now lives, at the Forty mile creek, in the town of Grimſby, containing 150 acres ; upwards of 30 [illegible] which are under good improvement and

ON IT ARE

Three Dwelling Houſes,

and a BARN, a GRIST and a SAW

M I L L,

—A L S O—

One lot at the mouth of the Fifty-mile creek, [illegible] the Fifty-mile point : this tract contains 112 acres is well timbered, and has on it a valuable pinery.

—A L S O—

One other LOT adjoining the lake, and within half a mile of his mills, containing 50 acres ; on this are about 15 acres cleared. The ſituation of theſe tracts are ſo noted in this country for their advantages as to need no further deſcription. The terms of payment will be made eaſy to the purchaſer.—Enquire at the printing-office in Newark, or of the proprietor. JOHN GREEN.

April 10. 29

THE digging of HOLES or PITS for loam on the common, is forbiden.

R. PILKINGTON, Lt. R. En'rs.

Newark, 5 April. 28

TOTAL No. 132.

VOLUME III.] G. R. [NUMBER 28.

UpperCanada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA ; Printed by G. TIFFANY. -------Wednesday, MAY 3, 1797.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that a certain quantity of

Flour and Peas,

Are wanted at Kingſton, Fort George (Niagara) and Amherſtburgh at the mouth of the river Detroit, for the ſupply of his majeſty's forces in Upper-Canada : each barrel of flour to contain two hundred pounds nett. The ſeveral articles are to be of the firſt quality, properly packed in good and ſufficient caſks, and warranted to keep good and ſound for twelve months after delivery ; for ſuch ſealed tenders will be received at the office of the agent of purchaſes at York, on or before the 15th day of May next in any proportion for the quantity of flour and peas, and the whole of the quantity agreed for to be delivered on or before the firſt day of July 1797. Payment will be made by the agent of purchaſes, on producing the receipts of the commiſſaries at Kingſton, Fort George and Amherſtburgh, in triplicate, of the quantity of each ſpecies delivered into the king's ſtore at the aforementioned depots, by caſh or bills of exchange drawn upon the lords commiſſioners of his majeſty's treaſury. Such perſons as may prefer payment in caſh, will ſtate the ſame in the tenders.

Notice will be duly given of ſuch propoſals as are accepted.

JOHN M'GILL, agent for purchaſes, Upper-Canada.

Agent for purchaſes office }
York, 28 Feb. '97. } 24

Aſhes.

THE ſubſcriber will give *one ſhilling* per buſhel for houſe aſhes, and *nine pence* for field aſhes delivered at his pot-aſh works at the Four-Mile-Creek ; or will receive them at the houſes of the people, at *ſix pence* per buſhel. DANIEL SERVOS.

February, 8, 1797. (‡20.11.)

To be Sold,

OR LET, THAT

Valuable Houſe

In this town known by the name of WIER's TAVERN :—For terms apply to the ſubſcriber. ANDREW HERON.

Newark, 25th March, '97. 27

TO be ſold, with an indiſputable title, 400 acres of land, including a valuable pinery, well ſituated on Lyon's creek, in the town of Crowland, 12 miles from the mouth of the Chipawa. Between 60 and 70 acres whereof are under good cultivation, for this country, with a log houſe and barn thereon. The ſoil is excellent, and the whole needs no other recommendation than may be had by inſpection. The terms will be eaſy, and known particularly, by applying to *Noah Millard* in Stamford, one mile from the falls.

DAN MILLARD.

February 8. (2

BRITISH PARLIAMENT, Dec. 27.

Lord Grenville laid before the houſe of lords the following meſſage from his Majeſty :

DECLARATION.

The negotiation, which an anxious deſire for the reſtoration of peace has induced his majeſty to open at Paris, having been abruptly terminated by the French government, the king thinks it due to himſelf and to his people to ſtate, in this public manner, the circumſtances which have preceded and attended a tranſaction of ſo much importance to the general intereſts of Europe.

It is well known that early in the preſent year his majeſty, laying aſide the conſideration of many circumſtances of difficulty and diſcouragement, determined to take ſuch ſteps as were beſt calculated to open the way for negotiation, if any correſponding deſire prevailed on the part of his enemies. He directed an overture to be made in his name by his miniſter in Switzerland, for the purpoſe of aſcertaining the diſpoſitions of the French government with reſpect to peace. The anſwer which he received in return was at once haughty and evaſive. It affected to queſtion the ſincerity of thoſe diſpoſitions of which his majeſty's conduct afforded ſo unequivocal a proof ; it raiſed groundleſs objections to the mode of negotiation propoſed by his majeſty (that of a general congreſs, by which peace has been ſo often reſtored to Europe ;) but it ſtudiouſly paſſed in ſilence his majeſty's deſire to learn what other mode would be preferred by France. It at the ſame time aſſerted a principle, which was ſtated as an indiſpenſible preliminary to all negotiation, a principle under which the terms of peace muſt have been regulated, not by the uſual conſiderations of juſtice, policy, and reciprocal convenience ; but by an implicit ſubmiſſion, on the part of all other powers, to a claim founded on the internal laws and ſeparate conſtitution of France, as having full authority to ſuperſede the treaties entered into by independant ſtates, to govern their intereſts, to controul their engagements, and to diſpoſe of their dominions.

A pretenſion in itſelf ſo extravagant could in no inſtance have been admitted, or even liſtened to for a moment. Its application to the preſent caſe led to nothing leſs than the French ſhould, as a preliminary to all diſcuſſion, retain nearly all her conqueſts, and thoſe particularly in which his majeſty was moſt concerned, both from the ties of intereſt, and the ſacred obligations of treaties : that ſhe ſhould, in like manner, recover back all that had been conquered from her in every part of the world ; and that ſhe ſhould be left at liberty to bring forward ſuch further demands, on all other points of negotiation, as ſuch unqualified ſubmiſſion on the part of thoſe with whom ſhe treated could not fail to produce.

On ſuch grounds as theſe, it was ſufficiently evident that no negotiation could be eſtabliſhed : neither did the anſwer of his majeſty's enemies afford any opening for continuing the diſcuſſion, ſince the mode of negociation offered by his majeſty had been peremptoraly rejected by them, and no other had been ſtated in which they were willing to concur.

His majeſty was, however, not diſcouraged even by this reſult from ſtill purſuing ſuch meaſures as appeared to him moſt conducive to the end of peace ; and the wiſhes of his ally, the emperor, correſponding with thoſe which his majeſty had manifeſted ſentiments of a ſimilar tendency were expreſſed on the part of his imperial majeſty at the time of opening the campaign ; but the continuance of the ſame ſpirit and principles on the part of the enemy rendered this freſh overture equally unſucceſsful.

While the government of France thus perſiſted in obſtructing every meaſure that could even open the way to negotiation, no endeavor was omitted to miſlead the public opinion throughout all Europe with reſpect to the real cauſe of the prolongation of the war, and to caſt a doubt on thoſe diſpoſitions which could have dictated the ſteps taken by his majeſty and his auguſt ally.

In order to deprive his enemies of all poſſibility of ſubterfuge or evaſion, and in the hope that a juſt ſenſe of the continued calamities of war, and of the increaſing diſtreſſes of France herſelf, might at length have led to more juſt and pacific diſpoſitions, his majeſty renewed in another from, and thro' the intervention of a friendly power, a propoſal for opening negotiations for peace.—The manner in which this intervention was received, indicated the moſt hoſtile diſpoſitions towards Great Britain, and at the ſame time offered to all Europe a ſtriking inſtance of that injurious and offenſive conduct which is obſerved, on the part of the French government towards all other countries.—The repeated overtures made in his majeſty's name, were nevertheleſs, of ſuch a nature, that it was at laſt found impoſſible to perſiſt in the abſolute rejection of them, without the direct and undiſguiſed avowal of a determination to refuſe to Europe all hopes of the reſtoration of tranquility. A channel was therefore, at length indicated, thro' which the government of France profeſſed itſelf willing to carry on a negotiation, and a readineſs was expreſſed (though in terms far remote from any ſpirit of conciliation) to receive a miniſter, authorized by his majeſty to proceed to Paris for that purpoſe.

Many circumſtances might have been urged as offered powerful motives againſt adopting the ſuggeſtions, until the government of France had given ſome indication of a ſpirit better calculated to promote the ſucceſs of ſuch a miſſion, and to meet theſe advances on the part of Great Britain. The king's deſire for the reſtoration of general peace on juſt and honorable terms, his concern for the intereſts of his ſubjects, and his determination to leave to his enemies no pretext for imputing to him the conſequences of their own ambition, induced him to overlook every ſuch conſideration, and to take a ſtep which theſe reaſons alone could juſtify.

The repeated endeavors of the French government to defeat this miſſion in its outſet, and to break off the intercourſe thus opened, even before the firſt ſteps towards negotiation could be taken, the indecent and injurious language employed with a view to irritate, the captious and frivolous objections raiſed for the purpoſe of obſtructing the progreſs of the diſcuſſion ; all theſe have ſufficiently appeared from the official papers which paſſed on both ſides, and which are known to all Europe.

But above all, the abrupt termination of the negotiation has offered the moſt concluſive proof, that at no period of it was any real wiſh for peace entertained on the part of the French government.

After repeated evaſions and delays, that government had at length conſented to eſtabliſh, as the baſis of the negotiation, a principle propoſed by his majeſty, liberal in its own nature, equitable towards his enemies, and calculated to provide for the intereſts of his allies, and of Europe. It had been a-

greed that compensation should be made to France by proportionable restitutions from his majesty's conquests on that power, for those arrangements to which he should be called upon to consent, in order to satisfy the just pretensions of his allies, and to preserve the political balance of Europe. At the desire of the French government itself, memorials were presented by his majesty's minister, which contained the outlines of terms of peace, grounded on the basis so established, and in which his majesty proposed to carry to the utmost possible extent the application of a principle so equitable as with respect to France, and so liberal on his majesty's part. The delivery of these papers was accompanied by a declaration expressly and repeatedly made, both verbally, and in writing, that his majesty's minister was willing and prepared to enter, with a spirit of conciliation and firmness, into the discussion of the different points therein contained, or into that of any other proposal or scheme of peace which the French government might wish to substitute in its place.

In reply to this communication he received a demand, in form the most offensive, and in substance the most extravagant, that ever was made in the course of any negotiation. It was peremptorily required of him, that in the very outset of the business, when no answer had been given by the French government to his first proposal, when he had not even learned, in any regular shape, the nature or extent of the objections to it, and much less received from that government any other offer or plan of peace, he should, in twenty four hours deliver in a statement of the final terms to which his court would in any case accede. A demand tending evidently to shut the door to all negotiation, to preclude all discussion, all explanation, all possibility of the amicable adjustment of points of difference. A demand in its nature preposterous, & its execution impracticable, since it is plain that no such ultimate resolution, respecting a general plan of peace, ever can be rationally formed much less declared, without knowing what points are principally objected to by the enemy, and what facilities he may be willing to offer in return for concession in those respects. Having declined compliance with this demand, and explained the reasons which rendered it inadmissible; but having at the same time, expressly renewed the declaration of his readiness to enter into the discussion of the proposal he had conveyed, or of any other which might be communicated to him, the king's minister received no other answer than an abrupt command to quit Paris in forty-eight hours. If, in addition to such an insult, any further proof were necessary, of the dispositions of those by whom it was offered, such proof would be abundantly supplied from the contents of the note in which this order was conveyed.—The mode of negotiation, on which the French government had in itself insisted, is there rejected, and no practicable means left open for treating with effect. The basis of negotiation, so recently established by mutual consent, is there disclaimed, and in its room a principle, clearly inadmissible, is re-asserted, as the only ground on which France can consent to treat, the very same principle which had been brought forward in reply to his majesty's first overtures from Switzerland, which had then been rejected by his majesty, but which now appears never to have been, in fact, abandoned by the government of France, however inconsistent with that on which they had expressly agreed to treat.

It is therefore necessary that all Europe should understand, that the rupture of the negotiation at Paris does not arise from the failure of any sincere attempt, on the part of France, to reconcile, by fair discussion, the views and interests of the contending powers. Such a discussion has been repeatedly invited, and even solicited on the part of his majesty, but has been, in the first instance, and absolutely, precluded by the act of the French government.

It arises exclusively from the determination of that government to reject all means of peace.—A determination which appeared but too strongly in all the preliminary discussions, which were clearly manifested in the demand of an ultimatum made in the very outset of the negotiation; but which is proved beyond all possibility of doubt, by the obstinate adherence to a claim which never can be admitted—a claim that the construction which the government affects to put (though even in that respect unsupported by the fact) on the internal constitution of its own country, shall be received by all other nations as paramount to every known principle of public law in Europe—as superior to the obligations of treaties, to the ties of common interest, to the most pressing and urgent considerations of general security.

On such grounds it is that the French government has abruptly terminated a negotiation, which it commenced with reluctance, and conducted with every indication of a resolution to prevent its final success. On these motives it is that the further effusion of blood, the continued calamities of war, the interruptions of peacable and friendly intercourse among mankind, the prolonged distresses of Europe, and the accumulated miseries of France itself, are by the government of that country to be justified to the world.

His majesty, who had entered into the negotiation with good faith, who has suffered no impediment to prevent his prosecuting it with earnestness and sincerity, has now only to lament its abrupt termination, and to renew, in the face of all Europe, the solemn declaration, that, whenever his enemies shall be disposed to enter on the work of a general pacification, in a spirit of conciliation and equity, nothing shall be wanting on his part to contribute to the accomplishment of that great object, with a view to which he has already offered such considerable sacrifices on his part, and which is now retarded only by the exorbitant pretensions of his enemies.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Count Woronzow, the Russian minister plenipotentiary at our court, having received his new credentials from the present emperor Paul I ordered last Sunday a solemn funeral service to be performed for the late empress Catharine II. at the close of which all persons belonging to the Russian embassy, and Russian officers at present in this country, as well as all foreign officers attached to the Russian service, took the oath of allegiance to his imperial majesty. Among the latter were two French emigrant general officers, namely the duke of d'Laval and count Montmaur.

The new emperor of Russia appears to have employed his retirement of twenty years in sober reflection on reforming the abuses in his government: and we hope it will be for the future happiness of his people. Immediately on his accession to the throne, he caused, as we have already observed, the edict for recruiting more troops to be revoked; the tribute of 40 roubles, which each lord had a right of exacting from his vassal, was reduced to 5; every person (foreign ministers and travellers excepted) was interdicted from driving more than two horses in his carriage through the streets of Petersburg, instead of four or six as usual. This has been done to promote agriculture in the country, as well as to prevent so many horses being employed in luxury in the capital. The new emperor, who has been always very popular among the lower class of people, has shewn himself daily about the streets, and been uncommonly well received.

It is a remarkable fact, that the late empress of Russia had so great an horror at the idea of death for several years before her own took place, that those who frequented the court of Petersburg were prohibited from informing her imperial majesty of any event of that nature among the nobleman and ladies of the court; nay, so far was this precaution carried, that to prevent any object reminding her of what she most dreaded, strict orders were given that all funerals should be performed in the night time.—Shades of Ismael! you had your revenge!

PARIS, January 6.

On the 11th Nivose, the criminal tribunal of the department of the Seine were assembled and trying a criminal already condemned for another crime but who had made his escape.

Citizen Gohier, president, interrogated him, and to every question the culprit in his answer called the president *Citizen Colleague*. "What do you mean by that?"—said the president.

"Citizen colleague, answered the prisoner, I mean that thou art a rogue, and I another, therefore we are colleagues—all the rulers of the republic are rogues, as well as you and I—consequently we are colleagues."

The president being rather confounded at this apostrophe, the vice-president Lambert came to his assistance, when the audacious rascal cried out "hold thy tongue Lambert—I know thee—thou art as great a rogue as either of us."

Judgment being passed, the *Colleague* was advised that the law allowed him three days to appeal—"don't bother me," replied he, "f— upon the law and you all!"

What can we say to this? The judges were fully decked out and enrolled. It calls for some remedy, as a *citizen colleague* of the council of five hundred was saying to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.

Extract from a well authenticated letter received by one of the most repitable mercantile houses in this city.

"Letters from Port-au-Prince which came by capt. Beebe, lately arrived at New-York, mention that the British attorney-general at Jamaica had written to the Mole, that all American vessels, retaken from the French, shall be restored to the owners, on their paying one eighth salvage to the vessels of war that re-took them."

NEW-YORK, March 22.

The Brisies, capt. Breath, arrived here yesterday in 66 days from Bourdeaux.

Papers to the 20th Jan. are received, from which, translations to-morrow.

The most important intelligence, however, is, that of Mr. Pinckney's ill treatment from the French directory, who do not pay him that respect which is due even to an indifferent foreigner—That a strong revolutionary spirit seems still to exist in France—That the directory, in order to awe the people from internal commotion, have drawn men from the armies of the republic to preserve tranquility—That the Brest fleet had returned into port—That Kehl, after great slaughter on both sides, had surrendered to the Austrians: and, that Buonaparte had been unsuccessful in Italy.

These are the verbal accounts.

March 23.

Yesterday arrived the brig Hunter, capt. Parker, in 27 days from Cape Francois.

A gentlemen who came passenger in the above named vessel, informs us that the French take all vessels bound to or coming from a British port, and condemn them without even the shadow of a trial. The condemnation of the sloop *Speedwell*, capt. Clark, of Philadelphia, stands unparalleled, the pretext, *for having been in a British port about nine months since.* It was generally believed at the Cape, that the moment official information was received there, of any coolness between the United States and the French republic, Santhonax, Victor Hughes, &c. would lay an embargo on, and sequester all American property then in the French West-India islands, or that should arrive there.

The following appeared in a late Charleston paper.

UGLY CLUB.

This day the 14th instant, being their 13th anniversary, the members are requested to attend at William's Coffee house, at two o'clock, to transact the business of the day. Dinner on table at half past three.

Henry Grant, president.
Wm Presman, vice-president.
John M. Davis, secretary.

Ugly mortals, hither haste,
Enjoy our mirth, enjoy our feast;
Bring rich red noses, noses crooked,
The Shandean nose and noses hooked;
But each must bring an honest heart,
Or hear this sentence, —hence! depart!

WEST-NIAGARA, May 3.

Several reports of a disagreeable nature are in circulation respecting the public concerns of the United States; but as we have no direct information, we are to judge of them as uncertain; but it seems reduced almost to a certainty that war is with them inevitable.

The day before yesterday, a detachment of the United States' troops commenced at the garrison of Niagara, the cutting and making the road from thence to the Genesee river. The number employed is such as promises a speedy completion of that very desirabled object, and which is also of importance to this part of the province. Another detachment marched this day for Fort Slauser, at which place they are to do garrison duty.

On Sunday last arrived from Kingston, his majesty's armed vessels the Mohawk, and on Monday last the Governor Simcoe, being their first voyage.

It is said that the 2d battalion of Canadian volunteers are to relive this and the neighboring posts, and that the Queen's rangers are to be stationed at York.

Insurance on American vessels, in London, has been to 10 per cent.

A report was brought to Philadelphia, March 7, by a gentleman from St. Thomas', that the English taking advantage of the defenceless situation to which Guadaloupe had been reduced, by fitting out privateers, had dispatched a considerable force against it, and had rendered themselves masters of it without much opposition. Altho' this is asserted with considerable confidence, yet it is doubted by many, as capt. Cotter left Antigua about the same time with the gentleman from St. Thomas', and did not hear of the expedition.

Married, yesterday in this town, capt. *Abraham Nellis* of Milltown, (Forty-mile creek) to Miss *Caty Ball*, daughter of Jacob Ball, esq.

Died, at Halifax, J. M. Freke Bulkely, esq. secretary of the province of Nova Scotia. He has been succeeded in office by the honorable B. Wentworth.

Public Notice

Is hereby given to all persons who pretend claim to a certain FARM, *situated at the* Petite Cote *between the farms of Mess.* Silby *and* Dalson, *the property of* Mr. Ebenezer Allen, *either by bills of sale, mortgage or otherwise, that they do make the same known to the subscriber, at his office in the parish of L'Assomption, Western district, on or before the twentieth day of May next, at which period a conveyance of the said premises will be executed in favor of Mr. SILBY, and the purchase money paid to Mr. Allen.*

W. ROE.

L'Assomption, April 14, 1797. 32-34

By Authority.

PETER RUSSELL.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland king, defender of the faith, &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the eighteenth day of March, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the thirtieth day of the present month of April, at which time in our town of York you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you that on the thirtieth day of MAY, next ensuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary:—Herein fail not. In testimony whereof we have caused the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness the honorable PETER RUSSELL, our administrator of the government of our said province, this twenty-ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and thirty-seventh of our reign. P. R.

By his Honor's command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

West-Niagara, May 1, 1997.

UPPER-CANADA, RECEIVER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons, having demands on, or business to transact with the RECEIVER GENERAL of this province, that the Reciever General's Office will be removed to York on the fifteenth day of this present month:—They are therefore requested to bring in their respective demands before that day, as no official business will be transacted by him afterwards at this place.

PETER RUSSELL.
Receiver general, Upper-Canada.

Newark, April, 25, 1793.

Council-Office,

WHEREAS it appears that GEORGE CAMPBELL, late a serjeant in the king's rangers, has fraudulently obtained land board certificates and warrants for several quantities of land to which he was not entitled, all persons are hereby cautioned not to take any assignment of such certificates and warrants, as the same have been recinded and utterly void:—And whereas several other persons have attempted to obtain greater quantities of land from his majesty's government than it is intended they should have, notice is hereby given, that any such attempt will hereafter be punished with the utmost severity, and the persons making the same be for ever incapable of taking any grant from the crown.

JOHN SMALL. c. c.

Take Notice!

ALL persons having any demands against WILLIAM RIPP, marine artificer, late of Kingston deceased, are hereby requested to produce their accounts regularly authenticated, on or before the first day of September next; all persons indebted to the said William Ripp, are hereby desired to make immediate payment.

NATHANIEL TAYLOR, jun.

Kingston, May 1, '97. 32-34

Boarding-School.

MR. ARTHUR takes this mode of announcing to the public, that he intends, if encouragements offer, to be in readiness, on the first of May, now ensuing, to receive a few young gentlemen for boarding and education.

Besides that attention which Mr. Arthur wishes ever to pay to the behavior, religious instruction, and literary improvement of all his pupils, his boarders will have the benefit of private tuition in geography and othe parts of an useful and ornamental education.

Those who wish to know the terms may apply either in person, or by letter, at the school-house in Newark.

March 8, '97. 34

500 Acres of Land

TO be sold on the bank of the Twenty-mile pond, 60 or 70 of which are within fence, & have been improved: on it are

A LOG HOUSE,

With three rooms on the lower floor and a tolorable LOGBARN.

Persons inclining to purchase, may know the terms, which will be made easy, by applying to ANDREW BUTLER.

Newark, 26 April, '97. 31.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of ROBERT FULTON, late of the township of Sophiasburgh, in the Midland district, deceased, are hereby requested to produce their accounts regularly authenticated, on before the first day of June next; and all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby desired to make immediate payment.

ROBERT WOOD, } Ex'rs.
SAM'L FULTON, }

Kingston, 12th Feb. 1797. (23—36)

FROM the encouragement the subscriber has received from several gentlemen of the county of Lincoln, he has been induced to open a HOUSE, *near the rapid below Fort Erie, where gentlemen travelling to, or from the United States, or going over the lake, may depend upon meeting with the best entertainment and accommodation, by their attentive humble servant,* JAMES BURLEY.

April 19. 30

West-Niagara, April 26, 1797.

LIST of GRANTS lying in the *Secretary's* Office ready to be issued, in addition to those already advertised.

Those having no quantities annexed are for 200 acres.

Names.	*Township.*	*Acres.*
Capt. Benja. Pawling,	Windham	1640
Jabez Colver,	Windham & Flambero' west	1000
Serjt. John Maracle,	Louth & Beverly	750
Elias Smith	Beverly	650
Serjt. Jacob Frederick	Grantham	300
John Hitchcock	Clinton	400
Philip Bucks	Bertie	do
Lt. Edward Jessup	Plantagenet	do
John Algier	Roxburgh	do
Levi Bailey	do	550
Solomon Moore	Pelham	500
Henry Miller	do	do
Jocob Hoffman	Thurlow	do
Hon. R. Hamilton	Gainsborough	do
Abraham Bolton & James Froom	Edwardsburgh	do
Nathan B. Barnum	Charlotteville	[illegible]
Peter Bradt	Humberstone	240
John Mills	Flamboroughwest	280
John M'Kay	York	210
Benjamin Griffen	Humberstone	
William Stewart	Rainham	
Alexander M'Kee	do	
Patrick M'Kee	do	
Joachim Barkley	Oxford	
Alexander Bendstead	do	
Christopher Barkley	do	
Nicholas Moran	Gainsborough	
Robert Comfort	do	
Job Stobudge	do	
David Burheam	Clinton	
Jonathan Burheam	do	
Alexander M'Donell	Portland	
Jeremiah London	Saltfleet	
James Chambers	do	
Margaret M'Cool	do	
Thomas Baxter	Bertie	
Augustus Anchor	do	
Miss Mary M'Fall	Walpole	
Burrice Dell jun	Crowland	
Nicholas Misner	do	
Robert Becom	Sydney	
Wm. Fraser & Wm Fraser jun	Matilda	
Francis Waddell	*Grimsby*	
John Van Voist	*Windam*	
Jonah Brown	*Young*	
John Brant	*do*	
Stephen Pritchard	*Grantham*	
Nancy & John M'Donell	*Charlottenburgh*	
Joseph Voyer	*Maidstone*	
Christian M'Donell	*Castor*	
James Lenon	*Osnaburgh*	
Hen. Begjard & Jas. Boyd	*Edwardsburgh*	
Jacob Benestile & John Burch	*do*	
John Willson jun	*York*	290
Frederick Smith	*Whitechurch*	do
John Fanning	*Willoughby*	276
John Calwell	*Pelham*	165
John Neave	*Humberstone*	220
Angus Beton	*Charlottenburgh*	85
John M'Kay	*Newark*	[illegible]
W. D. Powell, jun.	*do.*	do
Miner Bradt	*do*	[illegible]

Campbell Allan	Younge	243
Willon Bathsheba	Beverly	400
Calloto John	Delaware	do
Bender Philip	Stamford	300
Sherwood Saml. jr.	Marysburgh	320
Ammon Godfry John	Southwold	300
Burkley Averhart	Oxford	do
Collver Jabez	Windham and Flamborough West	1000
Havens John	Gainsboro'	200
Writhuhn Henry	Windham	700
Dickson Thomas	Gainsboro'	200
Small Mrs. Eliza	Scarboro'	1200
Smith D. W. hon. and	Howard, Dunwich, Harwich	949 3 c
White John	York	100
Clouse John	Clinton	300
Robins Daniel	Gainsboro'	105
Powel W. D.	Hawesbury	1000
Ball Jacob	Newark	862
Robins Stephen	Gainsboro'	103
Coltman John	Ancaster & Charlotteville	400
Carrets Wm.	Ancaster	200
M'Nabb John	Windham	1050
Snyder Wm.	Gainsboro'	200
Jacobus John	Grimsby	do
Nixon Allen	do.	450
Burch Israel	Louth	200
Hewett Robert	Younge	147
Bouchette J. B. capt.	York	660
Green Adam	Saltfleet	400
Harris John	Grantham	100
Gardiner Wm.	Rainham	200
Pew Wm.	Stamford	do
Hewette Martain	Yonge	162
Snyder Adam	Gainsboro'	200
Harris Henry	Newark	100
Ostrander Andrew	Stamford	do
Fathers Charles	Whitchurch	190
Graves Adam	Pittsburgh	980
Vanderburgh John	Thoroid	700
Herditon Ben. Willoughby & Bertie		159
Schovley Azriah	Bertie	200
Ward Thomas	Gainsboro'	do
Darling Elizabeth	Pelham	do
Beemer Philip	Louth	300
Austin Solomon	Woodhouse	600
Ridout Mrs. Mary	York	200
Pew James	Gainsboro'	do
Hind Thomas	York	210
Johnson Jebus	Pelham	200
Skinner Timothy	Bertie	100
M'Clellan Wm.	York	210
Graves George lieut.	Pittsburg	670
Snyder Philip	Gainsboro'	200
Henry Philip	do	204
Philips Thomas	York	210
M'Donell Donell	Ancaster	200
M'Entyre James	Grimsby	do
Jones Andrew	Thoroid	146
Maclean Allan lieut.	Pittsburgh	450
Lane Jonathan	Gainsboro'	200
Lambert Cornelius	Newark	300
Anderson Henry	Edwardsburgh	418
Howey Thomas	Walsingham	200
Martin Thomas	Crowland	300
Millard Thomas jun	Stamford & Crowland	200
Baker Coenrad Clough	Williamsburgh	200
John Garlack, Peter & Jacob Wager		
C[illegible] Frederick	Gainsboro'	do
Brian John	Pelham	do
Kleugenbrumer Nicholas	Ancaster	do
Hawley Abijah corporal	Augusta	13
Peters B. William	Vaughn	1200
Dell Barsnet senr.	Crawland	30
M'Lean Allan Murray	& Pittsburgh	160
Wray John	Newark	1
Mathews Jonathan	Clinton	200
M'Kee John	Rainham	do
Tuttle Daniel	Younge	do
Brown Thomas & Brown Nathaniel	Augusta	400
Chrisiler Henry junr.	Ancaster	200
Lawrenson Lawrence	Grimsby	do
Collard John	Newark	300
M'Fall Ally Miss	Walpole	200
Smith Nichol s.	Grantham	do
Pullock Cornelius	Flamboro' East	1[illegible]

Thompson Archibald	King	400
Brown John	Cornwall	200
Haslip John	Gainsboro'	109
Baker Coenrad, and Marcellis John	Williamsburgh	218
Campbell John	Clinton	300
Macloghedy James &	Anderson Samuel capt Cornwall	200
Christler Henry sen	Ancaster	400
Pell Jonathan	Humberstone	500
Clover Jacob	Grimsby	540
Briley John & Christie John	Cornwall	200
M'Kinlay Robert	Willoughby	228
Steward John	Rainham	200
Senge Frederick	Bertie	172
Lverson Adam	Gainsboro'	200
Eyons Wm.	Maidstone	do
Anderson Samuel capt.	Anderson Geo. and Anderson Thomas Cornwall	1580
M'Donell Mrs. Helina	Walpole	1200
Brennan William	Kenyon and Charlottenburgh	172
Dickson Wm.	Newark	1-2
Low Geo. junr.	Flamboro' East	1200
Deforest Abraham	Grimsby	300
Bruce David	Cornwall	200
Anderson Saml. capt.	Roxburgh	do
Carver Ezra	Beverly	400
Cook Richard	Thurlow	200
Corwin Joseph	Gainsboro'	do
Barnheart George	sergt. and Prosper Richard Cornwall	256
Hodge Gilbert	Gainsboro'	174
Beehan Angus	Kenyon	350
M'Kay John	Grantham	210
Bruce Alexander	Cornwall	100
Bouck Frederick	ditto	250
Steward Enoch	Rainham	200
Chambers Patrick	Bertie	220
Fortune Wm. col.	Hawkesbury	1000
Marther Saml. and Dorothy his wife, township above the Delaware village		400
Brown Thomas	Gainsboro'	200
Parker John	do	201
Adams George	Wainfleet	400
Millard Tho's jr	Stamford & Crowland	200
Dingman Richard and Matilda	Beverly David	304
Vanderbrack Hannanus	Thorold	150
Edwards Joseph	Barton	200
Smith James	Pelham	do
Edison John	Gainsboro'	do
Brown Robert	Loughboro'	do
Chrysler Wm	Flamboro'	do
Burk Edward	Wainfleet	do
Snyder Adam jun.	Gainsboro'	do
Gon Wm.	Pelham	do
Bucket Peter and Buck George, Elizabeth		do
Hanes Joseph	Newark	do
Albrant Henry	Matilda	400
Howey Robert	Gainsboro'	do
Hutt Adam	do	do
Bradford David	Windham	600
Greeley Wm.	Beverly	300
Brown James	Willoughby	216
Sevitz Jacob	Wainfleet	250
Hazen Daniel	Crowland	400
Carl Jonas	Willoughby	210
Miesner Jacob	Crowland	250
Snyder John	Gainsboro'	200
M'Donell Nelly widow	Younge	do
Gardner Jacob	Humberstone	do
Clouse Frederick	do	do
Wood Roger	Matilda	do
Johnson John	Rainham	do
Aber John	Charlotteville	do
Hoffman Nicholas senr.	Bertie	do
Girle Francis	Thurlow	do
Barnheart Widow	Roxboro'	do
Mercellis John	Williamsburgh	do
Stewart Geo.	Barton	do

Wm. JARVIS, Sec'y.

THE subscriber having undertaken the business of making POT-ASH, will give *one shilling* N. Y. per bushel for good house ashes, and *nine-pence* for field ashes, delivered at his works, at DAVID SECORD's, esq. near Queenston.

JAMES SECORD.

Queenston, 21 Jan. 1[illegible]

COUNCIL-OFFICE, 11 April, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons claiming lots of land in the township of [illegible], under the recommendation of PAUL AVERILL, as agent to Mr. ANDREW PURDY, that they must appear before the council, on the Tuesdays and Fridays of every week between this date and the first day of June next, to make it appear that they come within the description of settlers, whom the said Averill was authorised to recommend before they can be confirmed in their lots. They are likewise required to bring proofs of their having improved, or commenced an improvement on the lots they were permitted to occupy.

N. B. Those persons who have already covered their lots by warrants, are not meant to be included in this order, and need not attend.

(30) J. SMALL, c. c.

By an Order of Council,

dated March 21, 1797.

WHEREAS much time has been given to persons to recover military lands, and family lands (of *fifty acres* to each person of the family) which they might have received by his Majesty's instruction, upon having improved their first location; and whereas it is now necessary that the extent of these claims should be known, and be closed by a certain day:

Notice is hereby given that all persons having especial claim to lands in this province, under any existing authority, and who have neglected to bring forward the same, are hereby called upon to prepare the same before the 1st day of August next, as no claim of right which has been neglected to be brought forward, will be attended to after that day.

(121) J. SMALL, c. c.

To be leased for one Year,

COMmencing the first day of April next, that valuable FARM at Queenston, to advantageously situated for the Portage, the property of SAMUEL STREET, esq. and now in possession of Mr. Elijah Phelps.—For terms apply to the subscriber.

S. STREET, jun.

Queenston, Feb. 20, 1797. (23)

TO BE SOLD,

Separately or together, the

FARM

Whereon the subscriber now lives, at the Forty mile creek, in the town of Grimsby, containing 150 acres; upwards of 50 of which are under good improvement and

ON IT ARE

Three Dwelling Houses,

and a BARN, a GRIST and a SAW

MILL,

—ALSO—

One lot at the mouth of the Fifty mile creek, on the Fifty-mile point: this tract contains 172 acres is well timbered, and has on it a valuable fishery.

—ALSO—

One other LOT adjoining the lake, and within half a mile of his mills, containing 50 acres; on this are about 15 acres cleared. The situation of these tracts are so noted in this country for their advantages as to need no further description. The terms of payment will be made easy to the purchaser.—Enquire at the printing-office in Newark, or of the proprietor. JOHN GREEN.

April 10. 29

THE digging of HOLES or PITS for loam on the common, is forbidden.

R. PILKINGTON, Lt. R. Exet's.

Newark, 5 April. 28

ONE ISSUE MISSING

TOTAL No 134.

VOLUME III.] G. R. [NUMBER 30.

Upper Canada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA; Printed by G. TIFFANY. ------- Wednesday, MAY 17, 1797.

ESSAY on LIFE.

AGE, that leſſens the enjoyment of life, increaſes our deſire of living. Thoſe dangers which, in the vigor of youth, we had learned to deſpiſe aſſume new terrors as we grow old. Our caution increaſing as our years increaſe, fear becomes at laſt the prevailing paſſion of the mind; and the ſmall remainder of life is taken up in uſeleſs efforts to keep off our end, or provide for a continued exiſtence.

Strange contradiction in our nature, and to which even the wiſe are liable! If I ſhould judge of that part of life which lies before me, by that which I have already ſeen, the proſpect is hideous. Experience tells me, that my paſt enjoyments have brought no real felicity; and ſenſation aſſures me, that thoſe I have felt are ſtronger than thoſe which are yet to come. Yet experience & ſenſation in vain perſuade; hope, more powerful than either, dreſſes out the diſtant proſpect in fancied beauty; ſome happineſs, in long perſpective, ſtill beckons me to purſue; and like a looſing gameſter, every new diſappointment increaſes my ardor to continue the game.

Whence then is this increaſed love of life, which grow upon us with our years?—— Whence comes it, that we thus make greater efforts to preſerve our exiſtence, at a period when it becomes ſcarce worth keeping? Is it that nature, attentive to the preſervation of mankind, increaſes our wiſhes to live, while ſhe leſſens our enjoyments; and as ſhe robs the ſenſes of every pleaſure, equips imagination in the ſpoils? Life would be inſupportable to an old man, who, loaded with infirmities, feared death no more than when in the vigor of manhood: The numberleſs calamities of decaying nature—and the conſciouſneſs of ſurviving every pleaſure, would at once induce him with his own hand, to terminate the ſcene of miſery: But, happily the contempt of death for takes him at the time when it could only be prejudicial; and life acquires an imaginary value, in proportion as its real value is no more.

Our attachment to every object around us increaſes, in general from the length of our acquaintance with it. "I would not chooſe," ſays a French philoſopher, "to ſee an old poſt pulled up with which I had been long acquainted"—A mind long habituated to a certain ſet of objects, inſenſibly becomes fond of ſeeing them; viſits them from habit, and parts from them with reluctance: From hence proceeds the avarice of the old in every kind of poſſeſſion: They love the world, and all that it produces; they love life, and all its advantages; not becauſe it gives them pleaſure, but becauſe they have known it long.

Chinvang the chaſte, aſcending the throne of China, commanded that all who were unjuſtly detained in priſon during the preceeding reigns, ſhall be let free. Among the number who came to thank their deliverer on this occaſion, there appeared a majeſtic old man, who, falling at the emperor's feet, addreſſed him as follows, "Great father of China,—behold a wretch,—now eighty years old, who was ſhut up in a dungeon at the age of twenty-two. I was impriſoned, though a ſtranger to my crime, or without being even confronted by my accuſers. I have lived in ſolitude and darkneſs for more than fifty years, and am grown familiar with diſtreſs. As yet dazzled with the ſplendor of that ſun to which you have reſtored me, I have been wandering the ſtreets to find out ſome friend that would aſſiſt, or relieve, or remember me: But my friends, my family, and relations, are all dead, and I am forgotten. Permit me then, O Chinvang, to wear out the wretched remains of my life in my former priſon; the walls of my dungeon are to me more pleaſing than the moſt ſplendid palace: I have not long to live, and ſhall be unhappy except I ſpend the reſt of my days where my youth was paſſed, in that priſon from whence you were pleaſed to releaſe me."

The old man's paſſion for confinement is ſimilar to that we all have for life. We are habituated to the priſon; we look round with diſcontent, are diſpleaſed with the abode, and yet the length of our capacity only increaſes our fondneſs for the cell. The trees we have planted, the houſes we have built, or the poſterity we have begotten, all ſerve to bind us cloſer to the earth, and embitter our parting. Life ſues the young like a new acquaintance: The companion as yet unexhauſted, is at once inſtructive and amuſing; his company pleaſes; yet, for all this, it is little regarded. To us who are declined in years, life appears like an old friend: its jeſts have been anticipated in former converſation: It hath no new ſtory to make us ſmile, no new improvement with which to ſurpriſe; yet ſtill we love it; deſtitute of every enjoyment, ſtill we love it, huſband the waſting treaſure with increaſing frugality, and feel all the poignancy of anguiſh in the fatal ſeparation.

Sir PHILIP MORDAUNT was young, beautiful, ſincere, brave, an Engliſhman. He had a complete fortune of his own, and the love of the king his maſter, which was equivalent to riches. Life opened all her treaſures before him, and promiſed a long ſucceſſion of happineſs. He came, taſted of the entertainment, but was diſguſted even at the beginning. He profeſſed an averſion to living; was tired of walking round the ſame circle; had tried every enjoyment, and found them all grow weaker at every repetition. "If life be, in youth, ſo diſpleaſing," cried he to himſelf "what will it appear when age comes on? If it be at preſent ſo indifferent, ſure then it will be execrable." This thought embittered every reflection; until at laſt, with all the ſincerity of perverted reaſon, he ended the debate with a piſtol! Had this ſelf deluded man been apprized, that exiſtence grows more deſirable to us the longer we exiſt, he would then have faced old age without ſhrinking; he would have boldly dared to live; and ſerved that ſociety by his aſſiduity, which he baſely injured by his deſertion.

The following is from the Albany Regiſter, extra, *of April 3. taken from the* New-York Daily Gazette *of March 20, and was received at New-York the 28th, by the ſhip Factor, in 38 days from London:—*

LONDON, Feb. 4.

An expreſs from Dover brought us laſt night the moſt important papers which have arrived for many weeks from Paris.—They bring an account of a brilliant ſeries of victories. We muſt refer to the ſhort account given by Buonaparte himſelf, and the more extended details of gen. Berthier for the particulars of theſe important actions. The ſubſtance of them is, that *Buonaparte has deſtroyed the fifth Auſtrian army in Italy!!*—Five times has the emperor renewed this devoted army; in the laſt inſtance, every effort of determined magnanimity, and almoſt exhauſted deſpair, was exerted to make a vigorous movement for the deliverance of Mantua. He ſtript all his frontiers, he called forth and animated the chivalrous ſpirit of Hungary; the youth of Vienna were roufed by blandiſhments of the court, as well as their natural loyalty, to enter into volunteer battalions; and to haſten the expeditions, the recruits were mounted in Voitures, and diſpatched by poſt. In ſhort the ſalvation of Mantua, was conſidered as the laſt ſtake of the emperor and king, and for this every thing was to be hazarded; for this the propoſitions of gen. Clarke were rejected; every offer of an armiſtice was refuſed, and we have ſeen from the late German journals that they looked with perfect confidence to the ſucceſs of their mighty preparations. Our readers will not be content with the mere out-line of theſe victories; we ſhall therefore publiſh the official details but the ſhort total of the tranſactions are:—

That gen. Alvinzy with from 40 to 50,000 freſh troops, the flower of Auſtria, attacked in different points the French army in Italy; and battles were fought on 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27 Nivoſe (the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th January) in all of which the Auſtrians were routed, and

The French took 23,000 priſoners, among whom were 3 general officers, 5 colonels, 10 majors, and a great number of inferior officers.

They killed and wounded 6000 men.

They took ſixty pieces of cannon, and about 24 ſtand of colours, among which are the ſtandards of the volunteers of Vienna embroidered by the hands of the empreſs.

And the whole of the effort of oxen, grain and other proviſions deſtined for the relief of Mantua, taken within cannon ſhot of its walls.

Such is the account which the generals have given of this moſt memorable victory, and which in our minds, is rendered ſtill more intereſting by the manner in which it has been received in Paris, and by the uſe which the directory have made of it. In the council of ancients, upon reading the meſſage from the directory, the following ſpeech was delivered by citizen Dumas:

Citizens representatives !

Before we are informed of the details of this last victory ; before we are acquainted with the manner in which the foresight of the valiant Buonaparte contrived to involve imperial generals in the double snare which they had prepared for him ; before fame has presented us with the record of the memorable deeds of arms which distinguished this illustrious day, and decided the fate of Italy ; let us hasten to publish our gratitude to this brave, this invincible army.

Mantua must, sooner or later, fall into our hands after this decisive battle. The court of Vienna, which appears very recently to have rejected new overtures for negociation, in the hopes, by raising the blockade of Mantua, of changing the respective situations of the contracting powers, and diminishing the value of our conquests, may flatter itself with preserving for a few days longer this bulwark of the Austrian possessions. It is of little consequence to us now.

The message of the directory leaves no doubt that the new army, destined to save Mantua at all hazards, is entirely destroyed, and we are able to assure the nation, and to congratulate ourselves,—that at last this pledge of peace (the possessions of the emperor in Italy) is now in our hands. And we have it in our power to prove its value by proposing the most useful, the most glorious compensation.

Unable, to the extent of our wishes, to distribute rewards, let us at least present to our defenders that of which they are most zealous—the expression of the national gratitude. Let us here thank gen. Buonaparte and the army of Italy, not only because they have vanquished and defeated the Austrian army, but also because they have smoothed the way to a general peace. This is the highest triumph which the government, which the nation can prepare for them. Such is the monument which it is our task to raise to their glory.

Let us prove that we know how to offer to Europe that peace which it expects ; that honorable peace which our success secures ; that just and equitable balance which will be accepted. Let us, in fine, tell what compensation will be sufficient to secure our liberty, since we are victorious by it and for it.

I move that the message be printed and distributed, six copies to each member.

Adopted.

This would be very important of itself, though it would serve only to shew that a part of the assembly at least were not infatuated by the triumph, to the forgetfulness of the most sacred duty of every rational friend of man ; but that which gives this wise, humane, and political speech, real interest, is, that we find it adopted by the directory, and published in the official department of their own journal ; and the rumour is that they have sent a new envoy, with offers of peace to Vienna.

Feb. 11. The public was amused yesterday with the rumour of accounts having been receiv'd by the admiralty from the Mediterranean, contradicting the official rumour of Buonaparte's victory, and stating that the Austrians had succeeded in relieving Mantua, with the loss of 3000 men only.

F R A N C E.

OFFICIAL.

Extract of a letter from Buonaparte to Clarke. Verona, 30th Nivose, Jan. 19. 5th year.

Scarcely had I quitted Roverbella, when I was informed that the enemy had appeared at Verona. Massena had made his dispositions, which were exceedingly successful. We took 600 prisoners, and three pieces of cannon. Gen. Brune had seven shot through his clothes without receiving the slightest wound. Such is the advantage of being fortunate men.

We have had only ten men killed and a hundred wounded.

Signed, BUONAPARTE.

Extract of a letter from general in chief Buonaparte, to the executive directory.

Head-quarters at Roverbella, 28th Nivose Jan. 17.

There have occurred since the 23d, operations of such great importance, and which have been accompanied with so many actions, that it is impossible for me before tomorrow to present you with a detail of particulars ; I shall bearly now enumerate them.

Upon the 20th Nivose, the enemy attacked the division of general Massena before Verona, which produced the battle of St. Michael, where they were completely beaten. We took 600 prisoners, and three pieces of cannon. The same day they attacked the head of our line at Montebaldo, and produced the battle of Corona, when they were repulsed with the loss of 110 prisoners.

Upon the 23d at midnight, the division of the enemy's army, which had taken post at Bevelaqua ever since the 10th, when they compelled the advanced guard of the division of the general Angereau to fall back, hastily threw a bridge over the Adige, a league from Porto Legnago, opposite Anguiari.

Upon the 24th in the morning the enemy caused a very strong column to defile by Montagena and Caprino, and thus compelled the division of gen. Joubert to evacuate Corona, and concentrate themselves at Rivoli. I had foreseen this movement. I repaired thither at night, and the battle of Rivoli ensued, which we gained unpon the 25th and 26th after an obstinate resistance ; at which place we made 13,000 prisoners, took severa stand of colours and pieces of cannon. Gen. Alvinzi, almost alone, with great difficulty escaped.

Upon the 25th, general Guyeux attacked the enemy at Anguiars, to attempt to throw them into confusion before they had entirely effected their passage. He did not succeed in his object ; but he made 300 prisoners.

Upon the 26th, gen. Angereau attacked the enemy at Anguiari, which produced the second battle of Anguiari. He made 2000 prisoners, toost 16 pieces of cannon, and burnt all their bridges over the Adiege :—but the enemy taking advantage of the night, filed straight towards Mantua : They had already advanced within cannon shot of this place.—They attacked St. George's suburb, which we had carefully entrenched, and they were unable to carry it. I arrived in the night, with reinforcements which produced the battle of La Favorite, and I now write to you on the field of battle.—The fruits of this battle are 7000 prisoners, a number of standards, cannon and all the baggage of the army, a regiment of hussars, and a considerable convoy of provisions and oxen, which the enemy attempted to introduce into Mantua.

Wurmser tried to make a sortie to attack the left wing of our army, but he met with the usual reception, and he was obliged to return.

Behold then in three or four days the fifth army of the emperor entirely destroyed !

We have taken 23,000 prisoners, among which are a lieutenant general, two generals 6000 men killed or wounded, sixty pieces of cannon, and about 24 stand of colours.—All the battalions of the Vienna volunteers have been taken prisoners. Their colours are embroidered by the hands of the empress.

The army of gen. Alvinzi was near 50,000 men, a part of which had come post from the interior of Austria.

The moment I return to head-quarters I will transmit you a detailed account to inform you of the military movements which have taken pleace, as well as to acquaint you with the different corps and individuals who have distinguished themselves.

Signed, BUONAPARTE.

Extract of a letter from Buonaparte, dated Verona, January 18 :

BATTLE OF St. GEORGES.

M. general Provera, at the head of 6000 men, arrived upon the 26th, at mid-day, at the suburb of St. Georges. He attacked it all day without effect. This suburb was defended by gen. of brigate at Miollis.—Samson, chief of battalion of engineers, had entrenched it with great care. Gen. Miollis, equally active and intrepid, far from being intimidated by the threats of the enemy, answered them with his cannon, and thus gained the right of the 26th and 27th, during which I ordered gen. Surrier to occupy la Favorite, with the 57th and 18th demi-brigades of the line, and all the disposable force which could be drawn from the divisions employed in the blockade ; but before giving an account of the battle of la Favorite, which took place on the 27th, I ought to speak of the two battles of Anguiari.

FIRST BATTLE OF ANGUIARI.

The division of gen. Provera, 10,000 strong, had forced the passage of Anguiari. Gen. of division, Guyeux, had immediately collected all the forces he could find—and marched against the enemy, but having only 1500 men, he could not succeed in forcing the enemy again to cross the river, although he checked their course for part of the day, and made 300 prisoners.

SECOND BATTLE OF ANGUIARI.

Gen. Provera did not lose a moment, and filed on immediately to Castellara. Gen. Angereau fell upon the rear guard of his division, and after a very warm engagement, took 16 pieces of cannon, and made 2000 prisoners. Adjutant-general Dufaix particularly distinguished himself by his courage on this occasion. The 9th and 18th regiment of dragoons, and the 25th regiment of chasseurs, likewise distinguished themselves. The commander of the Hulans presented himself to a squadron of the 9th regiment of dragoons, and, with one of those rhodomontades usually among the Austrians, "surrender !" cried he to the regiment. Citizen Duvivier made his squadron stop : "If you are brave come and take me," cried he to the commander of the enemy. The two corps stood still, and the two chiefs afforded an example of those conflicts which Tasso describes so charmingly. The commander of the Hulans was wounded by two blows of the sabre ; the troops then charged and the Hulans made prisoners.

Gen Provera all night continued to file on to St. Georges, as I have had the honor to inform you, and upon the 26th made an attack upon it. Being unable to enter it, he conceived the design of forcing la Favorite, of piercing the lines of the blockade, and seconded by a sortie which Wurmser was to make, of throwing himself into Mantua.

BATTLE OF LA FAVORITE.

Upon the 27th, an hour before day, the enemy attacked la Favorite at the moment when Wurmser made a sortie, and attacked the lines of the blockade by St. Autoine.—Gen. Victor, at the head of the 56th demi-brigade, overthrew all he met. Wurmser was obliged to re-enter Mantua, almost as soon as he had left it, and left the field of battle covered with dead and prisoners.—Gen. Surrurier then made gen. Victor advance with the 57th demi-brigade, in order to hem in Provera in the suburb of St. Georges, and thus block him up. Confusion and disorder accordingly prevailed in the enemy's ranks. Cavalry, infantry, artillery, were all mingled pell-mell. The terrible 57th demi-brigade yielded to no opposition. One side it took 3 pieces of cannon. On another it cut to pieces the hussar regiment of Herdendy. At this moment the respectable gen. Provera offered to capitulate. He reckoned upon our generosity, nor was he deceived. We allowed him to capitulate ;—the articles you will find annexed. 6000 prisoners among which are all the Vienna volunteers, and 20 pieces of cannon, were the fruits of this memorable day.

The army of the republic then has in 4 days gained two pitched battles, and six lesser engagements, mad 23,000 prisoners, among which are a lieutenant general, and two generals, 12 or 15 colonels, &c. taken 20 stands of colours, 60 pieces of cannon, and killed and wounded at least six thousand men.

I request of you the rank of general of division for general Victor, that of brigade for the adjutant general Vaux. All the demi-brigades have covered themselves with glory, especially the 32d, 57th and 18th, of the line, commanded by general Massena, and who in three days beat the enemy at St. Michael, at Rivoli and at Roverbella. The Roman legions marched 24 miles a-day.—Ours marched 30, and fought also occasionally.

Citizens Dessain, chief of the 4th demi-brigade of light infantry ; Marquis, chief of the 29th ; Fournesy, chief of the 17th ; have been wounded. Generals of brigade, Vial, Brume, Ben and adjutant gen. Argod particularly distinguished themselves.

The individual instances of bravery, are too numerous to be enumerated here.

Signed, BUONAPARTE.

WEST-NIAGARA, May 17.

Our readers will observe that the lengthy accounts of this day are totally French representations, and for the truth of them we are not answerable. We have been too often entertained with their pompous prolixities, to be easily duped into a belief of their slaying ten thousands, without the loss of a single man. If we may credit what is well known to themselves and others, a formidable conspiracy was on foot at home at the time the battles are said to have been fought, and therefore on very good grounds it is asserted that the whole account is a mere fabrication, a scare crow for the conspirators. It is a curious circumstance that adds no great weight to the probability of the story, that Buonaparte stops in the midst of a general action to particularize in a long letter the actions of five days, and at the same time he declares it in the midst of the battle gives the event, and makes out the losses on each side ! From the whole circumstance of things, we cannot doubt there having been some skirmishes, which Buonaparte and his *colleague citizen, Berthier*, entered into the laudable combat of which should most bombast the other to their *citizen colleagues* at home. Papers are said to be in town, containing accounts to a later date than those by the Factor, and very contradictory to them ; we hope to obtain them for the benefit of our readers. It is also said they contain the official representation of admiral Jarvis' having obtained a signal victory over a Spanish squadron in the Mediterranean.

CAVEATS.

Newark, Council-office, 13 May, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Council will begin to sit at this place on the first day July next, and will continue to set every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday during that month, in order to decide on all caveats which have been filed against the issuing of deeds ; and all persons who have filed such caveats are desired to attend and give notice to the parties against whom they have been filed, and also to the clerk of the council, as to the day on which they mean to bring the same forward :—And further, notice is hereby given, that no caveats will be heard, of which notice is not given the first day of July.

N. B. This is not intended to prevent the hearing of caveats during the sittings of parliament at York, but to leave it to the choice of the parties whether they will be heard there or at this place.

JOHN SMALL, c. e. c.

West-Niagara, May 17, 1797.

LIST of GRANTS lying in the *Secretary's* Office ready to be issued, in addition to those already advertised.

☞ Those having no quantities annexed are for 200 acres.

Names.	*Township.*	*Acres.*
Edw'd Wright	Louth & Pelham	2000
Alex. M'Nabb	Windham	1200
Wm. Chewitt, esq.	Matilda, Williamsburg & Kingston	do
Joshua Pell, esq.	Humberstone	do
Lewis Grant	Flamboro'east	800
John Brown	Louth & Pelham	700
Capt. Wm Byrne	Charlottenburgh	653
Miner Bradt & wife	Flamboro'east	650
Joseph Anderson	Cornwal	642
Peter Browse & Eliza Browse,	Matilda	604
Miles Hitchcock sen.	Clinton	600
Daniel M'Intyre	Beverly	do
Geo. Barnheart	Roxburgh	do
Corpl. John Thompson	Walpole & Windham	570
Luke Bowen	Matilda	550
James Steward sen.	Rainham	500
Thomas Barton	Agusta	do
Wm. Davis	Saltfleet	do
Adam Bahe	Williamsburgh	450
Hill & Edw. Carney	Bertie	400
John Bourton	Cornwall & Roxborough	do
David Van Every & wife	Flamboro' East	do
John Burke	Edwardsburgh	do
Andrew Allen	Kenyon	do
Martin Algire	Roxburgh	do
Thomas Dickson	Walpole and Windham	do
Archebald Flack	Grimsby	do
Sam. Cozens	Markham	380
Jacob Amon	Osnabruck	350
John Philips	Clinton	300
John Uddle	Beverly	do
Nicholas Ault	Osnabruck	293
Geo. Barnheart and Henry Bunnion	Cornwall	286
James M'Cartey	Grimsby	276
Albert Bardon,	Woodhouse	274
Adam & Frederick Bouck	Williamsburgh	247
John H. Kahman	Pittsburgh	240
Peter Milner	Thorold & Stamford	220
Sam. Cassady	Lincoln	200
Thomas Boyd	do	
Geo. Nicholson	Rainham	
John Nicholson	do	
James Steward	do	
Taylor Steward	do	
Benjamin Anderson	Roxborough	
Hocks Ray	do	
Stephen Ray	do	
John Mingle	do	
Benjamin Corwin	do	
Abraham Griffen	do	
Enoch Scoot	do	
Daniel Tilton	Camden	
James Ramsey	Stamford	
John Johnston	do	
John Freick	do	
John Thompson	do	
Joseph Corwin	do	
Capt. David M'Fall	Oxford	
Christian Barkley	do	
Philip Barkley	do	
John Chambers	Bertie	
Frederick Anger	do	
Jacob Renestile	Edwardsburgh	
Henry Bedford & John M'Karley	do	
Christian Bowk	Williamsburgh	
Nicholas Barnheart	do	
Jacob Barnheart	do	
John Barnheart	do	
Jacob Baker	Younge	
Henry Bogert	do	
William Church	do	
John Cain	Flamboro' East	
Jonas Larraway	do	
Adrian Bradt	do	
Lewis Vail	York	
Peter Bonville	Grimsby	
John M'Intyre	do	
David Palme	do	
Rufus Walbridge	do	
Asa Buckon	Pelham	
James Crawford	do	
Dederick Lucas	Wallingham	
John Pearson	do	
patrick Long	Walpole	
Matthew Gilman	do	
Alex. Collins	Wainfleet	
Isaac Bowman	Windham	
Stephen Kisler	Howard	
Isaac French	do	
Lawrance Binder	Osnabruck	
Nicholas Ault	do	
John Boyce	Newark	
Wm. Raat	August	
Thomas Douglass	Lansdown	
Abraham Larraway	York	
Wm. Cooper	do	
James Piney	Whitechurch	
Christopher Iordan	Pittsburgh	
Joel Austin	Grantham	
Thomas Davis	Barton	
Jacob Lose	Stamford	
Edw. Brady	Clinton	
Nathan Crosby	Osnabruck	
John Cramer	Cornwall	
George Lutes	Pelham	
Peter De Jardins	Newark	

WM. JARVIS, *sec.*

James Wilson

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has taken the house lately occupied by Mr. Archibald Thompson, and known by the name of the HOTEL, where he is ready to attend to commands in the line of his business, which he will receive and execute with his usual promptitude, and for any favor be suitably thankful.

April 16. (34.

A LOTTERY

For the disposal of LANDS in the GENESEE.

TICKETS are offered for sale, at *two dollars and an half* each, and the avails to be vested in the holders of the fortunate numbers in the following manner :

Prize No. 1. To consist of 114 1-2 acres of land in the south half lot of No. 45, in township No. 8 and 7th range, in the Genesee, being in the county of Ontario and state of New-York, estimated at the present value of Dols. 687

Prize No. 2. To consist of one hundred acres, in the same lot and division of lot, with prize No. 1, and estimated at 600

Prizes No. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 are money prizes, each 5

Prizes No. 13 to 22 inclusive, are also money prizes, each 3

The holders of the tickets are to be immediately vested according to law, with whatever may be the prize drawn to their numbers, and no expence demanded.

The lands are extremely well situated—and valuable, and his title warranted by Charles Williamson, esq. by his deed, dated 13th October 1796, and which is in the hands of Mr. Andrew Templeton for inspection. The current price of the like lands is six and half, to seven dollars per acre.

From the encouragement promised in the sale of the tickets, it is proposed that the lottery commence drawing in Niagara, the 29th of June next, under the management of three honest men, and sworn for that purpose.

Tickets may be had at Mr. Andrew Templeton in Niagara, and of the subscriber,

JOHN M'GILL.

Niagara, May 12, '97.

TO THE PUBLIC,

*,** The printer having resigned his office, will be but a short time longer therein, gives notice, that all indebted to him must make payment by the 30th day of June next, at furthest, as a longer delay cannot be expected, and those whom he is indebted may than expect payment.

Newark, April, 25, 1793.

Council-Office,

WHEREAS it appears that GEORGE CAMPBELL, late a ſerjeant in the king's rangers, has fraudulently obtained land board certificates and warrants for ſeveral quantities of land to which he was not entitled, all perſons are hereby cautioned not to take any aſſignment of ſuch certificates and warrants, as the ſame have been reſcinded and utterly void:—And whereas ſeveral other perſons have attempted to obtain greater quantities of land from his majeſty's government than it is intended they ſhould have, notice is hereby given, that any ſuch attempt will hereafter be puniſhed with the utmoſt ſeverity, and the perſons making the ſame be for ever incapable of taking any grant from the crown.

JOHN SMALL. c. c.

Aſhes.

THE ſubſcriber will give *one ſhilling* per buſhel for houſe aſhes, and *nine pence* for field aſhes delivered at his pot-aſh works at the Four-Mile-Creek; or will receive them at the houſes of the people, at *ſix pence* per buſhel. DANIEL SERVOS.

February, 8, 1797. (‡20.tf.)

To be Sold,

OR LET, THAT

Valuable Houſe

In this town known by the name of WIER's TAVERN:—For terms apply to the ſubſcriber. ANDREW HERON.

Newark, 25th March, '97. 27

To be leaſed for one Year,

COMmencing the firſt day of April next, that valuable FARM at Queenſton, ſo advantageouſly ſituated for the Portage, the property of SAMUEL STREET, eſq. and now in poſſeſſion of Mr. Elijah Phelps.——For terms apply to the ſubſcriber.

S. STREET, Jun.

Queenſton, Feb. 20, 1797. (23.)

Take Notice.

Newark, May 5, '97.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of *John Burch*, Eſq. late of the townſhip of Stamford, are hereby requeſted to produce their accounts regularly authenticated, on or before the firſt day of January next; all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate are hereby deſired to make immediate payment.

MARTHA BURCH, *Adminiſtratrix.*

33)

Take Notice!

ALL perſons having any demands againſt WILLIAM RIPP, marine artificer, late of Kingſton deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to produce their accounts regularly authenticated, on or before the firſt day of September next; all perſons indebted to the ſaid William Ripp, are hereby deſired to make immediate payment.

NATHANIEL TAYLOR, jun.

Kingſton, May 1, '97. '32-34

Boarding-School.

MR. ARTHUR takes this mode of announcing to the public, that he intends, if encouragements offer, to be in readineſs on the firſt of May, now enſuing to receive a few young gentlemen for boarding and education.

Beſides that attention which Mr. Arthur wiſhes ever to pay to the behavior, religious inſtruction, and literary improvement of all his pupils, his boarders will have the benefit of private tuition in geography and other parts of an uſeful and ornamental education.

Thoſe who wiſh to know the terms may apply either in perſon, or by letter, at the ſchool houſe in Newark,

March 8, '97. 24

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that a certain quantity of

Flour and Peas,

Are wanted at Kingſton, Fort George (Niagara) and Amherſtburgh at the mouth of the river Detroit, for the ſupply of his majeſty's forces in Upper-Canada: each barrel of flour to contain two hundred pounds nett. The ſeveral articles are to be of the firſt quality, properly packed in good and ſufficient caſks, and warranted to keep good and ſound for twelve months after delivery; for ſuch ſealed tenders will be received at the office of the agent of purchaſes at York, on or before the 15th day of May next in any proportion for the quantity of flour and peas, and the whole of the quantity agreed for to be delivered on or before the firſt day of July 1797. Payment will be made by the agent of purchaſes, on producing the receipts of the commiſſaries at Kingſton, Fort George and Amherſtburgh, in triplicate, of the quantity of each ſpecies delivered into the king's ſtore at the aforementioned depots, by caſh or bills of exchange drawn upon the lords commiſſioners of his majeſty's treaſury. Such perſons as may prefer payment in caſh, will ſtate the ſame in their tenders.

Notice will be duly given of ſuch propoſals as are accepted.

JOHN M'GILL, agent for purchaſes, Upper-Canada.

Agent for purchaſes office } *York*, 28 *Feb.* '97. } 24

ASHES.

THE ſubſcriber having undertaken the buſineſs of making POT-ASH, will give *one ſhilling* N. Y. per buſhel for good houſe aſhes, and *nine-pence* for field aſhes delivered at his works, at DAVID SECORD's, eſq. near Queenſton.

JAMES SECORD.

Queenſton, 11 Jan. 17

500 Acres of Land

TO be ſold on the bank of the Twenty-mile pond, 60 or 70 of which are within fence, & have been improved: on it are

A LOG HOUSE,

With three rooms on the lower floor and a tolerable LOGBARN.

Perſons inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, which will be made eaſy, by applying to ANDREW BUTLER.

Newark, 26 April, '97. 31.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of ROBERT FULTON, late of the townſhip of Sophiaſburgh, in the Midland diſtrict, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to produce their accounts regularly authenticated, on before the firſt day of June next; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate are hereby deſired to make immediate payment.

ROBERT WOOD, } Ex'rs.
SAM'L FULTON, }

Kingſton, 12th Feb. 1797. (23—36)

Public Notice

IS hereby given to all perſons who pretend claim to a certain FARM, *ſituated at the* Petite Cote, *between the farms of Meſſ.* Silby *and* Dalſon, *the property of* Mr. Ebenezer Allen, *either by bills of ſale, mortgage or otherwiſe, that they do make the ſame known to the ſubſcriber, at his office in the pariſh of L'Aſſomption, Weſtern diſtrict, on or before the twentieth day of May next, at which period a conveyance of the ſaid premiſes will be executed in favor of Mr. SILBY, and the purchaſe money paid to Mr. Allen.*

W. ROE.

L'Aſſomption, April 14, 1797. 32.34

COUNCIL-OFFICE, 11 *April*, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons claiming lots of land in the townſhip of *Townſend*, under the recommendation of PAUL AVERILL, as agent to Mr. ANDREW PIERCE, that they muſt appear before the council, on the Tueſdays and Fridays of every week between this date and the firſt day of June next, to make it appear that they come within the deſcription of ſettlers, whom the ſaid Averill was authoriſed to recommend before they can be confirmed in their lots. They are likewiſe required to bring proofs of their having improved, or commenced an improvement on the lots they were permitted to occupy.

N. B. Thoſe perſons who have already covered their lots by warrants, are not meant to be included in this order, and need not attend.

(30) J. SMALL, c. e.

By an Order of Council,

dated March 21, 1797.

WHEREAS much time has been given to perſons to recover military lands, and family lands (of *fifty acres* to each perſon of the family) which they might have received by his Majeſty's inſtruction, upon having improved their firſt location; and whereas it is now neceſſary that the extent of theſe claims ſhould be known, and be cloſed by a certain day:

Notice is hereby given that all perſons having eſpecial claim to lands in this province, under any exiſting authority, and who have neglected to bring forward the ſame, are hereby called upon to prepare the ſame before the 1ſt day of Auguſt next, as no claim of right which has been neglected be brought forward, will be attended to after that day.

(121) J. SMALL, c. e.

TO BE SOLD,

Separately or together, the

F A R M

Whereon the ſubſcriber now lives, at the Forty-mile creek, in the town of Grimſby, containing 150 acres; upwards of 30 of which are under good improvement and

ON IT ARE

Three Dwelling Houſes,

and a BARN, a GRIST and a SAW

M I L L,

—A L S O—

One lot at the mouth of the Fifty-mile creek, on the Fifty-mile point: this tract contains 112 acres is well timbered, and has on it a valuable pinery.

—A L S O—

One other LOT adjoining the lake, and within half a mile of his mills, containing 50 acres; on this are about 15 acres cleared. The ſituation of theſe tracts are ſo noted in this country for their advantages as to need no further deſcription. The terms of payment will be made eaſy to the purchaſer.—Enquire at the printing-office in Newark, or of the proprietor. JOHN GREEN.

April 10. 29

TO be ſold, with an indiſputable title, 400 acres of land, including a valuable pinery, well ſituated on Lyon's creek, in the town of Crowland, 12 miles from the mouth of the Chipawa. Between 60 and 70 acres whereof are under good cultivation, for this country, with a log houſe and barn thereon. The ſoil is excellent, and the whole needs no other recommendation than may be had by inſpection. The terms will be eaſy, and known particularly, by applying to *Noah Millard* in Stamford, one mile from the falls.

DAN MILLARD.

February 8. 12

TOTAL Nº 135,

VOLUME III.] G. R. [NUMBER 31.

UpperCanada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA; Printed by G. TIFFANY. -------Wedneſday, MAY 24, 1797.

On the fear of growing OLD.

AMONG the various follies by which we increaſe the natural and unavoidable miſeries of life, is the dread of approaching age. The ſight of grey hair has often cauſed a ſeverer pang than the loſs of a child or a huſband. After a certain age, every returning birth-day is ſaluted with ſilent ſorrow, and we conceal the number of our years with as much ſolicitude as the conſciouſneſs of an attrocious crime.

The weakneſs ariſes, in great meaſure from a defective education. They who have never been taught to conſider any thing valuable, but youth, beauty, and diſſipating pleaſure will naturally feel themſelves reduced to a ſtate of deſpondency, they behold all, for which life appears worth poſſeſſing on the eve of departure. The middle age, at which all the powers of the mind & body are in complete perfection, is loaded as if it were the age of decriptitude. The boundaries of life, by nature ſufficiently circumſcribed contracted by the empty votary of faſhion, and from three ſcore and ten it ſhrinks to thirty. It has been currently reported that many faſhionable beauties have expreſſed a devout wiſh, that they might not ſurvive their thirtieth birth-day. To ſink in the horizon of the gay world and to ſee other ſuns ſoaring in all the glorious majeſty of youth and beauty, was more than they imagined their delicate natures could poſſibly ſuſtain.

But as life is ſweet, and death not always exorable, they and their many imitators will probably be inclined to live on, even when they are arrived at the formidable age of thrice ten years. It will then be but common charity to endeavor to convince them that there are methods, which may render the long and diſmal period which is to follow, not only comfortable to themſelves, but agreeable to others. They will no longer be under the neceſſity of dreſſing at ſixty in the garb of ſixteen, nor of painting and patching a ſhriveled ſkin, nor of ſpending that time at the looking glaſs which might be much more uſefully employed.

For the enjoyment of the ſpace from thirty to three ſcore, it would be neceſſary to have laid in a ſtock of good humor. But the temper muſt be cultivated at an early age, in order to be cultivated with ſucceſs. The years from eight to eighteen muſt not be excluſively devoted to external ornaments, and the arts of catching admiration. Many efforts muſt be made during that period to overcome ſpite, envy, peeviſhneſs, ſtubborneſs, ſullenneſs, and all thoſe bad qualities, which, though they may lie dorment while youth and beauty ſecure ſubmiſſion, will afterwards break out in all the fulneſs of their horrors, when flattery is ſilent and admiration no more: But good humor will riſe to ſupply the charms of departed beauty; and good ſenſe properly improved, will leave no part of life without the means of pleaſing and receiving pleaſure.

But there is no method of inſpiring good humor and good ſenſe ſo effectualy as that of forming a taſte for polite arts at an early age. Whatever pleaſes habitually, equally, and innocently, canoot fail to ſweeten the temper.—Books, beſides that they are uſually addreſſed to the taſte, and on that account poſſeſs a benificial influence on the temper, abound with maxims and with precepts of ſovereign efficacy in the improvement of the heart, temper, and the underſtanding. Drawing and muſic ſeriouſly and attentively purſued, are peculiarly efficacious in refining, exalting and ſweetening the diſpoſition. Every thing, indeed, which addreſſes itſelf to the finer faculties of the human conſtitution, has, in ſome degree, this valuable effect; and he, who has been early taught to value the beauties of the mind, will find its graces expanded to their higheſt perfection, at the very age in which the bloſſoms of perſonal beauty wither and decay.

If as we grow old, we grow wiſer and better, ſurely we ſhall have no reaſon to repine ſince our real happineſs is always proportioned to our wiſdom and our goodneſs; and we can ſcarcely avoid growing wiſer and better by age, if our minds have been early improved with learning, and duly tinctured with virtue and religion. Time and experience naturally lead to improvement; and if our hearts are rightly diſpoſed, we ſhall find, in the conſcious improvement of our minds and morals, one of the ſweeteſt pleaſures of which our nature is capable.

However unreaſonable the exceſſive dread of approaching old age, in either ſex, it is certainly more excuſable, on many accounts in women than in men. In men it is a mark of weakneſs, want of principle, and want of ſenſe. Yet how many do we daily ſee with wrinkled brows and bloodleſs cheeks, and tottering legs, hoary locks, decorating their walking ſkeletons with every coſmetic art, and haunting every ſcene of vice and vanity, with all the wantonneſs of a ſtripling of eighteen? There is natural dignity, authority, and beauty, in old age honorably ſupported, which ſuch men reſign to that abſurd affectation of youth, which can only render them wretched and ridiculous.

To conſider the advanced period of life as of no value, argues a great defect of religious principle. They conſtitute the proper ſeaſon for the pleaſures of devotion and of practical piety. They furniſh a moſt deſirable opportunity for advancing our nature to all attainable perfection, and fulfiling the purpoſes of our exiſtence. They enable us to aſpire after, and to obtain that beauty which will not paſs away, and that youth which ſhall be immortal.

TO THE PUBLIC,

*** The printer having reſigned his office, will be but a ſhort time longer therein, gives notice, that all indebted to him muſt make payment by the 25th day of June next, at fartheſt, as a longer delay can not be expected, and thoſe to whom he is indebted may then expect payment.

Printing-office, May 17.

Att'y General's Office.

Niagara, May 21, 1797.

WHEREAS *the entering of caveats in the office of the ſecretary of the province, to prevent the iſſuing of deeds after they have been duly executed, hath been found inconvenient, and deemed to be otherwiſe improper;—all perſons, therefore, who have, or pretend to have any claim to lands in the poſſeſſion of others, his majeſty's ſubjects, holden under certificate, or order of council, or other authority, will take notice that they muſt enter caveats in the ſecretary's office before the making of the deeds, as none will be received after they are executed.*

Such perſons, therefore, as are ready to eſtabliſh their claims, will file their caveats in the ſecretary's office immediately: and that others may be duly appriſed of the deeds now about to be made, a liſt of the names of perſons and of the townſhips where the lands lie is ſubjoined, and others will be made known in the ſeveral ſubſequent gazettes.

When, therefore, any perſons perceive names annexed to lots or tracts of land of which they conceive themſelves entitled to a grant, they muſt within one month after the preſent and future publications, if the lands lie in the Home diſtrict, lodge a caveat in the ſecretary's office, and give immediate notice to the clerk of the council, and the party againſt whom they ſet up their claim.

Perſons Names,	*Townſhips,*	*Acres*
Widow Brower,	Auguſta,	200
Adam Coukle,	Beverly,	do.
Derrick Bell,	do.	300
Rauben Sherwood,	Wolford,	[illegible]
Hugh Mulholland,	Beverly,	400
Thomas Brown,	Auguſta,	200
Andrew Templeton,	Ancaſter,	do
Alexander M'Donald,	Portland,	do
Richard Morry	Raleigh	do
Francis Ellworth	Stamford	do
Capt John Hare's heirs	Louth	600
Joſeph Paget	Sandwich	[illegible]
Zekel Chamberlain	York	[illegible]
Robert Stewart	Bertie	[illegible]
Dr James Walker	Edwardſburgh	200
Daniel Malcum	Caiſtor	do
D Palmer Utter	do	do
Peter Teeple	Charlotteville	500
Stephen Colby	Vaughan	[illegible]
Epenetus Owen	Caiſtor	[illegible]
Abraham Aikin	Humberſtone	100
John Ellis	Walſingham	500
Iſaiah & Aaron Skinner	York	200
Lieut. John Turney	Grantham	600
James Willſon	Beverly	200
Lieut. D Sutherland	Walpole	2000
Jacob Lemmon	do	650
Thomas Hamilton	Woodhouſe	600
John Caldwel	do	800
Mathew Buggimer	do	550
Jacob Miſner	do	200
Joſeph Lemmon	do	do
Abraham Powell	do	240
Thomas Alliſon, eſq.	do	1000
Peter Walker	do	200
Silas Secord	Charlotteville	[illegible]
Lieut. Gideon Adams	Edwardſburgh	[illegible]
Samuel Winterbottom	Murray	200
Thomas Kirgan	York	do
Capt. A M'Donell, (dead)	Charlottenburgh	1000
Johns Chamberlain	York	212
Harry Weiner	Charlottenville	400
Jacob Beſſey	Beverly	100
John Robinſon	do	200
Blackly Robins	Thorold	200
Joſeph Robertſon,	Stamford	100
James Givens, eſq.	Whitby	1000
Serj. J. Roſs	York	200
Rev. John Stewart.	Cornwall	570
Peggy Hoffman	Bertie	50
Capt. John Powell	do	[illegible]
Wm. Reed	Beverly	[illegible]
Pawlent Read	do	200
J. M'Cholland	do	do
Weart Banta	Woodhouſe	[illegible]
Martin Meddah	Oſnabruck	[illegible]
John Everett } John Edgar }	Kingſton	200
Hector M'L.an	Pierſburgh	[illegible]
Jean B. Fanbert	Dover	201
Joſeph Brown	Beverly	200
Thomas Waugh	Ancaſter	do
Robert Conklin	Beverly	200

Serjt. R. Cambell	Grantham	500
[illegible]	Stamford & Thorold	400
George Keefer	Gainsboro'	200
Jacob Keefer	Caistor	do
Michael Teder	Gainsboro'	do
W Pew	Stamford	100
W. May	Grantham	700
Michael Salter	Grimsby	200
Samuel Dodge	do	do
Isaac D. Watson	do	100
Valentine Seram	do	200
John Mills	do	do
Thomas North	do	52
Thomas Harris	do	119
Joseph House	do	200
James Slack	Saltfleet	do
William Leonard	do	do
John Blum	do	do
D. F. Utter	do	do
Michael Hoffman	Bertie	do
Lieut. Joseph Clement	Binbrook	228
Jacob Miller	Pelham	200
George Bowman	Thorold	400
Anne Morden	Barton	100
Isaac Horning	do	200
Joshua Chamberlain	York	do
Wm. Park, esq	Sandwich	220
Edward M'Michael	Walsingham	1390
do	do	1365
do	do	200
Lieut. A. Iredell	Grimsby	1200
do	Vaugham	210
Daniel Forsyth	Humberstone	393
Geo. Darby's wife	Beverly	200
M. Burthane	Charlottenburg	413
Andrew Butler	Grantham	216
Charles Lesperance	Sandwich	300
Christopher Brandyman	Rainham	do
Fredrick Onstone	do	do
Christian Bradt	Flamboro' East	100
do's Wife	do	200
Henery Smith	Beverly	250
John Hill	Pelham	300
Michael Wardell	Walpole	do
James Russell	Walsingham	400
Abraham Beam	Willoughby	85[illegible]
Robert Surphlet	Dover	202
Thomas Williams	Raleigh	201
George Havens	Charlotteville	200
Philip Buck	Beverly	300
Lieut. R. Nellis	Windham	1500
John Backhouse	Walsingham	600
Edward James Obrian	Chatham	201
John Cockle	Beverly	200
William Johnston	Walsingham	1900
James Talmage	Gainsboro'	200
Thomas Medcalf	Beverly	200
John Darby	do	do
John Waterhouse	do	do
James Field	do	do
David Tuttle	Walpole	do
James Stephenson	do	do
Wm. Francis	Flamboro' West	188
Michael Holmes	Chatham	[illegible]
Enoch Segley	Pelham	6[illegible]
Andrew Jones	Beverly	3[illegible]
Simon Drouilliard	Sandwich	2[illegible]3
Robert Brown	Beverly	200
Samuel Van Eve[illegible] & wife	do	400
Nicholas Miller	Markham	19

J. WHITE, A. G.

RAN away from the subscriber [illegible] 4th inst. an apprentice boy named JOHN M'BRIDE, between 16 and 17 years of age. He had on or took with him a clouded nankeen coat, brown cloth waistcoat, fustian trowsers, &c.—All persons are strictly forbidden harboring or trusting said run-away; and whoever will return him to his master shall have TEN DOLLARS reward. SAMUEL MARTHER.

York, May 13, 1797. (33—7)

THE Subscriber intends opening a SCHOOL in this town, on the first day of June next, for the purpose of teaching reading, writing, arithmetic, book keeping and the various brances of the practical mathematics. JAMES BLAYNEY.

May 24, '97.

To be Sold,

OR LET, THAT

Valuable House

In this town known by the name of WIER's TAVERN :—For terms apply to the subscriber. ANDREW HERON.

Newark, 25th March, '97. 27

Ashes.

THE subscriber will give *one shilling* per bushel for house ashes, and *nine pence* for field ashes delivered at his pot-ash works at the Four-Mile-Creek ; or will receive them at the houses of the people, at *six pence* per bushel. DANIEL SERVOS.

February, 8, 1797. (\$20.tf.)

PETER RUSSELL.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland king, defender of the faith, &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the twenty-ninth day of April, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the thirtieth day of the present month of May, at which time in our town of York you were held and constrained to appear ; but we taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you that on the FIRST day of JUNE, next ensuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary :—Herein fail not. In testimony whereof we have caused the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed ;—Witness the honorable PETER RUSSELL, our administrator of the government of our said province, this eighth day of MAY, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and thirty-seventh of our reign. P. R.

By his Honor's command,

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y*.

PARIS, Feb. 2.

The commotions which have recently taken place in the different departments, prove that the conspirators had reason to hope for support from the terrorists. In the south several insurrections have taken place ; assassinations have been committed at Toulouse and the Jacobins rose in several parts of the departments of Aix and Arles, on the night of the 19th ult. defeated the armed force, and exclaimed, "Long live the mountain and the constitution of 1793."

The powers of the agents concerned in the conspiracy were signed by Louis XVIII. at Hamburgh.

The time of Barras' presidency is expired, and Rewbell succeeds him by rotation.

Feb. 3. Ramel, commander in chief of the guard of the legislative body, states in his report on the late conspiracy, that Poly, one of the arrested agents, has pointed out the Spanish ambassador, marquis del Campo and Tellien, as being connected with the commissioners of Louis XVIII.

About twenty persons are said to be arrested in this metropolis.

The king of Prussia has ordered his minister at Vienna, marquis Luchesini, to declare to the imperial court, that his majesty would consider all injurious proceedings against the princes of the empire who have concluded a separate peace with France, as insults offered to his own person. He has ordered all his troops to be placed on the war establishment to enforce this declaration, and the duke of Brunswick, as well as Kalkruth, Moellendorf, and other generals, have received orders to hold their field equipage in readiness.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 18.

It is pretended that the new emperor of Russia, has formed the grand project of pacificating Europe. Baron Stackelbourgh lately appointed minister plenipotentiary from the court of Petersburgh to the Germanic body, is it is said, charged with instructions on that subject ; he is to pass through Berlin and Sturgard, and to visit the principal courts of Germany to sound their dispositions.

LEGHORN, Jan. 25.

We hear from Florence, that the marquis Manfredini, in an interview with gen. Buonaparte, has signed to convention for the evacuation of Tuscan. The grand duke is to pay two millions, of which 800,000l. immediately, 1,200,000 when the French evacuate this city, which will not take place while the English retain possession of Porto-Ferrajo.

BASLE, Jan. 6.

At the last interview between the French and the Austrian generals, concerning the evacuation of the Tete-du-Point of Huningen, the ambassador of the republic (Barthelemi) assisted with his suit, and a number of Frenchmen and foreigners ; every point being settled, the French marched colors flying, drums beating, and recrossed the Rhine at the sound of cannon in about 20 large boats. Nothing could be more interesting than the cordiality, esteem and even friendship, which reigned between the French and Austrian generals, officers and soldiers, during the five days of the armistice. The prince of Furstemberg, the generals Wolf, Frolich, Bolba, and prince Charles, who likewise was there for some time, were continually praising, the bravery and abilities of the French when in conversation with the generals Ferrino, Dufour, *the old*, every one respectively, expressed their wish to see an end put to such a murderous and desolating war. Numbers of Swiss were intermixed with the French and Austrians, and joined them in the same sentiments.

LONDON, *February* 17.

By the general in chief of the army of Italy,

Head-quarters, Bologna, 12th Pluviose.

The French army about entering into the dominions of the Pope will be faithful to the maxims it professes ; it will protect the people and religion.

The French soldier carries the bayonet (sure pledge of victory) in one hand, and with the other he offers the different towns and villages, peace, protection and safety.—Woe be to those who scorn it, or who from lightness of heart, or being seduced by hypocritical or wicked men, shall draw upon themselves war with all its horrors, or the vengeance of an army which in six months has made 100,000 prisoners, taken 400 pieces of cannon, 110 standards, and destroyed five armies.

Art. I. Every town and village which at the approach of the French army shall sound the alarm, shall be immediately burnt, and the municipal officers shot.

II. The commune in which a French soldier shall be assassinated, shall immediately be declared to be in a state of war, a flying column shall be sent, who will take hostages and levy an extraordinary contribution.

III. Every priest, monk, or minister, under whatever denomination they may be, shall be protected and kept in their present situation, *provided they conduct themselves according to the principles of the gospel*—but if they are the first to transgress they will be treated in a military manner, and more severely than other citizens.

BUONAPARTE.

By the general in chief of the army of Italy.

Head-Quarters, Bologna, 13 Pluvoise, 5th year.

Art. I. The pope has formally refused to carry into execution the articles 8 and 9 of the armistice concluded at Bologna under the mediation of Spain, which was solemnly ratified at Rome the 27th June, '96.

II. The court of Rome has not ceased to arm and excite, by manifestoes, the people to a crusade : its troops to the number of 10,000 men have approached Bologna, and threatened to invade that place.

III. The court of Rome has begun negociating with the court of Vienna, hostile to France, as is proved by the letters of Cardinal Busca and the mission of Prelate Albani to Vienna.

IV. The Pope has confided the command of his troops to Austrian generals and officers, sent by the court of Vienna.

V. The pope has refused to answer the official advances made by citizen Carault, minister of the F. R. to open negociations for peace.

VI. The treaty of amnesty has therefore been violated and infringed by the court of Rome. I consequently declare that the armistice concluded the 2d Messidor, between the French republic and the court of Rome is broke. BUONAPARTE.

February 28.

Whitehall, Feb. 26.

" *My lord*,

" I have the satisfaction to acquaint your lordship, that by a letter I have received from lord Milford, dated Haverfordwest, the 24th inst. one P. M. it appears, that the French troops mentioned in my letter of yesterday's date, as having landed on the coast of Pembrokeshire, and who had since occupied the heights above Fishguard, were then in the act of surrendering themselves prisoners. The zeal and spirit of the people on this occasion would not permit them to wait for the arrival of the military corps ; to whom the French troops surrendered, and several of them attacked small parties of the enemy with such weapons as they could procure, some of whom were killed on this occasion, without the loss of a single man on our part. PORTLAND.

To the right honorable the lord mayor.

On hearing of the enemy's landing, the military and other troops in the vicinity assembled with all possible dispatch ; but before they could arrive, 300 of the French were taken prisoners by the peasantry. In the course of the day, the whole of the enemy were made prisoners.

As soon as the commanders of the frigates off Fishguards saw that the banditti, whom they had landed, were made prisoners, they set sail ; but as sir Edward Pellew sailed with his squadron on Thursday from Plymouth in quest of them, we hope to hear that the whole of the enemy's forces have fallen into our hands.

Advices have been received from Brussels of so recent a date as the 16th instant confidently stating that great apprehensions were entertained by the French generals on the Lower Rhine, that the campaign would immediately be opened there by the Austrians, whose force on the right bank of that river amounted, on the 8th inst. to upwards of 57,000 men, while the French army of the Sambre and Meuse, and that of the North, owing to the large draughts made from thence and sent to Italy, hardly exceeded 31,000 men, who were all in a state very unfit for taking the field. A corps of 15,000 Bohemians were expected at Franckfort on the 10th inst. on whose arrival the operations were to be renewed with the utmost vigor. Neuwied and Dusseldorff were to be the first objects of attack, gen. Hotze, will be at the head of 30,000 men, was to make an attempt to pass the Rhine in the environs of Ehrenbreitstein. In consequence of this information, the French generals had put all the strong holds from Creuztnach to Maestricht and Luxemburgh in the best state of defence. The archduke Charles, after the surrender of the redoubt of the bridge at Huningen, went to Vienna to settle the definitive plan of operations ; which, it is said, will have for its object the passage of the Rhine, and the recovery of the Netherlands. The Austrian force in the Tyrolese are to act upon the defensive, until the events in Germany shall oblige the French to weaken their force in Italy. The requisitions in Belgium are ordered out with the greatest precipitation ; and all those troops, which can be spared from the environs of Paris and the interior of France have received orders to repair by forced marches to the Rhine.

A considerable number of troops are now embarking at Cowes, report says, for the West Indies ; Ireland, more probably, is the place of destination. The 10th and 42d regiments, comprising 2,200 men, are already on board ; 5000 foreign troops will accompany them.

The ship builders in Leith have offered their services to the lord Provost and magistrates of Edinburgh, in defending the south side of the coast of the 5th of 4th against invasion, for which purpose they express their readiness, to be trained to the use of great guns.

March 2.

Yesterday morning arrived the Paris papers down to the date of the 10th of Feb. inclusive. The most interesting matter they contain is the form of the capitulation of Mantua.

The terms granted to the brave garrison are such as do honor to the victors and vanquished. Few instances are to be found in military history of any more liberal.

The French papers confess their navy to be in the most deplorable state. The officers are without the requisite clothing, and have not yet more than one quarter of their pay in specie.

General Simcoe arrived at Port-au-Prince previous to the departure of the Niger.

Admiralty Office, March 3, '97.

Robert Calder, esq. first captain to admiral sir John Jarvis, K. B. arrived this morning with dispatches from him to Mr. Nepean, of which the following are coppies.

Victory in Lagos Bay, Feb. 16, '97.

Sir,

The hopes of falling in with the Spanish fleet expressed in my letter to you of the 13th inst. were confirmed that night, by our distinctly hearing the report of their signal guns, and by intelligence received from capt. Foote, of his majesty's ship the Niger, who had with equal judgment and perseverance, keept company with them for several days, on my prescribed rendezvous, (which from the strong south-east winds, I had never been able to reach) and that they were not more than the distance of three or four leagues from us. I anxiously awaited the dawn of day, when, being on the starboard tack, Cape St. Vincent bearing east by north eight leagues, I had the satisfaction of seeing a number of ships extending from south west to south. At 49 minutes past ten, the weather being extremely hazy. La Bonne Citoyenne made the signal that the ships seen were of the line, twenty-five in number. His majesty's squadron under my command, consisting of the fifteen ships of the line named in the margin,* happily formed in the most compact order of sailing, in two lines. By carrying a press of sail I was fortunate in getting in with the enemy's fleet at half past eleven o'clock, before it had time to connect, and form a regular order of battle. Such a moment was not to be lost ; and, confident in the skill, valor and discipline of the officers and men I had the happiness to command, and judging that the honor of his majesty's arms and the circumstance of the war in these seas required a considerable degree of enterprize, I felt myself justified in departing from the regular system ; and passing through their fleet, in a line formed with the utmost celerity, tacked, and thereby separated one-third from the main body, after a partial cannonade, which prevented their rejunction till the evening ; and by the very great exertions of the ships which had the good fortune to arrive up with the enemy on the laboard tack, the ships named in the margin ‡ were captured, and the action ceased about five o'clock in the evening.

I enclose the most correct list I have been able to obtain of the Spanish fleet opposed to me, amounting to twenty-seven sail of the line, and an account of the killed and wounded in his majesty's ships, as well as in those taken from the enemy. The moment the latter (almost totally dismasted) and his majesty's ships the Captain and the Culloden are in a state to put to sea, I shall avail myself of the first favorable wind to proceed off Cape St. Vincent in my way to Lisbon.

Capt. Calder, whose able assistance greatly contributed to the public service during my command, is the bearer of this and will more particularly describe to the lords commissioners of the admiralty the movements of the squadron on the 14th, and the present state of it.

I am, &c. J. JARVIS.

* Victory, Britannia, Barfleur, Prince George, Blenheim, Orion, Colossus, Egmont, Culloden, Irresistible, and Diadem.

‡ Salvador del Mundo, and San Josef, 112 guns each, San Nicolas, 80 guns, San Isidro, 74 guns.

General Buonaparte has addressed the court of Tuscany, a request on the part of the republic, to pay without delay, a sum of two millions in specie, viz. one million as an indemnity for the expence the French were at in protecting the harbor of Leghorn ; and one million as a loan, which the French republic will pledge itself to repay, both principal and interest.

Sir G. K. Elphinstone, it is said, has made 400,000 pounds by the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, and the Dutch squadron there.

FROM THE CHESTER COURANT,

Tuesday, February 28.

Expresses to lieutenant-general WHITE arrived on Sunday night and yesterday morning, confirming the account of the French troops, to the number of 1200, who had landed in Pembrokeshire being taken prisoners. They were attacked by the few troops that could be assembled, and surrounded by the country people, armed with pitchforks, &c.

The Cardigan Militia have much distinguished themselves as well as the small military parties who could be collected ; and the universal alacrity and spirit of the inhabitants were such as to have insured success, had the number of French been ten times as great. The shipping who brought these troops, immediately on their defeat, set sail with the utmost precipitation.

We are happy to learn that the Cardiganshire Militia, whose behavior whilst resident in this city was so conspicuously decent and orderly, have under their officers, major Lewis and capt. Brooke, so eminently confirmed the good opinion that was entertained of their courage and military spirit.

The above important intelligence was yesterday communicated to the first division of the supplementary Militia, under arms when every loyal and joyful effusion of manly British spirit was exhibited in such a manner, as nothing but the strictest attachment to their king and country could produce.

WEST-NIAGARA, May 24.

Mantua surrendered.

Mantua, after a most glorious defence by the great Wurmser, capitulated on the 2d Feb. Even the besiegers were moved to pay the respect to bravery, which bravery alone commands, granted that marshall count Wurmser, his suite, &c. the adjutant-general Aver and Baron Helt ; capt. aid-de-camp count Degonfield ; all the generals, each with his respective aids-de-camp ; two hundred cavalry, with their officers and horses ; five hundred men chosen at pleasure by the marshall ; and the six guns mentioned in the first article, with their gunners, ammunition, and equipage, shall not be prisoners of war. The city shall be maintained in all its rights, privileges, property and religion. The inhabitants who have performed services to their legitimate sovereign, shall be called to no account whatever for having done so. The garrison had all the honors of war. The articles of capitulation at length will appear in our next.

Letters deserving credit state, says a Boston paper, that Mr Pinckney has been told, under the direction of the French directory, that they will not receive a minister from America, till the "British treaty is abolished, certain acts of congress repealed, and sentences of the federal courts revoked."

West-Niagara, May 17, 1797.

LIST of GRANTS lying in the *Secretary's* Office ready to be issued, in addition to those already advertised.

☞ Those having no quantities annexed are for 200 acres.

Names	*Township*	*Acres*
Edw'd Wright	Louth & Pelham	2000
Alex. M'Nabb	Windham	1200
Wm. Chewett, esq.	Matilda, Williamsburg & Kingston	do
Joshua Peil, esq.	Humberstone	do
Lewis Grant	Flamboro'east	800
John Brown	Louth & Pelham	700
Capt. Wm Byrne	Charlottenburgh	653
Miner Bradt & wife	Flamboro'east	650
Joseph Anderson	Cornwal	642
Peter Browse & Eliza Browse,	Matilda	604
Miles Hitchcock sen.	Clinton	600
Daniel M'Intyre	Beverly	do
Geo. Barnheart	Roxburgh	do
Corpl. John Thompson	Walpole & Windham	570
Luke Bowen	Matilda	550
James Steward sen.	Rainham	500
Thomas Barton	Agusta	do
Wm. Davis	Saltfleet	do
Adam Bahe	Williamsburgh	450
Hill & Edw. Carney	Bertie	400
John Bourton	Cornwall & Roxborough	do
David Van Every & wife	Flamboro' East	do
John Burke	Edwardsburgh	do
Andrew Allen	Kenyon	do
Martin Algire	Roxburgh	do
Thomas Dickson	Walpole and Windham	do
Archebald Flack	Grimsby	do
Sam. Cozens	Markham	380
Jacob Amon	Osnabruck	350
John Philips	Clinton	300
John Udole	Beverly	do
Nicholas Ault	Osnabruck	293
Geo. Barnheart and Henry Bunnion	Cornwall	286
James M'Cartey	Grimsby	276
Albert Bardon,	Woodhouse	274
Adam & Frederick Bouck	Williamsburgh	247
John H. Kahman	Pittsburgh	240
Peter Mitner	Thoroid & Stamford	220
Sam. Cassady	Lincoln	200
Thomas Boyd	do	
Geo. Nicholson	Rainham	
John Nicholson	do	
James Steward	do	
Taylor Steward	do	
Benjamin Anderson	Roxborough	
Hocks Ray	do	
Stephen Ray	do	
John Mingle	do	
Benjamin Corwin	do	
Abraham Griffen	do	
Enoch Scoot	do	
Daniel Tilton	Camden	
James Ramsey	Stamford	
John Johnston	do	
John Frelick	do	
John Thompson	do	
Joseph Corwin	do	
Capt. David M'Fall	Oxford	
Christian Barkley	do	
Philip Barkley	do	
John Chambers	Bertie	
Frederick Anger	do	
Jacob Renefille	Edwardsburgh	
Henry Beaford & John M'Karley	do	
Christian Bowk	Williamsburgh	
Nicholas Barnheart	do	
Jacob Barnheart	do	
John Barnheart	do	
Jacob Baker	Younge	
Henry Bogert	do	
William Church	do	
John Cain	Flamboro' East	
Jonas Larraway	do	
Adrian Bradt	do	
Lewis Vail	York	
Peter Bonville	Grimsby	
John M'Intyre	do	
David Palmer	do	
Rufus Walbridge	do	
Asa Buckon	Pelham	
James Crawford	do	
Dederick Lucas	Walsingham	
John Pearson	do	
patrick Long	Walpole	
Matthew Gilman	do	
Alex. Collins	Wainfleet	
Isaac Bowman	Windham	
Stephen Kisler	Howard	
Isaac French	do	
Lawrance Binder	Osnabruck	
Nicholas Ault	do	
John Boyce	Newark	
Wm. Raat	Augusta	
Thomas Douglass	Lansdown	
Abraham Larraway	York	192
Wm. Cooper	do	190
James Piney	Whitechurch	do
Christopher Iordan	Pittsburgh	171
Joel Austin	Grantham	122
Thomas Davis	Barton	100
Jacob Lose	Stamford	do
Edw. Brady	Clinton	do
Nathan Crosby	Osnabruck	do
John Cramer	Cornwall	do
George Lutes	Pelham	do
Peter De Jardins	Newark	1

WM. JARVIS, *sec.*

Newark, Council-office, 13 May, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Council will begin to sit at this place on the first day July next, and will continue to set every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday during that month, in order to decide on all caveats which have been filed against the issuing of deeds; and all persons who have filed such caveats are desired to attend and give notice to the parties against whom they have been filed, and also to the clerk of the council as to the day on which they mean to bring the same forward:—And further, notice is hereby given, that no caveats will be heard, of which notice is not given the first day of July.

N. B. This is not intended to prevent the hearing of caveats during the sittings of parliament at York; but to leave it to the choice of the parties, whether they will be heard there or at this place.

JOHN SMALL, c. c.

Take Notice.

Newark, May 5, '97.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of *John Burch*, Esq. late of the township of Stamford, are hereby requested to produce their accounts regularly authenticated, on or before the first day of January next; all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby desired to make immediate payment.

MARTHA BURCH, *Administratrix.*

33)

500 Acres of Land

TO be sold on the bank of the Twenty-mile pond, 60 or 70 of which are within fence, & have been improved: on it are

A LOG HOUSE,

With three rooms on the lower floor and a tolerable LOGBARN.

Persons inclining to purchase, may know he terms, which will be made easy, by applying to ANDREW BUTLER.

Newark, 26 April, '97.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of ROBERT FULTON, late of the township of Sophiasburgh, in the Midland district, deceased, are hereby requested to produce their accounts regularly authenticated, on before the first day of June next; and all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby desired to make immediate payment.

ROBERT WOOD, SAM'L FULTON, } Ex'rs.

Kingston, 12th Feb. 1797. (23—30)

COUNCIL-OFFICE, 12 April, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons claiming lots of land in the township of *Townsend*, under the recommendation of PAUL AVERILL, as agent to Mr. ANDREW PIERCE, that they must appear before the council, on the Tuesdays and Fridays of every week between this date and the first day of June next, to make it appear that they come within the description of settlers, whom the said Averill was authorised to recommend before they can be confirmed in their lots. They are likewise required to bring proofs of their having improved, or commenced an improvement on the lots they were permitted to occupy.

N. B. Those persons who have already covered their lots by warrants, are not meant to be included in this order, and need not attend.

(30) J. SMALL, c. c.

By an Order of Council,

dated March 21, 1797.

WHEREAS much time has been given to persons to recover military lands, and family lands (of *fifty acres* to each person of the family) which they might have received by his Majesty's instruction, upon having improved their first location; and whereas it is now necessary that the extent of these claims should be known, and be closed by a certain day:

Notice is hereby given that all persons having especial claim to lands in this province, under any existing authority, and who have neglected to bring forward the same, are hereby called upon to prepare the same before the 1st day of August next, as no claim of right which has been neglected to be brought forward, will be attended to after that day.

(121) J. SMALL, c. c.

TO BE SOLD,

Separately or together, the

F A R M

Whereon the subscriber now lives, at the Forty-mile creek, in the town of Grimsby, containing 150 acres; upwards of 30 of which are under good improvement and

ON IT ARE

Three Dwelling Houses,

and a BARN, a GRIST and a SAW

M I L L,

—ALSO—

One lot at the mouth of the Fifty-mile creek, on the Fifty-mile point: this & contains 112 acres is well timbered, and has on it a valuable pinery.

—ALSO—

One other LOT adjoining the lake, and within half a mile of his mills, containing 50 acres; on this are about 15 acres cleared. The situation of these tracts are so noted in this country for their advantages as to need no further description. The terms of payment will be made easy to the purchaser.—Enquire at the printing-office in Newark, or of the proprietor. JOHN GREEN.

April 10. 29

TO be sold, with an indisputable title, 400 acres of land, including a valuable pinery, well situated on Lyon's creek, in the town of Crowland, 12 miles from the mouth of the Chipawa. Between 60 and 70 acres whereof are under good cultivation, for this country, with a log house and barn thereon. The soil is excellent, and the whole needs no other recommendation than may be had by inspection. The terms will be easy, and known particularly, by applying to *Noah Millard* in Stamford, one mile from the falls.

DAN MILLARD.

February 8. 42

TOTAL No. 136.

VOLUME III.] G. R. [NUMBER 32.

UpperCanadaGazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA; Printed by G. TIFFANY. -------Wednesday, MAY 31, 1797.

*** The printer having resigned his office, will be but a short time longer therein, gives notice, that all indebted to him must make payment by the 30th day of June next, at furthest, as a longer delay cannot be expected, and those to whom he is indebted may then expect payment.

J. Goodfellow,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKER, from London,

INFORMS the public that he makes, cleans and repairs all kinds of clocks and watches in the best manner, and on reasonable terms.

He trusts from his knowledge of the business, (which he acquired in the city of London,) to be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may please to employ him.

☞ A few gold & silver watches, chains, seals, keys, ladies' chains, &c. &c. for sale.

Newark, May 25, '97. 36.

TO BE RENTED, OR SOLD,

A Valuable

SAW-MILL,

In good order, with two hundred acres of land adjoining thereto, thirteen of which are cleared, and on which are a framed and log house. The large quantity of white pine on and contiguous to these lots, makes it an object worthy the attention of any who wish to hire or purchase—A good title will be given. For further particulars enquire at Mr. James Wilson's hotel, Newark.

May 27. 36tf.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 4th inst. an apprentice boy named JOHN M'BRIDE, between 16 and 17 years of age. He had on or took with him a clouded nankeen coat, brown cloth waistcoat, fustian trowsers, &c—All persons are strictly forbidden harboring or trusting said run-away; and whoever will return him to his master shall have TEN DOLLARS reward. SAMUEL MARTHER.

York, May 13, 1797. (31—7)

THE Subscriber intends opening a SCHOOL in this town, on the first day of June next, for the purpose of teaching reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping and the various brances of the practical mathematics. JAMES BLAYNEY.

May 24, '97.

To be Sold,

OR LET, THAT

Valuable House

In this town known by the name of WIER's TAVERN:—For terms apply to the subscriber. ANDREW HERON.

Newark, 25th March, '97. 27

Ashes.

THE subscriber will give *one shilling* per bushel for house ashes, and *nine pence* for [illegible] ashes delivered at his pot-ash works at the Four-Mile Creek; or will receive them at the houses of the people, at *six pence per* bushel. DANIEL SERVOS.

February, 8, 1797. (†20.tf.)

CAPITULATION OF MANTUA.

Capitulation between his excellency marshal count de Wurmser, commander in chief of the army of his majesty the emperor and king, and the general of division Serrurier, commander of the French troops before Mantua.

Art. I. The imperial garrison of Mantua, and the citadel, shall evacuate Mantua by the great gate of the citadel with the honors of war, drums beating, colours flying, matches lighted, and shall carry with them two six pounders, two twelve pounders, and two howitzers, with their carriages and harnels, together with the necessary amunition for each piece, and the artillerymen belonging to them. The garrison shall form upon the chaussee leading from Marmico to Mantua shall not lay down their arms, but shall be prisoners of war until exchanged, except those mentioned in the second article, who shall not be prisoners of war. Answer, Granted, with this exception, that on the outset of the barriers the arms shall be laid down upon the glacis, as well as the colours, standards and every other military article, the garrison being to remain all prisoners of war.—Granted also to every thing relating to the artillery and artillerists who shall quit the garrison with 700 men, who are not prisoners of war.

II. Marshall count de Wurmser shall not be a prisoner of war nor his suit, viz. the adjutants general, Aver and Baron Helt, and captain aide de camp count Degenheid; all the generals, each with his aid de camp; 200 cavalry with their respective horses and their officers; 500 men to be chosen by the marshall; the six pieces of cannon mentioned in the first article, with their gunners, ammunition and furniture. Answer, Granted, as far as relates to marshall Wurmser; to every thing that belongs to him personally, to 200 cavalry, comprising their officers, and to five hundred individuals to be chosen by the marshall, including the artillerists mentioned in the first article, the general officers, those of the etat major, and every other individual whom the marshall shall think proper to comprise in it,

III. The officers shall keep their swords, their horses, equipage, and all their property; the soldiers their knapsacks; as well as persons not employed in a military capacity, the civil officers, and all persons attached to the military service.—Answer. The officers shall keep their swords; the generals and other persons hereafter mentioned shall keep the following number of horses; the lieutenant-generals 16—major generals 10—colonels 8—lieutenant-colonels and majors 7—captains of cavalry 3—captains of infantry 2—lieutenants of cavalry 2—lieutenants and ensigns of infantry 2. The commissioners of war shall be treated upon the footing of the military rank to which they are considered as equal. All persons employed, to whom the law allows horses, shall keep one each.

I demand their word of honor from the officers destined to execute this capitulation, that no individual of the army shall carry away more than what belongs to him. Each soldier shall keep his sack, and every cavalier his portmanteau.

IV. The imperial garrison shall be conducted by the shortest road to Goritz, in the Frioul, and shall be exchanged by preference for French prisoners of war.—Answer. The troops shall be conducted by Porto Legnago, Padua, and Treviso: the exchange shall be made as soon as possible, and the seven hundred men carried away by marshall Wurmser, shall promise not to serve against the French army for three months from hence, dated from the day of this capitulation.

V. The march of the troops shall be regulated by French commissioners in two columns, and they shall not be made to march more than four French leagues a day, on account of the garrison being weakened by sickness. The French commissaries shall provide the necessary subsistence for the troops and horses, and shall furnish the waggons necessary to convey those who may fall ill on the road. Ans. In order not to burden the country too much, and to obtain subsistence with greater facility, several days shall be occupied in the departure of the columns; each shall consist of 1000; and the first, which shall be particularly composed of all the armed troops, shall set out the day after to-morrow, 4th Feb. Care shall be taken to have several carriages at the head of the columns to convey the sick. Subsistence shall be provided for the men and horses.

VI. The waggons carrying the chancery of the head-quarters and of the troops, as well as the war chest, being 27 in number, 23 of which are drawn by two horses, and the remainder by four horses, shall go out freely, and join the garrison to proceed to Gorize. Answer. Refused. A commissioner shall be charged to inspect the registers or other papers belonging to the chancery; and if they are of no use to the army of the French republic, carriages shall be furnished for carrying them away.

VII. The sick and wounded shall be treated humanely; they shall be left in the hospitals with the surgeons and attendants necessary, the number of whom shall be fixed; and after their cure they shall have the benefit of the articles of capitulation, as well as those whose affairs shall detain them at Mantua, to whom the necessary passports shall be delivered, as soon as their business shall be terminated. Ans. Granted; and they shall experience the same lot as the garrison.

VIII. All the civil officers in the service of his majesty the emperor shall go out freely with their bureaux and chancery and the necessary conveyances shall be furnished them. Ans. These individuals may go away freely, but the bureaux and chancery shall be examined, and remain in the power of the French army, if necessary.

IX. The city shall be maintaind in all its rights, privileges, property and reli-

gion; no account shall be taken of the conduct of the citizens who have rendered service to their lawful sovereign. Answer. Granted.

X. Such of the citizens or inhabitants of the city as may wish to retire from Mantua, with their property, into the Hereditary States of his imperial majesty, shall have one year to sell at their will and freely their possessions, both moveable and immoveable, and the necessary passports shall be granted them. Ans. Granted.

XI The cannoneers of the city who have served upon the ramparts against the French army, shall not be disturbed for such conduct, having only done their duty, founded upon the constitution of the duchy of Mantua, and they shall return to their own homes. Ans. Granted.

XII. If any doubtful article should be found in the capitulation, which may give rise to disputes, it shall be explained in favor of the garrison. Answer. It shall be discussed and interpreted according to justice.

XIII. Three hours after the signature of the capitulation there shall be surrendered to the French troops an advanced work of the citadel, as far as the first draw-bridge and only the French commissioners, and those who may be sent on business by the French commandant of the blockade shall be admitted to enter the place or the citadel. The French army shall not enter the place or the citadel until it shall be evacuated by the imperial garrison. Ans. The citadel shall be wholly given up three hours after the signature of the capitulation; but if it should be too late, it shall be given the next morning at 9 o'clock. All communication shall be prevented between the troops of the respective powers; and the French troops shall occupy the advanced posts of the gates of the city. Only the French commissioners, charged by the general with the operations belonging to them, together with the officers of artillery, and the engineer officers of artillery, and the engineer officers for the plans, charts, &c. which must of necessity be in the city, shall enter the place.

XIV. An officer shall be permitted to proceed to his majesty the emperor, as well as another officer to the general of the Imperial army in the Tyrol, with the capitulation. Ans. Granted—The commissary general shall have a passport to proceed beforehand to the territories of his imperial majesty.

Feb. 2, 1797.

(Signed)

Baron Ott de Batorkey, Maj. Gen.

Count Klenan, Col. of the reg. of Hussars of Wurmier.

Count de Wurmser, Field Marshall.

At St. Antonie, 14th Pluvoise, 4th year of the republic, one and indivisible; in the name of the French republic, and by orders of the gen. in chief of the French army in Italy.

The general of division commanding the blockade of Mantua.

(Signed) *Sherrurier.*

The commander in chief of the engineers of the army.

(Signed) *Chasseloup Loubat.*

The general of division, commander in chief of the artillery of the army.

(Signed) *Augustin L'Epinasse.*

The general of division commanding the first division of the blockade.

(Signed) *Charot.*

Conformable to the original.

Buonaparte.

FROM THE GAZ. OF THE UNITED STATES.

Caution to Americans.

IT is currently reported that the French consuls in the United States, in order to arrest famine from the freebooters of St. Domingo, have offered to grant passports to our fellow citizens to go with provisions to their islands! many of our merchants know by sorrowful experience, that the strongest recommendations given them by the late minister, Mr. Adet, did not save their property, on its arrival at St. Domingo, from the rapacity of the agents of the French republic; who after taking their cargoes without paying for them, informed the supercargoes and masters, that "the powers of the minister were distinct from their's, and that neither he, nor any of the officers of the French republic resident in the United States, had any authority or controul over them, or the measures they might think proper to adopt"—which being told to Mr. Adet, he acknowledged that he had only the power to *recommend* what he thought most conducive to the interest of the public in those parts.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.

Yesterday at noon arrived the British frigate Squirrel, of 32 guns, capt. Hardy, in 42 days from Portsmouth, (Eng.) with mess. M'Donald and Rich, the commissioners appointed on the part of England to consider, adjust and determine the claims of British subjects for debts owing by American citizens previous to the revolution, according to the treaty with Great-Britain. She brings nothing new.

NEW-YORK, April 19

Mr. Williams having presented his commission to the senate of Hamburgh, as Consul of the United States of America, has been formally acknowledged in that capacity.

By an arrival at Boston, from Martinique, we have a confirmation of the late news of the arrival of fresh troops at that island from England, reported to amount to 11,000. It was said that Guadaloupe was to be attacked; but the latest rumor was, of an attempt upon the Spanish island, Porto-Rico.

Apr. 17. A new treaty of commerce is said to have been concluded between Great-Britain and Russia, at Petersburgh, on the 10th Feb. last.

The brig Bayonne, capt. Dongan, arrived here on Friday evening last, from Martinique, capt. D. informs, that at Martinique it was reported and generally believed, that the French have declared war against America.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Admiral Duncan has received orders to hold himself in readiness to prepare for another cruise in the North Seas: the admiral is to have twelve ships of the line and as many frigates.

On Tuesday last arrived in the river, under the command of lieutenant J. Buthby, the Santa Natolia Spanish merchant ship, captured off Cadiz by the Lively frigate, capt. lord Garlies, commander. She was bound from Omon, in Spanish America, to Cadiz, laden with indigo and dollars, and is said to be the richest prize made during the war, the St. Jago ship only accepted.

The prince of Peace has transmitted a letter to the consul at Cadiz, stating that his majesty has heard with great displeasure by the marine minister, of the scandalous capture of the Spanish merchant frigate, the Vigilant, from Vera Cruz, by an English frigate, within sight of Cadiz, the laden being valued at 300,000 piasters. His majesty expresses himself by no means satisfied with the steps taken by the consul and the marine corps, upon that mortifying occasion, and their neglect to assist the frigate, which was opposed to the English nearly a whole day, within sight of the harbor: his majesty therefore ordered that all the vessels fit for service in that port should be got ready for sea without delay, for the protection of the trade, and that steps should be immediately taken to discover who those persons were that prevented the ships of war from going out to the assistance of the captured vessel, and that their persons be put under arrest till the affair should be properly investigated. But to the proprietor of the captured vessel his majesty grants the extraordinary priviledge of freighting two ships with foreign commodities for Vera Cruz, by way of indemnification, remarking that if the marine had done their duty, he should not have had occasion to depart from the accustomed usages, &c.

February 17.

Authentic intelligence respecting the Austrian army in Italy.

Yesterday morning a messenger arrived at the secretary of states office, from Vienna, with dispatches dated 27th ult.

The official details which had been received by the court of Vienna, relative to the late defeats in Italy, are such as to invalidate still more the accounts of the French generals, in their extent, and to lead us to reflect on our former doubts with some degree of satisfaction.

The losses on both sides had been very great; but that of the Austrians had been diminished, by the return of a great number of troops which had been missing, to their standards.

Much blame had been thrown at Vienna, on general Provera, for the little zeal displayed by him in the conduct of the important operations under his direction.—And when it is considered that he was so near the gates of Mantua, that almost 300 men from the garrison were able to join him, he appears to deserve no small degree of censure.

General Alvinzy was to be immediately recalled. This had been determined in the Cabinet of Vienna, His attack on Rivoli miscarried from some of the troops having actually disobeyed his orders and from the treachery of some of his officers, who furnished the French with the plans of the projected attack. Two Austrian officers had been put under arrest, on suspicion of having been guilty of this treasonable act, and their trials were soon expected to take place.

Orders had been given by the emperor—immediately on receiving intelligence of the late misfortunes in Italy, that large reinforcements of troops should march thither; and the arch duke Charles, it was generally believed, was to take upon him the command of the Austrian forces there.

The London Gazette Extraordinary.

Whitehall, February 27.

A letter, of which the following is a copy has been this day received from the right honorable lord Cawdor, by his grace the duke of Portland, his majesty's principal secretary of state for the home department.

Fishguard, Friday, Feb. 24, 1797.

My Lord,

In consequence of having received information on Wednesday night, at 11 o'clock, that three large ships of war and a lugger, had anchored in a small roadsted, upon the coast in the neighborhood of this town, I proceeded immediately, with a detachment of the Cardigan militia, and all the provincial force I could collect, to the place. I soon gained positive intelligence that they had disembarked about 1200 men, but no cannon. Upon the night's setting in, a French officer, whom I found to be the second in command came in with a letter, a copy of which I have the honor to inclose to your grace, together with my answer; in consequence of which they determined to surrender themselves prisoners of war, and accordingly laid down their arms this day at two o'clock.

I cannot at this moment inform your grace of the exact number of prisoners, but I believe it is to be their whole force:—it is my intention to march them this night to Harverford-west, where I shall make the best distribution in my power. The frigates, corvette, and lugger, got under weigh yesterday evening, and were, this morning entirely ought of sight.

The fatigue we have experienced will, I trust, excuse me to your grace for not giving a more particular detail; but my anxiety to do justice to the officers and men I had the honor to command, will induce me to attend your grace, with as little delay as possible, to state their merits, and at the same time, to give you every information upon this subject.

The spirit of loyalty which has pervaded all ranks, throughout this country is infinitely beyond what I can express.

I am, &c. CAWDOR.

Cardigan Bay, 5th of Ventose, 5th year of the republic.

Sir,

The circumstances under which the body of the French troops under my command were landed at this place, rendered it unnecessary to attempt any military operations, as they would tend only to bloodshed and pillage. The officers of the whole corps having therefore intimated their desire of entering into a negociation, upon principles of humanity, for a surrender. If you are influenced by similar considerations, you may signify the same by the bearer, and, in the mean time, hostilities shall cease

Salut and respect,

TATE, Chief de Brigade.

To the officer commanding his Britannic majesty's troops.

Fishguard, Feb. 23, 1797.

Sir,

The superiority of the force under my command, which is hourly increasing, must prevent my treating upon any terms short of your surrendering your whole force prisoners of war. I enclose fully into your wish of preventing an unnecessary effusion of blood, which your speedy surrender can alone prevent, and which will entitle you to that consideration it is ever the wish of British troops to shew an enemy, whose numbers are inferior.

My major will deliver you this letter, and I shall expect your determination by 10 o'clock, by your officer, whom I have furnished with an escort, that will conduct him to me without molestation.

CAWDOR.

To the officer commanding the French troops.

WEST-NIAGARA, May 31.

On Saturday morning last, sailed in the Mohawk, for York, his honor the administrator, and several members of the parliament of this province. On the same day arrived here a deck boat, built and owned by col. John Van Rensselaer of Lansingburgh, on the North River, nine miles above Albany. This enterprizing gentleman, last year built and compleated this and one other of the same bigness (50 barrels burthen,) and conveyed them by high waters to Oswego, and arrived there without injury, this spring. They are to ply continually between Oswego and this place and Kingston.

Remarkable deaths!

Died lately at Hartford in Connecticut, three brothers of the family of Bull; the two elder lived within the city, and the younger about one mile and an half distant; the two former dropped instantly dead within 12 minutes of each other, and the latter in one hour after, and all in apparent health and within their own houses, and neither knowing of the other. Thus in the short space of one hour and a quarter were three brothers and heads of families, in the same order as were their births, removed by sudden and unexpected death!

THE PAPAL TROOPS.

An English gentleman, who lately returned from Rome, was a witness to the army of St. Peter going through their military exercise. They were drawn up rank and file with their arms in their hands, the commanding officer standing in front, and looking with delight at their martial appearance. He drew out his snuff box—one of the men, with much gravity marched out of the ranks, requested a pinch—took it—bowed, and fell back in the line. The same ceremony was gone thro' by two others. A German who was present, highly gratified with the easy evolutions, said the late king of Prussia had many enemies—but if any of them wished him to have the greatest punishment that could be inflicted on man, they would pray that he might pass through one of the transmigrations believed by Pythagoras, be turned into a drill serjeant, and exercise the pope's troops for twelve months.

To the Editor of the Upper Canada Gazette.

"Pleasure or recreation of the one kind or other, is absolutely necessary to relieve our minds and our bodies from too constant attention and labor."

SIR,

As the gentlemen in this part of the province are using every exertion to establish annual *Horse-Races*, and the utility of the institution being doubted by some and fully denied by others, permit me to trouble you with a few observations on the subject.

It must certainly appear very obvious to men of discernment, that annual races will infallibly prove a valuable acquisition to this province—the natural consequences appear to me—an improvement in our breed of horses, which at present is confessedly but very indifferent—a greater circulation of specie—and an intercourse of commerce, friendship and sociability between the people of this province and those in the neighboring parts of the United States.

From the earliest ages of antiquity down to the present period we find that horse racing has been considered as one of the most fashionable amusements, in almost every nation in the world. The ancients, as well as the moderns, know well the benefits which naturally arise from an improved breed of horses—The English had never been renowned for the superlative swiftness and beauty of their race-horses, had they not imported the Arabian breed, together with some others.

The Americans are now wisely treading in the same foot steps: some of the best horses they possess are trans-atlantic. In fine, the advantages which will evidently arise from an annual subscription is of such magnitude as ought, and I hope, will excite the attention of every well-wisher to this new province.

I am, &c.

May 29. AMICUS.

Niagara, May 31, 1797.

WHEREAS *the entering of caveats in the office of the secretary of the province, to prevent the issuing of deeds after they have been duly executed, hath been found inconvenient, and deemed to be otherwise improper;—all persons, therefore, who have, or pretend to have any claim to lands in the possession of others, his majesty's subjects, holden under certificate, or order of council, or other authority, will take notice that they must enter caveats in the secretary's office before the making of the deeds, as none will be received after they are executed.*

Such persons, therefore, as are ready to establish their claims, will file their caveats in the secretary's office immediately: and that others may be duly apprized of the deeds now about to be made, a list of the names of persons and of the townships where the lands lie is subjoined, and others will be made known in the several subsequent gazettes.

When, therefore, any persons perceive names annexed to lots or tracts of land of which they conceive themselves entitled to a grant, they must within one month after the present and future publications, if the lands lie in the Home-district, lodge a caveat in the secretary's office, and give immediate notice to the clerk of the council, and the party against whom they set up their claim.

Persons Names,	*Townships,*	*Acres*
Daniel Gleeson	Wainfleet	200
Philip Jones	Saltfleet	700
Robert Richardson, esq.	Southwold & Stamford	1000
Cornelius Wardle	Gainsboro'	200
John Trenor and wife	Beverly	900
James Newkirk	do	[illegible]
Oliver Mabee	Charlotteville	200
Wm. Hodgkinson and Wife	Beverly	[illegible]
Elizabeth Van Every	do	1200
Abraham Iredell	Maiden	289
Walter Roe	do	374
Robert Besse	Beverly	250
Henry Stoffle	Rainham	280
James Forsyth	Stamford	308
Francis Albrand	Osnabruck	150
Garret Slingerland	Clinton	100
Serjt. Francis Scot	Augusta	200
Timothy Petty	Gainsboro'	do
James Cornwall	Camden	201
George Young	Walsingham	800
George Reid	Beverly	300
James Walker	Augusta	600
George Woodly	Beverly	400
Geo. Woodruff	Wainfleet	228
Samuel Jones	Beverly	200
John Moore	do	400
Mathias Carp	Stamford	do
Lieut. John Dochstader	Walpole	[illegible]
do	Rainham	do
Tho's Williams	Raleigh	[illegible]
Joseph Powell	Charlotteville	[illegible]
Jason Millard	Crowland	[illegible]
Nathan Brown	Augusta	do
Margaret M'Cool	Beverly	[illegible]
Peter Ochee	Newark (town)	1
Francis Waddle	do	do
George Turney	do	do
Rev'd Ewd Burke	do	do
Tho's Cooper	do	do
Robert Tait	do	do
Christopher Robinson	do	do
Patrick Heron	do	do
Henry Bowman	do	do
Oliver Gahagan	do	do
George Darby	do	do
Robert Richardson	do	do
John M'Glashan	do	do
Colin M'Nabb	do	do
Joseph Edwards, esq.	do	do
Andrew Heaser	do	do
John Hill	do	do
John Hayes	do	do
Walter Slingerland	do	do
Archebald M'Laughlen	do	do
Ewd M'Michael	do	do
James Russell	do	do
Andrew Thompson	do	do
Samuel Sheppard	do	do
Jacob Ball senr	do	do
Geo. Ball	do	do
Peter Ball	do	do
Adam Hutt	do	do
Jacob Ball jun.	do	do
John Ball	do	do
Jacob Ball A	do	do
Andrew Butler	do	do
John Clement	do	do
James Clement	do	do
Samuel Thompson	do	do
Wm. Holmes	do	do
John Levi Jacob	do	do
Mary Mansfield	do	do
John Claus	do	do
Rufus Walbridge	do	do
John Van Vorst	do	do
Lieut. John Turney	do	do
Robert Camp	do	[illegible]
Richard Cockrel	do	[illegible]
Edward Wright	York	[illegible]
Tho's Mathews	do	do
Dorcas Kendrick	do	do
Samuel Heron	do	do
Parker Mills	do	do
David B Morgan	do	do
Wm. Allen	do	do
Richard Lawrence	do	do
John M'Dougel	do	do
Radolph Roche	Crowland	[illegible]
Christian Hendrick	do	do
Noah Millard	Willoughby	do
Michael Gander	do	200
John Harritt	Bertie	200
Lyddy Lilly	Grantham	do
Serjt Daniel Young	Pelham	300
John Darling	do	800
Michael Hand	do	do
Christian Stickley	do	do
Benj. Gilmore	do	do
John Crow	do	100
Jacob Thomas	do	300
Nicholas Oil	do	400
Leonard Misner	Thorold	250
James Crawford	Pelham	100
Nathan Johnson	Clinton and Gainsboro	800
James Forsyth junr.	Stamford	do
Gilbert Field's wife	Grimsby	do
Jonas Carl's do	do	do
Walter Clendennin	Louth	do
Thomas Doan	Crowland	do
Nicholas Nicholson	Walsingham	do
Tho's Fraser jun.	Edwardsburgh	do
John Collins	Walsingham	do
Jacob Neafe	Humberstone	do
Abraham Neafe	do	do
Capt. Joseph Jessup	Younge	do
do	Edwardsburgh	do
Wm Wright	Bertie	do
Jonathan Doan	Wainfleet	do
D. Millard's, esq. wife	Charlotteville	do
Ezekiel Dennes	Clinton	do
Widow Murray	Grantham	do
David Baxter	Bertie	do
Samuel Smith	Charlotteville	do
John M'Glanshan	do	do
Wm. M'Kenley	Edwardsburgh	do
James Crawford	Thorold	50
John Wilson	do	[illegible]
Lieut. Andrew Butler	Newark	300
James Johnson	York	210
Rev'd Robert Addison	Newark	54
Robt. Comfort	Clinton & Gainsboro'	300
John Wilson	Stamford	100
Wm. Kitchen	Grimsby	400
Jonathan Spragues	do	do
Daniel M'Intire	do	100
Hendrick Hainer	Louth	100
Christian Warner	Beverly	[illegible]
Capt. Poole England	Chatham	400
David Kenefon	do	[illegible]
John Boice senr.	Beverly	400
John Foryea	Walsingham	140
John Hill Junr.	Thorold	[illegible]
Geo. Keefer	do	do

JOHN WHITE, &c.

Fort-Niagara, May 17, 1797.

List of GRANTS lying in the Secretary's Office ready to be issued, in addition to those already advertised.

☞ Those having no quantities annexed are for 200 acres.

Names	Township.	Acres.
Edw'd Wright	Louth & Pelham	2000
Alex. M'Nabb	Windham	1200
Wm. Chewitt, esq.	Matilda, Williamsburg & Kingston	do
Joshua Pell, esq.	Humberstone	do
Lewis Grant	Flamboro' east	800
John Brown	Louth & Pelham	700
Capt. Wm Byrne	Charlottenburgh	653
Abner Bradt & wife	Flamboro' east	650
Joseph Anderson	Cornwal	642
Peter Browse & Eliza Browse, Matilda		604
Miles Hitchcock jen.	Clinton	600
Daniel M'Intyre	Beverly	do
Geo. Barnheart	Roxburgh	do
Corpl. John Thompson	Walpole & Windham	570
Luke Bowen	Matilda	550
James Steward sen.	Ramham	500
Thomas Barton	Agusta	do
Wm. Davis	Saltfleet	do
Adam Bahe	Williamsburgh	450
Hill & Edw. Carney	Bertie	400
John Bourton	Cornwall & Roxborough	do
David Van Every & wife	Flamboro' East	do
John Burke	Edwardsburgh	do
Andrew Allen	Kenyon	do
Martin Algire	Roxburgh	do
Thomas Dickson	Walpole and Windham	do
Archebald Flack	Grimsby	do
Sam. Cozens	Markham	380
Jacob Auson	Olnabruck	350
John Philips	Clinton	300
John Udale	Beverly	do
Nicholas Ault	Olnabruck	293
Geo. Barnheart and Henry Bunnion	Cornwall	280
James M'Cartey	Grimsby	276
Albert Bardon,	Woodhouse	274
Adam & Frederick Bouck	Williamsburgh	247
John H. Kahman	Pittsburgh	240
Peter Miller,	Thorold & Stamford	220
Sam. Callady	Lincoln	200
Thomas Boyd	do	
Geo. Nicholson	Ramham	
John Nicholson	do	
James Steward	do	
Taylor Steward	do	
Benjamin Anderson	Roxborough	
Hocks Ray	do	
Stephen Ray	do	
John Mingle	do	
Benjamin Corwin	do	
Abraham Griffen	do	
Enoch Scoot	do	
Daniel Tilton	Camden	
James Ramley	Stamford	
John Johnston	do	
John Freinck	do	
John Thompson	do	
Joseph Corwin	do	
Capt. David M'Fall	Oxford	
Christian Barkley	do	
Philip Barkley	do	
John Chambers	Bertie	
Frederick Auger	do	
Jacob Renestile	Edwardsburgh	
Henry Bedford & John M'Karley	do	
Christian Bowk	Williamsburgh	
Nicholas Barnheart	do	
Jacob Barnheart	do	
John Barnheart	do	
Jacob Baker	Younge	
Henry Bogert	do	
William Church	do	
John Cain	Flamboro' East	
Jonas Larraway	do	
Adrian Bradt	do	
Lewis Vail	York	
Peter Bonville	Grimsby	
John M'Intyre	do	
David Palmer	do	
Rufus Walbridge	do	
Asa Bacon	Pelham	
James Crawford	do	
Dederick Lucas	Willingham	
John Pearson	do	
Patrick Long	Walpole	
Matthew Gilman	do	
Alex. Collins	Wainfleet	
Isaac Bowman	Windham	
Stephen Killer	Howard	
Isaac French	do	
Lawrance Binder	Olnabruck	
Nicholas Ault	do	
John Boyce	Newark	
Wm. Rait	Augusta	
Thomas Douglass	Landdown	
Abraham Larraway	York	192
Wm. Cooper	do	190
James Piney	Whitechurch	do
Christopher Jordan	Pittsburgh	171
Joel Austin	Grantham	122
Thomas Davis	Barton	100
Jacob Lose	Stamford	do
Edw. Brady	Clinton	do
Nathan Crosby	Olnabruck	do
John Cramer	Cornwall	do
George Lutes	Pelham	do
Peter De Jardins	Newark	1

Wm. JARVIS, *Sec.*

Newark, Council-office, 13 May, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Council will begin to sit at this place on the first day July next, and will continue to set every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday during that month, in order to decide on all caveats which have been filed against the issuing of deeds; and all persons who have filed such caveats are desired to attend and give notice to the parties against whom they have been filed, and also to the clerk of the council as to the day on which they mean to bring the same forward:—And further, notice is hereby given, that no caveats will be heard, of which notice is not given the 1st day of July.

N. B. This is not intended to prevent the hearing of caveats during the sitting of parliament at York; but to leave it to the choice of the parties, whether they will be heard there or at this place.

JOHN SMALL, c. c.

Take Notice.

Newark, May 5, '97.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of *John Burch*, Esq. late of the township of Stamford, are hereby requested to produce their accounts regularly authenticated, on or before the first day of January next; all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby desired to make immediate payment.

MARTHA BURCH,
Administratrix.

33)

500 Acres of Land

TO be sold on the bank of the Twenty-mile pond, 60 or 70 of which are within fence, & have been improved: on it are

A LOG HOUSE,

With three rooms on the lower floor and a tolorable LOG BARN.

Persons inclining to purchase, may know the terms, which will be made easy, by applying to ANDREW BUTLER.

Newark, 26 April, '97. 31.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of ROBERT FULTON, late of the township of Sophiasburgh, in the Midland district, deceased, are hereby requested to produce their accounts regularly authenticated, on before the first day of June next; and all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby desired to make immediate payment.

ROBERT WOOD, } Ex'rs.
SAM'L FULTON, }

Kingston, 28th Feb. 1797. (23—36).

COUNCIL-OFFICE, 11 April, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons claiming lots of land in the township of *Townsend*, under the recommendation of PAUL AVERILL, as agent to Mr. Andrew Pierce, that they must appear before the council, on the Tuesdays and Fridays of every week between this date and the first day of June next, to make it appear that they come within the description of settlers, whom the said Averill was authorised to recommend before they can be confirmed in their lots. They are likewise required to bring proofs of their having improved, or commenced an improvement on the lots they were permitted to occupy.

N. B. Those persons who have already covered their lots by warrants, are not meant to be included in this order, and need not attend.

(30) J. SMALL, c. c.

By an Order of Council,

dated March 21, 1797.

WHEREAS much time has been given to persons to recover military lands, and family lands (of *fifty acres* to each person of the family) which they might have received by his Majesty's instruction, upon having improved their first location; and whereas it is now necessary that the extent of these claims should be known, and be closed by a certain day;

Notice is hereby given that all persons having especial claim to lands in this province, under any existing authority, and who have neglected to bring forward the same, are hereby called upon to prepare the same before the 1st day of August next, as no claim of right which has been neglected to be brought forward, will be attended to after that day.

(121) J. SMALL, c. c.

TO BE SOLD,

Separately, or together, the

F A R M

Whereon the subscriber now lives, at the Forty-mile creek, in the town of Grimsby, containing 150 acres; upwards of 90 of which are under good improvement and

ON IT ARE

Three Dwelling Houses,

and a BARN, a GRIST, and a SAW

M I L L,

—ALSO—

One lot at the mouth of the Fifty-mile creek, on the Fifty-mile point: this tract contains 112 acres is well timbered, and has on it a valuable pinery.

—ALSO—

One other LOT adjoining the lake, and within half a mile of his mills, containing 50 acres; on this are about 15 acres cleared. The situation of these tracts are so noted in this country for their advantages as to need no further description. The terms of payment will be made easy to the purchaser.—Enquire at the printing-office in Newark, or of the proprietor. JOHN GREEN.

April 10. 29

TO be sold, with an indisputable title, 400 acres of land, including a valuable pinery, well situated on Lyon's creek, in the town of Crowland, 12 miles from the mouth of the Chipawa. Between 60 and 70 acres whereof are under good cultivation, for this country, with a log house and barn thereon. The soil is excellent, and the whole needs no other recommendation than may be had by inspection. The terms will be easy, and known particularly, by applying to *Noah Millard* in Stamford, one mile from the falls.

DAN MILLARD.

February 8. (a

ONE ISSUE MISSING

TOTAL 138.

VOLUME III.] [NUMBER 34.

Upper Canada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA: Printed by G. TIFFANY. ------- Wednesday, JUNE 14, 1797.

Court of Probate.

WHEREAS application has been made to the court of probate of this province, by RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, esquire, merchant, of Kingston, and a principal creditor of the estate of the late THO'S GUMMERSAL, late of this province, for letters of administration of the goods and chattels of the said Thomas Gummersal, to be granted to him the said Richard Cartwright:—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons next of kin to the said Thomas Gummersal, and they are hereby summoned to be and appear before the said court of probate, and shew cause within eight months from the date hereof, if any they have, why the administration of the goods and chattels of the said Thomas Gummersal should not be granted to the said Richard Cartwright, upon his giving the usual security faithfully to administer the same.

ALEX. BURNS, *Register of the court of probate.*

Newark, 8 June, 1797. (28.

FOR SALE,

BY the subscribers on low terms for CASH, all the stock in trade of the late

Mr. FRANCIS CROOKS,

Consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

LONDON PARTICULAR, YORK MADEIRA, PORT & TENERIFF } Wines.

BEST JAMAICA SPIRITS, *and* WEST-INDIA RUM.

—*LIKEWISE*—

Two large CANADIAN BATTEAUX, a CALASH, an OX-CART with TWO OXEN, and an excellent

SADDLE-MARE,

As well as various other ARTICLES.

June 1. W. & J. CROOKS.

ALL persons who may have demands on the estate of the late FRANCIS CROOKS, are requested to produce their accounts on or before the 20th inst. to the subscribers who are duly authorised; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are hereby desired to make immediate payment to prevent the bad consequences adherent to a delay.

June 1. W. & J. CROOKS.

To Let

THE YELLOW HOUSE on lot No. 1, lately occupied by Mr. *Thomas Hind*: The advantageous situation and the many conveniences of it, are so universally known as to make a particular description unnecessary:—The terms may be known by applying to the subscribers.

June 1. W. & J. CROOKS.

PRESIDENT's SPEECH

To both houses of Congres, of the United States, at the opening of the *extraordinary* session the 16th ult.

Gentlemen of the senate and
Gentlemen of the house of representives,

THE personal inconveniences to the members of the senate and house of representatives, in leaving their families, and private affairs at this season of the year, are so obvious that I should more regret the extraordinary occasion which has rendered the convention necessary, if it were not indispensable.

It would have afforded me the highest satisfaction to have been able to congratulate you on a restoration of peace to the nations of Europe, whose animosities have endangered our tranquility—But we have still abundant cause of gratitude to the Supreme Dispenser of national blessings, for general health and promising seasons; for domestic and social happiness, for the rapid progress and ample acquisitions of industry, through our extensive territories, and for civil, political and religious liberty; while other states are desolated with foreign war, or convulsed with intestine divisions, the United States present the pleasing prospect of a nation governed by mild and equal laws; generally satisfied with the possession of their rights; neither envying the advantages, nor fearing the power of other nations; solicitous only for the maintenance of good order and justice, and the preservation of liberty; increasing daily in their attachment to a system of government, in proportion to their experience of its utility; yielding a ready and general obedience to laws flowing from the reason, and resting on the only solid foundation, the affections of the people.

It is with extreme regret that I shall be obliged, to turn your thoughts to other circumstances, which admonish us, some of these felicities may not be lasting; but if the tide of our prosperity is full, and a reflux commencing, a vigilant circumspection becomes us, that we may meet our reverses with fortitude, and extricate ourselves from their consequences, with all the skill we possess, and all the efforts in our power.

In giving to congress information of the state of the union, and recommending to their consideration such measures as appear to me to be expedient or necessary, according to my constitutional duty, the causes and the objects of the present extraordinary session will be explained.

After the president of the United States received information, that the French government had expressed serious discontents, at some proceedings of the government of these States, said to effect the interests of France, he thought it expedient to send to that country a new minister, fully instructed to enter on such amicable discussions, as might happily remove the discontents and suspicions of the French government, and vindicate the conduct of the United States. For this purpose he selected from among his fellow-citizens, a character whose integrity, talents, experience, and services, had placed him in the rank of the most esteemed and respected in the nation: The direct object of his mission was expressed in his letter of credence to the French republic, being "to maintain that good understanding, which from the commencement of the alliance had subsisted between the two nations, and to efface unfavorable impressions, banish suspicions, and restore cordiality, which was at once the evidence and pledge of a friendly union." And his instructions were to the same effect, faithfully to represent the disposition of the government, and people of the United States, their dispositions being one, to remove jealousies and obviate complaints by shewing that they were groundless, to restore that mutual confidence which had been so unfortunate, and injuriously impaired, and to explain the relative interests of both countries, and the real sentiments of his own.

A minister thus specially commissioned, it was expected would have proved the instrument of restoring mutual confidence between the two republics, the first step of the French government corresponded with that expectation: a few days before his arrival at Paris, the French minister of foreign relations informed the American minister, then resident at Paris, of the formalities to be observed by himself in taking leave, and by his successor preparitory to his reception. These formalities they observed; and on the 9th of December presented officially to the minister of foreign relations, the one a copy of his letters of recall, the other a copy of his letters of credence. These were laid before the executive directory; two days afterwards the minister of foreign relations informed the recalled American minister, that the executive directory had determined not to receive an other minister plenipotentiary from the United States, until after the redress of the grievances demanded of the American government, and which the French republic had a right to expect from it. The American minister immediately endeavored to ascertain, whether by refusing to receive him, it was intended that he should retire from the territories of the French republic, and verbal answers were given that such were the intentions of the directory. For his own justification, he desired a written answer; but obtained none till towards the last of January when receiving notice in writing to quit the territories of the republic, he proceeded to Amsterdam, where he proposed to wait for instructions from his government. During his residence at Paris, cards of hospitality were refused him, and he was threatened with being subject to the jurisdiction of the minister of police, but with becoming firmness he insisted on the protection of the law of nations, due to him as the known minister of a foreign power. You will derive further information from his dispatches, which will be laid before you.

As it is often necessary that nations should

treat, for the mutual advantage of their affairs, and eſpecially to accommodate & terminate differences; and as they can treat only by miniſters, the right of embaſſy is well known and eſtabliſhed, by the law and uſage of nations. The refuſal on the part of France to receive and hear our miniſter, is then the denial of a right; but the refuſal to receive him, until we had acceded to their demands, without diſcuſſion and without inveſtigation, is to treat us neither as allies, nor as friends, nor as a ſovereign ſtate.

With this conduct of the French government it will be proper to take into view the public audience given to the late miniſter of the United States, on his taking leave of the executive directory. The ſpeech of the preſident diſcloſes ſentiments more alarming than the refuſal of a miniſter, becauſe more dangerous to our independence and union; and at the ſame time ſtudiouſly marked with indignities towards the government of the United States. It evinces a diſpoſition to ſeparate the people of the United States from the government; to perſuade them that they have different affections, principles and intereſts from thoſe of their fellow-citizens, whom they themſelves have choſen to manage their common concerns; and thus to produce diviſions fatal to our peace. Such attempts ought to be repelled, with a deciſion which ſhall convince France and the world, that we are not a degraded people; humiliated under a colonial ſpirit of fear and ſenſe of inferiority; fitted to be the miſerable inſtruments of foreign influence, and regardleſs of national honor, character and intereſt.

I ſhould have been happy to have thrown a veil over theſe tranſactions, if it had been poſſible to conceal them; but they have paſſed on the great theatre of the world in the face of all Europe and America; and with ſuch circumſtances of publicity and ſolemnity that they cannot be diſguiſed and will not ſoon be forgotten: they have inflicted a wound in the American breaſt.

It is my ſincere deſire however that it may be healed. It is my ſincere deſire, and in this I preſume I concur with you and with our conſtituents to preſerve peace and friendſhip with all nations; and believing that neither the honor nor the intereſt of the United States abſolutely forbid the repetition of advances for ſecuring theſe deſirable objects with France. I ſhall inſtitute a freſh attempt at negociation, and ſhall not fail to promote and accelerate an accommodation, on terms compatible with the rights, duties, intereſts and honor of the nation. If we have committed errors, and theſe can be demonſtrated, we ſhall be willing to correct them: if we have done injuries, we ſhall be willing, on conviction to redreſs them. An equal meaſures of juſtice we have a right to expect from France and every other nation.

The diplomatic intercourſe between the United States and France being at preſent ſuſpended the government has no means of obtaining official information from that country; nevertheleſs there is reaſon to believe that the executive directory paſſed a decree on the ſecond of March laſt, contravening in part the treaty of amity and commerce of 1778, injurious to our lawful commerce and endangering the lives of our citizens. A copy of this decree will be laid before you.

Whilſt we are endeavoring to adjuſt all our differences with France, by amicable negociation, the progreſs of the war in Europe, the depredations on our commerce, the perſonal injuries to our citizens and the general complexion of affairs, render it my indiſpenſible duty to recommend to your conſideration effectual meaſures of defence.

The commerce of the United States has become an intereſting object of attention, whether we conſider it in relation to the wealth and finances, or the ſtrength and reſources of the nation. With a ſea-coaſt of nearly two thouſand miles in extent, opening a wide field for fiſheries, navigation and commerce, a great portion of our citizens naturally apply their induſtry and interpriſe to theſe objects. Any ſerious and permanent injury to commerce would not fail of producing the moſt embarraſſing diſorders: to prevent it from being undermined and deſtroyed it is eſſential that it receive an adequate protection.

The naval eſtabliſhment muſt occur to every man who conſiders the injuries committed on our commerce, the inſult offered to our citizens, and the deſcription of the veſſels by which theſe abuſes have been practiſed. As the ſufferings of our mercantile and ſeafaring citizens, cannot be aſcribed to the omiſſion of duties demandable, conſidering the neutral ſituation of our country, they are to be attributed to the hope of impunity, ariſing from a ſuppoſed inability on our part to afford protection. To reſiſt the conſequences of ſuch impreſſions on the minds of foreign nations, and to guard againſt the degradation and ſervility which they muſt finally ſtamp on the American character, is an important duty of government.

A naval power, next to the militia, is the neutral defence of the United States. The experience of the laſt war, would be ſufficient to ſhow, that a moderate naval force, ſuch as would be eaſily within the preſent abilities of the Union, would have been ſufficient to have baffled many formidable tranſportations of troops from one ſtate to another, which were then practiſed. Our ſea coaſts from their great extent are more eaſily annoyed and more eaſily defended by a naval force than any other. With all the materials our country abounds: in ſkill our naval architects and navigators are equal to any: and commanders and ſeamen will not be wanting.

But, although the eſtabliſhment of a permanent ſyſtem of naval defence, appears to be requiſite, I am ſenſible it cannot be formed ſo ſpeedily and extenſively as the preſent criſis demands. Hitherto, I have thought proper to prevent the ſailing of armed veſſels, except on voyages to the Eaſt-Indies, where general uſage and the danger from pirates appeared to render the permiſſion proper: Yet the reſtrictions has originated ſolely from a wiſh to prevent colluſions with the powers at war, contravening the act of congreſs of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-four, and not from any doubt entertained by me of the policy and propriety of permitting our veſſels to employ means of defence, while engaged in a lawful foreign commerce. It remains for congreſs to preſcribe ſuch regulations as will enable our ſeafaring citizens to defend themſelves againſt violations of the law of nations and at the ſame time reſtrain them from committing acts of hoſtilites againſt the powers at war. In addition to this voluntary proviſion for the defence by individual citizens, it appears to me neceſſary, to equip the frigates and provide other veſſels of inferior force to take under convoy ſuch merchant veſſels as ſhall remain unarmed.

The greater part of the cruiſers whoſe depredations have been moſt injurious, have been built, and ſome of them partially equipped in the United States. Although an effectual remedy may be attended with difficulty, yet I have thought it my duty to preſent the ſubject generally to your conſideration. If a mode can be deviſed, by the wiſdom of congreſs to prevent the reſources of the United States from being converted into the means of annoying our trade, a great evil will be prevented. With the ſame view I think it proper to mention that ſome of our citizens reſident abroad have fitted out privateers and others have voluntarily taken the command, or entered on board of them, and committed ſpoliations on the commerce of the United States. Such unnatural and iniquitous practices can be reſtrained only by ſevere puniſhments.

But beſides, a protection of our commerce on the ſeas, I think it highly neceſſary to protect it at home where it is collected in our moſt important ports.—The diſtance of the United States from Europe, and the well known promptitude, ardor and courage of the people in defence of their country, happily diminiſh the probability of invaſion: nevertheleſs to guard againſt ſudden and predatory incurſion, the ſituation of ſome of our principal ſeaports demands your conſideration. And as our country is vulnerable in other intereſts, beſides thoſe of its commerce, you will ſeriouſly deliberate, whether the means of general defence ought not to be increaſed by an addition to the regular artillery and cavalry, and by arrangements for forming a proviſional army.

With the ſame view, and as a meaſure, which even in a time of univerſal peace, ought not to be neglected, I recommend to your conſideration a reviſion of the laws for organizing arming and diſciplining the militia, to render that natural and ſafe defence of the country efficacious.

Altho' it is very true that we ought not to involve ourſelves in the political ſyſtem of Europe, but to keep ourſelves always diſtinct and ſeparate from it, if we can; yet to effect this ſeparation early, punctual and continual information of the current cha[illegible] of events and of the political projects in conte[illegible]mplation is no leſs neceſſary than if we were direc[illegible]ly concerned in them. However we may conſid[illegible] ourſelves, the maritime and commercial powers [illegible] of the world will conſider the United States of [illegible] America as forming a weight in that balance of [illegible] power in Europe which never can be forgotten or neglected. It would not only be againſt our inte[illegible]reſt, but it would be doing wrong to one half of E[illegible]urope, at leaſt if we ſhould voluntarily throw o[illegible]urſelves into either ſcale. It is a natural policy for a nation that ſtudies to be neutral, to conſult with other nations engaged in the ſame ſtudies and purſuits. At the ſame time that meaſures might be purſued with this view, our treaties with Pruſſia and Sweden, one of which is expired and the other near expiring might be renewed.

Gentlemen of the houſe of repreſentatives,

It is particularly your province to conſider the ſtate of the public finances and to adopt ſuch meaſures reſpecting them as exigences ſhall be found to require. The preſervation of public credit, the regular extinguiſhment of the public debt, and a proviſion of funds to defray any extraordinary expences, will of courſe call for your ſerious attention. Altho' the impoſition of new burthens cannot be, in itſelf, agreeable, yet there is no ground to doubt that the American people will expect from you, ſuch meaſures as their actual engagements, their preſent ſecurity, and future intereſts, demand.

Gentlemen of the ſenate and
Gentlemen of the houſe of repreſentatives,

The preſent ſituation of our country, impoſes an obligation on all the departments of government to adopt explicit and decided conduct. In my ſituation an expoſition of the principles by which my adminiſtration will be governed, ought not to be omitted.

It is impoſſible to conceal from ourſelves or the world, what has been before obſerved, that endeavors have been employed to foſter and eſtabliſh a diviſion between the government and the people of the United States. To inveſtigate the cauſes which have encouraged this attempt is not neceſſary. But to repel by decided and united councils, inſinuations ſo derogatory to the honor, and aggreſſions ſo dangerous to the conſtitution, union, and even independence of the nation, is an indiſpenſible duty.

It muſt not be permitted to be doubted, whether the people of the United-States, will ſupport the government eſtabliſhed by their voluntary conſent and appointed by their free choice; or whether by ſurrendering themſelves to the direction of foreign and domeſtic factions in oppoſition to their own government, they will forfeit the honorable ſtation they have hitherto maintained.

For myſelf, having never been indifferent to what concerned the intereſt of my country; devoted the beſt part of my life to obtain and ſupport its independence and conſtantly witneſſed the patriotiſm, fidelity and perſeverance of my fellow citizens on the moſt trying occaſions, it is not for me to heſitate or abandon a cauſe in which my heart has been ſo long engaged.

Convinced that the conduct of the government has been juſt and impartial to foreign nations; that thoſe internal regulation which have been eſtabliſhed by law for the preſervation of peace, are in their nature proper, and that they have been fairly executed; nothing will ever be done by me to impair the national engagements; to innovate upon principles which have been ſo deliberately and uprightly eſtabliſhed; or to ſurrender in any manner the rights of the government. To enable me to maintain this declaration, I rely, under God, with entire confidence, on the firm and enlightened ſupport of the National Legiſlature, and upon the virtue and patriotiſm of my fellow citizens.

JOHN ADAMS.

Lodge No. 2.

ST. John's lodge of Friendſhip, No 2, will meet at WILSON's hotel, in Newark, at 11 o'clock of the 24th inſt. where and when the members are requeſted particularly to attend. THO'S CLARK, ſec'y.

Queenſton, June 7.

EDINBURGH, March 7.

To morrow, there is to be an iſſue of Spaniſh dollars, to which will be affixed the Tower mark, & they are worth only 4s. 2d.; but it is thought that this will prevent hoarding, and the Bank engage to take them afterwards for a crown.

The maritime hiſtory of Great Britain does not exhibit ſo glorious a conqueſt as that which the clear, unaſſuming, and ſimple narrative in a letter from ſir John Jervis, announces.

This gallant admiral, with only 15 ſhips of the line, purſuing, bringing to action, 27 Spaniſh line of battle ſhips, and capturing four of them!

In the houſe of commons, on Friday, Mr. Dundas moved, "That the thanks of this houſe be given to ſir John Jervis, knight of the bath, for the briliant and deciſive victory obtained on the 14th of February, by the fleet under his command."

Mr. Fox ſeconded the motion. He ſaid, this was the moſt brilliant exploit ever performed by the Britiſh navy.

WEST-NIAGARA, June 14.

York, June 6,

This day at one o'clock, his honor the preſident came down to the legiſlative council, in the uſual ſtate, and being ſeated on the throne was pleaſed to make the following ſpeech to the two houſes of legiſlature:—

Honorable gentlemen of the legiſlative council, and gentlemen of the houſe of aſſembly,

HIS Majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint me to adminiſter this government in the abſence of the lieutenant-governor, who is employed upon a very important ſervice in a diſtant quarter; I have called you together, in obedience to the directions of the act that conſtitutes the province, to deliberate upon ſuch matters as your wiſdom may ſuggeſt to be *immediately* neceſſary to its welfare.

The late provincial parliament made ſo ample a proviſion for the ſecurity and happineſs of his majeſty's ſubjects, that, perhaps, but few objects (coming ſtrictly within this deſcription) remain for your conſideration, except what may ariſe from local circumſtances: of theſe I am to recommend to your early attention the regulating a commercial intercourſe between Upper-Canada, and the United States of America, which was omitted to be provided for in the laſt ſeſſion of the legiſlature. I ſhall for this purpoſe direct a copy of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation concluded between his majeſty and the United States of America to be laid before you; together with one of an explanatory article, to be added to, and made part of it, which was ſigned at Philadelphia on the 4th of May, in the laſt year, and has been ſince ratified by his majeſty and the preſident of the United States. To theſe I have thought proper to add a copy of the order of the governor in council of the 7th of July laſt, for regulating the commerce between Lower-Canada and the United States, that you may adopt ſuch parts thereof as you ſhall ſee expedient.

The many reciprocal advantages which the inhabitants of Upper Canada and their neighbors of the United States may derive from this treaty, are too obvious to render it neceſſary for me to recommend ſuch a liberality in your arrangements for carrying it into effect, as may tend to conciliate and preſerve the moſt perfect good underſtanding and harmony between the two countries.

There will likewiſe be ſubmitted to your conſideration the copy of a proviſional agreement, concluded by the commiſſioners from this province with thoſe of Lower-Canada, on the 28th of laſt January, for aſcertaining this province's proportion of the revenues collected therein, and regulating an equitable mode of payment.—The principles on which this agreement has been framed will be beſt explained to you by the commiſſioners themſelves, in their report.

Gentlemen of the houſe of aſſembly,

I ſhall give directions for the accounts of the provincial revenue of the crown to be laid before you, by which you will obſerve that the amount of the duties received on tavern, retail liquor and ſtill licenſes, ſo far from keeping pace with the increaſing population of the province, have fallen ſhort of that of thoſe in the preceeding year.—Should the cauſes of the defalcation be removable, I hope you may be able to trace them to their ſources, and apply an efficient remedy.

Honorable gentlemen of the legiſlative council, and gentlemen of the houſe of aſſembly,

I have it incommand from his majeſty to inform you that hoſtilities have taken place between Great-Britain and Spain: that having this notice you may take care on the one hand to prevent any miſchief which you might otherwiſe ſuffer from the Spaniards; and, on the other, you may do your utmoſt in your ſeveral ſtations to diſtreſs and annoy them.—Having every reaſon therefore to be upon your guard againſt the machinations of powerful, and reſtleſs enemies, from whoſe miſchievous ſchemes no diſtance can promiſe ſecurity, it becomes my duty to direct your attention to the making ſuch proviſions for the excluſion of alien enemies from theſe parts of his majeſty's dominions as the importance of the ſubject may require: and that the executive government may be able to aſcertain the internal ſtrength of the province, and employ it as emergency may ſuggeſt.—Some amendments to your militia laws may probably be found neceſſary.

(The addreſſes of both houſes, in anſwer to the above, are unavoidably poſtponed until our next.)

Norfolk, (Vir.) May 1.

Saturday arrived, the ſchooner Friendſhip, capt. Harris 26 days from St. Bartholemews, who informs, that an American ſchr. fitted out at Baltimore, with 12 guns and 50 men, on or about the 25th of March, fell in with a French privateer to the windward of Antigua, called La Mere Patrie of 10 guns and 65 men—The privateer ordered the captain of the American ſchr. to heave too and ſend his boat on board, and the veſſel's papers; this was refuſed; in conſequence of which, the privateer fired two broadſides into her: the American ſailors, enraged at the conduct of the privateer, fired two broadſides in return, which killed the capt. lieut. doctor and 15 men.—The privateer then dropped her ſails and ſtruck her colors, but the Americans refuſed to take poſſeſſion of her; obſerving, however, an American prize brig to windward, ſhe ſtood for her, retook her, and brought her into Antigua—ſhe was from Norfolk bound to Antigua, with a cargo of corn and flour. The French privateer went into St. Bartholomew's, where ſhe got a new captain, and proceeded again to ſea. She has ſince captured a New Haven brig, from Martinique, bound home, with 100 hogſheads of molaſſes, and ſent her to Guadaloupe.

The prince of Brazil's preſent to Sir J. Jervis's fleet at Liſbon, for a Chriſtmas dinner, conſiſted of 100 oxen, 400 ſheep, 100 hogs, 28 calves, 300 turkeys, 600 fowls and ducks, 56 pipes of wines, half carcavello, 28 cheſts of ſugar, 20 cheſts of tea—14 arrobes of chocolate, and as much vegetables and fruts as they pleaſe to accept.—The above preſent was valued at 7000l.

From the Indian Apollo, —Calcutta, Dec. 25.

"The American ſhip the Paragon, capt. Dean, has ſailed within theſe few days from hence for Europe.

"The Paragon is the laſt of the American ſhips cleared out from India, for Europe. This regulation is founded on an article in the late treaty of amity between England and the United States, which prohibits American ſhips, trading to the Eaſt-Indies, from carrying their cargoes to Europe; a regulation, which it is thought will beneficial in its effect to both countries. To Great-Britain it will be advantageous, by preventing Indian produce being carried to Europe in American bottoms, from which England will continue to poſſeſs a large proportion of this trade: and at the ſame time the revenue of the United States will be increaſed by the receipt of duties on Indian cargoes, wich formerly found their way immediately to Europe."

The William, Strong, of Portland, being taken by a French privateer, two officers and ſix men were put on board to conduct her into port. The Americans finding a favorable opportunity for the recovery of their property, roſe upon the Frenchmen, and in the enſuing ſtruggle, the two officers were killed. The next day ſhe was again taken by another French privateer, and carried into Porto-Rico. It was ſuppoſed the Americans would be hanged.

The Edenburgh article we have given this week appears in [illegible]rcupine's gazette, publiſhed in Philadelphia, cloſed with the following remark of the editor of that paper:—

"Thus then, we ſee the account of ſir John Jervis's victory confirmed, with all its honorable circumſtances, in the fulleſt and moſt indubitable way."

"That the gambling Charles Fox ſhould ſecond the motion of thanks adds no value to it certainly; but as he is one of the oracles of the ſans-culotte papers in this country, I hope his declaring the exploit to be *the moſt brilliant ever performed by the Britiſh navy*, will at length reconcile them to it. I know well, that the doſe goes againſt their patriotic ſtomachs; but, as it muſt be ſwallowed firſt or laſt, they may gulp it down at once."

HOME DISTRICT } *Newark, June 14, 1797.*
To wit.

A GENERAL and Quarter-ſeſſions of the peace of and for this diſtrict, is to be holden at the court-houſe, in the town of Newark, on Tueſday the 11th day of July next enſuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, of which all coroners, gaolers, high and petit conſtables, bailiffs, and all others otherwiſe intereſted, are deſired to take notice, and that they be then preſent to do and perform thoſe things which to their ſeveral offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX'R M'DONELL, ſheriff.

TO BE SOLD AT

Public Auction,

ON THE SIXTH JULY NEXT, A VARIETY OF

Dry Goods,

Particularly coarſe WOOLLENS, at the ſtore of
W. & J. CROOKS.

June 14. '97. 38

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late *Arent Bradt*, of this town, deceaſed, are deſired to call and make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, or their accounts, &c. will be placed in the hands of an attorney;—and all thoſe who may have demands upon the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to call and receive payment.

ANDREW BRADT, Adm'x.

Newark, June 14, 1797. 38.

Deeds of Conveyance

May be had at this Office.

West-Niagara, May 17, 1797.

List of GRANTS lying in the *Secretary's* Office ready to be iſſued, in addition to thoſe already advertiſed.

☞ Thoſe having no quantities annexed are for 200 acres.

Names.	*Township.*	*Acres.*
Edw'd Wright	Louth & Pelham	2000
Alex. M'Nabb	Windham	1200
Wm. Chewitt, eſq.	Matilda, Williamſburg & Kingſton	do
Joſhua Pell, eſq.	Humberſtone	do
Lewis Grant	Flamboro'eaſt	800
John Brown	Louth & Pelham	700
Capt. Wm Byrne	Charlotteaburgh	653
Miner Lradt & wife	Flamboro'eaſt	650
Joſeph Anderſon	Cornwal	642
Peter Browſe & Eliza Browſe,	Matilda	604
Miles Hitchcock ſen.	Clinton	600
Daniel M'Intyre	Beverly	do
Geo. Barnheart	Roxburgh	do
Corpl. John Thompſon	Walpole & Windham	570
Luke Bowen	Matilda	550
James Steward ſen.	Rainham	500
Thomas Barton	Auguſta	do
Wm. Davis	Saltfleet	do
Adam Bahe	Williamſburgh	450
Hill & Edw. Carney	Bertie	400
John Bourton	Cornwall & Roxborough	do
David Van Every & wife	Flamboro' Eaſt	do
John Burke	Edwardſburgh	do
Andrew Allen	Kenyon	do
Martin Algire	Roxburgh	do
Thomas Dickſon	Walpole and Windham	do
Archebald Flack	Grimſby	do
Sam. Cozens	Markham	380
Jacob Amon	Oſnabruck	350
John Philips	Clinton	300
John Uddle	Beverly	do
Nicholas Ault	Oſnabruck	293
Geo. Barnheart and Henry Bunnion	Cornwall	280
James M'Cartey	Grimſby	276
Albert Bardon,	Woodhouſe	274
Adam & Frederick Bouck	Williamſburgh	247
John H. Kahman	Pittſburgh	240
Peter Miſner	Thorold & Stamford	220
Sam. Caſſady	Lincoln	200
Thomas Boyd	do	
Geo. Nicholſon	Rainham	
John Nicholſon	do	
James Steward	do	
Taylor Steward	do	
Benjamin Anderſon	Roxborough	
Hocks Ray	do	
Stephen Ray	do	
John Mingle	do	
Benjamin Corwin	do	
Abraham Griſſen	do	
Enoch Scoot	do	
Daniel Tiſſon	Camden	
James Ramſey	Stamford	
John Johnſton	do	
John Frelick	do	
John Thompſon	do	
Joſeph Corwin	do	
Capt. David M'Fall	Oxford	
Chriſtian Barkley	do	
Philip Barkley	do	
John Chambers	Bertie	
Frederick Anger	do	
Jacob Reneſtile	Edwardſburgh	
Henry Bedford & John M'Karley	do	
Chriſtian Bowk	Williamſburgh	
Nicholas Barnheart	do	
Jacob Barnheart	do	
John Barnheart	do	
Jacob Baker	Younge	
Henry Bogert	do	
William Church	do	
John Cain	Flamboro' Eaſt	
Jonas Larraway	do	
Adrian Bradt	do	
Lewis Vail	York	
Peter Bonville	Grimſby	
John M'Intyre	do	
David Palmer	do	
Rufus Walbridge	do	
Aſa Buckon	Pelham	
James Crawford	do	
Dederick Lucas	Walſingham	
John Pearſon	do	
patrick Long	Walpole	
Matthew Gilman	do	
Alex. Collins	Wainſleet	
Iſaac Bowman	Windham	
Stephen Kiſler	Howard	
Iſaac French	do	
Lawrance Binder	Oſnabruck	
Nicholas Ault	do	
John Boyce	Newark	
Wm. Raat	Auguſta	
Thomas Douglaſs	Landdown	
Abraham Larraway	York	192
Wm. Cooper	do	190
James Piney	Whitechurch	do
Chriſtopher Iordan	Pittſburgh	171
Joel Auſtin	Grantham	122
Thomas Davis	Barton	100
Jacob Loſe	Stamford	do
Edw. Brady	Clinton	do
Nathan Croſby	Oſnabruck	do
John Cramer	Cornwall	do
George Lutes	Pelham	do
Peter De Jardins	Newark	1

WM. JARVIS, *ſec.*

Newark, Council-office, 13 May, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Council will begin to ſit at this place on the firſt day July next, and will continue to ſet every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday during that month, in order to decide on all caveats which have been filed againſt the iſſuing of deeds; and all perſons who have filed ſuch caveats are deſired to attend and give notice to the parties againſt whom they have been filed, and alſo to the clerk of the council as to the day on which they mean to bring the ſame forward:—And further, notice is hereby given, that no caveats will be heard, of which notice is not given the firſt day of July.

N. B. This is not intended to prevent the hearing of caveats during the ſittings of parliament at York; but to leave it to the choice of the parties, whether they will be heard there or at this place.

JOHN SMALL, c. c.

Take Notice.

Newark, May 5, '97.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of *John Burch*, Eſq. late of the townſhip of Stamford, are hereby requeſted to produce their accounts regularly authenticated, on or before the firſt day of January next; all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate are hereby deſired to make immediate payment. MARTHA BURCH,

33) *Adminiſtratrix.*

500 Acres of Land

TO be ſold on the bank of the Twenty-mile pond, 60 or 70 of which are within fence, & have been improved: on it are

A LOG HOUSE,

With three rooms on the lower floor and a tolorable LOGBARN.

Perſons inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, which will be made eaſy, by applying to ANDREW BUTLER.

Newark, 26 April, '97. 31.

TO be ſold, with an indiſputable title, 400 acres of land, including a valuable pinery, well ſituated on Lyon's creek, in the town of Crowland, 12 miles from the mouth of the Chipawa. Between 60 and 70 acres whereof are under good cultivation, for this country, with a log houſe and barn thereon. The ſoil is excellent, and the whole needs no other recommendation than may be had by inſpection. The terms will be eaſy, and known particularly, by applying to *Noah Millard* in Stamford, one mile from the falls.

DAN MILLARD.

February 8. (a

By an Order of Council,

dated March 21, 1797.

WHEREAS much time has been given to perſons to recover military lands, and family lands (of *fifty acres* to each perſon of the family) which they might have received by his Majeſty's inſtruction, upon having improved their firſt location; and whereas it is now neceſſary that the extent of theſe claims ſhould be known, and be cloſed by a certain day:

Notice is hereby given that all perſons having eſpecial claim to lands in this province, under any exiſting authority, and who have neglected to bring forward the ſame, are hereby called upon to prepare the ſame before the 1ſt day of Auguſt next, as no claim of right which has been neglected to be brought forward, will be attended to after that day.

(121) J. SMALL, c. c.

J. Goodfellow,

WATCH & CLOCK-MAKER, from London,

INFORMS the public that he makes, cleans and repairs all kinds of clocks and watches in the beſt manner, and on reaſonable terms.

He truſts from his knowledge of the buſineſs, (which he acquired in the city of London,) to be able to give entire ſatisfaction to thoſe who may pleaſe to employ him.

☞ A few gold & ſilver watches, chains, ſeals, keys, ladies' chains, &c. &c. for ſale.

Newark, May 26, '97. 36.

TO BE RENTED, OR SOLD,

A Valuable

SAW-MILL,

In good order, with two hundred acres of land adjoining thereto, thirteen of which are cleared, and on which are a framed and log houſe. The large quantity of white pine on and contiguous to theſe lots, makes it an object worthy the attention of any who wiſh to hire or purchaſe—A good title will be given. For further particulars enquire at Mr. James Wilſon's hotel, Newark.

May 27. 36tf.

Elopement!

WHEREAS DEBORAH my wife, eloped from my bed and board, and improperly reſides with CHARLES WILSON, of this town inn-keeper, and refuſes to return to the duties of her family; all perſons are therefore ſtrictly forbidden harboring or truſting her, as I will pay no debt that ſhe may contract or occaſion.

DANIEL BUCHNER.

Stamford, June 7. 37 9

ASHES.

THE ſubſcriber will give *one ſhilling* per buſhel for houſe aſhes, and *nine pence* for field aſhes delivered at his pot-aſh works at the Four-Mile-Creek; or will receive them at the houſes of the people, at *ſix pence* per buſhel. DANIEL SERVOS.

February, 8, 1797. (₤20.tf.)

To be Sold,

OR LET, THAT

Valuable Houſe

In this town known by the name of WIER's TAVERN:—For terms apply to the ſubſcriber. ANDREW HERON.

Newark, 25th March, '97. 27

ONE ISSUE MISSING

TOTAL Nº 140.

VOLUME III.] G. R. [NUMBER 36.

Upper Canada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA; Printed by G. TIFFANY. ——Wednesday, JUNE 28, 1797.

Philanthropy.

Lodge No. 4.

AT a meeting of the lodge in their room in Newark, it was resolved that a fund should be established for the benefit of *Free mason's widows, the education of orphans & indigent brethren's children.* Those of the fraternity who are desirous of encouraging this laudable institution, are requested to attend at the above lodge room on Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock :—The chair will be taken precisely at 8 o'clock by brother Danby.

Newark, Council-office, 13 May, 1797.

NOTICE *is hereby given, that the* Council *will begin to sit at this place on the first day July next, and will continue to sit every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday during that month, in order to decide on all caveats which have been filed against the issuing of deeds; and all persons who have filed such caveats are desired to attend and give notice to the parties against whom they have been filed, and also to the clerk of the council as to the day on which they mean to bring the same forward:—And further, notice is hereby given, that no caveats will be heard, of which notice is not given the first day of July.*

N. B. This is not intended to prevent the hearing of caveats during the sittings of parliament at York; but to leave it to the choice of the parties, whether they will be heard there or at this place. JOHN SMALL, c. c.

HOME DISTRICT } *Newark, June 14, 1797.*
To wit. }

A GENERAL and Quarter-sessions of the peace of and for this district, is to be holden at the court-house, in the town of Newark, on Tuesday the 11th day of July next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all coroners, gaolers, high and petit constables, bailiffs, and all others otherwise interested, are desired to take notice, and that they be then present to do and perform those things which to their several offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX'R M'DONELL, *sheriff.*

TO BE SOLD AT

Public Auction,

ON THE SIXTH JULY NEXT, A VARIETY OF

Dry Goods,

Particularly coarse WOOLLENS, at the store of
W. & J. CROOKS.

June 14, '97. 38

TO be sold, with an indisputable title, 400 acres of land, including a valuable pinery, well situated on Lyon's creek, in the town of Crowland, 12 miles from the mouth of the Chipawa. Between 60 and 70 acres whereof are under good cultivation, for this country, with a log house and barn thereon. The soil is excellent, and the whole needs no other recommendation than may be had by inspection. The terms will be easy, and known particularly, by applying to *Noah Millard* in Stamford, one mile from the falls.

DAN MILLARD.

[The following foreign advices were received at New York, the 18 inst. by the Carteret packet, in 48 days from Falmouth, bringing London papers to the 12th of April.]

PARIS, April 7.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Buonaparte, commander in chief of the army of Italy, to the executive directory.

Head Quarters at Valvasone, March 17.

Since the battle of Rivoli, citizen directors, the army of Italy occupied the banks of the Piave and Lavis: the emperor's army commanded by prince Charles, occupied the other bank of the Piave, had its centre behind the Cordevole, and supported its right on the Adiege, from the side of Salurne.

On the 10th Ventose in the morning, the division of gen. Massena repaired to Falitre; at his approach the enemy evacuated the line of Gordevole, and marched to Belluno.

Gen. Serrurier's division advanced to Asols amidst the most horrible weather: but wind and rain on the eve of a battle, have always been an omen of success to the army of Italy.

On the 12th at day break, the division crossed the Pieve, and facing the village of Vider; notwithstanding the rapidity and depth of the water, we only lost a young drummer. The chief of the squadron Lasalles at the head of the detachment of cavalry, and the adjutant gen. Le Clerc, at the head of the 21st light infantry, worsted the hostile corps which wanted to oppose our passage and advanced rapidity to St. Salvador; but the enemy, at the first news of the passage, were afraid of being surrounded and evacuated their camp of Le Campanu.

Gen. Guieux, at two o'clock in the afternoon, passed the Piave at Aspeladetto, and arrived in the evening at Coueglianor.

Our cavalry, in the course of that day, encountered several times that of the enemy; had always the advantage, and took 80 hussars.

On the 13th gen. Guieux, with his division, arrived at Sacile, fell on the enemy's rear guard, and notwithstanding the darkness of the night, took 100 prisoners from them. A corps of Hulans wanted to capitulate. Citizen Stabeck, chief of the squadron, was killed, and general Dugna, slightly wounded.

At the same time, gen. Massena's division having reached Celiume, pursued the enemy, who had retreated to Cadore, hemmed in their rear-guard, took 700 prisoners, among whom were 100 hussars, a colonel and gen. Lufignan having disgraced himself in his conduct towards our sick at Brescia, I gave orders to conduct him to France, without being exchanged.

On the 16th gen. Guieux's division set out from Pardepone, at five o'clock in the morning, that of gen Serrurier left Pasiano at four, both directing their march to Valvasone.

Gen. Guieux's division passed beyond Valvasone, and arrived on the banks of the Tagliamento at eleven o'clock in the morning. The hostile army was entrenched on the opposite side of the river, of which it pretended to dispute the passage. My aide de camp, the chief of squadron Croisier, went at the head of twenty-five guides to reconnoitre it as far as the entrenchment, and was received with grape shot. Gen. Bernadotte's division arrived at noon. I immediately gave orders to gen Guieux to march to the left, in order to cross the river on the right of the enemy's entrenchments, under the protection of 12 pieces of artillery. General Bernadotte was to cross on the right; both divisions formed their battalion of grenadiers ranged themselves in order of battle, having each half a brigade of light infantry before them, supported by two battalions of grenadiers, and flanked by the cavalry. The light infantry manœuvred as riflemen. gen. Dammertin on the left, and gen. Depinasse on the right, made their artillery advance, and a brisk cannonade was opened. I gave orders for every half-brigade to file off to a close column on the wings of the second, and of their first and third battalions.

Gen. Dupot, at the head of the 29th light infantry, threw himself into the river, and presently gained the oppoite bank. Gen. Bon supported him with the grenadiers of Guieux's division. The whole line put itself in motion, each half-brigade *en echelon*, with squadrons of cavalry to fill up the empty spaces from behind. The hostile cavalry wanted several times to charge our infantry, but without success: the river was crossed, and the enemy was routed in every direction. They attempted to assail our right with their cavalry, and our left with their infantry. I sent gen. Dugna, and the adjutant-general Killermann, at the head of the cavalry of reserve, assisted by our infantry, commanded by the adjutant-general Mireur; we worried the enemy's cavalry, and took prisoner the gen. commanding them.

Guieux ordered the village of Cradisca to be attacked, and notwithstanding the darkness of the night, he captured it, and completely routed the enemy; prince Charles had just time enough left to save himself.

Gen. Serrurier's division passed the river in proportion as it arrived, and ranged itself in battle array to serve as a corps of reserves. In that day we took from the enemy six pieces of cannon, one gen. several superior officers, and made from 4 to 500 prisoners. The quickness of our display and manœuvre, and the superiority of our artillery, alarmed the enemy to such a degree, that they would not make a stand, and profited by the night to take flight.

The adjutant-gen. Killermann received several cuts with the sabre in charging at the head of the cavalry with his usual courage. I am going to occupy myself in rewarding the officers who distinguished themselves in the different actions.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

General Buonaparte to the executive directory.

Head quarters, at Gradisca, 20th March.

" Citizen directors.

" I have given you an account of the paſſage of the Piave, of the battle of Longara, of Sacile and Tagliamento.

The 18th, the diviſion of general Bernadotte departed at 3 o'clock in the morning, marched round Palvano, and took poſition on the torrent of the Torre where the huſſars met him.

The diviſion of gen. Serrurier took poſition on the right, that of gen. Guieux on the left. I ſent citizen Laſelle, with the 24th regiment of chaſſeurs, to Udine.

The enemy at our approach evacuated Palmona, where were found 30,000 rations of bread, &c. It was but 10 days before that prince Charles ſeized that place from the Venetians; he wiſhed to occupy it; but he had not had time to eſtabliſh himſelf there.

Gen. Maſſena arrived at St. Daniel, at Oſopo, at Gemona, and puſhed his advanced guards into the defiles.

The 29th, gen. Bernadotte, advanced and blocked up Gradiſca; gen. Serrurier marched oppoſite St. Pietro, for the purpoſe of paſſing the Iſonzo. The enemy had ſeveral pieces of cannon and ſome battalions on the other ſide, for defending the paſſage.—I ordered different manœuvres to alarm the enemy, and the paſſage was effected without oppoſition,

I cannot forget the trait of courage of citizen Androſſy, chief of brigade of artillery who, ordered to try whether the river was fordable, precipitated himſelf into the water, and paſſed and repaſſed on foot.

Paſſage of l'Iſonzo and capture of Gradiſca.

Gen'l. Serrieur reached Gradiſca, by his march upon the heights which govern this town.

To make a diverſion, and to preclude the enemy from the diſcovery of our manœuvre, Gen. Bernadotte cauſed the riflemen to attack them in their entrenchments; but our ſoldiers, impelled by their natural ardor, advanced with their fixed bayonets to the very walls of Gradiſca. They were there received by a heavy diſcharge of muſquetry & grape ſhot. Gen'l. Bernadotte, obliged to ſupport them, bro't forward 4 pieces of cannon to force the gates, but they were detended by a fleche well entrenched.

Gen. Serrurier, in the mean time, arrived upon the heights which commanded Gradiſca, rendering every means of retreat impoſſible. The enemy, panic ſtruck, ſaw no poſſibility of defence, and deſpaired of making their eſcape. Gen Bernadotte preſented the ſummons ſubjoined, when the enemy capitulated.

Five thouſand priſoners, the flower of prince Charles' army, ten pieces of cannon and 8 ſtandards were the fruits of this manœuvre. We at the ſame time paſſed l'Iſonzo, and took Gradiſca.

The diviſion of gen. Bernadotte conduéted itſelf with that gallantry which guarantees our future ſucceſs. Gen. Bernadotte himſelf, his aid-de-camp and generals braved every difficulty and danger. I ſolicit the rank of general of brigade for adjutant-general Mireur.

Gen. Bernadotte to the Auſtrian commander of Gradiſca.

Head-quarters, Gradiſca, Mar. 19.

" You have defended yourſelf, ſir, like a brave man, and by your conduct you have acquired the eſteem of ſoldiers. But any further obſtinacy would be a crime which I would make fall on you principally; and for the purpoſe of juſtifying myſelf to poſterity, I now ſummon you to ſurrender in ten minutes. If you refuſe, I will put your troops to the ſword. Spare blood! The principles of philanthropy which ought to annuate a chief, impoſe on you this obligation. The ſcales are prepared, and the grenadiers and chaſſeurs demand the aſſault with loud cries.

" I am, with eſteem, the general of diviſion. *Bernadotte.*"

Battle of Caſaſola.

The diviſion of Gen. Maſſena, carrying the firſt of la Chiſa, encountering the enemy, who wiſhed to diſpute the paſſage of the bridge of Caſaſola. The riflemen forced the enemy to fall back, and immediately after the grenadiers of the 32d and 57th demi brigade, in cloſe columns, forced the bridge, beating the enemy, notwithſtanding their entrenchments and chevaux de friſe, purſuing them even to Pontieba, taking ſix hundred priſoners, all belonging to the regiments lately bro't from the Rhine. All the magazines which the enemy poſſeſſed on this ſide became alſo our property. The rangers of the 10th reg't with ſword in hand, ruſhed forward into the enemy's entrenchment, and have conſequently new claims to the eſteem of the army. *Buonaparte.*

Buonaparte to the executive directory.

Head-quarters, Goritz, March 22.

Citizen directors,

We entered yeſterday into Goritz. The enemy's army have effected their retreat with ſo much precepitation, that it has left in our hands 4 hoſpitals, containing 15,000 ſick, and all the magazines of proviſions and warlike ammunition, of which I will give you an account by the next courier.

The diviſion of gen. Bernadotte went yeſterday to Camiza; his advanced guard and the rear-guard of the enemy have had a rencontre at Carminia. The 19th regiment of chaſſeurs charged the enemy with ſo much impetuoſity, that they made 15 haſſars priſoners with their horſes. General Maſſena purſued the enemy to La Pontieba.

Buonaparte.

Buonaparte to the Executive Directory.

" Head-quarters, Goritz, 4 Germinal, 24 March.

" Citizen Directors,

" You will find ſubjoined an account of articles we have found in Goritz.—I will ſend to you by the next courier, an account of thoſe we have found in Trieſte.

" We are maſters of the celebrated mines of d'Yduia; we have there found ſubſtance prepared for two millions. We are placing it in the waggons, and if this operation ſucceeds without any accident, it will be very uſeful to our finances. *Buonaparte.*"

Buonaparte to the Executive Directory.

" Head quarters, Goritz, March 24

Citizen Directors,

" Gen. Gieux, with his diviſion, went on the 22 to Cividale at Caporetto; he there encountered the enemy entrenched at Puiero, attacked them, and took from them 2 pieces of cannon and 100 priſoners, and purſued them into the defiles of Caporetto in the Auſtrian Chiuſe, and left the field of battle covered with Auſtrians.

" Gen. Maſſena with his diviſion is at Tarvis. I have therefore reaſon to hope that the 2000 men whom general Gieux has puſhed before him, will fall into the diviſion of Meſſena.

" The gen. of Diviſion, Dugna entered Triſtie laſt night. *Buonaparte.*"

Buonaparte, commander in chief of the army of Italy, to the executive directory.

" Head-quarters at Goritz, March 25.

" Citizen Directors.

" I gave you an account by my laſt courier, that a column of the army of prince Charles was hemmed in between gen. Meſſenna, who was at Tarvis and that of general Gulieux, who won arriving at Caporetto, puſhed it into the defiles.

Battle of Tarvis.

General Meſſena being arrived at Tarvis, was attacked by a diviſion of the enemy, which left Clagenfurth, and came to the aſſiſtance of the diviſion that was hemed in. After a conflict extremely obſtinate, he put it to the route, and took a vaſt number of priſoners, among whom are three generals. The emperor's cuiraſſiers, who arrived from the Rhine, have ſuffered moſt ſeverely.

Encagement of La Chiuſe.

" Meanwhile gen. Gulieux drove the column which he had defeated to Puſero, as far as the Auſtrian Chiuſe, a poſt extremely well entrenched, but which was carried by aſſault after a very obſtinate engagement, in which gen. Don Verdier and and the fourth half brigade, as well as the 43d, particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves. Gen. Kables himſelf defended the Chiuſe with 500 grenadiers. By the laws of war theſe 500 men ought to have been put to the ſword, but this barbarous right has always been diſclaimed, and never exerciſed by the French army.

The hoſtile column ſeeing the Chiuſe taken, precipitated its march, and fell into our hands. I am eager to apprife you of this event, becauſe under the preſent circumſtances it is indiſpenſable that you ſhould be informed of every thing without delay. I reſerve it to give you a more detailed account of all theſe events as ſoon as every moment ſhall be leſs precious.

" The chain of the Alps, which parts France and Switzerland from Italy, ſeparates the Italian part of Tyrol from the German part, Venitian States from the dominions of the Emperor, and Carinthia from the country of Goritz and Gradiſca. The diviſion of Meſſena has croſſed the Italian Alps. Our enemies were ſo aukward as to enthral all their baggage and part of the army by the Noric Alps, who were that moment taken. The engagement of Tarvis was fought above the clouds, on the height which commands Germany, in ſeveral parts to which our line extended, the ſnow lay three feet deep, and the cavalry, charging on the ice, ſuffered accidents, the reſult of which were extremely fatal to the enemy's cavalry. BUONAPARTE.

VIENNA, March 25.

The information received from Italy is by no means favorable. The French have attacked the Auſtrian lines in Venetian Friul, which bro't on a bloody conteſt, in which a number of men were loſt on both ſides.—The Auſtrians were obliged to leave their advantageous poſition after the French had been four times repulſed, but returned with freſh troops which compelled the imperialiſts to retire behind the river Lizonza, the French, then entered Udine, threatened Palma, Nuova, and even Trieſte.—Two Auſtrian generals are made priſoners, and two ſquadrons of huſſars nearly cut in pieces.

Nothing could equal the courage of the Auſtrians in general, except that of the archduke himſelf, who was expoſed to the moſt imminent danger. Two French huſſars were in a few paces of him, who being obſerved by ſome of the archduke Joſeph's huſſars; they flew to his reliſf, and cut down the French huſſars, and thus ſaved the prince; but the moſt unpleaſant circumſtance is, that at preſent the general can no longer receive any reinforcements immediately from the Rhine through the Tyrolian country.

The circumſtance of the archduk's being attacked on the ſame day on which he intended to have attacked the enemy, has given riſe to a number of ſpeculations.

COLOGNE, March 28.

There is no doubt but the campaign will open ſoon, and with unprecedented energy. The army of the Sambre and Meuſe will be augmented to near 100,000 men, 40,000 of whom will be charged to beſiege Mentz and Ehtenbreitſtein.

ITALY, March 8.

On the ſame day, (Feb. 9) on which Buonaparte & the envoys from the pope ſigned the treaty of peace at Tolentino, cardinal Matthia ſent the following letter, by a courier, to M. Buteu, the papal ſecretary of ſtate —

" Peace is ſigned, but the conditions beyond expreſſion rigorous, and reſſemble more the exactions of a beſieged city than a treaty of peace. This conqueror himſelf has more than once confeſſed; and to this moment have I trembled for the holy father, for Rome, and for the ſtate. Rome and our religion are now, however, ſaved by the greateſt ſacrifices that have ever been made."

Accordingly on the 22d, the papal envoys returned, and the next day the peace was ratified by the pope and the college of cardinals, and the ratification ſent to Paris.

March 27. According to various letters from Germany and Italy, the archduke has tranſmitted to the court of Vienna freſh propoſals of peace, and extremely moderate, which the executive directory of the French republic have made thro' the medium of gen. Buonaparte to count Wurmſer. It is even ſaid, that Buonaparte and the archduke, ſupport their propoſals with the whole weight of their authority. They may be aſſured, that by ſuch an act they will deſerve well of humanity.

(Gazette Hiſtorique.)

March 26. We are aſſured that a conference for peace has taken place between general Clarke and the marquis de Luchefini.

Letters from Bayonne mention, that the Engliſh have taken 9 Spaniſh veſſels richly laden, 3 of which were bro't into Gibralter, and 6 into Liſbon. One of the veſſels was from Manilla with a valuable cargo of muſlins.

WEST-NIAGARA, June 28.

It is reported that gen. Simcoe has lately obtained a ſignal victory over the French at St. Domingo, killing and making upwards of 5,000 priſoners.

Authentic advivices are received at Philadelphia, of the blockade of the port of Cadiz, by admiral Jarvis, with a fleet of twelve ſail of the line, and 6 frigates.

Buonaparte, it is ſaid, complained of the partiality which the Venetian republic diſcovered to the Auſtrians, and threatened to attack their territories. To obtain the privilege of being treated as a neutral power, that ſtate has conſented to pay a million chequins, equal to 2,100,000 dollars, to the French.

At Rome, on the 4th March all the gold and ſilver plate that could be ſpared, was to be carried to the mint within the ſpace of three days. Fifty-nine waggons, laden with a millions of Roman crowns, (2,444,444 dollars) and 50 ſaddle horſes had been ſent from thence to Foligno, and delivered to the chief treaſurer of the French army. An inſurrection had taken place in ſome towns of the duchy of Urbino, and the mark of Ancona, having for its object the union of thoſe places with the Ciſpaden republic.—Gen. Buonaparte we are aſſured, is advancing at the head of 60,000 men to attack the Germans on all ſides.

Of the United States.

The papers received furniſh us with no correct details of the proceedings of congreſs. The debates they preſent us are continuances lengthy, animated and firm.

The ſenate, in their addreſs to the preſident, ſtrongly expreſs a wiſh for continued peace, an approbation of meaſures taken by the executive, and flatter themſelves that the proceedings of the preſent congreſs will manifeſt to the world, that although the United States love peace, they will be independent; that they are ſincere in their declarations to the French, and other nations and expect the ſame in return; But if they are ſo unfortunate as to experience injuries from any foreign power, and the ordinary methods of amicably adjuſting differences be rejected, the determination not to ſurrender in any manner, the rights of government being ſo inſeparably connected with the dignity, intereſt and independence of their country, mall, by them, be inviolably ſupported.

In the houſe of repreſentatives, when the addreſs to the preſident (very ſimilar to that of the ſenate) was reported, Mr. Nicholas propoſed an amendment by the addition of paragraphs expreſſive of their ſolicitude to preſerve peace; that the diſmiſſal of their miniſter has excited a warm ſenſibility; yet the houſe apprehends that France only intends thereby to ſuſpend the ordinary diplomatic intercourſe, and to bring into operation thoſe extraordinary agencies which are in common uſe between nations, and which are confined in their intention to the great cauſes of their differences; that they receive with infinite ſatisfaction the information that a freſh attempt at negociation will be inſtituted. The principal cauſe of delate is the concluding clauſe, *and we expect with confidence that a mutual ſpirit of conciliation on the part of the United States to place France on the footing of other countries, by removing the inequalities which may have ariſen in the operation of our reſpective treaties with them, will produce an accomodation with the engagements, rights, duties and honor of the United States.*

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) very warmly contended againſt the amendment; he objected to every thing that carried with it humiliation on their part, or palliation on the part of the French, and concluded his very lengthy ſpeech, that " while he was diſpoſed to negociate, and to prove that Americans are not a parcel of merchants who will ſuffer themſelves to be kicked and trampled on rather than part with their money; they will ſee that we do not carry an erect countenance with a timid heart; he hopped we would call up all our reſources, lay taxes and prepare for defence, and then when the government of France ſee that they have been deceived by traitors to both countries, and cannot extort conceſſions from us, they will negociate; I hope we ſhall not tell them we are a weak people; we have reſources and France know it; and if called into effect ſuch as would ſeverely cripple her operations; thank God we are ſeparated by the Atlantic—on our ground we can meet them—but there is a length beyond which we cannot bear nor go.

The amendment was rejected 52 to 46.

Francis Dana, eſq. chief juſtice of Maſſachuſetts, Wm. Marſhall, eſq. attorney of the diſtrict of Virginia, and gen. Pinckney are appointed commiſſioners to the French republic, to effect an adjuſtment of exiſting difficulties between the two nations.

The following are the injuries ſuffered by the United States from the French, as ſtated in the report of the ſecretary of ſtate to congreſs:—

1ſt. Spoliations and maltreatment of their veſſels at ſea, by French ſhips of war and privateers.

2d. A diſtreſſing, and long continued embargo laid upon their veſſels at Bourdeaux in the years 1793 and 1794.

3d. The non payment of bills and other evidences of debts due, drawn by the colonial adminiſtration in the Weſt-Indies.

4th. The ſeizure or forced ſales of the cargoes of their veſſels, and appropriating them to public uſe, without paying for them, or paying inadequately, or delaying payment for a length of time.

5th. The non performance of contracts made by the agents for the government ſupplies.

6th. The condemnation of their veſſels and cargoes under ſuch of the marine ordinances of France as are incompatible with the treaties ſubſiſting between the two countries; and

7th. The captures ſanctioned by a decree of the national convention of the 9th of May, 1793, which in violation of the treaty of amity and commerce, declared enemy's goods on board of their veſſels, lawful prizes, and directed the French ſhips of war and privateers to bring into port, neutral veſſels laden with proviſions and bound to an enemy's port.

Decollation of Louis XVI.

The different Paris papers ſpeak as follows of the feaſt of the 21ſt of January, (the anniverſary of the beheading of the king)—The Redacteur (the official gazette of the republic) calls it a painful commemoration; Perlet calls it ſcandalous; Roederer, immoral; the Grandeur, ſavage; L'Eclair, regicide; the Miroir, cannibalic; Dupont de Neimous, impolitic; La Quotidienne, pretends to have ſeen, during the feaſt, the ghoſt of Louis XVI. walking about, holding in one hand a thunderbolt, and in the other the horn of plenty. It is ſaid, that during the feaſt, Cannot had played a melancholy air; Barras beat time; Lareveille ſmiled; Rowbell was very gay; Letourneur was dreaming about a new expedition to Ireland; Benezech made bows to the very ground; Legarde was counting his money. It is further aſſerted, that no one cried either vive la executif! or, vive la republique!

Niagara Races.

WILL be run for, over the new courſe, on the plains of Newark, (Weſt-Niagar) on the 6th day of July next, a purſe of *Twenty Guineas*; on the 7th, one of *Ten Guineas* and on the 8th, the *entrance money*, be it more or leſs. The beſt of three heats, twice round to a heat; making one mile, more or leſs. Free for any horſe, mare or gelding (carrying not leſs than 130 lbs.) which ſhall be entered with either of the ſtewards on or before Monday the 3d. of July, together with the dreſs of riders; no one will be permitted to ride unleſs dreſt in a ſhort round jacket. Caps not being to be had, a black handkerchief muſt be worn as a ſubſtitute.

No perſon will be allowed to enter horſe, mare or gelding, without firſt becoming a ſubſcriber, and the ſum of four dollars, being the entrance money, muſt at the time of entering be paid in hand.

The races will begin at 11 o'clock, A. M. of each day; and it is requeſted that no dogs be bro't on the courſe.

N. B. At a meeting of a number of the ſubſcribers Rafe Clench, Alex'r Stewart, and Peter Talman eſquires, were appointed ſtewards. June 27.

1,200 Acres of Land

TO be ſold, lying in a very eligible ſituation on Young-ſtreet, with a log houſe and other improvements thereon; any perſon or perſons deſirous to purchaſe, may know the terms, which will be made eaſy, by applying to Mr. *Andrew Heron*, Newark, or of Mr. *Samuel Heron*, York.

Newark, 26 June 1797. [40.tf.]

Weſt-Niagara, June 28, 1797.

LIST of GRANTS lying in the *Secretary's* Office ready to be iſſued, in addition to thoſe already advertiſed.

☞ Thoſe having no quantities annexed are for 200 acres.

Names.	*Diſtrict.*	*Acres.*
John Fryer	Weſtern	150
Robert Young ſenr.	Midland	800
David Conger	do	
Hon. R. Hamilton	Home	
Angus M'Donell eſq.	do	
Roger Bates	do	600
Samuel Wheeler	do	
Peter Gilchriſt	Midland	500
Conrad Wenir & Geo. Wenir	Eaſtern	
Martin Meddock	do	100
Louis Gautier	do	
Widow Cryderman	do	
Capt. Joſeph Jeſſup	do	500
Serjt. Spencer	do	238
Joſeph Cryderman	do	
Conrad Northerman	do	
Wm. Carr	do	
Ephram Wheeler	do	400
Lieut. Wm. Moore	Midland	do
Robert Young jun.	do	
Jacob German & Archibald Campell	Midland	
James Wilſon	Weſtern	500
Randall M'Donell	Home	do
John Reily eſq.	do	

Michael Slote	Midland	
Joseph Hofneagle	Midland	100
Dr. James Latham	Midland	800
Geo. Irwin	Home	003
Haggai Skinner jun.	Home	176
John Hoople & wife	Eaſtern	115
Dougal M'Donald	do	
Geo. Painter	do	
Joſeph Clement	Home	1
Wm. Price	do	
Peter Neaſe	do	
D. W. Smith, eſq.	do	1,200
Chriſtian Stoner	do	400
Alexander Summers	do	
Abraham Wyker	do	
Lieut. Titus Simons	Eaſtern	410
Hon. D. W. Smith	Home	50
Allen M'Crea	Weſtern	300
Chriſtopher Beninger	do	
Joſeph Stoneburner	Eaſtern	100
John Huatt	Home	
Achibald M'Donald	Eaſtern	
Richard Ruth	Home	
Gills M'Bean	Eaſtern	
John Rock	Weſtern	300
John Busch,	Home	100
Duncan M'Donell	Weſtern	
Joſeph Brownhill	do	
Widow Vanalſtine	do	100
Peter Cane	W[illegible]rn	400
Wm. M'Leod	Eaſtern	100
Reuben Sherwood	do	
Ewd. Perry	do	100
Alexander M'Donell	do	400
Ewen Cameron	do	
Abijah Chriſtie	do	
Mathias Snytſinger	do	
Allan Campbell	do	
Allan Cameron	do	
Geo. Crytes	do	
Conrad Smith	do	100
Ewd. Harp	Home	
Michael Wardel	do	
Michael Sloot	Midland	
M. Andrew Meyers	Home	500
John Wray	Weſtern	
Robert Pilkington eſq.	Home & Weſtern	823
Robert Pilkington eſq.	Midland	1177
Herman Hoſteter	Weſtern	
Daniel Palmer	Home	
James M'Collom	do	100
Geo. Mory	Midland	400
Patience Perry or Pomeroy	do	
Sturn Volick	Home	
Eſea Waterhouſe	do	280
Wm. Marſh eſq	Midland	650
Jacob Baker	Home	200
Abraham Phœnix	do	191
Chriſtopher Richards	do	200
Henry Sevitz	do	860
Samuel Sevitz	do	
David M'Euen	Eaſtern	
Chriſtopher Brinkman	do	300
Amos Gay	Weſtern	
James Wood	Eaſtern	350
Henry Van Every	Weſtern	
Enſign Nath'l. Eatnum,	do	2000
John Willſon, Jun.	Home	400
Philip Smith	do	
Auguſtine L'huſſier	Weſtern	213
Abraham Marth	Eaſtern	100
Alexander Chiſholm	Midland	290
Philip Henry	Home	400
Martin Overholt	do	
Joſhua Hunt	do	
William and Andrew Duſſer	Eaſtern	
Benjamin Middagh	Home	
Michael Shark	do	
Chriſtian Sheck	do	250
Michael Vandervoort, and Thomas Dotland,	Midland	
James Mengus	Eaſtern	
John Huyck	Midland	
Daniel M'Mullen & Moſes Foſter	do	
John Mattice	Eaſtern	
George Small	Home	
Major Evans	Weſtern	400
		360

Chriſtopher Cheek	Eaſtern	50
Major David Shank	Home	600
Henry Welldon	do	
John Volick	do	
Andrew Millroſs	Eaſtern	537
Miſs Cathrine M'Donell,	Home	1200
Agnes Brown	do	300
Joſeph Jenks	Midland	
Major David Shank	Home	2440
Samuel Heron	do	210
Captain Mabee	Midland	600
Mrs. Mary M.Gill	Home	
Schoolds Schooley	do	
Henry Snyder	do	
John O Neil	do	
James M'Donell	Eaſtern	
Aſa Holmes	Home	300
John M'Ewen	do	720
Wm. Crooks	do	1
Daniel Gleeſe	do	400
Joſeph Brouſe & Geo. Brouſe	Eaſtern	
Peter Underſhoft	Home	
Patrick White	Weſtern	
Enos Bell	Eaſtern	64
Lieut. Daniel Servoſs	Home	393
John Caſhen	Eaſtern	100
Wm. Oldfield	Weſtern	
John Showers	Home	
James Maddaugh	do	
John Lutes	do	600
Daniel M'Griger	Eaſtern	100
James Huff	Midland	
Andrew Evans	Home	
Geo. Shuman	do	
Roderick M'Donell	Eaſtern	
Aſhel Wright	do	
Serjt. James Knight	do	400

WM. JARVIS, *ſec.*

Court of Probate.

WHEREAS application has been made to the court of probate of this province, by RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, eſquire, merchant, of Kingſton, and a principal creditor of the eſtate of the late THO'S GUMMERSAL, late of this province, for letters of adminiſtration of the goods and chattels of the ſaid Thomas Gummerſal, to be granted to him the ſaid Richard Cartwright;—NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons next of kin to the ſaid Thomas Gummerſal, and they are hereby ſummoned to be and appear before the ſaid court of probate, and ſhew cauſe within eight months from the date hereof, if any they have, why the adminiſtration of the goods and chattels of the ſaid Thomas Gummerſal ſhould not be granted to the ſaid Richard Cartwright, upon his giving the uſual ſecurity faithfully to adminiſter the ſame.

ALEX. BURNS, *Regiſter of the court of probate.*

Newark, 8 June, 1797. (28.

Take Notice.

Newark, May 5, '97.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of *John Burch*, Eſq. late of the township of Stamford, are hereby requeſted to produce their accounts regularly authenticated, on or before the firſt day of January next; all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate are hereby deſired to make immediate payment. MARTHA BURCH,

33) *Adminiſtratrix.*

500 Acres of Land

TO be ſold on the bank of the Twenty-mile pond, 60 or 70 of which are within fence, & have been improved: on it are

A LOG HOUSE,

With three rooms on the lower floor and a tolorable LOGBARN.

Perſons inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, which will be made eaſy, by applying to ANDREW BUTLER.

Newark, 26 April, '97. 31.

BY AN ORDER OF COUNCIL.

dated March 21, 1797.

WHEREAS much time has been given to perſons to recover military lands, and family lands (of *fifty acres* to each perſon of the family) which they might have received by his Majeſty's inſtruction, upon having improved their firſt location; and whereas it is now neceſſary that the extent of theſe claims ſhould be known, and be cloſed by a certain day:

Notice is hereby given that all perſons having eſpecial claim to lands in this province, under any exiſting authority, and who have neglected to bring forward the ſame, are hereby called upon to prepare the ſame before the 1ſt day of Auguſt next, as no claim of right which has been neglected to be brought forward, will be attended to after that day.

(121) J. SMALL, *c. c.*

J. Goodfellow,

WATCH & CLOCK-MAKER, from London,

INFORMS the public that he makes, cleans and repairs all kinds of clocks and watches in the beſt manner, and on reaſonable terms.

He truſts from his knowledge of the buſineſs, (which he acquired in the city of London,) to be able to give entire ſatisfaction to thoſe who may pleaſe to employ him.

☞ A few gold & ſilver watches, chains, ſeals, keys, ladies' chains, &c. &c. for ſale.

Newark, May 25, '97. 36.

TO BE RENTED, OR SOLD,

A VALUABLE Saw mill on the 15 mile creek, in the town of Louth, and three miles from the navigation of lake Ontario, in good order, with two hundred acres of land adjoining thereto, thirteen of which are cleared, and on which are a framed and a log houſe. The large quantity of white pine on and contiguous to theſe lots, makes it an object worthy the attention of any who wiſh to hire or purchaſe—For further particulars enquire at Mr. James Wilſon's hotel, Newark.

May 27. 36tf.

ASHES.

THE ſubſcriber will give *one ſhilling* per buſhel for houſe aſhes, and *nine pence* for field aſhes delivered at his pot-aſh works at the Four-Mile-Creek; or will receive them at the houſes of the people, at *ſix pence* per buſhel. DANIEL SERVOS.

February, 8, 1797. (120.tf.)

To be Sold,

OR LET, THAT

Valuable Houſe

In this town known by the name of WIER'S TAVERN:—For terms apply to the ſubſcriber. ANDREW HERON.

Newark, 25th March, '97. 2y

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late *Arent Bradt*, of this town, deceaſed, are deſired to call and make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, or their accounts, &c. will be placed in the hands of an attorney;—and all thoſe who may have demands upon the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to call and receive payment.

ANDREW BRADT, Adm'r.

Newark, June 14, 1797. 38.

Taken up

A CANADIAN BATTEAU. She was found a drift the 14th inſt. on the Lake, is now well ſecured, and the owner may know where ſhe may be found by applying to the printer, and paying coſts.

June 21. 39.

TOTAL No. 141.

VOLUME III.] G. R. [NUMBER 37.

Upper Canada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA: Printed by G. TIFFANY. ——Wedneſday, JULY 5, 1797.

The following important Letter is copied from the documents referred to in the preſident's ſpeech to both houſes of the fifth congreſs of the United States, on the 16th May, 1797.

[Publiſhed by order of the houſe of repreſentatives.]

Extract of a letter from general Pinckney to the ſecretary of ſtate, dated Amſterdam, March 8th, 1797.

I have juſt received intelligence from major Mount-florence that the Tribunal civil of the department of Pas de Calais, has confirmed the judgment of the tribunal of commerce, condemning as lawful prize the American veſſel, Royal-captain, John Bryant, maſter and owner, for want of a ſea-letter. I underſtand that it is a capt. Nathan Haley, an American, who commanded the privateer under French colours, which captured and carried into Dieppe the ſeventeenth ultimo the American ſhip Hate, commanded by a name-take and coulin of his bound from England to New-York with a cargo, it is ſaid, of fifty thouſand pounds ſterling.—Mr. Barnet, our conſular agent at Breſt, informs me, that ſeveral citizens of United States who were captured in Britiſh veſſels, on board of whom they had been preſſed, and at preſent confined in the priſons of that place as priſoners of war, and ſuffer much by cloſe confinement and bad proviſions, and that all his ſolicitations in their behalf, ſince the latter end of January, have been in vain. Theſe injurious acts to our countrymen and trade are exceedingly diſtreſſing, nor can it be ſaid when they will ceaſe. It is thought by many, and I believe juſtly, that the election of their third will determine France either to conciliation or avowed hoſtilities; as much as I with for the former, I wiſh the meaſures of our government will be diſpaſſionate and candid, but firm. Mean ſubmiſſions are generally returned with contempt and renewed oppreſſion.

FRANCE.

NAVAL POWERS OF EUROPE.

Citizen Arnould, chief of the Bureau de Commerce at Paris, has juſt publiſhed a work in one volume, entitled, Syſteme Maratime et Politique des European, pendant les 18 ſiecle*, fonde ſur leurs traites de paix, de commerce, et de navigation.

This book abounds with much information relative to the maritime power of every ſtate of Europe.

The following is an abſtract of the author's ſtatement relative to the naval ſtrength of the different powers of Europe:

Spain.—At the commencement of the preſent war between France and Spain, the latter power had 72 ſhips of the line, 41 frigates, and 109 ſmaller veſſels. Mounting in all 10,000 guns, and manned by 50,000 ſeamen.

NOTE.

* *The copies before us are, one the 18th, and the other the 19th both which we ſuppoſe are erroneous, and the true number to be the 17th.*

Portugal.—The naval force of Portugal, at the commencement of the French revolution, conſiſted of 10 ſhips of the line, 14 frigates, and 20 inferior veſſels. The whole mounted with 2000 guns, and manned by 10,000 ſeamen.

Sardinia.—This kingdom cannot be reckoned among the maritime powers of Europe. The court of Turin, however, maintains a few naval officers; but they are kept merely for parade and form.

Tuſcany.—This ſtate, which, when governed by the Medecis, had a formidable marine, has now only five frigates, two of which belong to the grand duke, the other three are the emperor's.

Naples.—The naval force of Naples may amount to ten ſhips of the line, ten frigates, and ten chebecs, mounting altogether 1000 guns, and manned by 5000 ſeamen.

Genoa.—Which once could ſend to ſea 200 veſſels, manned by 50,000 ſeamen, has now only three gallies and ſome tartans which cruiſe in the Mediterranean.

Sweden.—Nature has done every thing to raiſe this country to the firſt rank of maritime power. Surrounded by ſeas, and interſected by large navigable lakes, it poſſeſſes a number of excellent ports, ſuch as Gottenburgh, Stralſund, Kalmar, and particularly Stockholm. Twenty-ſeven veſſels of the line, twelve frigates, and forty armed gallies, mounting in all 3000 guns and manned by 18,000 ſeamen, compoſe the preſent force of the Sweediſh navy.

Ruſſia.—The efforts of this power are as vaſt as the diſadvantages it has to ſurmount in the career of navigation. The Ruſſian navy conſiſts of 67 ſhips of the line, 36 frigates, and 700 gallies and other ſmaller veſſels. The number of guns with which theſe veſſels are armed is 9000; about 21,000 ſeamen are employed on board the fleet.

Venice.—This republic has preſerved more traces of her ancient ſplendor than Genoa. If neceſſary Venice can put to ſea, 26 or 30 ſail of the line, and 50,000 ſaiſors. The preſent naval force of this ſtate does not exceed 80 armed veſſels large and ſmall.

Turkey.—The maritime force of the Porte conſiſts of 80 ſhips of the line, mounting 8000 guns, and manned by about 50,000 ſeamen.

Batavian republic.—Before the French revolution, the maritime force of Holland conſiſted of 37 ſhips of the line, 43 frigates, and 100 inferior veſſels. They were manned by 15,000 ſeamen and mounted 6300 guns. But the Dutch naval power has been crippled by the alliance of the Engliſh, and by the treachery and ſupineneſs of their own officers.

Auſtria—Does not rank among the naval powers. Every attempt of the imperial government to eſtabliſh an exterior maritime commerce has failed.

Pruſſia—The maratime ſyſtem of Pruſſia proceeds inſenſibly towards amelioration by natural and well combined means. Frederic the 2d created a ſmall marine, and gave ſome reſpectability to his flig by the vigorous execution of the armed neutrality, eſtabliſhed in December 1781.

Denmark—By its poſition, commands the Baltic and the Northern Ocean. The wiſdom of this power is remarkable in carefully avoiding the entering into any warlike confederacies. The Daniſh navy is compoſed of 38 ſhips of the line, 20 frigates & 60 chebecs and cutters. The total number of ſeamen is 12,000; of guns 3000.

Great-Britain—In the month of December laſt, the Britiſh nay conſiſted of 661 veſſels, of which 171 were ſhips of the line, 210 frigates and 256 ſloops.

France—The following was the ſtate of the French navy before the commencement of the revolution, viz. 81 ſhips of the line, 69 frigates, and 141 ſmaller veſſels. The whole amounting to 14,000 guns, and manned by 70,000 ſeamen. The maratime force of France in its preſent reduced ſtate is not given.

BOSTON, May 2.

Some particulars reſpecting the capture of the ſhip William, of Portland.

Captain Jones, arrived on Saturday from Porto Rico, brought home ſeveral of his unfortunate countrymen who had been taken by the French, and robbed of every thing they poſſeſſed. From the collected information of capt. J. and his paſſengers, it appears that the ſhip William, capt. Strong, of Portland, on his homeward bound paſſage from Grenada, was captured by a French privateer, with a Spaniſh crew, and the captain and all the crew taken on board the privateer, excepting the mate, and one ſeaman, returning 2 officers, and 7 Spaniſh ſailors to take charge of the ſhip. Shortly after the privateer had left the ſhip, the Spaniards on board menaced the two Americans, who not fond of brooking the inſult, and irritated by their cowardly behavior, repelled their abuſe by ſevere reproaches.—The affair becoming ſerious, the mate ordered the boy, an American, who belonged to the [illegible]neer, to take the helm, and himſelf and companion armed themſelves as well as they could, the mate with an axe—the two officers then interfered, and the bloody affray began; one of the officers was killed by the mate, with his axe, and the other ſeverly wounded, together with moſt of the Spaniſh ſailors. The affray continued for the ſpace of 4 hours, when the crew agreed to give up the ſhip to the two Americans, provided they would grant them the long boat and proviſions ſufficient to proceed to the neareſt French port: this was agreed to, but before they had got ready to embark, another French privateer hove in ſight, took poſſeſſion of the ſhip, and carried her into Porto-Rico, where the two Americans were impriſoned and put in irons, to be ſent like malefactors to St. Domingo, where, itis ſuppoſed, they will ſuffer death, not for an outrage of the laws of humanity,

but for bravely defending themselves against allafins, greatly unequal in point of numbers and weapons.

Capt. Jones would have found means to have refcued thefe unfortunate men, had he been able to have remained a night longer in port; but feveral Britiih fhips of war appearing off the coaft, he was apprenenfive of an embargo being immediately laid, and put to fea.

Laudable Cuftom.

At Padua, in Italy, they have ftone of turpitude fit is placed near the fenate houfe. Hither it is that all fpendthrifts, and fuc as declaim the payment of their debts, are brought; and they are enforced to fit upon this ftone with their hinder parts bare, that by this note of public infamy and difgrace, others may be terrified from all fuch vain expences, or borrowing more than they are able to pay. Great pity it is there is not fuch a ftone in all the countries of the world, or, at leaft, fome other happy invention whereby it might be provided that there fhould be fewer followers of fuch pernicious examples.

BALTIMORE, April 24.

Horrid Murders!!!

At the general court for the Eaftern fhore, now fetting, a negro woman, the property of Mr. Eccleflon, of Kent county, in this ftate, was found guilty of the murder of a child of one of her fellow flaves, which fhe is faid to have deftroyed by means of laudanum. Humanity fhudders at the guilt of this attrocious wretch. She has fince her condemnation acknowledged to have deftroyed, by poifon, three children of Robert Dunn, efq. a moft refpectable and worthy gentleman of Kent. Her motive for this moft horrid act, appears to have been, an expectation of being free, if all the members of a particular family (the Bowers) from whom fhe was poffeffed, were dead. She had been informed, that a clauſe in the will of the late Mr. Bowers, of the fame county, had deftined his flaves to be free if all his family fhould die! Let this ferve as a fo lemn warning to thofe who are difpofed to teftamentary liberation of their flaves! The ftory of this dreadful affair is truly fhocking.

The unhappy parents, returning from the funeral of their firft child, found a fecond dead! And by the time they had paid the laft offices to the fecond, the third expired! What pen—what eloquen e can defcribe the condit on of the unhappy parents!—The children expired in excruciating tortures.

The next attempt was upon the life of her miſtreſs, Mrs. Eccleſton, who after ſuſtaining torments undeſcribible, with great difficulty recovered—But ſhe continues in a ſtate that leaves little hope that ſhe will ever again enjoy the bleſſing of health, ſuch a ſhock has a delicate conſtitution ſuffered.

Four children were actually killed, and the life of a fifth perſon nearly ſacrificed.—Where this horrid buſineſs would have terminated, God only knows, if by this divine interpoſition, the helliſh purpoſe had not been arreſted where it was.

NEW-YORK, June 9.

By a gentleman arrived yeſterday from Philadelphia, we are informed, that a veſſel had arrived there on Saturday morning, in 30 days from Madeira, which bro't accounts of admiral Jarvis having intercepted the Spaniſh ſquadron from the Havannah, conſiſting of 2 ſhips of the line, and 3 frigates, having on board *ſix millions of dollars*. The intelligence was particularly ſtated, and generally believed in Philadelphia.

The French army in Italy conſiſts of 80,000 men, forming eight diviſions, four proceeds towards Trieſte, under Angereau, Seurrier, Maſſena and Bernadotte. Three remain in Tyrol, under Joubert, Rei and Killemaine. The diviſion of Victor remains in Romagne, until the pope has fulfilled the terms of the treaty.

The Auſtrian army conſiſts of 50,000 men; 20,000 of whom are veterans, the reſt new troops. Reinforcements are coming in, but they arrive ſlowly. This army is commanded by prince Charles, under the direction of gen. Bellegarde.

It is remarked in French papers, that prince Charles and Buonaparte are of the ſame age, and reſemble each other in figure and manners.

Gen Clarke is at Turin, negociating a treaty of alliance on the part of the French republic.

From the Gazette of the United States.

CAUTION.

The public are cautioned to be on their guard againſt falſe reports which are rapidly circulating from one end of the continent to the other, reſpecting our difficulties with France. The authentic news from Boſton, ſaid to be brought by a capt. from Amſterdam, are evidently untrue. Can any thing be more abſurd on the face of it than Mr. Pinckney's bringing an account from Paris that our affairs would ſoon be amicably adjuſted, when his recent diſmiſſion from Paris was of itſelf damning evidence of the contrary?

The truth is, that he was ordered in writing to quit France, the day after the arrival at Paris of Buonapatte's victories; he immediately quitted Paris, and had but juſt arrived at Amſterdam when the veſſel ſailed.—How then is it poſſible that he could have ſaid what this capt. is reported to relate?—Would even a mean ſpirited coward ſay, juſt after he had received a kick on his breech that his affairs with the kicker, were about to be amicably adjuſted? Does then any man in his ſenſes believe that the high-ſpirited & noble minded Pinckney would tell ſuch a degrading tale? but it ſeems a party who are ready to ſubmit to any humiliation, have invented a new vocabulary: if a rafcal is now turned out of office for traiterous practices or fraud and embezzlement, this is called reſigning: if our miniſter is ignominiouſly turned out of France, he is ſaid to have received an invitation from the directory to leave France.—The idea of a man's being invited by a other to walk down ſtairs or out of his houſe is to the full as ridiculous as that of a diſmiſſed officer gravely writing an apology for his reſignation.

It is manifeſtly the deſign of the French party to lull the people into a fatal ſecurity, to deaden the national energy and to defeat in this way, thoſe meaſures of defence which would ſecure to us our independence. With this view, they will fabricate reports of accomodation with France for this end they are conſtantly preaching up the improbability of a war with that nation, and ſome of the baſe traitors have even declared that in the event of war they will join France.

BARON STEUBEN.

Several remarkable particulars are mentioned relative to the late Baron Steuben in his cloſing ſcene. Among other odd items, he ordered in his will that his body ſhould be committed to earth, a few hours after his death, dreſſed in the ſuit of clothes he uſually wore, and wrapped in a large blue cloak that had been his conſtant companion during a conſiderable part of the American war. He likewiſe recommended to his executors to have his body interred privately in an obſcure ſpot, on ſome of his lands in Steuben's patent; all which it is ſaid, was punctually executed, and that there are but two other perſons in the ſecret of the place where the general's bones are depoſited. In this laſt particular he may perhaps, have taken the hint from Pope:

"*Thus, unambitious let me live,*
Thus unattended let me die,
Steal from the world—and not a ſtone
Tell where I lie."

LONDON, March 3.

We underſtand that a plan has been laid before the board of ordnance, for the conſtruction of a gun to carry a 48 pound ſhot, yet ſo light as to be drawn in any road by a poney not more than 13 hands high. The peculiar excellence of this piece of ordnance is, that it will carry a ſhot with equal velocity, certainty, and diſtance to any now in the ſervice, without pitching at the breech. To prevent accident, it is not charged with gun-powder, but with rarified combuſtable air, collected from time to time from the electric matter floating in the atmoſphere.

Birth extraordinary.

At Chriſtmas laſt, the wife of John Smith a journeyman carpenter and wheel-wright, at Weſtbury, Wilts, was delivered of twins, making 9 children ſhe has had at four births, and all within ſix years: it is, perhaps, ſtill more remarkable, that the firſt five children were born within 13 months. She bro't forth once three at a birth, and at the other times twins: the three were born alive, but did not long ſurvive; the other ſix are now all hearty and well with their prolific mother.

March 9. At 8 o'clock laſt night died at her apartments in the queen's palace, madame Schwellimbergen, keeper of the robes to her majeſty, in whoſe ſervice ſhe has been ever ſince her majeſty's arrival in England. From her opportunity of thrift and her parſimony, ſhe is ſuppoſed to have amaſſed a great fortune. She was in her 66th year.

March 14. A ton of bullion was ſent on Friday ſe'nnight to the mint, conſiſting chiefly of French Louis d'ors. The coiners have ever ſince worked night and day. A ton of bullion makes 1 million of guineas.

* The printers of the newſper called the Sun, are all ordered to enſbody as a volunteer company, or to reſign employment.—The editor is to be captain, the ſuperintending printer, lieutenant, and the clerk is to be paymaſter.

Philanthropy.

Lodge No. 4.

AT a meeting of the lodge in their room in Newark, it was reſolved that a fund ſhould be eſtabliſhed for the benefit of *Free maſon's widows, the education of orphans & indigent brethren's children.* Thoſe of the fraternity who are deſirous of encouraging this laudable inſtitution, are requeſted to attend at the above lodge room on Thurſday evenings at 7 o'clock:—The chair will be taken precifely at 8 o'clock by brother Danby.

HOME DISTRICT } *Newark, June 14, 1797.*
To wit. }

A GENERAL and Quarter-ſeſſions of the peace of and for this diſtrict, is to be holden at the court-houſe, in the town of Newark, on Tueſday the 11th day of July next enſuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, of which all coroners, gaolers, high and petit conſtables, bailiffs, and all others otherwiſe intereſted, are deſired to take notice, and that they be then preſent to do and perform thoſe things which to their ſeveral offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX'R M'DONELL, ſheriff.

TO BE SOLD AT

Public Auction,

ON THE SIXTH JULY, A VARIETY OF

Dry Goods,

Particularly coarſe WOOLLENS, at the ſtore of
W. & J. CROOKS.

WEST-NIAGARA, July 5.

On Monday laſt his honor the preſident went down to the legiſlative council, and after the uſual ceremonies, gave the royal aſſent to 18 acts, paſſed this ſeſſion, of which the following are the heads:—

1. An act to authoriſe the apprehending of felons, and others, eſcaping from any of his majeſty's provinces and governments in North America, into this province.

2. An act for regulating the practice of the court of king's bench.

3. An act to obviate the objections that might ariſe from a clerical error in ſome of his majeſty's letters patent of grants lately iſſued.

4. An act for the better ſecuring the province againſt the king's enemies.

5. An act for ſecuring the titles to land in this province.

6. An act to ſupply the want of an enrollment of deeds of bargain and ſale.

7. An act for the more eaſy barring of dower.

8. An act for the regulation of ferries.

9. An act for the better regulating the practice of law.

10. An act to extend the juriſdiction, and regulate the proceedings of the diſtrict court, and court of requeſt.

11. An act for the further regulation of the militia of this province.

12. An act to enlarge the time between the iſſuing and the opening of the commiſſions of aſſize and niſi prius, in and for the Home diſtrict, and for altering the times of holding the ſittings for the ſaid diſtrict.

13. An act for the better diviſion of the county of Prince-Edward into townſhips.

14. An act to enable the inhabitants of the townſhip of York to aſſemble for the purpoſe of nominating and chooſing parish and town officers.

15. An act to authoriſe the lieutenant-governor to nominate and appoint certain commiſſioners for the purpoſes therein mentioned.

16. An act to encreaſe the revenue, and to compel the accounting more regularly for the ſame to the treaſurer of the province.

17. An act for making temporary proviſion for the regulation of trade between this province and the United States of America, by land or inland navigation.

His honor then prorogued the legiſlature, and laſt evening himſelf with ſeveral other officers of government arrived here in the Mohawk.

We are authorized to contradict the report in circulation, that official intelligence has been received at the American garriſon that the Spaniards refuſe ſurrending the poſts within the lines of the United States. The late ſtates' papers mention the return of an officer who had been ſent to the Natches, and ſome other poſts, who ſays that he found thoſe places evacuated. Beſide, we do not concieve that Spain, who is, ex officio, the natural heir to, and has for ſo long a time enjoyed, uninterruptedly, the office of pay-maſter-general to England and her allies, wiſhes to introduce any new pay-rolls. But, admitting it to be as it is on the contrary aſſerted, that the Spaniards refuſe ſurrendering but on the principles of being paid for the garriſons, we may conclude the ſtates will ſoon make the payment in a ſummary and ample manner.

It is ſaid congreſs have reſolved to purchaſe three frigates in addition to thoſe nearly completed, and alſo 12 ſloops of war, and to arm all the merchantmen; alſo to raiſe 1 regiment of artillery, 1 do cavalry, and——regiments of infantry. The number of the laſt we do not learn.

At the Hope Furnace, near Provider ce, Rhode-Iſland, 228 cannon, (24 & 32 pounders) have been caſt and proved. They are intended for the frigates and maritime forts of the United States.

By a late actual ſurvey, a natural and convenient ridge is found to commence near to Geneſee river, and to continue through to the garriſon of Niagara, which makes it certain that a dry road may be made thereon, and within ſight of the lake; not more than four bridges will be neceſſary. The diſtance from the garriſon to the river is 67 miles only, and will be there opened this ſeaſon, inſtead of by Tanawanta, which is wetter ground, and thirty miles more in diſtance.

Sunday morning arrived here J. Powell, eſq. and family from N-York, on their way to their new ſettlement at or near Long-point. Mr. Powell had the ſorrow while lying at Oſwego, to have his ſon, a promiſing youth of 13 years, overſet in a boat, and drown. A repetition of this miſfortune nearly befell him here: for while the boat was lying at the wharf, a little daughter fell over-board, when two of our reſpectable citizens (we boaſt the honor) amid many ſpectators, as quickly as poſſible, diveſted themſelves of their looſe clothing and lept after her, and had the happineſs of reaching her while ſhe was ſinking for the laſt time, and bro't her ſafely to ſhore, to the joy of her diſtreſſed mother, and pleaſure of the ſpectators.

Mr Pitt, in the houſe of commons, on the 10th of April, in oppoſition to the motion for a renewal of negociations for peace with the French republic, made the following obſervations:—

"That the diſpoſition of miniſters for peace exceeded any recommendation expreſſed in the motion; that in conſequence of the communication lately received from the court of Vienna, of the propoſals made by France for a ſeparate negociation, and of the rejection of them by the emperor, ſteps had been taken to uſe that opportunity for ſetting on foot a joint negociation; and that his majeſty's miniſters had determined immediatly to ſend a confidential perſon to Vienna, with ſuch inſtructions as they tho't ſuitable to the preſent circumſtances of Europe and to the wiſh of obtaining for it a ſecure and equitable peace."

In anſwer to Mr. Fox's obſervation, Mr. Pitt repeated—"that he could not ſee how far the purpoſe, which was evidently and equally in the view of all parties, was to be accelerated by the preſent motion. He had fully explained, that the purpoſe of Mr. Hammond's miſſion to Vienna was, to adopt the means moſt likely to bring about a pacification, in concert with his majeſty's ally. The object of both parties was the ſame, and the important events which had lately taken place rendered it more neceſſary than ever that they ſhould act in concert. This ſtep was reſolved upon as ſoon as miniſters were informed of the magnanimous reſolution of the emperor *not to make peace*, but in concert with Great-Britain. This had been contradicted, becauſe the fact had not been uſed in argument when the emperor's loan was debated. It was omitted by him, but not undeſignedly. He choſe to leave the queſtion on its own ground, after he had ſtated that, in every poſſible view of the circumſtances, the emperor was entitled to our aid. The advices which had ſince been received were certainly of an unfortunate tenor; the real extent of the buſineſs was not, however, as yet known. He did not act upon thoſe advices, tho' he ſhould certainly combine them with his other views of the proceeding."

☞ The printer once more calls on all indebted to him to make ſpeedy payment. The circumſtance of his having reſigned the office, makes it neceſſary that a ſpeedy ſettlement of his buſineſs take place. He feels an unwillingneſs that any one ſhould put himſelf to the expence and trouble of being ſued at law, which will be his mode, unreſervedly, with every delinquent. Conſtant attendance will be given at the office for that purpoſe a ſhort time, after which, others will be employed to ſettle the unfiniſhed buſineſs.

Painting-office, June 5.

Advertiſement.

MARY my wife, having eloped from my bed and board, all perſons are charged not to harbor or truſt her on my account, as I ſhall pay no debts of her contracting.

RICHARD DOWDLE.

Ancaſter, July 3, 1797. [41—3

Niagara Races.

WILL be run for, over the new courſe, on the plains of Newark, (Weſt-Niagar) on the 6th day of July next, a purſe of *Twenty Guineas*; on the 7th, one of *Ten Guineas* and on the 8th, the *entrance money*, be it more or leſs. The beſt of three heats, twice round to a heat; making one mile, more or leſs. Free for any horſe, mare or gelding (carrying not leſs than 130 lbs.) which ſhall be entered with either of the ſtewards on or before Monday the 3d of July, together with the dreſs of riders; as no one will be permitted to ride unleſs dreſt in a ſhort round jacket. Caps not being to be had, a black handkerchief muſt be worn as a ſubſtitute.

No perſon will be allowed to enter horſe, mare or gelding, without firſt becoming a ſubſcriber, and the ſum of four dollars, being the entrance money, muſt at the time of entering be paid in hand.

The races will begin at 11 o'clock, A. M. of each day 1 and it is requeſted that no dogs be bro't on the courſe.

N. B. At a meeting of a number of the ſubſcribers Rufe Clench, Alex'r Stewart, and Peter Talman eſquires, were appointed ſtewards. June 27.

1,200 Acres of Land

TO be ſold, lying in a very eligible ſituation on Young-ſtreet, with a log houſe and other improvements thereon: any perſon or perſons deſirous to purchaſe, may know the terms, which will be made eaſy, by applying to Mr. *Andrew Heron*, Newark, or of Mr. *Samuel Heron*, York.

Newark, 26 June 1797. [40.tf.]

Weſt-Niagara, June 26, 1797.

LIST of GRANTS lying in the *Secretary's* Office ready to be iſſued, in addition to thoſe already advertiſed.

☞ Thoſe having no quantities annexed are for 200 acres.

Names.	*Diſtrict*	*Acres.*
John Fryet	Weſtern	150
Robert Young ſenr.	Midland	800
David Conger	do	
Hon. R. Hamilton	Home	
Angus M'Donell eſq.	do	
Roger Bates	do	600
Samuel Wheeler	do	
Peter Gilchriſt	Midland	500
Conrad Wenir & Geo. Wenir	Eaſtern	
Martin Meddock	do	100
Louis Gautier	do	
Widow Cryderman	do	
Capt. Joſeph Jeſſup	do	500
Serjt. Spencer	do	238
Joſeph Cryderman	do	
Conrad Northerman	do	
Wm. Carr	do	
Ephram Wheeler	do	400
Lieut. Wm. Moore	Midland	do
Robert Young jun.	do	
Jacob German & Archibald Campell	Midland	
James Wilſon	Weſtern	500
Randall M'Donell	Home	do
John Reily eſq.	do	

Michael Sloot	Midland	
Joseph Hofneagle	Midland	200
Dr. James Lathi a	Midland	800
Geo. Irwin	Home	003
Haggai Skinner jun.	Home	176
John Hoople & wife	Eaſtern	115
Dougal M'Donald	do	
Geo. Painter	do	
Joſeph Clement	Home	1
Wm. Price	do	
Peter Neaſe	do	
D. W. Smith, eſq.	do	1,200
Chriſtian Stoner	do	400
Alexander Summers	do	
Abraham Wyker	do	
Lieut. Titus Simons	Eaſtern	410
Hon. D. W. Smith	Home	50
Allen M'Crea	Weſtern	300
Chriſtopher Berringer	do	
Joſeph Stoneburner	Eaſtern	100
John Huatt	Home	
Achibald M'Donald	Eaſtern	
Richard Ruth	Home	
Gills M'Bean	Eaſtern	
John Rock	Weſtern	300
John Burch.	Home	100
Duncan M'Donell	Weſtern	
Joſeph Brownhill	do	
Widow Vanalſtine	do	100
Peter Cane	Weſtern	400
Wm. M'Leod	Eaſtern	100
Reuben Sherwood	do	
Ewd. Perry	do	100
Alexander M'Donell	do	400
Ewen Cameron	do	
Abijah Chriſtie	do	
Mathias Snytſinger	do	
Allan Campbell	do	
Allan Cameron	do	
Geo. Crytes	do	
Conrad Smith	do	200
Ewd. Harp	Home	
Michael Wardel	do	
Michael Sloot	Midland	
M. Andrew Meyers	Home	500
John Wray	Weſtern	
Robert Pilkington eſq.	Home & Weſtern	823
Robert Pilkington eſq.	Midland	1177
Herman Hofteter	Weſtern	
Daniel Palmer	Home	
James M'Collom	do	100
Geo. Mory	Midland	400
Patience Perry or Pomeroy	do	
Sturn Volick	Home	
Eſes Waterhouſe	do	280
Wm. Marſh eſq	Midland	650
Jacob Baker	Home	100
Abraham Phœnix	do	191
Chriſtopher Richards	do	200
Henry Sevitz	do	360
Samuel Sevitz	do	
David M'Euen	Eaſtern	
Chriſtopher Brinkman	do	300
Amos Gay	Weſtern	
James Wood	Eaſtern	350
Henry Van Every	Weſtern	
Enſign Nathan Barnum,	do	2000
John Willſon, Jun.	Home	400
Philip Smith	do	
Auguſtine L'huſſier	Weſtern	213
Abraham Marſh	Eaſtern	100
Alexander Chiſholm	Midland	290
Philip Henry	Home	400
Martin Overholt	do	
Joſhua Hunt	do	
William and Andrew Duſſer	Eaſtern	
Benjamin Middagh	Home	
Michael Shark	do	
Chriſtian Sheek	do	250
Michael Vanderroort, and Thomas Dorland,	Midland	
James Mengus	Eaſtern	
John Huyck	Midland	
Daniel M'Mullen & Moſes Foſter	do	
John Mattice	Eaſtern	
George Smith	Home	400
Major Evans	Weſtern	360

Chriſtopher Check	Eaſtern	50
Major David Shank	Home	600
Henry Weldon	do	
John Volick	do	
Andrew Millroſs	Eaſtern	537
Miſs Cathrine M'Donell,	Home	1200
Agnes Brown	do	300
Joſeph Jenks	Midland	
Major David Shank	Home	2440
Samuel Heron	do	210
Captain Mabee	Midland	600
Mrs. Mary M'Gill	Home	
Schoiada Schooley	do	
Henry Snyder	do	
John O Neil	do	
James M'Donell	Eaſtern	
Ata Holmes	Home	300
John M'Ewen	do	720
Wm. Crooks	do	1
Daniel Gleele	do	400
Joſeph Brouſe & Geo. Brouſe	Eaſtern	
Peter Underſholt	Home	
Patrick White	Weſtern	
Enos Bell	Eaſtern	64
Lieut. Daniel Servoſs	Home	393
John Caihen	Eaſtern	100
Wm. Oldfield	Weſtern	
John Showers	Home	
James Maddaugh	do	
John Lutes	do	600
Daniel M'Griger	Eaſtern	100
James Huff	Midland	
Andrew Evans	Home	
Geo. Shuman	do	
Roderick M'Donell	Eaſtern	
Aſhel Wright	do	
Serjt. James Knight	do	400

WM. JARVIS, *ſec.*

Court of Probate.

WHEREAS application has been made to the court of probate of this province, by RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, eſquire, merchant, of Kingſton, and a principal creditor of the eſtate of the late THO'S GUMMERSAL, late of this province, for letters of adminiſtration of the goods and chattels of the ſaid Thomas Gummerſal, to be granted to him the ſaid Richard Cartwright ;—NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons next of kin to the ſaid Thomas Gummerſal, and they are hereby ſummoned to be and appear before the ſaid court of probate, and ſhew cauſe within eight months from the date hereof, if any they have, why the adminiſtration of the goods and chattels of the ſaid Thomas Gummerſal ſhould not be granted to the ſaid Richard Cartwright, upon his giving the uſual ſecurity faithfully to adminiſter the ſame.

ALEX. BURNS, *Regiſter of the court of probate.*

Newark, 8 June, 1797. (28.

Take Notice.

Newark, May 5, '97.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of *John Burch*, Eſq. late of the townſhip of Stamford, are hereby requeſted to produce their accounts regularly authenticated, on or before the firſt day of January next ; all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate are hereby deſired to make immediate payment.

MARTHA BURCH,
33) *Adminiſtratrix.*

500 Acres of Land

TO be ſold on the bank of the Twenty-mile pond, 60 or 70 of which are within fence, & have been improved : on it are

A LOG HOUSE,

With three rooms on the lower floor and a tolorable LOGBARN.

Perſons inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, which will be made eaſy, by applying to ANDREW BUTLER.

Newark, 26 April, '97. 31.

BY AN ORDER OF COUNCIL,
dated March 21, 1797.

WHEREAS much time has been given to perſons to recover military lands, and family lands (of *fifty acres* to each perſon of the family) which they might have received by his Majeſty's inſtruction, upon having improved their firſt location ; and whereas it is now neceſſary that the extent of theſe claims ſhould be known, and be cloſed by a certain day :

Notice is hereby given that all perſons having eſpecial claim to lands in this province, under any exiſting authority, and who have neglected to bring forward the ſame, are hereby called upon to prepare the ſame before the 1ſt day of Auguſt next, as no claim of right which has been neglected to be brought forward, will be attended to after that day.

(121) J. SMALL, c. c.

J. Goodfellow,

WATCH & CLOCK-MAKER, from London,

INFORMS the public that he makes, cleans and repairs all kinds of clocks and watches in the beſt manner, and on reaſonable terms.

He truſts from his knowledge of the buſineſs, (which he acquired in the city of London,) to be able to give entire ſatisfaction to thoſe who may pleaſe to employ him.

☞ A few gold & ſilver watches, chains, ſeals, keys, ladies' chains, &c. &c. for ſale.

Newark, May 25, '97. 36.

TO BE RENTED, OR SOLD,

A VALUABLE Saw mill on the 15 mile creek, in the town of Louth, and three miles from the navigation of lake Ontario, in good order, with two hundred acres of land adjoining thereto, thirteen of which are cleared, and on which are a framed and a log houſe. The large quantity of white pine on and contiguous to theſe lots, makes it an object worthy the attention of any who wiſh to hire or purchaſe—For further particulars enquire at Mr. James Willſon's hotel, Newark.

May 27. 36tf.

ASHES.

THE ſubſcriber will give *one ſhilling* per buſhel for houſe aſhes, and *nine pence* for field aſhes delivered at his pot-aſh works at the Four-Mile-Creek ; or will receive them at the houſes of the people, at *ſix pence* per buſhel.

DANIEL SERVOS.

February, 8, 1797. (120.tf.)

To be Sold,

OR LET, THAT

Valuable Houſe

In this town known by the name of WIER's TAVERN :—For terms apply to the ſubſcriber.

ANDREW HERON.

Newark, 25th March, '97. 27

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late *Arent Bradt*, of this town, deceaſed, are deſired to call and make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, or their accounts, &c. will be placed in the hands of an attorney ;—and all thoſe who may have demands upon the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to call and receive payment.

ANDREW BRADT, Adm'r.

Newark, June 14, 1797. 38.

Taken up

A CANADIAN BATTEAU. She was found adrift the 14th inſt. on the Lake, is now well ſecured, and the owner may know where ſhe may be found by applying to the printer, and paying coſts.

June 21. 39.

ISSUES MISSING

ISSUES MISSING

VOLUME III.] G. R. [NUMBER 152.

Upper Canada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA; Printed by TITUS G. SIMONS. -------Wednesday, SEPTEMBER 20, 1797.

By Authority.

PETER RUSSEL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland king, defender of the faith, &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the twenty-ninth day of July, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the nineteenth day of the preſent month of September, at which time in our town of York you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you that on the twenty fifth day of October next enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary:—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed;—Witneſs the honorable PETER RUSSELL, preſident of our government of our ſaid province, this firſt day of Septem, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, and thirty-ſeventh of our reign. P. R.

By his Honor's command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS by an act of the parliament of this province, paſſed in the preſent year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "An act for the better diviſion of the county of Prince Edward into townſhips," it is therein declared that a townſhip ſhall be ſtruck off from the ſouthernmoſt parts of the townſhip of Maryſburg, and Sophiaſburg, in form following, that is to ſay: To commence in Maryſburg in the limit between the lots numbers eleven and twelve, ſouth ſide of the Bay of Quinty, to the eaſternmoſt of a ſmall bay which leads to the carrying place, to the Eaſt-Lake; then along the ſaid limit, ſouth ten degrees weſt, the depth of three conceſſions, more or leſs until it interſects the limit between lots numbers twelve and thirteen in the ſecond conceſſion, north of Black River; and then along the limit between the ſaid lots numbers twelve and thirteen, ſouth thirty-two degrees eaſt, to the rear of the firſt conceſſion from Black River; then ſouth fifty-eight degrees weſt along the line between the firſt and ſecond conceſſions, paſſing lot number thirty-two to a ſmall creek which empties itſelf into the Eaſt Lake; then ſouth thirty-two degrees eaſt to Lake Ontario; then weſterly along the ſhore of the ſaid lake to the mouth of the Weſt-Lake; thence by the neareſt line to the limit between lot number one in Amheiſburg, and lot number one in Sophiaſburg; then north twenty degrees weſt, the depth of two conceſſions; then north ſeventy degrees eaſt to the north eaſt angle of lot number ſixteen, in the ſecond conceſſion, nearly; then north fifty-eight and an half degrees eaſt to the north eaſt angle of a lot numbered thirty-nine, in the third conceſſion; then ſouth thirty-one and one half degrees eaſt to the rear of the ſecond conceſſion; then a ſmall diſtance by the moſt direct line to the northernmoſt angle of lot number ten in the ſecond conceſſion; then along the limit between the lots numbers ten and eleven ſouth ſixty-one degrees eaſt to the ſmall bay firſt mentioned, then following the ſhores of the ſaid bay, and the Bay of Quinty, according to its different windings and courſes to the place of beginning. And it is alſo further declared, that it ſhall and may be lawful for the lieutenant-governor, or perſon adminiſtering the government of this province on or before the firſt day of Auguſt, then next, by a proclamation to declare the name of ſuch townſhip: *Now know ye*, that I PETER RUSSELL, preſident of the government of Upper Canada, and adminiſtering the ſame, in virtue of the power and authority herein before mentioned have thought fit to name the ſaid townſhip, and do hereby name the ſame, the townſhip of HALLOWELL, of which all concerned will take notice accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and ſeal at arms, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, and thirty ſeventh of his Majeſty's reign.

PETER RUSSELL, Preſident.

By his Honor's command
WM: JARVIS, ſec'y.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an act of the provincial parliament paſſed in the thirty-ſeventh year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "An act for making temporary proviſion for the regulation of trade between this province and the United States of America, by land or inland navigation," it was amongſt other things enacted, that from and after the paſſing of the act, it ſhould and might be lawful for the governor, lieutenant-governor or perſon adminiſtering the government of this province, by and with the advice and conſent of his Majeſty's executive council, by order or orders to be from time to time iſſued and publiſhed to ſuſpend the operation of the whole, or any part or parts of any act, or acts, or ordinance, or ordinances that might impede, or might be conſtrued to impede the free intercourſe ſtipulated by the ſaid treaty between his Majeſty's ſubjects, and the citizens of the ſaid States. And whereas it ſeems expedient for the better effectuating the intentions of the ſaid treaty, as well as the purpoſes of the ſaid act to ſuſpend the operation of certain ordinances heretofore made, for the benefit of the land and inland navigation and commerce: *Know ye* therefore, that I *Peter Ruſſell*, preſident of the government of Upper-Canada, and adminiſtering the ſame, have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of his Majeſty's executive of the ſaid province, to ſuſpend the operation of a certain ordinance made in the twenty-eighth year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "An act, or ordinance further to regulate the inland commerce of this province, and to extend the ſame."—And alſo a certain other ordinance paſſed in the ſaid twenty-eighth year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "An ordinance for the promoting of the inland navigation." And alſo a certain other ordinance paſſed in the thirtieth year of his ſaid Majeſty's reign, entitled "An act or ordinance in addition to to the act, entitled "An act, or ordinance further to regulate the inland commerce of this province, and to extend the ſame as paſſed in the twenty-eight year of his Majeſty's reign. And alſo a certain other ordinance paſſed in the thirty-firſt year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "An act, or ordinance to explain and amend the act entitled "An act, or ordinance for promoting the inland navigation, and to promote the trade to the Weſtern Country." And alſo a certain other ordinance paſſed in the ſaid thirty firſt year of his preſent Majeſty, entitled "An act to prevent obſtructions to he inland commerce, upon the death of a ſuperintendant," and the ſaid ordinances, are in the whole, hereby ſuſpended accordingly, until further order ſhall be therein

made, ſo that the ſaid ſuſpenſion ſhall in nowiſe continue by virtue of this order and proclamation longer that two years, from the time of paſſing the ſaid act; of which all perſons will take notice and govern themſelves accordingly.

Given under my hand and ſeal at arms, this fifth day of September in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, and thirty ſeventh of his Majeſty's reign, at Newark in the province of Upper-Canada.

PETER RUSSELL, preſident.

By his Honor's command,
Wm: JARVIS, ſec'y.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.

Extract of a letter from Winthrop Sargent eſq. Secretary of the government of the North Weſtern Territory, to the Secretary of ſtate, dated Cincinnati, June 3, '97.

"The Spaniards are reinforcing their upper poſts on the Miſſiſippi conſiderably. General Howard, an Iriſhman, in the quality of commander in chief, with upwards of 300 men arrived at St. Louis and employed in erecting very formidable works. It likewiſe appears through various channels that they are inviting a great number of Indians of the territory to croſs the Miſſiſippi, and for this expreſs purpoſe Mr. Larromie, an officer in the pay of the crown, made a tour through all this country laſt fall; ſince which ſeveral Indians have been ſent on the ſame errand—and generally furniſhed with plenty of caſh to defray their expences."

"A large party of Delawares paſſed down White river about the 16th of May on their way to the Spaniſh ſide bearing the national flag of Spain, ſent them from St. Louis."

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) July 6.

The following intelligence was received from the Havanna, dated June 26.

Yeſterday we had an arrival here in 15 days from New Orleans; the intelligence received, & privately talked of, is of conſequence: It is ſaid that the American troops have been repulſed in an attempt to take the fort at Natches by ſurpriſe, were driven off, but have again pitched their tent on an eminence out of the reach of the Spaniſh battery, and have their flag flying. The correſpondence between Mr Ellicott & Gov. Gayoſo, has been lengthy, and to little purpoſe; the conduct of the former has been firm and open, of the latter, evaſive and diſſembling.

Great are the apprehenſions here of a rupture between the United States and Spain, and it is reduced to a certainty that the Spaniſh do not rely on their own proweſs for defence; they look to the French for protection;—and it is a fact that between 7 and 8000 French, who have at different times, and under different pretences arrived in the U. S. are now travelling into the weſtern country, to rendezvous;—they have fixed there with an intent to defend the Miſſiſippi for the Spaniards.

LEXINGTON, (K.) June 13.

We are credibly informed by a gentleman who returned from New-Orleans laſt Sunday by land, that two veſſels which had arrived there from New York, or ſome one of the eaſtern ports, had been permitted to diſpoſe of their cargoes, during which time an embargo had been laid; however ſhortly after they were permitted to depart, but before they proceeded any diſtance below Orleans, they were ſeized and prevented from proceeding on their voyage. That two other American veſſels had been brought in there as prizes, one of which was chiefly laden with logwood: after the cargo was landed, the veſſel was ſet up at public ſale, which the governor purchaſed, and had her fitted out with 40 guns, and 230 men, and ſent her off on a cruize.

DIED, in child-bed, on the 30th ult. in Harriſon county, a young woman who was but *ten years old* the 25th of laſt January!!! The foregoing can be atteſted by two doctors and a number of women, who attended her during the time of her labor.

LONDON, May 9.

On Sunday morning lord Bridport made the ſignal to weigh anchor; which order the ſeamen of every ſhip at St. Helen's refuſed to obey. In the courſe of the forenoon they ſent delegates to Spithead, with a view to their holding a meeting on board the London of 98 guns, which carries the flag of vice-admiral Colpoys. This meaſure the admiral whoſe gallantry and conduct have been ever conſpicuous, who reſolved to oppoſe and appriſe the men of his ſhip of ſuch his intention. They evinced a diſpoſition, and even a determination, that the delegates ſhould come on board; upon which the admiral remonſtrated with his men againſt their mutunious conduct. He told them he was reſolved to enforce his orders, and immediately commanded the marines under arms. That corps obeyed the order with alacrity.

The admiral had taken particular pains to gain the marines to his intereſt, in which he had been ably aſſiſted by lieut. Sims, of the marines. The delegates, perſiſted in coming on board, the admiral ordered the marines to level their pieces at the delegates; the marines did ſo, and in this ſituation the admiral again admoniſhed the delegates, but to no purpoſe. At this time ſome ſlight ſcuffle took place, one of the delegates, all of whom were armed with ſmall arms, fired at lieut. Sims and wounded him; the marines were then ordered to fire by the admiral, who at the ſame time deſired them to take good aim, they obeyed, and five ſeamen were killed, two of whom were delegates.

Lord Howe yeſterday ſet off for Portſmouth, not with the intention of reſuming the command of the fleet, but with the idea of uſing his influence as a great naval conqueror, in order to bring Britiſh ſeamen back to that ſtate of diſcipline, and to that ſenſe of duty, which, under his auſpices and conduct, had led them to the moſt brilliant victories over the enemies of their country.

Portſmouth, May 16.

Earl Howe was laſt night chaired on his landing at the ſally port, his horſes taken from the cariage, which the delegates took poſſeſſion of, and were drawn on the out and inſide to the governor's houſe. The delegates were afterwards entertained by ſir W. Pitt's order, at the Half Moon, on the parade.

Yeſterday two delegates arrived here from Sherneſs, where it ſeems diſcontents have lately made their appearance, but are returned, perfectly ſatisfied with the proviſions made by earl Howe, the father of the Britiſh navy.

May 17. Harmony is completely reſtored in every other ſhip here, and the ſtreets of Portſmouth are as tranquil as in the time of the moſt profound peace.

Admiral earl Howe left Portſmouth today at noon, after having entirely quietted the minds of the men, and reſtored peace and good order on board the fleets of both lord Bridport and ſir Roger Curtis.

The ſtadtholder is expected to leave England in a few days for the continent. The Swan ſloop, Capt. Stapp, is to convoy his ſerene highneſs and the princeſs of Orange to Cuxhaven, from whence they proceed to Germany. The object of this journey is ſaid to relate to the affairs which are about to become a ſubject of diſcuſſion in the congreſs at Berne.

MANHEIM, April 28.

Yeſterday arrived here a courier from the imperial miniſter count Lehrback with the preliminaries of peace between the emperor and France. Theſe, it is ſaid, are as follows:

1. The emperor, on the part of himſelf and his ſucceſſors, cedes the Netherlands on the other ſide the Meuſe to France; but retains the duchy of Luxemburg, and the province of Limburg. The part of the biſhopric of Liege beyond the Meuſe is likewiſe ceded; but the prince biſhop is to receive in return, Stahlo and Malmedy.

2. The ceſſion of the Netherlands ſhall be compenſated to his imperial majeſty by the reſtoration of Lombardy, as alſo by four Venetian provinces, and a part of the papal territory. (A letter, however, from Lugane, dated the 23d of April, ſtates on the contrary, that a courier had arrived there that day with intelligence that one of the articles of the preliminary treaty is, that Lombardy ſhall be free and independent; which has likewiſe been communicated by general Buonaparte to the municipality of Lombardy.)

3. The Status quo ante Bellum ſhall be reſtored in all the ſpiritual and temporal poſſeſſions in Germany.

4. The emperor and the French republic guarantee their mutual poſſeſſions, and the integrity of the conſtitution of the empire, according to the treaty of Weſtphalia, the guarantee of which the republic takes upon herſelf.

5. The navigation of the Rhine from Straſburg to the ſea, as alſo that of the Scheldt, remains to both nations free of toll, and ſhall only be ſubject to ſuch dues as may be neceſſary for the maintenance of the works on the rivers.

6. The Batavian republic is included in this, as alſo in all future negociations.

The elector palatinate of Bavaria receives all his poſſeſſions on the other ſide of the Rhine, and his officers are already gone to take poſſeſſion of their employments.

PARIS, May 2.

The chevalier d'Aranjo, ambaſſador from Portugal, having refuſed to ſign the conditions of peace offered to him, has been obliged to quit Paris: he has juſt ſet off for Liſbon. Theſe conditions, it is ſaid, were, 1ſt. thirty millions;—2d. the ceſſation of part of Braſil to Spain, and—3d. The ſhutting of all ports of Portugal againſt England.

WEST-NIAGARA, September 20.

The ſhortneſs of the time allowed us to prepare this paper for today, and the unexpected flow of advertiſements at a late hour, muſt apologize for our deficiency in news: we take room, however, to congratulate our readers on the proſpect of general peace, & of the return of order among the diſcontented in Ireland and in ſome parts of the navy.

THE EDITOR having been appointed to ſucceed the late printer, moſt reſpectfully preſents the public his firſt number of the GAZETTE, and humbly ſolicits their patronage, to whom his endeavors will be conſtantly directed to pleaſe, and will continue it provided the numbers ſubſcribed for, and regular payments made, be *ſufficient to defray the expence.*

It will be delivered in town immediately on publication, and to thoſe who live at diſtance ſent in the manner the moſt convenient and ſafe, as may be directed, or by poſt if the encouragement given him will admit.

The GAZETTE has hitherto labored under the greateſt poſſible diſadvantages, from the want of a regular receipt of intelligence; but it is with pleaſure he aſſures the public, that a mail is eſtabliſhed to run to the United States' garriſon of Niagara, and the contracts being compleated for its conveyance, the meaſure is daily expected to be put in to execution, which opens a correſpondence with every part of the United States, and the provinces of Nova-Scotia, New-Brunſwick &c. and which will be a continual ſource of new and intereſting intelligence: To improve the important advantage to the rendering the GAZETTE uſeful, will be his particular attention.

He declines an elaborate eſſay on the utility of ſuch a publication. Man ever, inquiſitive, has acknowledged it, when, rightly directed, inſtructive and entertaining; and ſuffice it for him to ſay, as to the mode in which he ſhall conduct it, that he ſhall endeavor to convince the candid patrons that his intention is faultleſs, while his youth and inexperience may commit an error. From the reſpectability of the character honoring his ſubſcription liſts, he feels a confidence that candor and every friendly aſſiſtance will be afforded him to a degree fully equal to his merits—to thoſe, and to other gentlemen, he need not hint how much he will be obliged in receiving extracts and articles of foreign, and domeſtic intelligence, and well written eſſays on uſeful ſubjects.

He ſincerely returns his thanks to thoſe gentlemen who have honored him with their patronage.

FOR SALE

by Henry Rogers,

At Mr. WHITING'S *ſhop, a general aſſortment of*

TIN WARE,

Which he will diſpoſe of at a lower rate, than it can be imported for.

Newark, Sept. 20, '97. 142tf.

ALL perſons having demands on the eſtate of ANTHONY SLINGERLANDT deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit them properly authenticated;--All thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, are hereby requeſted to make payment without delay to

G't. SLINGERLANDT.

Sept. 18, '97.

Henry Lingwood,

TALLOW CHANDLER,

LATELY from England, has commenced the buſineſs in this town, which he intends to proſecute with unceaſing aſſiduity. It will conſtitute his ambition to render his candles equally as profitable and pleaſent to the conſumer, as thoſe which are imported. He hereby humbly ſolicits the public to favor his patriotic plan by their encouraging cuſtom. The candles will be ſold at Mr. DUN's STORE at 2s. per lb. in retail, and 1s. 8d, whole ſale.

Sept. 20.

Weſt-Niagara, Sept. 20, 1797.

LIST of GRANTS lying in the *Secretary's* Office ready to be iſſued, in addition to thoſe already advertiſed.

‡‡ Thoſe having no quantities annexed are for 200 acres.

Names.	*Townſhips.*	*Acres.*
Alheſton Phineas capt.	Cornwall	600
Abbot Joſeph	Camden	204
Aitkin Alex.	Kingſton	1
do do	Maryſburg	250
Algire Jacob	Roxboro'	
Bates Adna	Clarke	
Baves James	Thurlow	
Bliſs Levy	Gainſboro'	
Browning Joſeph	Roxboro'	
Borden Joſeph	Gainſboro'	
Buchner Chriſtopher	Crowland	
Buſh M. Henry	Oſnabruck	
Cormahan Joſeph	Amiliaſburg	
Chiſholm Alex.	Flamboro'	
Cole Francis	Oſnabruck	
Caſtleman Chriſtian	do	
Cameron Wm.	Roxboro'	
Clyne Michael	Roxboro'	600
Chiſholm Kenneth	Cornwall	100
Cadman John	Oſnabruck	126
Donges Barnard	do	
Dugan Wm.	Leeds	
Dunn Tho.	Oſnabruck	
Dorland Philip	Sophiaſburg	
Dorland Thomas and Andrew Ferrow	Adolphuſtown	282
Donell Henry	Oſnabruck	100
Dorland Philip	Sophiaſburg	266
Emer Peter	Roxboro'	450
Empey John	Oſnabruck	95
Eaſtman Nadab	do	
Eaſtman Amherſt	do	
Ferguſon alias Hover Milliſon	Richmond	
French Greſham lieut.	Oſnabruck	
Foreſter Moſes	Sidney	350
French Jeremiah capt.	Cornwall	100
Forſter John and Chriſtian Catchbaw	Amiliaſburg	275
Fennel John	Oſnabruck	
Farlinger John	Roxboro	
Forſyth James and Jacob Summers	Cornwall	
Gibſon Andrew	Oſnabruck	
Gaſcaign Charles	Camden	202 1-2
Gooſe Frederick, Leny John, Amburn John and James Butterſworth	Roxboro'	
Georgen Phebe	Pittſburg	
Gray Philip	Charlottenburgh	92
Gardner John and Tho' Hatter	Oſnabruck	
Hawn Hermones	do	
Hatter Tho.	do	400
Hawn John and Jacob Waggoner	Cornwall	
Hooper Henry	Oſnabruck	115
Horn Fred. and Donald M'Donell	Roxboro'	
Huboline Matt and Michael Cline	Cornwall	
Hamilton Colin corp.	do	209
Johnſon James	Oſnabruck	
Kaylor John and Michael Kaylor	do	180
Laughton Peter	Delaware townſhip	600
Lynch James and Wm. Potter	Cornwall	
M'Laughlin Wm. and John Cambell	do	
M'Nairn John ſerjt. and Daniel M'Leod	Roxboro'	
M'Auley James	Lancaſter	
M'Intoſh John and Donell Allen	Cornwall	
M'Intoſh Alex.	Lancaſter	
Mabee Simon	Walſingham	
M'Bane Gillis and John Thompſon	Williamſburg	209
M'Gillis Archibald	Lancaſter	
Monro Alex.	Cornwall	
Mitchel Adam drummer	Oſnabruck	300
Markely Henry and Jacob Roſs	Cornwall	
M'Donell Ron. lieut.	Charlottenburg	
Merrit Amos	Scarboro'	
M'Donell Alex.	Roxboro'	
M'Dougal John	Elizabeth & Younge	
M'Bean Nancy	Kenyon	
Mattice Wm.	Oſnabruck	
Mattice Nicholas and Mill Roſs Andrew	Cornwall	
Meddow Lewis and James Betterſworth	do	
M'Donell Angus	Pelham & Louth	400
Monro Hugh capt.	Edwardſburg	800
Maybee Abraham capt.	Adolphuſtown	300
M'Donell Alex.	Lancaſter & Charlottenburg	400
Mills James	Townſhip above the Delaware Village	100
M'Nairn John and John Naive	Cornwall	262
Oſburn James	Amiliaſburg	
Pew Henry	Gainſboro'	
W. D. Powell jun. eſq.	York	
Petey Joſeph ſen.	Beverly	300
Pickle Jacob	Cornwall and Roxboro'	400
Riſely Chriſtian	Bertie	257
Richardſon Ewd.	Willoughby	
Reily Patrick	Gainſboro'	
Rice Bargalai	do	
Reynor John and Peter Winter	Oſnabruck	
Roſs Jacob	Roxboro'	150
Ruſſel Robert	Gainſboro'	204
Runion Henry	Oſnabruck	
Roſs Nancy and Roſs Mary	Cornwall	
Stoneburner Jacob	Roxboro' & Cornwall	293
Sheets Jacob	Roxboro'	300
Sliker Lawrence	Gainſboro'	
Sullivan Cornelius	Cornwall	100
Steinhoff John	Charlottenville	750
Smith John ſerjt.	Cornwall and Roxboro'	[illegible]
Steel John	Humberſtone	
Sheek David	Cornwall	100
Smith Daniel	Oſnabruck	
Smith Philip	Windham	
Smith John	Oſnabruck	
Shuts Wm.	Roxboro'	
Stunſon Wm.	Sidney	
Sleaſon Henry	Windham	
Steinhoff Andrew	do	
Shuts Geo.	Oſnaruch	
Swan Mr. Tho.	Roxboro'	500

Stoneburner Jacob and Allen M'Donell	do	150
Treafcey Timothy	Thorold	
Trip Wm.	Gainfboro'	
Vallow Peter lieut. and Mabee Abraham capt.	Sophiafburg	190
Vrooman Jacob	Beverly	
Woodruff Efekiel	Walpole	372
Wilkins Robert	Loughboro'	
Vandrifee Peter	Beverly	300
Urquhart Wm.	Kenyon	350
Werft Conrad	Ofnabruck	115
Young Rheuben	Ameliafburg	
M'Laughlin Wm. and Galinger Michael	Cornwall	

Wm. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

Laws of Uppe Canada, paſſed in the firſt ſeſſion of the ſecond parliament. A. D. 1797.

An act to obviate the objections that might ariſe from a clerical error in ſome of his Majeſty's letters patent of grant lately iſſued.

WHEREAS it appears that a clerical error hath crept into a few of the deeds given by our ſovereign lord the King to ſome of his ſubjects, by the inſertion of the word "clergyman" inſtead of the word *clergy* in that part of the letters patent that reſerves a proportion of one ſeventh of the crown lands, for the lands in each of the deeds granted, which error might lead to conſequences that it is neceſſary to obviate. Be it therefore enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the legiſlative council and aſſembly of the province of Upper-Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an act paſſed in the parliament of Great-Britain, entitled "An act to repeal certain parts of an act paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "An act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the province of Quebec in North America, and to make further proviſion for the government of the ſaid province," and by the authority of the ſame. That wherever the word "clergyman" is or may occur in any one of his Majeſty's letters patent, the ſame ſhall be read, taken and underſtood to be, mean and ſignify "clergy," and ſhall have to all intents and purpoſes the ſame force and effect, tendency and operation towards eſtabliſhing, ſecuring and confirming the rights of the proteſtant clergy of this province, in ſuch a quantity of the lands of the crown as ſhall and may amount to, and be in the proportion of one ſeventh of the lands in any ſuch deed granted, according to the form and effect of an act paſſed in the parliament of Great-Britain, in the thirty-firſt year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "An act to repeal certain parts of an act paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "An act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the province of Quebec in North America, and to make further proviſion for the government of the ſaid province," and that every ſuch deed ſhall be to all intents and purpoſes as valid and effectual in ſecuring to the clergy the lands thereby granted, and to his Majeſty all the rights, conditions, reſervations, limitations and reſtrictions, and to the clergy the rights aforeſaid, as if no ſuch clerical error had crept into it; but as if ſuch deed had been perfected in the word "clergy," where the rights of the church are intended to be ſecured, inſtead of the word "clergyman" wherever it occurs; any act, ordinance or law to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

An act to authorize the apprehending of Felons, and others, eſcaping from any of his Majeſty's provinces and governments in North-America, into this province.

WHEREAS it may happen that felons, and other malefactors, having committed crimes in ſome of his Majeſty's provinces and governments in North America, may eſcape into this province, and their offences thereby remain unpuniſhed for want of proviſion by law for apprehending ſuch offenders in this province, and tranſmitting them into the province in which their offences were committed: for remedy thereof, Be it therefore enacted by the king's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the legiſlative council and aſſembly of the province of Upper-Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an act paſſed in the parliament of Great-Britain, entitled "An act to repeal certain parts of an act paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "An act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the province of Quebec in North America, and to make further proviſion for the government of the ſaid province," and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the paſſing of this act, if any perſon or perſons againſt whom a warrant ſhall be iſſued by the chief juſtice of the King's bench, or any other magiſtrate having competent authority in any of his Majeſty's provinces or governments in North-America, reſpectively, for any felony or other crime of a high nature, ſhall eſcape, come into, reſide or be in any part of this province, it ſhall and may be lawful for any juſtice of the peace of the diſtrict, county, city or place where ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall eſcape, come into, reſide or be, to indorſe his name on the ſaid warrant, (due proof being firſt made of the hand writing of the magiſtrate iſſuing the ſame) which warrant ſo indorſed ſhall be a ſufficient authority to all perſons to whom ſuch warrant was originally directed, and alſo to all conſtables of the diſtrict, county, city, or place where ſuch warrant ſhall be ſo indorſed, to execute the ſame, by apprehending the perſon or perſons againſt whom ſuch warrant is granted, and to convey him, her or them into the province from which ſuch warrant originally was iſſued, to be dealt with according to law.

II. *Provided nevertheleſs, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That before any ſuch warrant ſhall be ſo indorſed as aforeſaid, the perſon applying for ſuch indorſement ſhall enter into a recognizance with ſufficient ſureties for a ſum not leſs than fifty pounds lawful money of this province, to indemnify this province, and every part thereof, againſt any expence that may ariſe or accrue from the apprehenſion of ſuch offender, and alſo to bring, or cauſe the ſaid offender to be bro't to trial; and the magiſtrate to whom ſuch application ſhall be made is hereby authorzied to take ſuch recognizance.

ANECDOTE.

A POOR fellow in Scotland, creeping through the hedge of an orchard, with an intention to rob it, was ſeen by the owner, who called out to him, "Sawney, hoot, hoot mon, where are ye ganging?"— "Bock again, plaſe your honor," ſays Sawney.

TO BE SOLD

At vendue, on the 10th October next,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

D R Y G O O DS,

CONSISTING CHIEFLY OF

CLOTHS. MUSLINS,

and a variety of other articles too numerous for an advertiſement.

Will be ſold at the ſame time, a complete SETT OF

T A B L E S,

Conſiſting of two large dining and two ends, a ſett of neat blue edged Queen's ware, one pair of double branched braſs ſconſes, two pairs large plated candleſticks, one ſopha, one carriole and cuſhions, one elegant mahogany liquor caſe, containing 12 chryſtals 3 quarts each, one china punch bowl, three quarters of a dozen cooling glaſſes, and one large black walnut writing deſk. The ſale will commence at ten o'clock, at the ſtore of

W. & J. CROOKS.

§‡§ Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe cloathing for themſelves and families for the winter, particularly farmers, will find the above ſale worth attending to, as the cloths &c. will be put up in ſmall lots for their convenience.

Court of Probate.

WHEREAS application has been made to the court of probate of this province, by RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, eſquire, merchant, of Kingſton, and a principal creditor of the eſtate of the late THO'S GUMMERSAL, late of this province, for letters of adminiſtration of the goods and chattels of the ſaid Thomas Gummerſal, to be granted to him the ſaid Richard Cartwright;— NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons next of kin to the ſaid Thomas Gummerſal, and they are hereby ſummoned to be and appear before the ſaid court of probate, and ſhew cauſe within eight months from the date hereof, if any they have, why the adminiſtration of the goods and chattels of the ſaid Thomas Gummerſal ſhould not be granted to the ſaid Richard Cartwright, upon his giving the uſual ſecurity faithfully to adminiſter the ſame.

ALEX. BURNS, *Regiſter of the court of probate.*

Newark, 8 June, 1797. (28.

VOLUME III.] G. R. [NUMBER 148.

UpperCanada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA; Printed by TITUS G. SIMONS. ——Wednesday, SEPTEM[redacted] 1797.

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He ſincerely returns his thanks to thoſe gentlemen who have honored him with their patronage.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an act of the provincial parliament paſſed in the thirty-ſeventh year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "An act for making temporary proviſion for the regulation of trade between this province and the United States of America, by land or inland navigation," it was amongſt other things enacted, that from and after the paſſing of the act, it ſhould and might be lawful for the governor, lieutenant-governor or perſon adminiſtering the government of this province, by and with the advice and conſent of his Majeſty's executive council, by order or orders to be from time to time iſſued and publiſhed to ſuſpend the operation of the whole, or any part or parts of any act, or acts, or ordinance, or ordinances that might impede, or might be conſtrued to impede the free intercourſe ſtipulated by the ſaid treaty between his Majeſty's ſubjects, and the citizens of the ſaid States. And whereas it ſeems expedient for the better effectuating the intentions of the ſaid treaty, as well as the purpoſes of the ſaid act to ſuſpend the operation of certain ordinances heretofore made, for the benefit of the land and inland navigation and commerce: *Know ye* therefore, that I *Peter Ruſſell*, preſident of the government of Upper Canada, and adminiſtering the ſame, have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of his Majeſty's executive of the ſaid province, to ſuſpend the operation of a certain ordinance made in the twenty eighth year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "An act, or ordinance further to regulate the inland commerce of this province, and to extend the ſame."— And alſo a certain other ordinance paſſed in the ſaid twenty-eighth year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "An ordinance for the promoting of the inland navigation." And alſo a certain other ordinance paſſed in the thirtieth year of his ſaid Majeſty's reign, entitled "An act or ordinance in addition to to the act, entitled "An act, or ordinance further to regulate the inland commerce of this province, and to extend the ſame as paſſed in the twenty-eight year of his Majeſty's reign. And alſo a certain other ordinance paſſed in the thirty-firſt year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "An act, or ordinance to explain and amend the act entitled "An act, or ordinance for promoting the inland navigation, and to promote the trade to the Weſtern Country." And alſo a certain other ordinance paſſed in the ſaid thirty firſt year of his preſent Majeſty, entitled "An act to prevent obſtructions to the inland commerce, upon the death of a ſuperintendant," and the ſaid ordinances, are in the whole, hereby ſuſpended accordingly, until further order ſhall be therein made, ſo that the ſaid ſuſpenſion ſhall in nowiſe continue by virtue of this order and proclamation longer that two years, from the time of paſſing the ſaid act; of which all perſons will take notice and govern themſelves accordingly.

GIVEN under my [illegible]

day of September [redacted] thouſand ſeven [redacted] thirty ſeventh [redacted] ark in the provin[redacted] P[redacted]

By his Hon[redacted] Wm. JARVIS, [redacted]

PETER RUSSELL, [redacted]

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, &c. &c.

WHEREAS by an act of the parliament of this province, paſſed in the preſent year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "An act for the better diviſion of the county of Prince Edward into townſhips," it is therein declared that a townſhip ſhall be ſtruck off from the ſouthernmoſt parts of the townſhip of Maryſburg, and Sophiaſburg, to form [illegible], that is to ſay: To commence in Maryſburg in the limit between the lots numbers eleven and twelve, ſouth ſide of the Bay of Quinty, to the eaſternmoſt of a ſmall bay which leads to the carrying place, to the Eaſt-Lake; then along the ſaid limit, ſouth ten degrees weſt, the depth of three conceſſions, more or leſs until it interſects the limit between lots numbers twelve and thirteen in the ſecond conceſſion, north of Black-River; and then along the limit between the ſaid lots numbers twelve and thirteen, ſouth thirty-two degrees eaſt, to the rear of the firſt conceſſion from Black River; then ſouth fifty-eight degrees weſt along the line between the firſt and ſecond conceſſions, paſſing lot number thirty-two to a ſmall creek which empties itſelf into the Eaſt Lake; then ſouth thirty-two degrees eaſt to Lake Ontario; then weſterly along the ſhore of the ſaid lake to the mouth of the Weſt Lake; thence by the neareſt line to the limit between lot number one in Ameliaſburg, and lot number one in Sophiaſburg; then north twenty dergrees weſt, the depth of two conceſſions; then north ſeventy degrees eaſt to the north eaſt angle of lot number ſixteen, in the ſecond conceſſion, nearly; then north fifty-eight and an half degrees eaſt to the north eaſt angle of a lot numbered thirty nine, in the third conceſſion; then ſouth thirty-one and one half degrees eaſt to the rear of the ſecond conceſſion; then a ſmall diſtance by the moſt direct line to the nothernmoſt angle of lot number ten in the ſecond conceſſion; then along the limit between the lots numbers

ten and eleven fouth fixty-one degrees eaft to the fmall bay firft mentioned, then following the fhores of the faid bay, and the Bay of Quinty, according to its different windings and courfes to the place of beginning. And it is alfo further declared, that it fhall and may be lawful for the lieutenant-governor, or perfon adminiftering the government of this province on or before the firft day of Auguft, then next, by a proclamation to declare the name of fuch township : Now know ye, that I PETER RUSSELL, prefident of the government of Upper-Canada, and adminiftering the fame, in virtue of the power and authority herein before mentioned have thought fit to name the faid township, and do hereby name the fame, the township of HALLOWELL, of [illegible] take notice accor-

[illegible] and feal at arms, [illegible] in the year of our [illegible] and nine [illegible] and thirty-feventh of his Majefty's reign.

PETER RUSSELL, Prefident.

By his Honor's command

WM. JARVIS, fec'y.

PARIS, June 23.

"The negociations with the Engliih miniflers will not take place at *Paris* but at *Lille* as we have already announced. The following is the anfwer faid to have been made by the directory to the envoy of Great-Britain, who has arrived at Paris: "That the renewal of negociations will experience no difficulty on the part of the French government who equally defire to put an end to the misfortunes of war; but, that previoufly, the directory exacts, that general principles fhould be eftablifhed, to ferve as a bafis to ulterior negociations. That England being now acquainted with the price at which fhe may obtain peace, it is natural that fhe fhould offer a view of the treaty upon which all the negociations were to turn. That finally the directory would willingly liften to the propofitions of the Britifh government, but that agents chofen by the two powers muft at firft meet at Lille, for the purpofe of entering upon negociations, & that they would not be continued at Paris, except in cafe the two parties fhould agree upon the principles which are to ferve as a bafis to the treaty of peace. We have already made known the three negociators whom the directory had nominated, charged to proceed to Lille to treat upon a peace with the Englifh plenipotentiaries. This choice does not appear to be pleafing to every body, and the following is the opinion entertained of the members of this commiffion :—

"Letourneur, entirely a ftranger in making negociations; Pleville-Pelle, an old marine captain, and an excellent officer, but has never employed his attention in diplomatic affairs; and, finally, Maret, who was plunged into the dungeons of Auftria, when he was proceeding on the embaffy to Naples. This latter choice is a very good one and will be generally applauded. Maret poffeffes intelligence, talents, and addrefs, and has already difcharged with honor, two miffions near the cabinet of London, where he made himfelf efteemed. Colchen, fecretary-general of the commiffion, was commiffary of foreign affairs after the 9th Thermidor. He unites to a great capacity, a prudent, upright and conciliatory difpofition, a firm character, an integrity often proved, and a long habit of affairs on political fubjects.

BOSTON, July 12.

Laft evening arrived brig Katy, capt. Carter of Newbury-port, from jamaica: on his paffage home was taken by a French privateer, that a few days before had had a bruih with an Englifhman, & was obliged to fheer off. The Gallic cruifer took out of the Katy all but the captain and two men, & put on board of her 8 good republicans, one of whom had been wounded in the action above mentioned, and ordered her for a French port: capt. Carter, however, who owns the veffel and cargo, preferring this port of deftination even to the port of fo dear an ally, role on the Frenchmen, and bro't her fafe into this port.

July 15. A letter from Cape-Francois, June 21, corroborates the account of the defeat of the French general Touffaint, before St. Marks, Particulars are not mentioned.

A Jamaica paper of June 5, informs, that "ten days ago general Simcoe, with about 2,500 troops, left Port-au-Prince for l'Arcahaye.—Mitchelbis and Grand-Guave are faid to have offered fubmiffion.

Auguft 12. Capts. Viffil from Dunkirk, and Stone, Knowles and Brown from Bourdeaux, bring our European advices down to the 22d of June.—A change had operated in the French government, fince the admiffion of a new director and third, almoft paramount to a revolution.

The conduct of all confiderable officers is feverely fcrutinized: already the dilapidatory excelles have been detected. Truget, the minifter of marine, Merlin, of juftice, De la Croix, of foreign relations, and Romeil, of the interior, it feems are difmiffed.—The firft is charged with fharing in Sonthonax's plunder, with having furpreffed information of the attrocities of that tyrant of St. Domingo, and with having defrauded the republic in his provifion contracts.—The charges againft the others are not fpecified. The recall of Sonthonax, and his colleagues in power and iniquity at St. Domingo, is produced by the moft perfect conviction of their criminality, and a refolution to purge and reform that important colony. The dark picture of the crimes committed at this ill-fated ifland, and their effect, would be beyond credence, if not accompanied with plenary evidence. Vice-admiral Joyeufe is appointed chief of the new commiffion to be fent out, and judging from a fpeech he delivered on his appointment, we conceive the iflanders, under his humanity, will once more be happy, and citizens of the U. S. by his juftice, freed from thofe horrid perfecutions and robberies which have deftroyed or beggared many, and eflentially affected the whole.

The change in France, we believe will operate greatly in the American favor. We have been abufed extremely under the executive, the new, mean to purfue different meafures: it is not probable they will with to deftroy the remnant of our commerce: ftem which has been called unjuft in France: they muft, they will feek to harmonize once more with us, and treat us equitably.

Thefe pleafing circumftances and confiderations are heightened by the certainty that negociations for peace have commenced.

At the time of the falling of the above mentioned captains from Bourdeaux, it was curtently reported that Mr. Pinckney, our envoy, had been invited to Paris from Rotterdam. This rumor was probably created from the evident change in the difpofition of the French rulers.

LONDON, May 25.

Government has received a difpatch from a mayor of a town in Ireland, in which he gives an alarming account of things in the fouth of Ireland, which he defcribes as equally diffaffected with the north. This magiftrate, who has long been of tranfmitting intelligence to government, whether from the pertubation of his fpirits, occafioned by the unpleafant circumftances which he had to relate, or owing to a natural confufion of intellect, concludes his letter with thefe words:—*Such is the dangerous ftate of affairs, that at the moment I am writing, for my own perfonal fafety, I carry a piftol in each hand, and a fword in the other.*

QUEBEC, Auguft 23.

Lord Malmefbury, earl Pembroke, lord Morpeth, and lord Grenville Levifon Gower were to fet out on the 26th June laft, for Lille, where it appears a congrefs was about to be held.

Auguft 30. Since the publication of laft gazette, we have been favored with the *Sun* of the 27th and 28th of June, and the Jerfey Gazette of the 8th and 15th of July, which enable us fo give an abftract of London intelligence to the 8th July, and from Paris to the 5th.

In Ireland the conutry was gradually recovering from the alarm into which it had been thrown, by the report of the fecret committee of the houfe of commons, on papers found in the poffeffion of fome of the fociety of united Irifhmen. In confequence of a proclamation of the lord-lieutenant, offering a free pardon to all thofe who had taken the teft oath of that fociety, on condition of their delivering up their arms, and fwearing allegiance to his majefty. Numbers of the inhabitants of the counties of Antrim & Ulfter, and other counties throughout the kingdom, had delivered their arms to the magiftrates, and taken the oath of allegiance; and from the numbers who had already come in, a hope was indulged of the entire reftoration of tranquility.

Accounts from Lille, in Flanders, mention the arrival there of the marquis del Campo, and mr. Cabarrus, as commiffioners to treat for peace, on the part of Spain, and that two commiffioners had alfo arrived on the part of Holland.

Ld. Malmefbury did not leave Dover till the 3d of July, he was only accompanied by lord Grenville L. Gower and mr. Ellis.

From Paris it is ftated, that notwithftanding the appearance of peace, almoft all the powers of Europe make preparations for war with the greateft celerity. The emperor has made new levies thro' all his dominions, and a body of upwards of 100,000 men are aflemblin on the frontiers of Italy; part of which body conftantly takes poffeffion of the poffs evacuated by the French. The king of Pruffia has put all his forces on the war eftablifhment. All the Dutch troops have been ordered to the frontiers. The king of Naples is arming. The king of Piedmont has joined his forces to the French, and Spain menaces Portugal.

It is alfo ftated from the fame place, that the churches in France are more frequented than ever, and that the fete de Dieu was celebrated in all the churches in Pariswith the greateft fplendor. The legiflature was occupied with regulating the police of religious worfhip.

WEST-NIAGARA, September 27.

The nuptials of the princefs royal with his ferene highnefs, the prince of Wurtemberg, were celebrated at the chapel royal St James's, on the 20th of May, and on the 2d of June, their highneffes fat out from London for Germany.

The fleet which lately arrived at Quebec, brought provifions for his Majefty's forces in thefe provinces. It is faid there is a fufficiency for three years.

We learn from almoft every part of the province, that the crops of the feafon are abundant and well faved.

It is faid that General Simcoe failed for England the 8th July, and that he is fucceeded in command at St Domingo, by Gen. Whyte.

The Kentucky gazette fays—"From reports thro' different channels, there appears a probability that we are on the eve of an Indian war. A large body of Indians, from different tribes northweft of the river Ohio, as well as from the fouthweft, are faid to be collected in the Spanifh territory, oppofite the Illinois, where the Spaniards have affift ed them in erecting a very large councilhoufe.

The reafon faid to be given by the Spaniards for the encouragement given by them to the Indians, to fettle in the territory of Spain, is to enable them to repel an invafion from Canada."

Particulars of the late fire at Albany, collected from the papers of that city.

About half paft 10 o'clock in the evening of the 4th of Auguft, a ftable in the fouth-eaft corner of Steuben and Dock ftreets was difcovered in flames. The wind, after a very ruftry afternoon, S. E. In a few minutes the flakes of fire were carried in a N. W. direction thro' all the fquares between the river and Pearl-ftreet. The utmoft exertions could not arreft its progrefs until it had deftroyed almoft 7 fquares, containing about 96 dwelling houfes, befides upwards of 100 ftores and ftables. From Steuben ftreet, on the S. to Van Tromp-ftreet, on the N. and from the river to Pearl ftreet, a few folitary houfes only remain. The elegant houfes of Gen. Ten Broeck, the mayor, and of Mr. Jauncy, merchant, are among the ruins.—By the perfeverance and well adapted meafures of the parties of men on the [illegible] judge Lanfing, and the late dr. Wendell, a ftop was put to its progrefs further fouth.

Befide thofe already named as great fufferers, are meff. Vanderheyden, Fondey, M'Harg, Chefney, and the widows Wendell, Rofeboom, Fither, Pruyn, and Groefbeck, and ten other perfons. The lofs is eftimated at £100,000, and 250 families driven from their dwellings.

People were much divided at that time in opinion as to the manner of its being fet: and from many circumftances fince added to thofe of that evening, it is now the general belief that it was purpofely fet.

The governor of Vermont difown us the authority of Ira, Allen in purchafing arms, &c. for that ftate, and the cargo of 20,000 ftands, and 20 braft pieces, taken laft winter, will remain a pr ze.

Home Diftrict, } To wit. } *Newark, September 27, 1797.*

A GENERAL and Quarter Seffions of the Peace of and for this diftrict, is to be holden and held at h court houfe, in the town of Newark, on Tuefday the tenth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the fame day, of which all coroners, gaolers, high and petty-conftables, bailiffs and all others otherwife intereffed, are defired to take notice & that they be then prefent to do & perform thofe things which to the r leveral offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX'R M'DONELL, fheriff.

For fale, at Mr. Dun's ftore,

SERMONS, by the Rev. R. WALKER, *Late one of the miniflers of Edenburgh.* In 2 volumes 8vo.

Containing 53 fermons on the moft important fubjects of the Chriftian religion.

The character of this preacher is thus drawn by his colleague, Dr. Hugh Blair,

As a miniffer of the gofpel, he appeared in the higheft character, an eminent and fuccefsful laborer in the Lord's vineyard. To this important work his great application was bent. With this he allowed nothing to interfere.—His whole ambition centered in acting his part with th His dignity he preferved, that became th facred character which he bore. By the cleanefs, neatnefs and chaft fimplicity of compofition in his fermons, and by the uncommon grace & energy of his delivery, he role to a high and juftly acquired reputation. But more reputation was not all his ob ject. He role nightly to every man the word of truth, reafoning the confcience, awakening the careleft, reproving the finner, and comforting the faint.

—ALSO—

The Life of John Wilmot *Earl of* Rocheiter. *By* Gilbert Burnet *late Bp. of S rum.*

To which is prefixed the life of the author.

*The character which Dr Burnet has given of this work, in the iffues of the Britifh parliament, is to the perufal of perfons of every defcription. In his account of rochefter, he takes notice of its wonderful variation, and of the conference he held with the bifhop. —Dr. Johnfon, one of the conference he held with the bifhop. —Dr. Johnfon, one of the conference he held with the bifhop. —Dr. Johnfon, one

Empey Phil. & Goose Fred.	Cornwal	
French John	Beverly	
Farlinger John junr.	Matilda	
Fu d janne	Lancafter	
Ferguson George	do	
Fral. jane	Oxford	
Fratz Henry	Williamfburgh	300
Falkner Jofeph	Lancafter	

Albeston Phineas capt.	Cornwall	600
Abbot Jofeph	Camden	204
Aitkin Alex.	Kingfton	[illegible]
do do	Maryfburg	250
Algire Jacob	Roxboro'	
Bates Adna	Clarke	
Bevens James	Thurlow	
Bliss Levy	Gainfboro'	
Browning Jofeph	Roxfboro'	
Borden Jofeph	Gainfboro'	
Buchner Chriftopher	Crowland	
Bush M. Henry	Ofnabruck	
Cormahan Jofeph	Amiliafburg	
Chisholm Alex.	F[illegible]	
Cole Francis	Ofnabruck	
Caftleman Chriftian	do	
Cameron Wm.	Roxboro'	
Clyne Michael	Roxboro'	600
Chisholm Kenneth	Cornwall	100
Cadman John	Ofnabruck	120
Donges Barnard	do	
Dugan Wm.	Leeds	
Dunn Tho.	Ofnabruck	
Dorland Philip	Sophiafburg	
Dorland Thomas and Andrew Ferrow	Adolphuftown	282
Donell Henry	Ofnabruck	100
Dorland Philip	Sophiafburg	260
Emer Peter	Roxboro'	450
Empey John	Ofnabruck	9[illegible]
Eaftman Nadab	do	
Eaftman Amherft	do	
Ferguson alias Hover Millison	Richmond	
French Greiham lieut.	Ofnabruck	
Forefter Mofes	Sidney	350
French Jeremiah capt.	Cornwall	100
Forfter John and Chriftian Catchouw	Amiliafburg	275
Fennel John	Ofnabruck	
Farlinger John	Roxboro	
Forfyth James and Jacob Summers	Cornwall	
Gibfon Andrew	Ofnabruck	
Galcaign Charles	Camden	202 1-2
Goose Frederick; Lan. John; Aucurn John and James Buttertworth	Roxboro'	
Georgen Phebe	Pittfburg	
Gray Philip	Charlottenburgh	92
Gardner John and Tho' Hatter	Ofnabruck	
Hawn Hermones	do	
Hatter Tho.	do	400
Hawn John and Jacob Waggoner	Cornwall	
Hooper Henry	Ofnabruck	115
Horn Fred. and Donald M'Donell	Roxboro'	
Huboline Matt and Michael Cane	Cornwall	
Hamilton Colin corp.	do	209
Johnfon James	Ofnabruck	
Kaylor John and Michael Kaylor	do	180
Laughton Peter	Delaware townfhip	600
Lynch James and Wm. Potter	Cornwall	
M'Laughlin Wm. and John Cambell	do	
M'Nairn John ferjt. and Daniel M'Leod	Roxboro'	
M'Auley James	Lancafter	
M'Intosh John and Donell Allen	Cornwall	
M'Intofh Alex.	Lancafter	
Mabee Simon	Walfingham	
M'Bane Gillis and John Thompfon	Williamfburg	309
M'Gillis Archibald	Lancafter	
Monro Alex.	Cornwall	
Mitchel Adam drummer	Ofnabruck	300
Markely Henry and Jacob Rofs	Cornwall	
M'Donell Ron. lieut.	Charlottenburg	
Merrit Amos	Scarboro'	
M'Donell Alex.	Roxboro'	
M'Dougal John	Elizabeth & Younge	
M'Bean Nancy	Kenyon	
Mattice Wm.	Ofnabruck	
Mattice Nicholas and Mill Rofs Andrew	Cornwall	
Meddow Lewis and James Betterfworth	do	
M'Donell Augus	Pelham & Louth	400
Monro Hugh capt.	Edwardfburg	800
Maybee Abraham capt.	Adolphuftown	300
M'Donell Alex.	Lancafter & Charlottenburg	400
Mills James	Townfhip above the Delaware Village	100
M'Nairn John and John Naive	Cornwall	262
Ofburn James	Amiliafburg	
Pew Henry	Gainfboro'	
W. D. Powell jun. efq.	York	
Petey Jofeph fen.	Beverly	300
Pickle Jacob	Cornwall and Roxboro'	400
Rifely Chriftian	Bertie	257
Richardfon Ewd.	Willoughby	
Reily Patrick	Gainfboro'	
Rice Bargafai	do	
Reynor John and Peter Winter	Ofnabruck	
Rofs Jacob	Roxboro'	150
Ruffel Robert	Gainfboro'	204
Runion Henry	Ofnabruck	
Rofs Nancy and Rofs Mary	Cornwalll	
Stoneburner Jacob	Roxboro' & Cornwall	293
Sheets Jacob	Roxboro'	300
Sliker Lawrence	Gainfboro'	
Sullivan Cornelius	Cornwall	100
Steinhoff John	Charlottenville	750
Smith John ferjt.	Cornwall and Roxboro'	728
Steel John	Humberftone	
Sheek David	Cornwall	100
Smith Daniel	Ofnabruck	
Smith Philip	Windham	
Smith John	Ofnabruck	
Shuts Wm.	Roxboro'	
Stunfon Wm.	Sidney	
Sleafon Henry	Windham	
Steinhoff Andrew	do	
Shuts Geo.	Ofnabruck	
Swan Mr. Tho.	Roxboro'	500
Stoneburner Jacob and Allen M'Donell	do	150
Treafcey Timothy	Thorold	
Trip Wm.	Gainfboro'	
Vallow Peter lieut. and Mabee Abraham capt.	Sophiafburg	190
Vrooman Jacob	Beverly	
Woodruff Efekiel	Walpole	372
Wilkins Robert	Loughboro'	
Vandrifee Peter	Beverly	300
Urquhart Wm.	Kenyon	350
Werft Conrad	Ofnabruck	115
Young Rheuben	Ameliafburg	
M'Laughlin Wm. and Gallinger Michael	Cornwall	

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD

At vendue, on the 10th October next,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

D R Y G O O D S,

CONSISTING CHIEFLY OF

CLOTHS. MUSLINS,

and a variety of other articles too numerous for an advertifement.

Will be fold at the fame time, a complete SETT OF

T A B L E S,

Confifting of two large dining and two ends, a fett of neat blue edged Queen's ware, one pair of double branched brafs fconfes, two pairs large plated candlefticks, one fopha, one carriole and cufhions, one elegant mahogany liquor cafe, containing 12 chryftals 3 quarts each, one china punch bowl, three quarters of a dozen cooling glaffes, and one large black walnut writing defk. The fale will commence at ten o'clock, at the ftore of

W. & J. CROOKS.

§‡§ Thofe who wifh to purchafe cloathing for then [illegible]ves and families for the winter, particularly farmers, will find the above fale worth attending to, as the cloths &c. will be put up in fmall lots for their convenience.

Court of Probate.

WHEREAS application has been made to the court of probate of this province, by RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, efquire, merchant, of Kingfton, and a principal creditor of the eftate of the late THO'S GUMMERSAL, late of this province, for letters of adminiftration of the goods and chattels of the faid Thomas Gummerfal, to be granted to him the faid Richard Cartwright ;—NOTICE is hereby given to all perfons next of kin to the faid Thomas Gummerfal, and they are hereby fummoned to be and appear before the faid court of probate, and fhew caufe within eight months from the date hereof, if any they have, why the adminiftration of the goods and chattels of the faid Thomas Gummerfal fhould not be granted to the faid Richard Cartwright, upon his giving the ufual fecurity faithfully to adminifter the fame.

ALEX. BURNS, *Regifter of the court of probate.*

Newark, 8 June, 1797. (28.

VOLUME III.] G. R. [NUMBER 144.

UpperCanadaGazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA ; Printed by TITUS G. SIMONS. -------Wednefday, OCTOBER 4, 1797.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an act of the provincial parliament paffed in the thirty-feventh year of his Majefty's reign, entitled "An act for making temporary provifion for the regulation of trade between this province and the United States of America, by land or inland navigation," it was amongft other things enacted, that from and after the paffing of the act, it fhould and might be lawful for the governor, lieutenant-governor or perfon adminiftering the government of this province, by and with the advice and confent of his Majefty's executive council, by order or orders to be from time to time iffued and publifhed to fufpend the operation of the whole, or any part or parts of any act, or acts, or ordinance, or ordinances that might impede, or might be conftrued to impede the free intercourfe ftipulated by the faid treaty between his Majefty's fubjects, and the citizens of the faid States. And whereas it feems expedient for the better effectuating the intentions of the faid treaty, as well as the purpofes of the faid act to fufpend the operation of certain ordinances heretofore made, for the benefit of the land and inland navigation and commerce : *Know ye* therefore, that I *Peter Ruffell*, prefident of the government of Upper Canada, and adminiftering the fame, have thought fit by and with the advice and confent of his Majefty's executive of the faid province, to fufpend the operation of a certain ordinance made in the twenty-eighth year of his Majefty's reign, entitled "An act, or ordinance further to regulate the inland commerce of this province, and to extend the fame."—And alfo a certain other ordinance paffed in the faid twenty-eighth year of his Majefty's reign, entitled "An ordinance for the promoting of the inland navigation." And alfo a certain other ordinance paffed in the thirtieth year of his faid Majefty's reign, entitled "An act or ordinance in addition to to the act, entitled "An act, or ordinance further to regulate the inland commerce of this province, and to extend the fame as paffed in the twenty-eight year of his Majefty's reign. And alfo a certain other ordinance paffed in the thirty-firft year of his Majefty's reign, entitled "An act, or ordinance to explain and amend the act entitled "An act, or ordinance for promoting the inland navigation, and to promote the trade to the Weftern Country." And alfo a certain other ordinance paffed in the faid thirty-firft year of his prefent Majefty, entitled "An act to prevent obftructions to the inland commerce, upon the death of a fuperintendant," and the faid ordinances, are in the whole, hereby fufpended accordingly, until further order fhall be therein made, fo that the faid fufpenfion fhall in nowife continue by virtue of this order and proclamation longer that two years, from the time of paffing the faid act ; of which all perfons will take notice and govern themfelves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and feal at arms, this fifth day of September in the year of our Lord one thoufand feven hundred and ninety-feven, and thirty feventh of his Majefty's reign, at Newark in the province of Upper-Canada.

PETER RUSSELL, prefident.

By his Honor's command,

Wm : JARVIS, fec'y.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS by an act of the parliament of this province, paffed in the prefent year of his Majefty's reign, entitled "An act for the better divifion of the county of Prince Edward into townfhips," it is therein declared that a townfhip fhall be ftruck off from the fouthernmoft parts of the townfhip of Maryfburg, and Sophiafburg, in form following, that is to fay : To commence in Maryfburg in the limit between the lots numbers eleven and twelve, fouth fide of the Bay of Quinty, to the eafternmoft of a fmall bay which leads to the carrying place, to the Eaft-Lake ; then along the faid limit, fouth ten degrees weft, the depth of three conceffions, more or lefs until it interfects the limit between lots numbers twelve and thirteen in the fecond conceffion, north of Black-River ; and then along the limit between the faid lots numbers twelve and thirteen, fouth thirty-two degrees eaft, to the rear of the firft conceffion from Black River ; then fouth fifty-eight degrees weft along the line between the firft and fecond conceffions, paffing lot number thirty-two to a fmall creek which empties itfelf into the Eaft-Lake ; then fouth thirty-two degrees eaft to Lake Ontario ; then wefterly along the fhore of the faid lake to the mouth of the Weft-Lake ; thence by the neareft line to the limit between lot number one in Ameliafburg, and lot number one in Sophiafburg ; then north twenty dergrees weft, the depth of two conceffions ; then north feventy degrees eaft to the north eaft angle of lot number fixteen, in the fecond conceffion, nearly ; then north fifty-eight and an half degrees eaft to the north eaft angle of a lot numbered thirty-nine, in the third conceffion ; then fouth thirty-one and one half degrees eaft to the rear of the fecond conceffion ; then a fmall diftance by the moft direct line to the nothernmoft angle of lot number ten in the fecond conceffion ; then along the limit between the lots numbers ten and eleven fouth fixty-one degrees eaft to the fmall bay firft mentioned, then following the fhores of the faid bay, and the Bay of Quinty, according to its different windings and courfes to the place of beginning. And it is alfo further declared, that it fhall and may be lawful for the lieutenant-governor, or perfon adminiftering the government of this province on or before the firft day of Auguft, then next, by a proclamation to declare the name of fuch ownfhip : *Now know ye*, that I PETER RUSSELL, prefident of the government of Upper Canada, and adminiftering the fame, in virtue of the power and authority herein before mentioned have thought fit to name the faid townfhip, and do hereby name the fame, the townfhip of HALLOWELL, of which all concerned will take notice accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and feal at arms, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thoufand feven hundred and ninety-feven, and thirty-feventh of his Majefty's reign.

PETER RUSSELL, Prefident.

By his Honor's command

Wm : JARVIS, fec'y.

FROM THE PRINCETON PACKET.

Differences in opinion are an advantage to fociety.

IT is the utmoft perverfion to human nature that people differing in opinion, cannot live peaceably together. Men join in fociety for mutual aid and fupport ; and they fubmit to be governed, becaufe government is effential to fociety. But this fubmiffion extends not to a man's private thoughts and opinions ; thefe he may indulge as his reafon dictates to him. Nature is full of variety, and the mind of man correfponds to it ; being prone to variety and delighting in it. We feel ourfelves as

in fetters when long confined to one object. To a well disposed mind it must be equally entertaining, to look down as it were from an eminence, upon the various tempers, sentiments, opinions and pursuits of mankind tending to different ends, sometimes clashing and interfering, but upon the whole, conspiring to the public good.

A modern author when writing on this subject, remarks, "That the endless differences in temper, in taste, and in mental faculties, that of reasoning in particular, procures necessarily variety in sentiment and in opinion." Different features and different expressions of countenance in the human race not only distinguish one person from another, but promote society; by adding us to chuse a friend, an associate, a partner for life. Difference in opinion and sentiment have still more beneficial effects, they rouse the attentions, give exercise to the understanding, and sharpens the reasoning faculty. What comfort would society afford and conversation one of its chief supports without variety in humor and sentiment? language would be useless, and man would degenerate into a brute. What then shall we think of those who in company or societies are rude to every one who differs from them?—Such conduct is nearly as ridiculous as it would be to pull every one by the nose whose face displeases us. Both in private societies and in popular assemblies, opposition of sentiment strikes out many amusing conversations, many beautiful reflections, & many shining tho'ts that enligten the mind and cheer the heart. It is certainly true, that if all men had the same turn of mind, society could not exist. Uniformity would soon bring disgust. Yet such is the influence of passion and prejudice that even in this enlightened age, we find numberless instances where not only the public, but even the members themselves, who have composed popular assemblies, have taken up unfavorable prejudices, which could never be removed, against those who happened to differ from them in opinion.

It becomes every man who wishes to see knowledge and rational principles diffused, to do all in his power to suppress such illiberal sentiments: And how can this be done more effectually than by promoting & supporting literary societies for mutual improvement. It is by such means that reason will resume her sovereign authority, and speedily banish the remains of bigotry and illiberality of sentiment from civil society.

But it may be asked if there are no opinions which are grafted on our nature, and in which all men agree? That there is a Deity to whom we owe gratitude and worship; and that there is a right and wrong in actions which ought to regulate the conduct of every man, cannot be denied. Opinions contradictory to these propositions ought to be held in detestation by every good man, but we ought to detest the opinions not the persons who hold them; if any such there are to be found in the society, they are the objects of pity rather than detestation.

THEOPHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.

A society has been lately formed in Paris, which every friend to morality must regard with pleasure: it is called *The society of philanthropists, or, worshipers of God and friends of man.* They regularly observe the sabbath on every seventh day, corresponding with Sunday, giving the tile of *moral and religious festivals* to their general meetings, which take place on this day, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Their exercises consist in reading and speaking, interspersed with singing.—The principles and forms adopted by this institution are such, that it cannot be considered as an exclusive religious sect: Its object is to recall to the practice of religious worship, those who are now attached to no particular form; at the same time, that its exercises may be observed as moral practices by the disciples of all religions. This society does not pretend to establish a particular sect, neither abjuring nor opposing the principles of any other. They have no rites nor priesthood. The design is to bring forward no opinion but what may suit the moral and religious opinions of every country. It is the easier for them to keep within these bounds, as their tenets are such as every one must agree in; their morality such as can occasion no sectarian disputes, and the name they have assumed comprehending the two principal objects of every sect, their duty to God and their fellow men.

A second society is formed upon the same principle, with this difference, that their days of worship are celebrated on the decades, or every tenth day, at the same place and hour with the former.

WEST-NIAGARA, October 4.

At the late treaty held at Big Tree, the United States have extinguished the Indian title to all the lands in the state of N. York west of Genesee river, except 200,000 acres on the annual rents of 6,000 dollars.

Before the contract for the conveyance of the mail to the U. States garrison of Niagara can be put into operation, it is necessary that 150 dollars be raised in this province: a subscription for that sum was a few days since set on foot, on which we are happy to see the names of our respectable citizens with sums annexed that do honor to them, and we expect that that sum is now nearly or quite made up.

A letter of late date received at the United States garrison, from Genesee, informs that the writer had seen an Albany paper which contained an account of a fire at N. York, which had done great damage, particularly on Broadway. Particulars are not stated.

Gerald & Skirving who were banished to Botany, have died at that place; Muir, who made his escape from thence, was lately killed by a shot from the British fleet while attempting in an open boat to land at Cadiz.

The death of John Angelo Brasci, the pope, was announced at Paris on the 1st of June. He was born in the year 1717, and was declared pope in 1775.

From the New York Minerva.

OLIVE BRANCH—The public remember the capture of this ship last winter, laden with 2[illegible],000 stands of arms & equipage complete. She was from France; but her destination unknown, and her designs mysterious. But her original contracts, and some recent occurrences, will help to unravel the mystery.

The contracts for 20,000 stands of arms with all their accompaniments complete, 20 pieces of brass cannon, tents, &c. were made by Ira Allen, of Vermont, with the French minister of war, and said to be for the use of that state. On enquiry, it appears that the governor of Vermont has never authorised any purchase of arms; nor is there any law of the state under which Ira Allen could act. It follows that this pretence is only a cover for some other design.

On examining the contracts it appears, that the price stipulated is scarcely 1 fourth of the value of the articles, and Allen was to pay for them by installment at different periods, the last of which is to be many years hence. This is a genuine state of facts, for which we pledge our paper.

Let us compare these facts with the attempts of Adet, by maj. M'Lane and other emissaries, to excite the Canadians to revolt; and we shall not hesitate a moment to believe the arms and artillery were destined for Canada; and it is a fact, that col. Lyon has made and sent to Canada large quantites of cannon balls, &c. and this by the bye will unfold his motives in opposing that part of the bill for prohibiting the exportation of powder, arms and ammunition, at the late session of congress. Indeed there can be no doubt that all these preparations were intended to aid the French in conquering Canada.

But this is not all. The conspiracy was more deep and extensive. The design was to extend the French conquests to the Mississippi and down the gulph of Mexico. To gain a plausible pretext for attacking the Spanish settlements as well as Canada, agents were employed to hatch a conspiracy on the British, and obtain their countenance to an attack on Lousiana and Florida. This would have been discloted by the men who formed the scheme, at the moment it should have been found necessary to begin their operations: and then the British plot would have been alledged as the justification of an attack on Canada, while an army of 5 or 6000 Frenchmen, actually assembled at New-Orleans, would have aided the Spaniards to repel the Americans who are endeavoring to run the line in that country, and then take possession of that country for France.

From a Boston paper.

That man, says a correspondent, must be blind indeed, who does not at once perceive that it is the intention of the French to produce a rupture between this country and Spain. The French are unwilling to declare war against us themselves, for fear of losing ground even among their present advocates; but if Spain should be at war with us, our *generous* allies the French, having a treaty offensive and defensive with Spain, would say to us,—*don't be angry, friends, for the French nation, ever faithful in the strict observance of their treaties, are under the disagreeable necessity of making a common cause with Spain.*

Extract of a letter from gentlemen in Jersey, to their correspondent in Quebec, dated July 11.

"We are yet in a state of uncertainty whether we shall have peace, or that war will be continued; appearances, however, give us hopes, that peace is not far distant, and we have to tell you that the general politics look as favorable as can be wished under the pressure of the times. Lord Malmesbury and his suite are arrived at Lisle, where the congress is to meet; but altho' we may reasonably hope a favorable issue to the negociation, the state of parties in France and the doubts whether the moderates and people, who call for peace, may not once more be overthrown, render it prudent to wait the opening of the congress, before peace be confidered as at hand.

In the mean while, however, it is a great satisfaction to see the discipline of the navy restored, the jacobins completely beaten in the city, and the country more unanimous in the support of government than it has been for a length of time past, so that if unhappily the negociation should fail, you will see the country display an energy our enemies did not expect.

POSTSCRIPT to the Gazette.

Just as this paper was going to the press, an obliging friend favored us with the Geneva paper of the 22d ult. from which we collect the following particulars, and make room for their appearance in abstract until our next, when they will be inserted at length:—

By the Severn from Hull, July 8. Lord Malmesbury has arrived at Lisle, and the three commissioners from France to treat for a separate peace, which the English government had acceded to. That a commercial intercourse in some degree had opened between England and France.

By the Saratoga, from Roterdam June 28. Mr. Pinckney informed the captain that the French directory had invited him to return to Paris and resume his functions, and that he was only waiting for fresh instructions to comply with the invitation. This ship brought dispatches from Mr. Pinckney—American vessels lately carried to France have been liberated.

An Edenburgh article of June 29 mentions, that an American captain fell in with 2 French privateers, the captains of which informed him that every difference between that country and the U. States were settled, and their orders were not to molest American vessels.

It is officially notified to the administration at London, from St Domingo, that Santhonax hired a number of persons to set fire to the populous towns in the United States. Mr. King was served with the copy of the letter.

In France *Reformation* is the word of the day—commotions continue to agitate that country; riots frequent. The definitive articles between the emperor and France will be settled in the congress. Kosciusko arrived at Philadelphia the 18th of September.

Fresh Dry Goods

From New-York and Albany, for sale a few rods west of Simons' inn, *consisting of*

PLAIN, book and jaconet muslins for ladies' gowns; ditto handkerchiefs and chintz shawls; chintzes and callicoes; gentlemens' tamboured cravats; bandanna and pocket handkerchiefs; cotton and worsted stockings; a few patterns of superfine broad cloths and cassimers for coats and vests: India cottons, very suitable for shirting or sheeting; ladies' skirting; dimity; shirting check; pigtail and plug tobacco; indigo & many other aticles not particularised.

As the above goods will be sold very low for cash, and will, perhaps, remain open but a few days, it is presumed that those who are wanting any of the above articles, will not neglect this favorable opportunity.

West-Niagara, October 4. (44

Wanted to purchase,

A NEGRO GIRL, from 7 to 12 years of age, of good disposition.—For further particulars apply to the subscribers.

W. & J. CROOKS.

West-Niagara, Oct. 4. (3w44

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the offices of *Secretary* and *Register* of the province will be removed to YORK, on or about the 15th of the present month, and that no business will be done in the above-named offices, at Newark, after the 12th inst.

As there are at this time many grants for the Home district, lying in the secretary's office ready to be issued, it is hoped the grantees will avail themselves of the opportunity to take them out, and save themselves the trouble of giving their attendance at York.

Wm. JARVIS,
Secretary and Register.

Secretary's Office, Oct. 2, 1797.

☞ TUESDAY NEXT

Will commence the sales at Auction by Mess. CROOKS, who will continue them from day to day until the whole be sold.

To be let or sold,

A CONVENIENT DWELLING HOUSE for a small family, with two acres of ground adjoining, situated near the mouth of the One-Mile creek, in the town of Newark, & in view of lake Ontario. For terms enquire at the printing-office. *October 4.* (44

FOR SALE

by Henry Rogers,

At Mr. WHITING'S *shop, a general assortment of*

TIN WARE,

Which he will dispose of at a lower rate, than it can be imported for.

Newark, Sept. 29, '97. 142tf.

THE subscriber, at present resides with Mr. Rogers, at Mr. Whiting's shop, in Newark, and wishes for employment. He makes all kind of TIN and BRASS Ware; mends and repairs such as wants mending; makes copper, brass, tin and iron ladles and scummers, and keeps an assortment of them on hand. He also tins old copper ware and mends stills, still worms, coffee mills, brass kettles, &c. all in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

He will receive old copper and brass in payment, and will give cash for them.

Oct'r. 4. JONAS KINNE.

Henry Lingwood,

TALLOW CHANDLER,

LATELY from England, has commenced the business in this town, which he intends to prosecute with unceasing assiduity. It will constitute his ambition to render his candles equally as profitable and pleasant to the consumer, as those which are imported. He hereby humbly solicits the public to favor his patriotic plan by their encouraging custom. The candles will be sold at Mr. DUN'S STORE at 2s. per lb. in retail, and 1s. 8d, whole sale.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

Home District, To wit. } *Newark, September 27, 1797.*

A GENERAL and Quarter Sessions of the Peace of and for this district, is to be holden and kept at the court house, in the town of Newark, on Tuesday the tenth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all coroners, goalers, high and petty-constables, bailiffs and all others otherwise interested, are desired to take notice & that they be then present to do & perform those things which to their several offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX'R M'DONELL, sheriff.

West-Niagara, Sept. 27, 1797.

LIST of GRANTS lying in the *Secretary's* Office ready to be issued, in addition to those already advertised.

☞ Those having no quantities annexed are for 200 acres.

Names.	*Townships.*	*Acres.*
Algier John & Phil. Eamer	Cornwal	
Amon Lorence	Osnabruck	
Ashburn John corp.	Matilda	
Acre Ludowic	Williamsburg	
Adams Gideon [illegible]	Edwardsburg	[illegible]
Anderson J[illegible] and Henry Castleman	Williamsburg	
Algier Philip	Charlottenburg	
Ault Michael	Matilda	[illegible]
Algier Jacob and Martin Algier	Cornwall	
Bradshaw John and Jacob Empey	Roxboro'	
Bradshaw John	do	
Bunbury Joseph capt.	Ameliasburg	[illegible]
Beams Abraham	Willoughby	[illegible]
Busby Tho.	Glengany	[illegible]
Burton John	Charlottenburgh	
Banta Elizabeth and John Banta	Woodhouse	[illegible]
Bruce Margaret	Cornwall	
Brady Luke	Roxboro'	[illegible]
Bennett James	Crowland	
Braley John	do	
Bouk Frederick	Roxboro'	
Brownell John	Osnabruck	[illegible]
Burton Joseph	Cornwall	
Browning Joseph and Jacob Stoneburner	Roxboro'	
Bruce Alexander	do	
Brownhill Joseph and Christopher Shuk	Cornwall	
Burges [illegible]ames	Thorold	[illegible]
Butterfsworth James	Roxboro'	
Bryant David	Wainfleet	
Brown Widow	Augusta	
Boice John senr.	Beverly	[illegible]
Barnhart Widow and John Faringer	Cornwall	
Burk Donald	Charlottenburg	
Cook John	Osnabruck	[illegible]
Cave John and David M'Cuen	Cornwall	
Chisholm John	Lancaster	
Coon Jacob	Matilda	
Curry James	Lancaster	[illegible]
Cambell Widow	do	[illegible]
Carman Michael	Matilda	[illegible]
Clendennan John	Beverly	do
Cameron Alexander and Wm Chisholm	Charlottenburg	
Cumming Tho.	Willoughby	[illegible]
Camron Daniel	Lancaster	
Corbin Nath'l.	Augusta	[illegible]
Coon Casper senr.	Osnabruck	do
Criter Geo. & Mich'l Gallinger	Roxboro'	do
Clement Joseph lieut.	Binbrook	[illegible]
Carpenter Peter & Allen Andrews	Charlottenburg	
Cryderman John	Osnabruck	[illegible]
Cryderman Harmonious	Cornwal	[illegible]
Crow John	Pelham	[illegible]
Delanncy Peter	Cornwal	[illegible]
Dixson John & Eastman Ben.	do	
England Poole	Sydney	[illegible]
England Poole esq.	Sophiasburg	
Empey Hen. & Bickle Jacob	Roxboro'	
Empey P. corp'l & Wm Empey	Cornawal	[illegible]
Eadus Wm & wife	Scardorough	[illegible]
Ernest Jacob	Flamboro' East	
M'D[illegible]ll Donald	Lancaster	
M'Lean William	Charlottenburg	[illegible]
M'Innis John	do	
M'Gill John esq.	Scardoro'	[illegible]
M'Gilles Neil	Lancaster	
M'Kinsie Collin	Pittsburg	[illegible]
M'Kinnon Laughlan	Lancaster	

Empey Phil. & Goole Fred.	Cornwal	
French John	Beverly	
Farlinger John junr.	Matilda	
Fuller Jane	Lancaster	
Ferguſon George	do	
Fraſer Jane	Oxford	
Pratz Henry	Williamſburgh	300
Falkner Joſeph	Lancaſter	
Atheſton Phineas capt.	Cornwall	600
Abbot Joſeph	Camden	204
Aikin Alex.	Kingſton	1
do do	Maryſburg	250
Algire Jacob	Roxboro'	
Bates Adna	Clarke	
Bovens James	Thurlow	
Biſs Levy	Gainſboro'	
Browning Joſeph	Roxſboro'	
Borden Joſeph	Gainſboro'	
Buchner Chriſtopher	Crowland	
Buth M. Henry	Oſnabruck	
Cormahan Joſeph	Amiliaſburg	
Chinholm Alex.	Fromboro'	
Cole Francis	Oſnabruck	
Caſtleman Chriſtian	do	
Cameron Wm.	Roxboro'	
Clyne Michael	Roxboro'	600
Chitholm Kenneth	Cornwall	100
Cadman John	Oſnabruck	126
Donges Barnard	do	
Dugan Wm.	Leeds	
Dunn Tho.	Oſnabruck	
Dorland Philip	Sophiaſburg	
Doxland Thomas and Andrew Ferrow	Adolphuſtown	282
Dohell Henry	Oſnabruck	100
Dorland Philip	Sophiaſburg	266
Emer Peter	Roxboro'	450
Empey John	Oſnabruck	9
Eaſtman N. dab	do	
Eaſtman Amiterſt	do	
Ferguſon alias Hover Milliſon	Richmond	
French Greiham lieut.	Oſnabruck	
Foreſter Moſes	Sidney	350
French Jeremiah capt.	Cornwall	100
Forſter John and Chriſtian Catchbow	Amiliaſburg	275
Fennel John	Oſnabruck	
Farlinger John	Roxboro	
Forſyth James and Jacob Summers	Cornwall	
Gibſon Andrew	Oſnabruck	
Galcaign Charles	Camden	202 1 2
Goole Frederick		
Lee, John	Roxboro'	
Auburn John and James Butterworth		
Georgen Phebe	Pittſburg	
Gray Philip	Charlottenburgh	92
Gardner John and Tho' Hatter	Oſnabruck	
Hawn Hermones	do	
Hatter Tho.	do	400
Hawn John and Jacob Waggoner	Cornwall	
Hooper Henry	Oſnabruck	115
Horn Fred. and Donald M'Donell	Roxboro'	
Huboline Matt and Michael Crine	Cornwall	
Hamilton Colin corp.	do	209
Johnſon James	Oſnabruck	
Kayſor John and Michael Kayſor	do	180
Laughton Peter	Delaware township	600
Lynch James and Wm. Potter	Cornwall	
M'Laughlin Wm. and John Cambell	do	
M'Nairn John ſerjt. and Daniel M'Leod	Roxboro'	
M'Auley James	Lancaſter	
M'Intoſh John and Donell Allen	Cornwall	
M'Intoſh Alex.	Lancaſter	
Mabee Simon	Walſingham	
M'Bane Gillis and John Thompſon	Williamſburg	209
M'Gillis Archibald	Lancaſter	
Monro Alex.	Cornwall	
Mitchel Adam drummer	Oſnabruck	300
Markely Henry and Jacob Roſs	Cornwall	
M'Donell Ron. lieut.	Charlottenburg	
Merrit Amos	Scarboro'	
M'Donell Alex.	Roxboro'	
M'Dougal John	Elizabeth & Younge	
M'Bean Nancy	Kenyon	
Mattice Wm.	Oſnabruck	
Mattice Nicholas and Mill Roſs Andrew	Cornwall	
Meddow Lewis and James Betterſworth	do	
M'Donell Angus	Pelham & Louth	400
Monro Hugh capt.	Edwardſburg	800
Maybee Abraham capt.	Adolphuſtown	300
M'Donell Alex.	Lancaſter & Charlottenburg	400
Mills James	Townſhip above the Delaware Village	100
M'Nairn John and John Naive	Cornwall	262
Oſburn James	Amiliaſburg	
Pew Henry	Gainſboro'	
W. D. Powell jun. eſq.	York	
Petey Joſeph ſen.	Beverly	300
Pickle Jacob	Cornwall and Roxboro'	400
Rifely Chriſtian	Bettie	257
Richardſon Ewd.	Willoughby	
Reily Patrick	Gainſboro'	
Rice Bargalai	do	
Reynor John and Peter Winter	Oſnabruck	
Roſs Jacob	Roxboro'	150
Ruſſel Robert	Gainſboro'	204
Runion Henry	Oſnabruck	
Roſs Nancy and Roſs Mary	Cornwalll	
Stoneburner Jacob	Roxboro' & Cornwall	293
Sheets Jacob	Roxboro'	300
Sliker Lawrence	Gainſboro'	
Sullivan Cornelius	Cornwall	100
Steinhoff John	Charlottenville	750
Smith John ſerjt.	Cornwall and Roxboro'	728
Steel John	Humberſtone	
Sheek David	Cornwall	100
Smith Daniel	Oſnabruck	
Smith Philip	Windham	
Smith John	Oſnabruck	
Shuts Wm.	Roxboro'	
Stunton Wm.	Sidney	
Sleaſon Henry	Windham	
Steinhoff Andrew	do	
Shuts Geo.	Oſnabruck	
Swan Mr. Tho.	Roxboro'	500
Stoneburner Jacob and Allen M'Donell	do	150
Treaſcey Timothy	Thorold	
Trip Wm.	Gainſboro'	
Vallow Peter lieut. and Mabee Abraham capt.	Sophiaſburg	190
Vrooman Jacob	Beverly	
Woodruff Ezekiel	Walpole	
Wilkins Robert	Loughboro'	
Vandriſee Peter	Beverly	300
Urquhart Wm.	Kenyon	350
Werſt Conrad	Oſnabruck	115
Young Rheuben	Amelniſburg	
M'Laughlin Wm. and Gallinger Michael	Cornwall	

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD

At vendue, on the 10th October next,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING CHIEFLY OF

CLOTHS. MUSLINS,

and a variety of other articles too numerous for an advertiſement.

Will be ſold at the ſame time, a complete

SETT OF

TABLES,

Conſiſting of two large dining and two ends, a ſett of neat blue edged Queen's ware, one pair of double branched braſs ſconſes, two pairs large plated candleſticks, one ſopha, one carriole and cuſhions, one elegant mahogany liquor caſe, containing 12 chryſtals 3 quarts each, one china punch bowl, three quarters of a dozen cooling glaſſes, and one large black walnut writing deſk. The ſale will commence at ten o'clock, at the ſtore of

W. & J. CROOKS.

§‡§ Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe cloathing for themſelves and families for the winter, particularly farmers, will find the above ſale worth attending to, as the cloths &c. will be put up in ſmall lots for their convenience.

Court of Probate.

WHEREAS application has been made to the court of probate of this province, by RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, eſquire, merchant, of Kingſton, and a principal creditor of the eſtate of the late THO'S GUMMERSAL, late of this province, for letters of adminiſtration of the goods and chattels of the ſaid Thomas Gummerſal, to be granted to him the ſaid Richard Cartwright;—NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons next of kin to the ſaid Thomas Gummerſal, and they are hereby ſummoned to be and appear before the ſaid court of probate, and ſhew cauſe within eight months from the date hereof, if any they have, why the adminiſtration of the goods and chattels of the ſaid Thomas Gummerſal ſhould not be granted to the ſaid Richard Cartwright, upon his giving the uſual ſecurity faithfully to adminiſter the ſame.

ALEX. BURNS, *Regiſter of the court of probate.*

Newark, 8 June, 1797. (28.

VOLUME III.] G. R. [NUMBER 145.

Upper Canada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA; Printed by TITUS G. SIMONS. -------Wedneſday, OCTOBER 11, 1797.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an act of the provincial parliament paſſed in the thirty-ſeventh year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "An act for making temporary proviſion for the regulation of trade between this province and the United States of America, by land or inland navigation," it was amongſt other things enacted, that from and after the paſſing of the act, it ſhould and might be lawful for the governor, lieutenant-governor or perſon adminiſtering the government of this province, by and with the advice and conſent of his Majeſty's executive council, by order or orders to be from time to time iſſued and publiſhed to ſuſpend the operation of the whole, or any part or parts of any act, or acts, or ordinance, or ordinances that might impede, or might be conſtrued to impede the free intercourſe ſtipulated by the ſaid treaty between his Majeſty's ſubjects, and the citizens of the ſaid States. And whereas it ſeems expedient for the better effectuating the intentions of the ſaid treaty, as well as the purpoſes of the ſaid act to ſuſpend the operation of certain ordinances heretofore made, for the benefit of the land and inland navigation and commerce: *Know ye* therefore, that I *Peter Ruſſell*, preſident of the government of Upper-Canada, and adminiſtering the ſame, have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of his Majeſty's executive of the ſaid province, to ſuſpend the operation of a certain ordinance made in the twenty-eighth year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "An act, or ordinance further to regulate the inland commerce of this province, and to extend the ſame."—And alſo a certain other ordinance paſſed in the ſaid twenty-eighth year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "An ordinance for the promoting of the inland navigation." And alſo a certain other ordinance paſſed in the ſaid thirtieth year of his ſaid Majeſty's reign, entitled "An act or ordinance in addition to the act, entitled "An act, or ordinance further to regulate the inland commerce of this province, and to extend the ſame as paſſed in the twenty-eight year of his Majeſty's reign. And alſo a certain other ordinance paſſed in the thirty-firſt year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "An act, or ordinance to explain and amend the act entitled "An act, or ordinance for promoting the inland navigation, and to promote the trade to the Weſtern Country." And alſo a certain other ordinance paſſed in the ſaid thirty-firſt year of his preſent Majeſty, entitled "An act to prevent obſtructions to the inland commerce, upon the death of a ſuperintendant," and the ſaid ordinances, are in the whole, hereby ſuſpended accordingly, until further order ſhall be therein made, ſo that the ſaid ſuſpenſion ſhall in nowiſe continue by virtue of this order and proclamation longer that two years, from the time of paſſing the ſaid act; of which all perſons will take notice and govern themſelves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and ſeal at arms, this fifth day of September in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, and thirty-ſeventh of his Majeſty's reign, at Newark in the province of Upper-Canada.

PETER RUSSELL, preſident.

By his Honor's command,
Wm: JARVIS, ſec'y.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS by an act of the parliament of this province, paſſed in the preſent year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "An act for the better diviſion of the county of Prince Edward into townſhips," it is therein declared that a townſhip ſhall be ſtruck off from the ſouthernmoſt parts of the townſhip of Maryſburg, and Sophiaſburg, in form following, that is to ſay: To commence in Maryſburg in the limit between the lots numbers eleven and twelve, ſouth ſide of the Bay of Quinty, to the eaſternmoſt of a ſamll bay which leads to the carrying place, to the Eaſt-Lake; then along the ſaid limit, ſouth ten degrees weſt, the depth of three conceſſions, more or leſs until it interſects the limit between lots numbers twelve and thirteen in the ſecond conceſſion, north of Black-River; and then along the limit between the ſaid lots numbers twelve and thirteen, ſouth thirty-two degrees eaſt, to the rear of the firſt conceſſion from Black River; then ſouth fifty-eight degrees weſt along the line between the firſt and ſecond conceſſions, paſſing lot number thirty-two to a ſmall creek which empties itſelf into the Eaſt Lake; then ſouth thirty-two degrees eaſt to Lake Ontario; then weſterly along the ſhore of the ſaid lake to the mouth of the Weſt Lake; thence by the neareſt line to the limit between lot number one in Amelniſburg, and lot number one in Sophiaſburg; then north twenty degrees weſt, the depth of two conceſſions; then north ſeventy degrees eaſt to the north eaſt angle of lot number fifteen, in the ſecond conceſſion, nearly; then north fifty-eight and an half degrees eaſt to the north eaſt angle of a lot numbered thirty-nine, in the third conceſſion; then ſouth thirty-one and one half degrees eaſt to the rear of the ſecond conceſſion; then a ſmall diſtance by the moſt direct line to the nothernmoſt angle of lot number ten in the ſecond conceſſion; then along the limit between the lots numbers ten and eleven ſouth ſixty-one degrees eaſt to the ſmall bay firſt mentioned, then following the ſhores of the ſaid bay, and the Bay of Quinty, according to its different windings and courſes to the place of beginning. And it is alſo further declared, that it ſhall and may be lawful for the lieutenant-governor, or perſon adminiſtering the government of this province on or before the firſt day of Auguſt, then next, by a proclamation to declare the name of ſuch townſhip: *Now know ye*, that I PETER RUSSELL, preſident of the government of Upper-Canada, and adminiſtering the ſame, in virtue of the power and authority herein before mentioned have thought fit to name the ſaid townſhip, and do hereby name the ſame, the townſhip of HALLOWELL, of which all concerned will take notice accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and ſeal at arms, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, and thirty-ſeventh of his Majeſty's reign.

PETER RUSSELL, Preſident.

By his Honor's command
WM: JARVIS, ſec'y.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the offices of *Secretary* and *Regiſter* of the province will be removed to YORK, on or about the 15th of the preſent month, and that no buſineſs will be done in the above-named offices, at Newark, after the 12th inſt.

As there are at this time many grants for the Home diſtrict, lying in the ſecretary's office ready to be iſſued, it is hoped the grantees will avail themſelves of the opportunity to take them out, and ſave themſelves the trouble of giving their attendance at York.

Wm. JARVIS,
Secretary and Regiſter.

Secretary's Office, Oct. 2, 1797.

The United States' Mail

HAS commenced running between Canandaigua and this place: it will arrive on the 16th inftant, and every other Wednefday, fucceffively. Mr. M'Clallin has taken charge of the poft-office until a poft-mafter fhall have been appointed. To accomodate the gentlemen of Upper Canada, the letters &c. for the province, will be left with Mr. *Edwards*, Weft Niagara. It is neceffary that thofe which are to be forwarded, fhould be left with him every other Thurfday by 12 o'clock, preceding the arrival of the mail.

I. I. ULRICH RIVARDI,
Major Artil. and Eng. commanding.

Fort-Niagara, September 11.

‡‡ Propofals for contracting will be received by the Quarter-Mafter of Fort Niagara, until the 1ft of December next, for fupplying the garrifon with Fuel for the year 1798.

To be let or fold,

A CONVENIENT DWELLING HOUSE for a fmall family, with two acres of ground adjoining, fituated near the mouth of the One Mile creek, in the town of Newark, & in view of lake Ontario. For terms enquire of the printing office. *Newark, October 4.* (44

Wanted to purchafe,

A NEGRO GIRL, from 7 to 12 years of age, of good difpofition.—For further particulars apply to the fubfcribers.

W. & J. CROOKS.

Weft Niagara, OB 4. (3w41

FOR SALE

by Henry Rogers,

At Mr. WHITING'S fhop, a general aſſortment of

TIN WARE,

Which he will difpofe of at a lower rate, than it can be imported for.

Newark, Sept. 20, '97. 142tf.

THE fubfcriber, at prefent refides with Mr. Rogers, at Mr. Whiting's fhop, in Newark, and wifhes for employment. He makes all kind of TIN and BRASS Ware; mends and repairs fuch as wants mending; makes copper, brafs, tin and iron ladles and fcummers, and keeps an aſſortment of them on hand. He alfo tins old copper ware and mends ſtills, ſtill worms, coffee mills, brafs kettles, &c. all in the neateſt manner, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

He will receive old copper and brafs in payment, and will give cafh for them.

JONAS KINNE.

Oct. 4.

To be fold, in Clinton,

THAT very valuable lot of land called number two in the 1ſt conceſſion, fronting upon lake Ontario, upon which are about twenty acres cleared and under fence, with ſome buildiugs For terms apply to JAMES CLARK, attorney at law.

Newark, OB. 9. (45

From a late paper.

A curious circumſtance has lately happened in Spain; it is well atteſted by a reſpectable Spaniard, and we do not entertain the leaſt doubt of its authenticity.

Don Ramno de Salas, profeſſor and doctor of the univerſity of Salamancha, had been tried & condemned by the inquiſition to one year's confinement in priſon, and 4 years in a convent, for having made uſe of improper and heretic words. There could not, however, be any proofs brot of the crime alledged againſt him, and the inquiſition formed their judgment like the revolutionary tribunal of France:—"It" ſays it, "Sallas has not made uſe of the words imputed to him, we, however, know him to be capable of it; he is a dangerous ſpirit, and we are well perſuaded he entertains doubts with reſpect to purgatory."

Two lawyers of Caſtile proteſted againſt the ſentence, and declaimed againſt the iniquity of the judges. In order to appeaſe them, they permitted a ſecond trial, but Salas was again unanimouſly condemned:—the lawyers then made an implication to the prince of Peace; an order was immediately iſſued by the king for annulling the ſentence; his highneſs the cardinal archbiſhop of Toledo, Lorenzana, refuſed to obey it. In juſtification of his conduct he produced the fundamental ſtatutes of the inquiſition, over which the temporal authority has no power. A new order was then given by the king, with poſitive injunctions to have it obeyed: upon this the grand inquiſitor went to the queen, by whom he was coolly received, nor was he better treated by the king and the prince of peace. At length the ſentence was annulled, and Salas ſet at liberty.

This is the firſt inſtance that in Spain the temporal authority has annuled a ſentence of the inquiſition; but reaſon is making rapid progreſs there; already has it ſapped the foundations of this monſtrous coloſſus; it totters and is ready to tumble into ruin.—God grant that its fall may not drag after it the miſfortunes which followed the overthrow of religious inſtitutions in France.—Without doubt, fanaticiſm is a monſter which ought to be deſtroyed; but religion viewed in its true point of light, is a wiſe & uſeful inſtitution to all people.

PASIGRAPHY.

Propoſals have been printed at Paris for publiſhing by ſubſcription, a work under the above title; or elements of the Art of writing and printing in one language, ſo as to be underſtood in any other without tranſlation. It is a language that can be written only, not ſpoken. It contains 12 characters, which are totally different from the letters of all languages, and twelve general rules, which are preciſe and applicable without any exception. The author aſſerts that it may be learned in a few hours.—"It will be with Paſigraphy," ſays one of the French Journals, "as with geography, where a certain point of interſection denotes a town or an iſland. Let the town, &c. be called either Conſtantinople or Stamboul, Londre or London, Paris or Parigi, thoſe who can take, at the firſt glance, the longitude and latitude, will immediately name the country, the province, and the place, every one in his own language." Such a language muſt obviouſly prove of great utility and importance.

BOSTON, August 29.

ABROAD—Every thing indicates the reign of tranquility will ſoon commence. Our news is now of late date. Lord Malmeſbury, it appears, was finally induced to accept of the full powers of making peace between England and France. The mutual cordial with for the event is indubitable. Reformation is the "order du jour," in France. The purification of the colonies is ſyſtematiſed. All the vultures which have ſo long preyed upon our honeſt commerce have, at laſt terminated their power, though they may eſcape from deſerved puniſhment. Commotions continue to agitate France. Riots were frequent: two at Bourdeaux about the 25th of July. The object to prevent the refuſcitation of the ſyſtem of terror, which was apprehended. The ſtory of hoſtilities between France and Auſtria, was founded on flight and accidental ſkirmiſhing—the effect of trifling circumſtances, unauthoriſed by any general officer, and which was forgot almoſt as ſoon as known. The preliminaries of peace between the two countries, it is well known, are ſigned. The definitives will be ſettled by the congreſs: but Buonaparte ſays, "negociations continue, which muſt ſignify, that the work of the congreſs is arranged and ſimplifying, of courſe we preſume, when that body meets, it will ſoon conclude the buſineſs.

ALEXANDRIA, (Virg.)
Office of the TIMES, Saturday evening
August 12.

Several veſſels have arrived this morning, among which is the Saratoga, captain Towers, from Rotterdam.

Captain Towers left that place the 8th June. We have converſed with him, and he confirms the pleaſing intelligence, contained in our paper of this morning—that our differences with France, from every appearance, would be amicably ſettled.

American veſſels that had lately been carried into France had been liberated.

This information he received from Mr. Pinckney, himſelf, who was at Rotterdam with Mr. Adams.

PARIS, June 9.

The directory, we underſtand, has returned an anſwer to the late diſpatches from the cabinet of St. James' that it was ready to reſume negociation for peace. but that in order to avoid the ſame difficulties which had cauſed the failure of lord Malmſbury's miſſion, it would be neceſſary to ſettle ſome preliminary articles, previous to the grantiug of paſſports for a new plenipotentiary: and that if the court of London approved of this meaſure, the directory would readily concur in accelerating the concluſion of peace on terms juſt and honorable for both nations. *Perlet.*

June 12.

Letters from Vienna concur in ſtating, that the 25th of laſt month had been fixed as the time for public rejoicigs on account of the termination of hoſtilities, dut that the emperor has ordered this expreſſion of general ſatisfaction to be poſtponed to "the moment," as he himſelf is ſaid to have declared, "when all Europe ſhall have reaſon to rejoice." This declaration cannot be otherwiſe explained than by its reference to the concluſion of a general peace.

LONDON, June 15.

Every neceſſary arrangement for commencing the negociation between this country and France is now completely formed. Lord Malmeſbury is the perſon appointed to treat in behalf of this country, and we underſtand that Mr Barthelemy is the negociator on the part of the French.

A cabinet counſil was yeſterday held at lord Grenville's office on the ſubject of lord Malmeſbury's credentials, when it was determined that his lordſhip ſhould be inveſted with full powers to negociate and conclude a peace with the French republic. He is expected to ſet out for Paris on Monday next, accompanied by lord Morpeth, ſon to the earl of Carliſle, and two other gentlemen as his ſecretaries.

By his Majeſty's packet Jane, which arrived at New-York, Auguſt 25, in 56 days from Falmouth, London accounts are brought down to the 24th of June.

LONDON, June 20.

This day parliament was prorogued till Thurſday, October 5, and is Majeſty was pleaſed to deliver the following

SPEECH:

My lords and gentlemen,

I cannot put an end to this ſeſſion of parliament, without returning you my moſt ſincere and cordial thanks for the aſſiduity and zeal with which you have applied yourſelves to the important objects which have required your attention, and for the wiſdom and firmneſs which you have manifeſted in the new and difficult emergencies for which you have had to provide.

I muſt particularly expreſs the juſt ſenſe I entertain of the ſalutary and effectual proviſions which you made for ſtrengthening the means of national defence, and the meaſures adopted for obviating the inconveniences which were to be apprehended to credit from the temporary ſuſpenſion of payments in cath by the bank, as well as for the promptitude, vigor, and effect with which you aſſorded me your aſſiſtance and ſupport in ſuppreſſing the daring and treaſonable mutiny which broke out in part of my fleet, and in counteracting ſo dangerous and pernicious an example.

I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you that ſince the acceſſion of the preſent emperor of Ruſſia, the commercial engagements between the two countries have been renewed in ſuch a manner as will, I doubt not, materially conduce to their mutual intereſts

Gentlemen of the houſe of commons,

I muſt return you my particular thanks for the liberal and extenſive proviſion which you have made for the various exigencies of the public ſervice; and, while I lament the neceſſity which increaſed them to ſo large an amount, it is a conſolation to me to obſerve the attention you employed in diſtributing the heavy burdens which they occaſioned, in ſuch a manner as to render their preſſure as little ſevere as poſſible to my people.

My lords and gentlemen,

The iſſue of the important negociation in which I am engaged, is yet uncertain. But whatever may be the event, nothing will have been wanting, on my part, to bring it to a ſucceſsfull termination on ſuch conditions as may be conſiſtent with the ſecurity, honor, and eſſential intereſts of my dominions. In the mean time, nothing can ſo much tend to forward the attainment of peace, as the continuance of that zeal, exertion and public ſpirit, of which my ſubjects have given ſuch conſpicuous and honorable proofs, and of which the perſeverance and firmneſs of parliament has afforded them ſo ſtriking an example.

Then the lord Chancellor, by his majeſty's command, ſaid—

My lords and gentlemen,

It is his Majeſty's royal will and pleaſure, that this parliament be prorogued to Thurſday, the fifth day of October next, to be then here holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thurſday, the 5th day of October next.

June 24. Advices from Vienna of the 7th report, that the cabinets of Vienna and Peterſburgh are occupied in doing an act of juſtice, which muſt be an agreeable ſurpriſe to every honeſt mind. They intend to reſtore to Poland its loſt exiſtence as an independent ſtate, by giving up the provinces which the three diſmembering powers tore from it in the year 1704. Ruſſia and Auſtria are quite diſpoſed to this reſtitution, but a very different diſpoſition ſways the Pruſſian cabinet, which ſtarts many objections and difficulties againſt ſo juſt and laudable a project.

A revolution has taken place at Genoa, to which the ſenate, not being able to make any efficacious reſiſtance, have conſented.—Brulleis papers are received to the 16th inſtant. Theſe bring intelligence that a ſerious miſunderſtanding has taken place between the Swiſs and the French generals in Italy, reſpecting the navigation of the lake of Lugano. Buonaparte inſinuates that they are enemies of France, and threatens to enforce his claims by a column of the French army.

Letters were received in town, and delivered on Friday and Saturday, from the brave veteran gen. O'Hara, at Gibralter.—It appears that the Spaniſh army is daily increaſing on the lines of St. Roche, and the environs, and that the works at thoſe lines go on ſyſtematically. But the works of Gibraltar are ſo powerfully augmented, that he does not apprehend the leaſt danger, he ſays that a mot or a charge of powder ſhall not be waſted, until the Spaniards make lines of approaches, when, he aſſerts, that a very ſhort period will reconcile their raſhneſs.

JULY 22.

Saturday evening, after attending their parliamentary duty, the lord chancellor, duke of Portland, and ſome other peers, and alſo the ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dundas, and ſome other members, ſet off for Beconfield, to attend the funeral of the late E. Burke, elq. which took place that evening.

JULY 25.

Yeſterday morning diſpatches were received at the admiralty from from commodore Sir John Borlaſe Warren, containing the pleaſing intelligence of the ſquadron under his command having intercepted a French convoy, and captured ſeven ſhips, laden with proviſions, on their paſſage from Nantz to Breſt, for the purpoſe of ſupplying the fleet at that port with their cargoes.—The gallant and indefatigable commodore, we are happy to add, has alſo driven a French frigate on the Pennmark rocks, and deſtroyed a corvette of 12 guns, and a large veſſel laden with timber, which he could not bring off. It is but common juſtice to his merits to ſay, that there is no officer in the Britiſh navy to whoſe activity the country owes more than to Sir John Borlaſe Warren,

Extraordinary duel,

An affair of honor of a very extraordinary nature took place a ſhort time ſince in the neighborhood of Waterford, in Ireland: a young phyſician of that place having been groſsly inſulted, as he conceived, by two officers, demanded ſatisfaction, and, in order to make ſhort work of it, determined to fight them both at once;—this challenge was accepted, and all three of them met the next morning, the phyſician ſtanding in a line between his adverſaries, with a piſtol in each hand, pointed to both of them:—all the combatants fell on the firſt fire;—the phyſician was wounded it the breaſt, one of his opponents was ſhot thro' the knee, and the other in his right ſide, but they are all recovered.

WEST-NIAGARA, October 11.

On Wedneſday evening laſt the mail for firſt time arrived at Fort Niagara, and on Friday morning returned. The ſubſcription for that purpoſe mentioned in out laſt, is withdrawn, and the expence wholly borne by the poſt office department of the United States. The line of ſtages has been lately extended from Fort Schuyler to Geneva, in the Geneſee, and large ſums of money are raiſed and raiſing for improving and extending the roads to this place.

☞ The mail being appointed to arrive on Wedneſday, and, during the winter ſeaſon, may be unavoidably delayed until Thurſday, and that we may have proper time to give our readers the lateſt intelligence, we are obliged to alter ourday of publication to Saturday, and on that day next week the gazette will the next time appear.

Weſt-Niagara, Sept. 27, 1797.

LIST of GRANTS lying in the *Secretary's* Office ready to be iſſued, in addition to thoſe already advertifed.

‡‡ Thoſe having no quantities annexed are for 200 acres.

Names.	*Townſhips.*	*Acres.*
Algier John & Phil. Eamer	Cornwal	
Anon Lorence	Osnabruck	
Athburn John corp.	Matilda	
Acre Ludowic	Williamsburg	
Adams Gideon ſt	Edwardſburg	800
Anderſon jr. and Henry Caſtleman	Williamsburg	
Algier Philip	Charlottenburg	
Ault Michael	Matilda	400
Algier Jac b and Martin Algier	Cornwall	
Bradſhaw John and Jacob Empey	Roxboro'	
Bradſhaw John	do	
Bunbury Joſeph capt.	Ameliaſburg	1200
Burns Abraham	Willoughby	800
Bidw Tho	Glengarry	200
Barton John	Charlottenburgh	
Banta Elizabeth and John Banta	Woodhouſe	2000
Bruce Margaret	Cornwall	
Brady Luke	Roxboro'	600

Bennett James	Crowland	
Bexley John	do	
Bink Frederick	Roxboro'	
Bownell John	Osnabruck	300
Burton Joseph	Cornwall	
Browning Joseph and Jacob Stoneburner	Roxboro'	
Bruce Alexander	do	
Brownhill Joseph and Christopher Shok	Cornwall	
Burgess James	Thorold	225
Butterfworth James	Roxboro'	
Bryant David	Wainfleet	
Brown Widow	Augusta	
Boice John fenr.	Beverly	400
Barnhart Widow and John Farlinger	Cornwall	
Burk Donald	Charlottenburg	
Cook John	Osnabruck	300
Cain John and David M'Coen	Cornwall	
Chifholm John	Lancaster	
Coon Jacob	Matilda	
Curry James	Lancaster	150
Cambell Widow	do	178
Carman Michael	Matilda	600
Clendennan John	Beverly	do
Cameron Alexander and Wm Chifholm	Charlottenburg	
Cumming Tho.	Willoughby	428
Camron Daniel	Lancaster	
Corbin Nathl.	Augusta	100
Coon Casper fenr	Osnabruck	do
Crites Geo. & Mich'l Gallinger	Roxboro'	do
Clement Joseph lieut.	Binbrook	1600
Carpenter Peter & Allen Andrews	Charlottenburg	
Cryderman John	Osnabruck	116
Cryderman Harmonious	Cornwal	350
Crow John	Pelham	100
Delancy Peter	Cornwal	450
Dixon John & Eaftman Bro.	do	
England Poole	Sydney	1000
England Poole esq.	Sophiafburg	
Empey Hen. & Bickle Jacob	Roxboro'	
Empey P. corp'l & Wm	Empey Cornwal	228
Eadns Wm & wife	Scardorough	400
Ernest Jacob	Flamboro' Eaft	
M'Donell Donald	Lancafter	
M'Lean William	Charlottenburg	100
M'Innis John	do	
M'Gill John esq.	Scardoro'	800
M'Gillis Neil	Lancafter	
M'Kinfie Colin	Pittfburg	600
M'Kinnon Laughlan	Lancafter	
Empey Phil. & Goofe Fred.	Cornwal	
French John	Beverly	
Farlinger John junr.	Matilda	
Fundi Janne	Lancafter	
Ferguson George	do	
Frafer Jane	Oxford	
Fratz Henry	Williamfburgh	300
Falkner Joseph	Lancafter	
Alhefton Phineas capt.	Cornwall	600
Abbot Joseph	Camden	204
Aikin Alex.	Kingfton	1
do do	Marysburg	250
Algire Jacob	Roxboro'	
Bates Adna	Clarke	
Bavens James	Thurlow	
Bliss Levy	Gainsboro'	
Browning Joseph	Roxfboro'	
Borden Joseph	Gainsboro'	
Buchner Chriftopher	Crowland	
Buih M. Henry	Osnabruck	
Cormahan Joseph	Amiliafburg	
Chifholm Alex.	Flamboro'	
Cole Francis	Osnabruck	
Caftleman Chriftian	do	
Cameron Wm.	Roxboro'	
Clyne Michael	Roxboro'	600
Chifholm Kenneth	Cornwall	100
Cadman John	Osnabruck	126
Donges Bernard	do	
Dugan Wm.	Leeds	
Dunn Tho.	Osnabruck	
Dorland Philip	Sophiafburg	
Dorland Thomas and Andrew Ferrow	Adolphustown	282
Donell Henry	Osnabruck	100
Dorland Philip	Sophiafburg	266
Emer Peter	Roxboro'	450
Empey John	Osnabruck	95
Eaftman Nadab	do	
Eaftman Amherft	do	
Ferguson alias Hover Millifon	Richmond	
French Gretham lieut.	Osnabruck	
Foreftor Moſes	Sidney	350
French Jeremiah capt.	Cornwall	100
Forfter John and Chriftian Catchbaw	Amiliafburg	275
Fennel John	Osnabruck	
Farlinges John	Roxboro	
Forfyth James and Jacob Summers	Cornwall	
Gibfon Andrew	Osnabruck	
Gafcaign Charles	Camden	202 1-2
Goofe Frederick	}	
Leny John	} Roxboro'	
Ashburn John and James Butterfworth	}	
Georgen Phebe	Pittfburg	
Gray Philip	Charlottenburgh	92
Gardner John and Tho' Hatter	Osnabruck	
Hawn Hermones	do	
Hatter Tho.	do	400
Hawn John and Jacob Waggoner	Cornwall	
Hooper Henry	Osnabruck	115
Horn Fred. and Donald M'Donell	Roxboro'	
Huboline Matt and Michael Cline	Cornwall	
Hamilton Colin corp.	do	209
Johnfon James	Osnabruck	
Kayfor John and Michael Kaylor	do	180
Laughton Peter	Delaware township	600
Lynch James and Wm. Potter	Cornwall	
M'Laughlin Wm. and John Cambell	do	
M'Nairn John ſerjt. and Daniel M'Leod	Roxboro'	
M'Auley James	Lancafter	
M'Intoſh John and Donell Allen	Cornwall	
M'Intoſh Alex.	Lancafter	
Mabee Simon	Walfingham	
M'Bane Gillis and John Thompfon	Williamfburg	209
M'Gillis Archibald	Lancafter	
Monro Alex.	Cornwall	
Mitchel Adam drummer	Osnabruck	300
Markely Henry and Jacob Roſs	Cornwall	
M'Donell Ron. lieut.	Charlottenburg	
Merrit Amos	Scarboro'	
M'Donell Alex.	Roxboro'	
M'Dougal John Elizabeth & Younge		
M'Bean Nancy	Kenyon	
Mattice Wm.	Osnabruck	
Mattice Nicholas and Mill Roſs Andrew	Cornwall	
Meddow Lewis and James Betterfworth	do	
M'Donell Angus	Pelham & Louth	400
Monro Hugh capt.	Edwardſburg	800
Maybee Abraham capt.	Adolphuſtown	300
M'Donell Alex. Lancaſter & Charlottenburg		400
Mills James Townſhip above the Delaware Village		100
M'Nairn John and John Naive	Cornwall	262
Oſburn James	Amiliafburg	
Pew Henry	Gainsboro'	
W. D. Powell jun. esq.	York	
Petey Joſeph ſen.	Beverly	300
Pickle Jacob	Cornwall and Roxboro'	400
Rifely Chriſtian	Bertie	257
Richardſon Ewd.	Willoughby	
Reily Patrick	Gainſboro'	
Rice Bargalai	do	
Reynor John and Peter Winter	Osnabruck	
Roſs Jacob	Roxboro'	150
Ruſſel Robert	Gainſboro'	204
Runion Henry	Osnabruck	
Roſs Nancy and Roſs Mary	Cornwalll	
Stoneburner Jacob	Roxboro' & Cornwall	293
Sheets Jacob	Roxboro'	300
Sliker Lawrence	Gainſboro'	
Sullivan Cornelius	Cornwall	100
Steinhoff John	Charlottenville	750
Smith John ſerjt.	Cornwall and Roxboro'	728
Steel John	Humberſtone	
Sheek David	Cornwall	100
Smith Daniel	Osnabruck	
Smith Philip	Windham	
Smith John	Osnabruck	
Shuts Wm.	Roxboro'	
Stunion Wm.	Sidney	
Sleaſon Henry	Windham	
Steinhoff Andrew	do	
Shuts Geo.	Osnabruck	
Swan Mr. Tho.	Roxboro'	500
Stoneburner Jacob and M'Donell	Allen do	150
Treaſcey Timothy	Thorold	
Trip Wm.	Gainſboro'	
Vallow Peter lieut. and Mabee Abraham capt.	Sophiafburg	190
Vrooman Jacob	Beverly	
Woodruff Eſekiel	Walpole	378
Wilkins Robert	Loughboro'	
Vandriſee Peter	Beverly	300
Urquhart Wm.	Kenyon	350
Werſt Conrad	Osnabruck	115
Young Rheuben	Ameliaſburg	
M'Laughlin Wm. and Michael	Gallinger Cornwall	

Wm. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

Court of Probate.

WHEREAS application has been made to the court of probate of this province, by RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, eſquire, merchant, of Kingſton, and a principal creditor of the eſtate of the late THO'S GUMMERSAL, late of this province, for letters of adminiſtration of the goods and chattels of the ſaid Thomas Gummerſal, to be granted to him the ſaid Richard Cartwright:—NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons next of kin to the ſaid Thomas Gummerſal, and they are hereby ſummoned to be and appear before the ſaid court of probate, and ſhew cauſe within eight months from the date hereof, if any they have, why the adminiſtration of the goods and chattels of the ſaid Thomas Gummerſal ſhould not be granted to the ſaid Richard Cartwright, upon his giving the uſual ſecurity faithfully to adminiſter the ſame.

ALEX. BURNS, *Regiſter of the court of probate.*

Newark, 8 June, 1797. (28.

VOLUME III.] G. R. [NUMBER 146.

Upper Canada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA: Printed by TITUS G. SIMONS. -------Saturday, OCTOBER 21, 1797.

ETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland king, defender of the faith, &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING!

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the firſt day of September, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the twenty-fifth day of the preſent month of October, at which time in our town of York you were held and ſtraitned to appear; but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the thirtieth day of November next enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary:—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed;—WITNESS the honorable PETER RUSSELL, preſident of our government of our ſaid province, this eleventh day of October in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, and thirty ſeventh of our reign. P. R.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

The United States' Mail

HAS commenced running between *Canadarque* and this place: it will arrive on the 1ſt November, and every other Wedneſday, ſucceſſively. Mr. *M'Clallen* has taken charge of the poſt-office until a poſt-maſter ſhall have been appointed. To accomodate the gentlemen of Upper Canada, the letters &c. for the province, will be left with Mr. *Edwards*, Weſt Niagara. It is neceſſary that thoſe which are to be forwarded, ſhould be left with him every other Thurſday by 12 o'clock, ſucceeding the arrival of the mail.

I. I. ULRICH RIVARDI,
Major Artil. and Eng. commanding.
Fort-Niagara, September 11.

‡‡ Propoſals for contracting will be received by the Quarter-Maſter of Fort Niagara, until the 1ſt of December next, for ſupplying the garriſon with Fuel for the year 1798

To be let or ſold,

A CONVENIENT DWELLING HOUSE for a ſmall family, with two acres of ground adjoining, ſituated near the mouth of the One-Mile creek, in the town of Newark, & in view of lake Ontario. For terms enquire at the printing-office. *October* 4. (44

THE magiſtrates of the Home Diſtrict will meet in adjourned ſeſſions every SATURDAY during the preſent month, and on Tueſday the 31ſt of the ſame, at their court houſe in Newark, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpoſe of entering the names of ſuch perſons as are entitled to be put in the liſt of U. E. LOYALISTS; and that no application for this can be received after the laſt day of this month.

By order of the court,
RALFE CLENCH, C. P.

Seſſion houſe,
Newark, 11 October, '97.

Court of Probate.

WHEREAS application has been made to the court of probate of this province, by RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, eſquire, merchant, of Kingſton, and a principal creditor of the eſtate of the late THO'S GUMMERSAL, late of this province, for letters of adminiſtration of the goods and chattels of the ſaid Thomas Gummerſal, to be granted to him the ſaid Richard Cartwright;—NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons next of kin to the ſaid Thomas Gummerſal, and they are hereby ſummoned to be and appear before the ſaid court of probate, and ſhew cauſe within eight months from the date hereof, if any they have, why the adminiſtration of the goods and chattels of the ſaid Thomas Gummerſal ſhould not be granted to the ſaid Richard Cartwright, upon his giving the uſual ſecurity faithfully to adminiſter the ſame.

ALEX. BURNS. *Regiſter of the court of probate.*

Newark, 8 June, 1797. (28.

Wanted to purchaſe,

A NEGRO GIRL, from 7 to 12 years of age, of good diſpoſition.—For further particulars apply to the ſubſcribers.

W. & J. CROOKS.
Weſt-Niagara, Oct. 4. (3w44

FOR SALE

by Henry Rogers,

At Mr. WHITING'S ſhop, a general aſſortment of

TIN WARE,

Which he will diſpoſe of at a lower rate, than it can be imported for.

Newark, Sept. 20, '97. 142tf,

Speech of DAVID WOOD, *while ſtanding in the pillory at Charleſtown, New-Hampſhire, May 27th, '97, for forging a deed.*

SYMPATHYZING FRIENDS,

You come here this day to ſee a ſad ſight, a poor old man publicly diſgraced, for attempting to make a penny out of fifty acres of Vermont rocks; and yet I ſee ſome here in gay coats, and mounted on naggith horſes, who have made thouſands out of lands, to which you had no more title, than I to David Dray's rocks. But you are great rogues, and wear ſilver ſpurs, and white beaver hats, and flourith your loaded whips, forget what you once were, drink your Madeira, and talk of your millions of acres, and ſit at your eaſe; while poor I, who have ſpeculated a little, in a fifty acre lot, which would not maintain a woodchuck, muſt ſtand here; for I am a little rogue, and have no pretenſions to be a great ſpeculator.

Let me aſk you, what is the difference, as to ſin, between a man, who forges a deed and ſells lands under it, and a man who ſells lands, to which he has no title? You all know the great ſquire——, he bought lands in Boſton at the time all their great men got caught in the Georgia land-trap. The ſquire came home by the way of Hartford, at the very moment when the Hartford foxes were wailing for the loſs of their tails, in the ſame ſpring trap. The ſquire found he had bought the devil, and was determined to ſell him again on the beſt terms he could. He put his ſpurs to the old mare, rode before the news, and ſold to the widow Lawly and her two ſons, who had juſt come of age, about 5000 acres of land, which laid the Lord knows where, and to which he had no title, and took all their father, the old deacon's farm in mortgage, and threatens to turn the poor widow upon the town, and her two ſons upon the world; but this is the way of the world.—The ſquire is a great ſpeculator, he is of the quorum, can ſit in the ſeſſions, and fine poor girls for natural miſteps; but I am a little rogue who ſpeculated in only fifty acres of rocks, and muſt ſtand here in the pillory.

Then there is the ſtate of Georgai. They ſold millions of acres, which they had no more title than I to David Dray's land. Their great men pocketed the money; and their hon. aſſembly publicly burnt all the records of their conveyance, and are now ſelling the lands again. But Georgia is a great honorable ſtate. They can keep no-

gro flaves, race horfes gouge out eyes, fend members to fight duels at congrefs, and cry out for France and the guillotine, and be honored in the land; while poor L—who never murdered any one, who never fought a duel or gouged an eye; and had too much honor to burn my forged deed, when I had once been wicked enough to make it, muft ftand here in the pillory, for I am a little rogue. Take warning by my fad fate; and if you muft fpeculate in lands, let it be in millions of acres; and if you muft be rogues, take warning by my unhappy fate and become great rogues—For as it is faid in a pair of verfes I read when I was a boy.

Little villains muft fubmit to fa .
That great ones may enjoy the world in ftate.

and again,

A little knav'ry is a dang'rous thing—
Great cheats will flourifh while the fmall ones fwing

BOSTON, September 6.

By arrivals from Lifbon, we learn that admiral St. Vincents, after having obliged the Spanifh fleet to take fhelter in Cadiz harbor had inveſted that city. In the proſecution of this plan, he captured Port-St. Mary's, a place about 6 miles from Cadiz, and from whence the city is fupplied with water, vegetables, &c. The Spanifh fleet having retired beyond the part of the ifland on which Cadiz is fituated, St. Vincents proceeded to bombard both the city and the fleet beyond it. By the laſt accounts from Lifbon, the bombardment muſt have commenced about the 4th of July, and had not ceaſed on the 9th or 10th, as appears by meſſrs. Bulkley's letters. Earl St. Vincents' fleet has been ſtrongly reinforced ſince his engagement with the Spanifh; and the Engliſh troops which lately evacuated the iſland of Elba, in the Mediterranean, (4000) are ſaid to have joined him. It is ſaid a great part of the inhabitants have fled, as the Spanifh fleet diſcovered no diſpoſition to meet the Engliſh; which, from its length of time at ſea, and experience of commanders, was in a high ſtate of diſcipline.

Extract of a letter from Lifbon, July 18.

"The laſt poſt informs us that Cadiz is inveſted by Jarvis' fleet. The bombardment has been very ſevere, upwards of 15000 inhabitants have fled from that city, which has been ſet on fire in ſeveral places. The town of St. Mary's on the main, has already been captured."

Extract of a letter from meſſ. Bulkley & Son, dated Lifbon, July 18.

"The blockade and bombardment of Cadiz muſt continue, to the great injury and detriment of their trade."

The poſſeſſion of S. Mary's was neceſſary to the ſupply of the Engliſh fleet with water.

Letters from Lifbon ſuggeſt it as the opinion of many, that admiral Jarvis means to deſtroy as much of the Spanifh fleet as poſſible, and then lay Cadiz under a heavy contribution, *a la mode de Francaiſe.*

In ſuch contempt does admiral Jarvis hold the Spanifh fleet, that while lying off Cadiz harbor, he by turns unrigged all the veſſels of his fleet in open view; and at one time, we are informed by an American captain who ſaw it, five ſhips had actually their topmaſts on deck at the ſame time; and ſeveral ſhips of the ſquadron ſailed into the harbor, gave the forts a broad ſide, and returned.

Sept. 9. On Wedneſday arrived here the brig Defiance, capt. Joſhua Jenkins, Martinico, 43 days.—In lat. 28, long. 63, captured by a French privateer called the Cruizer, of 60 guns, who took his whole crew, except the cook and himſelf, and put a lieutenant and 5 Frenchmen, part men of color, on board, ordering her for St. Domingo.—On the 21ſt Auguſt, Hiſpaniola bearing s.s. w. 30 miles, capt. Jenkins formed the brave & daring reſolution of again poſſeſſing himſelf of his veſſel and cargo, and the property of his employer; obſerving the helſman to be alone armed, and but one other on the quarter deck, he unhung one of the companion doors, and with a violent exertion knocked down both the men, and ſeized on the loaded piſtols with which the helſman was armed, but could obtain only one of them, the man eſcaping below with the other. The prize maſter then came on deck, followed by his black & white retinue, and taking the piſtol from his vanquiſhed comrade, heroically fired at capt. Jenkins, but fortunately its contents paſſed his right ear without damage: capt. Jenkins then preſented his piſtol at the breaſt of the prize-maſter, and threatning him with inſtant death ordered him forward to the foreca ſtle, and in the ſame manner compelled the men to follow him. Having accomplithed thus much he found it neceſſary to poſſeſs, by ſome means or other, aſſiſtance, which by threats and promiſes he ſucceeded in, in bringing over two of the blacks to his ſide; with this aid he ſeized on the prize-maſter and the remainder of the crew, and confined them until the next day, when he fitted out his boat with proviſions and other neceſſaries, for a ſhort voyage to land, and ſet them adrift.—With the aſſiſtance of theſe blacks, captain Jenkins navigated his veſſel to port; and on entering the harbor, ſaluted his friends with a diſcharge from his ſwivels.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 22.

Yeſterday arrived in this city from Quebec, the hon. lady Johnſon, lady of his excellency Sir John Johnſon, accompanied by her two daughters.

LISLE, June 29.

The miniſter of the interior, Benezeth, has written a letter to the municipality, in which he engages it to juſtify, by its zeal, the confidence with which the directory has honoured that city, in chooſing it for the place of the negociations for peace, about to be opened with England. The municipality has publiſhed the following proclamation:—

The municipal adminiſtration of Liſle, to their fellow citizens.

CITIZENS,

"The plenipotentiaries of the French republic arrive within our walls; they come to plant the olive of peace, and to labor at the great work of the public felicity. The plenipotentiaries of England will join them in the commune, and bring with them all the pacific diſpoſitions, which will reanimate the hope of ſeeing the effuſion of human blood ſtopped, of giving new life to agriculture and commerce, and of eſtabliſhing the happineſs ſo long expected by the French republic and all Europe. Theſe circumſtances, ſo fortunate for the friends of humanity, of order and of public felicity, will exact from our fellow citizens a firm ſacrifice of their time and their labor ſ out the ſacrifice will appear light to them, when they will be the ſure to reap the advantages of them. Without waiting for the requiſitions which circumſtances may render neceſſary, we flatter ourſelves that every one of our fellow citizens will lend his aſſiſtance in paying to the repreſentatives of the two nations all due honor, to thoſe whom two powerful rivals willing to become friends, have choſen for the purpoſe of bringing about the common happineſs. Our fellow-citizens and brethren in arms are informed, that the local national guard of the commune will take up arms on the firſt ſignal given for the arrival of the miniſters of the two nations; that they will be received with a diſcharge of the artillery of the place, that the troops of the line and the national guard will line the road from the gate to the habitation deſtined for the miniſters; and there will be a guard of honor provided for the reſpective preſidents of the two legations. There will be, beſides this, a guard ſtationed every day, which will be regulated according to circumſtances. Given at a ſitting held on the 25th June, 1797."

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Yeſterday morning, the hon. Mr. Weſley ſecretary of embaſſy, arrived. We believe he has brought the anſwer of the executive directory to the laſt propoſitions of our court—but nothing has tranſpired that can be relied on, all letters and papers have been ſtopped at Dover. Let the ſtate of the negociation be at preſent what it may, it muſt be plain to every perſon that the iſſue of it will in a great meaſure depend on the event of the preſent ſtruggle for power in France.

Yeſterday morning arrived a Lifbon mail. The laſt letters from Lifbon are dated the 12th ult. thoſe from Cadiz are dated the 10th, and juſt reached the period when earl St. Vincent recommended the bombardment of Cadiz. This is the firſt regular information we have of that circumſtance. The letters enter into no particulars, but merely ſtate that the Britiſh admiral had demanded a ſum amounting to twelve hundred thouſand pounds as a ranſom for ſparing the town.

The policy of this meaſure is, we know, ſubject to various opinions, many people conſider it would have been better to avoid ſuch a very unpleaſant alternative. We confeſs our regret in common with many others, that the laws of war ſhould authoriſe ſuch a cruel expedient, which muſt drive ſo many innocent people from their habitations, and reduce others to extreme miſery. We underſtand that one of the cauſes of this attack aroſe from the circumſtance of one of the two Spaniſh frigates laden with treaſure, (the Helena and Nympha, which were ſome time ſince captured in the Mediterranean) having been run on ſhore after it had ſtruck its colors to our ſhips of war, and the property has ſince been moſtly recovered by the Spaniards. This was a breach of honor which the court of Madrid ought not to have countenanced. But independant of this and other reaſons which may influence our admiral to bombard Cadiz, we ſee very ſtrong arguments to juſtify ſuch a meaſure in the conduct of the court of Spain towards Portugal. As that court can have no other pretence for threatening to commence hoſtilities againſt Portugal than being under the guidance of the councils of France; and as it is known that this country has been at a conſiderable expence in preparing Portugal againſt an invaſion, we ſee a very plauſible ground for demanding a ranſom from ſuch ports in Spain as are expoſed to an attack, to pay us for the expences we have incurred in the ſupport of our ally.

Extract of a letter from Liſle, dated July 15.

"Thoſe moſt intimately connected with the embaſſy aſſure me, that the principal points, and which are pretended to be inſiſted on, are, the ceſſion on the part of Great-Britain of every poſſeſſion taken from the French, and alſo from their allies—the reſtitution of the ſhips taken at Toulon—an indemnity for the loſs ſuſtained by deſtroying ſhips, &c. when the Engliſh and Spaniards evacuated that port—the recognition of Belgium as a part of the French republic—and the relinquiſhment of any mortgage the Britiſh government may have upon that territory for the payment of any loan which the emperor of Germany may have made in Great-Britain.

FALMOUTH, July 28.

This morning arrived his Majeſty's packet Prince Adolphus, capt John Boulderſon, from Lifbon, with the mail and diſpatches, after a paſſage of 14 days, having met with adverſe winds during the whole paſſage.

The capt. ſtates that on the 17th inſtant admiral lord St. Vincents, having exhauſted his patience by remaining ſo long inactive in the act of blockading Cadiz, gave orders for ſome of the fleet to unmoor, and get in as cloſe to Cadiz as they poſſibly could. He afterwards opened a brisk fire on part of Cadiz, which was ſoon levelled to the ground. The Spaniſh fleet had all previouſly ſlipped or cut their cables, being 37 ſail of the line, beſides frigates, and had all run up for ſhelter under the Carraccas.

HULL, July 21.

By expreſs—London, Wedneſday evening, July 19.

The cabinet council which was held this morning on the laſt diſpatches received from lord Malmeſbury on Sunday laſt, determined by a conſiderable majority, on a proſecution of the war, rather than ſubmit to the unreaſonable demands of the French directory. Mr. Pitt, lord Grenville, and Mr. Dundas were the only advocates for peace.

EDINBURGH, (Scot.) June 29.

THIS day the magiſtrates received the following information from the mayor of Hull, dated the 27th inſt.—That captain Barker of the American ſhip Pallas, on his paſſage from Galway to Hull, fell in with two French privateers—that he went on board one of them, the capt. of which ſaid he was cruiſing for the Greenland ſhips—that they had lately ſailed from Boulogne, but before they left that place, every thing had been ſettled between America and France, and that he had orders not to moleſt any American veſſel.

WEST-NIAGARA, October 21.

The mail arrived on Thurſday laſt, and bringing but few papers, none of which have we yet been able to ſee, we give the following as the contents from information; That nothing ſatisfactory as yet has tranſpired from the negociators for peace; but appearances are, that war muſt continue, as the French ſeem reſolved to their high demands. That the party in favor of peace, in Paris, is ſtrong, but as to contend againſt the directory, who are for war, and have command of the armies, and that of Paris is conſiderably reinforced, the better to govern the moderate, and thoſe for peace. Inſurrection ſeems to gauſe only for the iſſue of the negociation. The Engliſh plenipotentiaries were denied the honors aſſigned them by the proclamation under the Elle head, by the poſitive orders of the French commiſſioner and general. He took care, however to receive the honors himſelf. Conſidering the honor and ſincerity of that nation, whoſe only ſincere diſpoſition is to murder, plunder and rapine, we remain in great uncertainty as to the deſirable event of peace.

A capt. Haley of the richly laden American ſhip Hare, wiſhing to augment his fortune, conceived and executed the plan of running her into France, and having her condemned to him as a prize; a gentleman who was in France at the ſame time the ſhip's cauſe was tried, declares, that when the judge was about pronouncing her condemnation, he addreſſed capt. Haley, who was in court, and told him, that altho his object in bringing her into Dieppe was wholly perſonal, and intended not for the benefit of the republic, but himſelf alone, yet, he would be releaſed, were it not that certain proviſions of their maritime code had been infringed, which obliged him to condemn her, and all the property on board, as a legal prize to the republic. That as to him, it was abvious to the world, that he was an unprincipled ſcoundrel, and deſerved the reward due to every traitor; that no man who had a regard for his character, or the intereſts of his country, could be guilty of ſo atrocious an act—and that he felt very happy at the total diſappointment of his baſe views.

A German periodical writer has calculated that during the laſt two centuries, or ſince the year 1592, the houſe of Auſtria has been at war 136 years.

The governor of South Carolina has iſſued a proclamation, offering a reward of *one thouſand dollars* to any perſon who may give ſuch information as may lead to the diſcovery of the principals or accomplices in a plan, which he has reaſon to ſuppoſe is carried on, for making ſecret enliſtments for improper and illegal purpoſes.

By Authority.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS many perſons may, from ignorance, ſubject themſelves to the penalties to which they are liable, by carrying unlawful trade with, or retailing ſpirituous liquors to the Indians contrary to law, to remedy which in future, I PETER RUSSELL, preſident of the government of Upper Canada, and adminiſtering the ſame, have thought fit to iſſue this my proclamation, hereby publiſhing and declaring that a certain ordinance of the province of Quebec, paſſed in the ſeventeenth year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "*An ordinance to prevent the ſelling of ſtrong liquors to the Indians in the province of Quebec, as alſo to deter perſons from buying their arms or cloathing, and for other purpoſes relative to the trade and intercourſe with the ſaid Indians*, is, and continues to remain in full force within his Majeſty's province of Upper Canada; and that all and every perſon or perſons offending againſt the ſame, will be proceeded againſt, and in manner and form as by the ſaid ordinance is directed; of which all officers civil and military, as well as all others will take notice and govern themſelves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand ſeal at arms, this ſixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, and thirty-ſeventh of his Majeſty's reign.

PETER RUSSELL.

By his Honor's command,
W. CLAUS, a. I. G. A.

FOR SALE,

The Houſe, and Lot

Containing one acre, occupied by the ſubſcriber.—The payments will be made eaſy to the purchaſer.

JOHNSON BUTLER.

Oct. 18, '97. 46tf

Notice.

THE office for the REGISTRY of DEEDS, in the county of Lincoln, being removed by authority from Weſt Niagara to Stamford, in the ſaid county; the public are advertized that attendance will be given at the uſual hours at the office, ſituate near the fork of the county road in Stamford, which leads to the head of Lake Ontario.

W. D. POWELL, jun.
Regiſter of deeds, &c. county of Lincoln.

Stamford, Oct. 17, '97 46

Weſt-Niagara, October 21, 1797.

LIST of GRANTS lying in the *Secretary's* Office ready to be iſſued, in addition to thoſe already advertiſed.

¶ Thoſe having no quantities annexed are for 200 acres.

Names.	*Townſhips.*	*Acres.*
John Duncan	Williamſburg	
Peter Davis	do	128
James Edtal	Bertie	
Chriſtopher Empy and Jacob Empy	Cornwall	254
John Ellis	Wallingham	500
Lytle Gliſford	Auguſta	400
Peter Grant	Charlottenburgh	95
Lewis Grant ſen.	Lancaſter	100
John Grant and Allen Grant	Chalottenburgh	
Laughlen Gillis	Lancaſter	
Mich. Gallinger	Roxboro'	
Frederick Goofe	do	
Miſs Sarah Smith, daughter to the hon. D. W. Smith	Ancaſter	1200
Mrs. Anne Smith	Ameliaſburg	600
Hon. D. W. Smith	York	100
Joſeph Forſyth, eſq.	Kingſton	2 5
Nicholas Freemin	Williamſburg	108
Peter Fetterly	do	133
Hon. Rich. Duncan	do	
Chriſtopher Deterovin & Joſeph Hanes	do	275
Jacob Dorin	Matilda	
Wm. Frank	Lancaſter	
Alex. Ferguſon	Charlottenburg	
John Ferguſon	Lancaſter	
Peter Garlough and Alex. Nole	Williamſburg	
Duncan Grant	Charlottenburg	150
Duncan Grant	do	100

Lewis Grant jun.	Lancaster	100
Patrick M'Donald	Leeds	
George Mine	Matilda	100
Malcolm M'Gillevray	Lancaster	
Rondle M'Donell	do	400
Malcolm M'Kinnon	do	
Angus M'Intosh	do	
Allen M'Phee and John M'Donell	Cornwall	
Henry Gillinger	do	400
Roderick M'Donell	Lancaster	
Mary M'Gruer (alias) M'Intire	do	
Charles Munger	Gosfield	
Nicholas Mattiu	Roxboro'	250
Angus M'Donell	Lancaster and Kenyon	600
John M'Kay and Philip Empy	Cornwall	
Jacob Moor	Pelham	
Donald M'Dougal	Lancaster	
Serj't. Samuel Mofs	Roxboro' and Cornwall	587
Norman M'Kay	Lancaster	
Alex. Maclod	do	400
Angus M'Donell and William Cameron	Cornwall	
Archibald M'Donell	Roxboro'	50
Angus M'Donell and corp. Wm. Fraser	do	
Duncan M'Donell	Lancaster	400
Andrew Moeller and Siegmund Borman	Marysburgh	
Timothy O Bryan	Matilda	100
Farguffar M'Donell	Williamsburgh	350
Duncan M'Gilliroy	Lancaster	
Cath. O Herra widow	Williamsburg	500
Ploderick M'Leod	Lancaster	400
Tho. Orr	Williamsburgh	
Peter Oftrandet	Thorold	
John O Bryan	Ofnabruck	100
James Mengis	Flamboro'	300
Donald M'Auley	Lancaster	
Edw. M'Michael	Newark	1
Ewen M'Millin	Lancaster	
Stolts Overhalt	Clinton	
Jean Pierrie	Williamsburg	
William Phillips	Ofnabruck	400
Elias Paterfon	Charlottenburg	100
Francis Putman	Ofnabruck	76
John Prefsley	Williamsburg	
James M'Gregor and John M'Donell	Roxboro'	
Nathan Putman	Ofnabruck	100
Wm. Monro	Matilda	
Michael Gellenger jun.	Roxboro'	
Jacob Garlach	Williamsburg	
Michael Gallinger and Geo. Painter	Roxboro'	
Chriftian Gallinger and John Fowels	Cornwall	
Geo. Gallinger and Michael Gallinger	Cornwall	
John Gibfon	Lancaster	
James Grant	Charlottenburg	100
Serj. Alex. Grant	Kenyon and Charlottenburg	681
John Grant	Lancaster	
John Glasford	Matilda	
John Mattiu and corp. French	Jeremiah Cornwall	
Allen M'Donell	Kenyon and Charlotteburg	500
John Milroy	Roxboro'	
M'Love John	Lancaster	
Miers Jacob	Williamsburg	
Monroe Thomas & wife	Cornwall	
Mofhier Lewis	Auguita	109
M'Donell Mary	Lancaster	
Mother Nicholas, Robt. Starn John	Neilfon and Auguita	
Munro Alex.	Roxboro'	
Munro John	Matilda	
Mofhier Nicholas corp	Auguita	210
Markle Wm.	Ancaster	1000
M'Mullen Allen	Lancaster	
Myres Philip	Williamsburgh	
Marih Abraham	Cornwall and Roxboro'	562
Miller Nicholas	Williamsburg	
M'Millen John	Lancaster	600
M'Donell John	Williamsburg	
Meddoch Martin	Ofnabruck	500
M'Laughlan Wm. and Gallinger	Michael Cornwall	
Macdonaugh Cornelious	Southwold	
M'Guire Patt and Donold M'Guire	Cornwall	180
Gibfon Matt	Ofnabruck	100
Gallinger Geo.	do	
Hewatt John	York and Scarboro'	500
Have Barny	Matilda	
Grout Theodore	Cornwall	100
Johnfon John	Gainfboro'	
Jeffup Edw. lieut.	Elizabeth town	
Jacocks David	Ofnabruck	400
Jeffup Joseph capt.	Edwardfburg and Yonge	400
Johnfon James and Geo. Johnfon	Cornwall	400
Johnfon Adam	Roxboro'	250
Jeffup Edw. major	Auguita	1200
Lynch James	Ofnabruck	100
Link Matthias	Williamsburg	400
Lenox Samuel	Ofnabruck	
Lynch John and Mathew Lynch	Cornwall	
Rofs Taylor Tho.	Lancaster	619
Young James	Lancaster	150
Smith William	Ancaster	
Stuart Elenora	Ofnabruck	
M'Williams John	do	350
Mulroy John and William Ferguson	Cornwall	
Morris White Joel	Bertie	
Morgan Wm. ferj.	Ofnabruck	380
M'Cuen David jun.	Cornwall	100
M'Leod Samuel	Lancaster	
M'Lennan Keneth	Charlottenburg	
Thomas Jacob	Pelham	300
Peter Micheil	Gainfboro'	
Turney John fen. lieut.	Grantham and Louth	800
Tenbroeck John	Newark	1
Turnbull Wm.	Flamboro' East	300
Tompkins Itael	Auguita	
Talmage James	Gainfboro'	
Weaver Frederick	Williamsburg	250
Walker James doct.	Auguita	800
Wallace Anthony	Matilda	
Wilfon Geo.	Loughboro'	
Waejet Daniel	Ofnabruck	
Vanallen corp. and John Benedict	Matilda	294
Upper Martin	Gainfboro'	
Wallace John and Wm. Bower	Matilda	
Winter Jacob	Ofnabruck	100
Wright John	Lancaster	do
Wood Wm.	Ofnabruck	
Algier John & Phil. Eamer	Cornwal	
Anson Lorence	Ofnabruck	
Abburn John corp.	Matilda	
Acre Ludowic	Williamsburg	
Adams Gideon lt.	Edwardfburg	800
Anderfon Jr. and Henry Caftleman	Williamsburg	
Algier Philip	Charlottenburg	
Ault Michael	Matilda	600
Algier Jacob and Martin Algier	Cornwall	
Bradfhaw John and Jacob Empey	Roxboro'	
Bradfhaw John	do	
Bunbury Joseph capt.	Ameliafburg	1200
Beams Abraham	Willoughby	830
Bufby Tho.	Glengary	300
Burton John	Charlottenburgh	
Banta Elizabeth and John Banta	Woodhouse	2000
Bruce Margaret	Cornwall	
Brady Luke	Roxboro'	800
Bennett James	Crowland	
Braley John	do	
Bbuk Frederick	Roxboro'	
Brownell John	Ofnabruck	800
Burton Joseph	Cornwall	
Browning Joseph and Jacob Stoneburner	Roxboro'	
Bruce Alexander	do	
Brownhill Joseph and Chriftopher Shuk	Cornwall	
Barges ames	Thorold	200
Butterworth James	Roxboro'	
Bryant David	Wainfleet	
Brown Widow	Auguita	
Boice John fenr.	Beverly	600
Barnhart Widow and John Farlinger	Cornwall	
Bark Donald	Charlottenburg	
Cook John	Ofnabruck	300
Cave John and David M'Coen	Cornwall	
Chifholm John	Lancaster	
Coon Jacob	Matilda	
Curry James	Lancaster	737
Cambell Widow	do	378
Carman Michael	Matilda	600
Clendennan John	Beverly	do
Cameron Alexander and Wm: Chifholm	Charlottenburg	
Cumming Tho.	Willoughby	428
Camron Daniel	Lancaster	
Corbin Nathl.	Auguita	100
Cono Caiger fenr.	Ofnabruck	do
Crites Gen. & Mich'l Gallinger	Roxboro'	do
Clement Joseph lieut.	Binbrook	1600
Carpenter Peter & Allen Andrews	Charlottenburg	
Cryderman John	Ofnabruck	216
Cryderman Harmonious	Cornwal	350
Crow John	Pelham	100
Delancey Peter	Cornwal	430
Dixfon John & Eaftman Ben.	do	
England Poole	Sydney	1000
England Poole esq.	Sophiafburg	
Empey Hen. & Bickle Jacob	Roxboro'	
Empey P. corp'l & Wm	Empey Cornwal	228
Esdus Wm & wife	Scardorough	400
Ernelt Jacob	Flamboro' East	
M'Donell Donald	Lancaster	
M'Lean William	Charlottenburg	200
M'Lanis John	do	
M'Gill John esq.	Scardoro'	800
M'Gilles Neil	Lancaster	
M'Kinfie Colin	Pittfburg	600
M'Kinnon Laughlan	Lancaster	
Empey Phil. & Goofe Fred.	Cornwal	
French John	Beverly	
Farlinger John junr.	Matilda	
Funda janne	Lancaster	
Fergufon George	do	
Frafer jane	Oxford	
Fratz Henry	Williamfburgh	300
Falkner Joseph	Lancaster	

Wm. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

To be fold, in Clinton,

THAT very valuable lot of land called number two in the 1ft conceffion, fronting upon lake Ontario, upon which are about twenty acres cleared and under fence, with fome buildings For terms apply to JAMES CLARK, attorney at law.

Newark, Oct. 9. [46

VOLUME III.] G. R. [NUMBER 147.

Upper Canada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA; Printed by TITUS G. SIMONS. ——Saturday, OCTOBER 28, 1797.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland king, defender of the faith, &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the firft day of September, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the twenty-fifth day of the preſent month of October, at which time in our town of York you were held and co-ſtrained to appear; but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the thirtieth day of November next enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary:—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs the honorable PETER RUSSELL, preſident of our government of our ſaid province, this eleventh day of October in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, and thirty ſeventh of our reign.

P. R.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

The United States' Mail

HAS commenced running between *Canadarque* and this place: it will arrive on the 1ſt November, and every other Wedneſday, ſucceſſively. Mr. *M'Clallen* has taken charge of the poſt-office until a poſt-maſter ſhall have been appointed. To accomodate the gentlemen of Upper Canada, the letters &c. for the province, will be left with Mr. *Edwards*, Weſt-Niagara. It is neceſſary that thoſe which are to be forwarded, ſhould be left with him every other Thurſday by 12 o'clock, ſucceeding the arrival of the mail.

I. I. ULRICH RIVARDI,
Major Artil. and Eng. commanding.
Fort-Niagara, September 11.

‡‡ Propoſals for contracting will be received by the Quarter-Maſter of Fort Niagara, until the 1ſt of December next, for ſupplying the garriſon with Fuel for the year 1798

To be let or ſold,

A CONVENIENT DWELLING HOUSE for a ſmall family, with two acres of ground adjoining, ſituated near the mouth of the One-Mile creek, in the town of Newark, & in view of lake Ontario. For terms enquire at the printing-office. *October 4.* (44

THE magiſtrates of the Home Diſtrict will meet in adjourned ſeſſions every SATURDAY during the preſent month, and on Tueſday the 31ſt of the ſame, at their court houſe in Newark, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpoſe of entering the names of ſuch perſons as are entitled to be put in the liſt of U. E. LOYALISTS; and that no application for this can be received after the laſt day of this month.

By order of the court,
RALFE CLENCH. C. P.

Seſſion houſe,
Newark, 11 October, '97.

Court of Probate.

WHEREAS application has been made to the court of probate of this province, by RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, eſquire, merchant, of Kingſton, and a principal creditor of the eſtate of the late THO'S GUMMERSAL, late of this province, for letters of adminiſtration of the goods and chattels of the ſaid Thomas Gummerſal, to be granted to him the ſaid Richard Cartwright;—NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons next of kin to the ſaid Thomas Gummerſal, and they are hereby ſummoned to be and appear before the ſaid court of probate, and ſhew cauſe within eight months from the date hereof, if any they have, why the adminiſtration of the goods and chattels of the ſaid Thomas Gummerſal ſhould not be granted to the ſaid Richard Cartwright, upon his giving the uſual ſecurity faithfully to adminiſter the ſame.

ALEX. BURNS, *Regiſter of the court of probate.*
Newark, 8 June, 1797. (28.

Wanted to purchaſe,

A NEGRO GIRL, from 7 to 12 years of age, of good diſpoſition.—For further particulars apply to the ſubſcribers.

W. & J. CROOKS.
Weſt-Niagara, Oct. 4. (3w44

FOR SALE
by Henry Rogers,
At Mr. WHITING'S *ſhop, a general aſſortment of*
TIN WARE,

Which he will diſpoſe of at a lower rate, than it can be imported for.
Newark, Sept. 20, '97. 142tf,

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

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GIVEN under my hand ſeal at arms, this ſixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, and thirty-ſeventh of his Majeſty's reign.

PETER RUSSELL.

By his Honor's command,
W. CLAUS, *ſ. I. I. A.*

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W. D. POWELL, jun.
Regiſter of deeds, &c. county of Lincoln.
Stamford, Oct. 17, '97 46

FOR SALE,
The Houſe, and Lot

Containing one acre, occupied by the ſubſcriber.—The payments will be made eaſy to the purchaſer.

JOHNSON BUTLER.
Oct. 18, '97. 46tf

LINES FROM A FATHER TO HIS SON,

Written during a long confinement in Paris.

MY CHILD! and muft I far from thee
The hateful load of life fuftain?
Each day, a lingering age to me,
Augments thy captivefather's pain.

Thy fportive hand, my babe, undrew
Each morn the curtains of my bed;
And every care my bofom knew,
At eve in thy endearments fled.

Now here enchained, my foul's delight!
In vain for thee at morn I call;
Unbleft, my infant, by thy fight,
The gloomy fhades of evening fall.

Oft when the cherifh'd dream of night
Has plac'd thee on my yearning breaft,
The clanking fetters put to flight
The image that my foul carefs'd.

I faw in beauty's early bloom
Thy tender mother yield her breath;
For thee I liv'd—for thee my doom
I mourn, of exile or of death.

Alas! in exile what defpair!
Thefe eyes no more my child fhall fee!
In death what pangs—unlefs I bear
Thy mother one embrace from thee!

From a London paper.

Frailty, thy name is Woman.—A mrs Mills, a newly made widow, aged 55, who had attended the obfequies of a *dear hufband*, about a month ago, was feen on Saturday morning with a tear of tendernefs in her eye, (for fhe had but one), over the grave of "her lov'd man," when a friend paffing by, feeing her in a contemplative mood, faid, "I am forry for you, poor woman, you've had a heavy lofs!"—"Yes, that I have," exclaimed the afflicted widow, her heart feeming ready to burft with anguifh: At that moment the clerk of the church came up and accofted her in a half whifper, with "the parties are now waiting: "What parties, mrs Mills faid her friend: "Don't afk me," cries the matron, (grief almoft choaking up her utterance) *I am going to be-be-be—married again this morning to mr. Garter.*"

GENEVA, (*Genefee*) October 6.

Extract of a letter dated Prefque-Ifle, Sept. 21ft, to a gentleman of this town.

"An exprefs arrived here two days ago from Detroit, by which we learn, that the inhabitants within the jurifdiction of the United States at the Natchez, had hoifted the *tri-coloured flag*, and had declared themfelves under the protection of the French. There is no doubt of the truth of this, as the commandant at this poft fhewed me this day a letter from the commander in chief, ftating, that he had forwarded a confiderable detachment for that country, and it is conjectured that he is going there himfelf."

ALBANY, September 22.

The following accounts, relative to the differences which exift between the agents of the United States and the Spanifh government at the Natchez, were received by yefterday's mail—they are copied from a Pittfburgh paper of the 9th inft.

Extract of a letter from the Natchez, dated June 4, '97.

"Bufinefs in this quarter, continue to wear a threatening afpect— all communication between governor Gayofo and Mr. Ellicott, has ceafed for this fome time, and the Spaniards continue to fortify and reinforce their different garrifons.

"This day, a Mr. Powers, who is in the Spanifh fervice, ftarted for Kentucky, and Mr. Ellicott has received pofitive information, that his bufinefs is to endeavor to raife an infurrection there in favor of the Spaniards. He is a man well qualified for an undertaking of this kind."

Extract of a letter from the fame place, dated 22d June.

"This country is in an uproar—on the 17th inftant the inhabitants declared themfelves independant, and to be true to the United States. Unlefs a change takes place, war will be the confequence.

"A few nights ago, five of Mr. Ellicott's men were out patroling, and were fired on by the Spaniards from their fort—they returned the fire, but no damage was done on either fide."

HAMBURG, July 29.

The negociations at Lifle are likely to be tedious, great differences being created by the French infifting upon the Dufch poffeffions in the Eaft Indies being reftored. We are even affured, that the Englifh would rather give up Gibralter, than the Cape of Good-Hope.

LONDON.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE,

July 29, '97.

Extract of a letter from the right hon. lord Bridport, K. B. admiral of the white to Evan Nepean, efq. dated on board his majefty's fhip Royal George, at fea, July 24.

I acquaint you, for their lordfhips information, that I this day joined the fhips under the orders of Sir John B. Warren, who has tranfmitted to me the inclofed letters and papers, which are copies of originals he fent to me at Torbay, which did not arrive there till after I had quitted the anchorage.

La Pomone, at fea, July 18.

MY LORD,

I beg leave to acquaint your lordfhip, that in obedience to your command, I continued off Ufhant with his majefty's fquadron under my orders, confifting of the following veffels, (La Pomone, Artois, Anfon, Sylph and Dolly cutter) until the 16th inft. when hearing the report of many guns to the fouthward, I ftood round the Weft end of the Saints, and at day break in the morning of the 17th, I difcovered a frigate, with a fhip corvette and brig, having fourteen fail of veffels under convoy, in Hodierne bay, eight of which were captured.

I am forry to add that the fhip, corvette, and brig efcaped round the Penmarks, and the frigate by cutting away her mafts, and being otherwife lightened, ran on fhore; a brig laden with ordnance and naval ftores, came to an anchor near her, where it was impoffible for the Anfon and Sylph to follow. The brig, however, was funk, and the frigate, (La Calliope) much damaged in hull by the fhot of the above mentioned fhip, whofe officers and men behaved with the greateft zeal and activity, which induces me to hope that the enemy will not be able to get her off, as the wind foon after changed to the fouth-weft, with a great fwell upon the beach.

I was obliged to burn La Freedom, a large fhip armed en flute, laden with fquared timber, as the enemy had run her on fhore at high water, and the crew with their wounded, got away in their boats.

I have inclofed to your lordfhip a lift of the veffels captured and deftroyed on the 17th inft. with a return of the wounded on board his majefty's brig Sylph.

I have the honor to be, &c,

J. WARREN.

[A lift of eight veffels of different defcriptions, (one of which is a tranfport laden with a large anchor, 6000lbs. weight, a purchafe crane, flour, bread, beef, pork, brandy, foldier's cloathing, &c.) taken—of two deftroyed—and one (La Calliope frigate) run on fhore, and a return of five feamen and a marine belonging to the Sylph, wounded in engaging La Calliope, here follow.]

La Pomone, at fea, July 24,

MY LORD,

I have the fatisfaction of acquainting your lordfhip, that I had an opportunity of feeing that La Calliope republican frigate, of thirty fix guns and two hundred and fifty men, that was left on fhore the 17th by the Anfon and Sylph, is totally deftroyed, having feparated in the midfhip body, and part of her funk. The crew are encamped near her to fave fuch ftores as may be driven on fhore.

I am particularly indebted to capt. White of the Sylph brig, who having anchored with fprings on his cable, within piftol fhot of the faid frigate on the above day, for fome hours kept up an inceffant and well directed fire, which was at every convenient opportunity returned by her.

I perceived likewife the wrecks of la Freedom, armed en flute, laden with timber, and the brig with ordnance, which were driven on fhore the fame day and deftroyed.

I have the honor, &c.

J. WARREN.

The right hon. lord Bridport.

His majefty's armed cutter Telemachus, commanded by lieutenant Newton, has taken La Hardi French privateer luggar, of four carriage guns and 30 men, and retaken two merchant brigs captured by her, and carried them into Portfmouth.

The Trial cutter, lieut. Garrette, has captured la Courier de la Mer, a French privateer of 12 guns and 20 men, and retaken a brig captured by her, and carried her to Spithead.

The Hind revenue cutter, of Falmouth, has captured and fent into that port L'Incroyable French privateer, of two carriage guns and 21 men, and alfo retaken a floop captured by her.

August 4.

A letter from Amfterdam, July 11, has the following melancholy picture of Holland.

"This country, once the envy of furrounding nations, is now funk in an abyfs of mifery. A country which before the revolution, was a Canaan, a country, which under the old government, had acquired fo much wealth and glory—a country, which above moft other nations, was rendered happy by juft and equitable laws—a country, in which by the protection of our late worthy governors and directors, each man enjoyed undifturbed repofe under his vine and fig tree. This dear country, lamentable to relate, is now almoft in the gulph of deftruction, and driven to this extremity of mifery by Frenchmen, who rule over us with a rod of iron.

"As to our church, fhe is alfo in a deplorable ftate. Religion by which our country has acquired its former greatnefs, is now defpifed, trampled upon, and blafphemy fuffered with impunity."

Of the intelligence received by government from lord Malmefbury, the different papers affect to be varioufly informed; fome ftate it to be favorable, and others not fo. Refpecting the demands of the directory being high, we have no doubt; as alfo, that the Britifh government is not difpofed to accede to all their terms, we fhall not difpute, but what conclufion can be drawn from this? Not any; for the information itfelf is nothing. Neither in France or England has a fyllable on the fubject of the negociation been fuffered to tranfpire officially.

The firft and third of the four Hamburg mails due, arrived in the afternoon, and at 11 o'clock laft night we received our letters by the fourth mail. The fecond is alfo faid to be landed at Yarmouth.

The news by the above mails has been in a great meafure anticipated by the regular receipts of the Paris gazettes; but a private letter from Hamburg, dated the 28th ult. contains very interefting news from Holland refpecting the negociation at Lifle. It confirms the reports given in this paper and generally believed there, that the negociation is encumbered with many difficulties; & we have reafon to believe that they principally regard our ceffion of the Dutch poffeffions in the Eaft Indies, which it was always forefeen would be a bone of contention. The French are underftood to have guaranteed the reftitution of thefe fettlements to the Batavian republic, becaufe they would in fact be throwing their political importance into the hands of France. The letters from Holland mention the Cape of Good-Hope to be the principal grounds of contention, tho' we are perfuaded that the ifland of Ceylon is confidered of far greater importance. But we do not think that any correct opinion can be formed from any thing that has yet paffed on the fubject. As we have already obferved, it is the fyftem of every negociation for both parties to make the beft appearance of their own ftrength and importance; our miniftry are willing to give up all the conqueft made from France, in order to procure peace; and it is faid that France has, in the firft inftance, demanded the reftitution of every thing taken from herfelf, as well as her prefent allies. We think me will relax in her demands. But after all, fuch is the importance of events now paffing on the theatre of republican France, the iffue of which no human forefight can determine, that much muft depend on the chapter of accidents; tho' it is unfortunate there ever was fuch a chapter in the hiftory of war.

August 8.

Yefterday morning at one o'clock, we received by exprefs, Paris journals to the 5th inft. inclufive. We immediately ftopped the prefs to communicate the fubftance of their contents, which our readers will find fully detailed in our paper of this day.

The contents of thefe papers, which are extremely important, juftify all the reflections which we have lately had occafion to make on the internal ftate of France, and the views of the different parties in that diftracted country.

It appears from the debates of the councils, that the ftatement given by the directory of the march of the troops towards the metropolis was totally falfe. Inftead of nine thoufand men, faid to be detached from the army of the Sambre and Meufe, the detachment amounted to between twenty-fix and twenty-feven thoufand men.—Nor was the force intended, as the directory affirmed, for any naval expedition; but it was felected, as we fuppofed, for the exprefs purpofe of overawing, if not diffolving, the legiflative body. The foldiers, indeed, whofe minds had been poifoned by emiffaries from Paris, and by the jacobin journals, which were the only papers they were permitted to read, openly proclaimed the object of their march, and uttered the groffeft calumnies againft the two councils. And notwithftanding the order received from the minifter of war to return to the ftation which they had left, they continued their march to Paris, in obedience to the commands of their general Hoche, who by this act openly hoifted the ftandard of rebellion.

Our readers will recollect, that we ftated, fome time fince, that Hoche and his army, known to be determined jacobins, were the inftruments on whom the directory chiefly relied for perpetuating their own defpotic power, and for carrying into effect their own unconftitutional defigns.

The directory alfo appear to have effectually fecured the protection of the army of Italy. Addreffes have been received from two more divifions of that army, which breathe the rankeft fpirit of jacobinifm; vow implicit obedience, not to the conftitution, but to the directory; and devote their enemies to inftant deftruction.

WEST-NIAGARA, October 28.

Mr Pitt's ways and means for the prefent year, confift of the following new taxes:—

An additional tax of 3s on all horfes, not employed in pleafure; eftimated to produce	150,000
For wearing a filver or metal watch, 2s 6d per an. eftimated at	100,000
Gold watches per an. 10s	100,000
Clocks per an. 5s.	100,000
Cuftoms and additional duties in Scotch diftilleries, to complete the fum wanted to pay the intereft of this year's loan, viz.	662,000

One feed planted the 1ft of June laft in a garden in this town, produced three pumkins, one of which was 5f. 2in. in circumference, and weighs 63lbs, one 40, and the other 37lbs each—total wt. 140.

Buonaparte, on the 14th of July, invited his troops to make a rapid march into France. He was much furprized, that they took the next day to debate upon this expedition. He writes, that he was not able to prevent them: yet he is a man who in general knows how to make himfelf obeyed and it is poffible that they more regard his intentions than his orders.

WHEREAS I the fubfcriber did, during my abfence from this province, conftitute THOMAS OTWAY PAGE my attorney, by a revocable letter of attorney, for to make all contracts relative to my real or perfonal property, in as ample a manner as I might or could have done, had I been perfonally prefent. I do therefore hereby revoke the faid power of attorney, and requeft that no perfon will make any contract with the faid Thomas O. Page, refpecting my property, as I fhall not efteem myfelf bound by any covenant he may attempt to make by virtue of the fame.

THOMAS HIND.

Weft-Niagara, October 28, 1797.

LIST of GRANTS lying in the *Secretary's* Office ready to be iffued, in addition to thofe already advertifed.

¶ Thofe having no quantities annexed are for 200 acres.

Names,	*Townfhips.*	*Acres.*
John M'Arthur and William M'Kay	Charlottenburg	
Doct. Ja's. Meurhead	Wainfleet	
James M'Auley efq.	York	100
John Mathews	do	
Allan M'Donell	Charlottenburg	100
Jacob Mele	Williamfburg	
John M'Ka	Charlottenburg	
Corp. John M'Kaehy	Williamfburg	100
George and Tobias Meyers	Sidney	300
Mr Duncan M'Intire	Charlottenburg	
Alex. M'Kay and Alex. Arquhart	do	
Peter Doge and Charles M'Intofh	do	
Kenneth M'Leod	Lancafter	
John Beckie	Cornwall	500
Shedrick Ball	Charlottenburg	100
Thomas Brown	Augufta	
Conrad Baker	Williamfburgh	
Adam Baker	Matilda	100
John Backhoufe	Walfingham	600
Ennor Boyce	Cornwall	
Stephen Browning	do	198
Chriftopher Brinkman	Charlottenburg	50
John Bamheart	Williamfburg	[illegible]
Ludowick Acker and John Killman	do	247
Francis Albrant	Ofnabruck	90
Widow Allir and Adam Winzell	Cornwall	
Elias Anderfon	Clinton	600
Elifha Anderfon	Ofnabruck	
Lorence Amon	do	50
Mary Allenderolf	Williamfburgh	
Jame Hoghtelling	Scarboro'	300
Jofeph Hams and Detrick Caftleman	Williamfburg	
John Hare	Ofnabruck	
Mich. Hanes ferjt.	Williamfburg	
Abraham Hopper	do	50
Jofeph Hanes jun.	Beverly	[illegible]
Thos. Flanagan	Ofnabruck	
Mich. Hanes ferjt.	Williamfburg	[illegible]
John Huple	Ofnabruck	
Richard Hope	do	
George Hanes and Richard Mendwell	Williamfburg	
Peter Hendrickfon and Andrew Mibrofs	Charlottenburg	
Michael Hanes	Williamfburg	50
John Hawn	Ofnabruck	
John Harvey	Clinton	
Geo. Godfreth Holwagen	Ofnabruck	
John Johnfon	Charlottenburg	
Jeremiah Kettle	Bertie	270
John Knox	Gainfboro'	
Neal Livingfton	Charlottenburg	
Lynck Mathias and John Lynck	Williamfburg	
John Lawe	Newark	8
John Lemon	Lancafter	377
Geo. Loucks	Williamburg	395
Peter M'Mincking	Stamford	300
Effrom Putman and Daniel Robinfon	Cornwall	
Cato Prime	Lancafter	350
Nathan Putman	Ofnabruck	100
Mich. Pillar	Williamfburg	do
Donell Printice	Charlottenburg	do
John Prefcot	Cornwall	366
Keneth M'Leod	Lancafter	
Capt John Monro	Matilda	

Wm. Potter	Roxboro'	
Nathan Park	Cornwall	200
Wm. Phillips	Osnabruck	203
Thos. Pomroy	Portland	
Wm. Potter and Joel Stone	Roxboro'	
Dan Pomroy	Portland	
Joseph Pringle	Fredericksburg	200
Joseph Pell	Humberstone	400
Nathan Park and Robert Park corp.	Cornwall	
Timothy Petty	Gainsboro'	
John Pratt	Osnabruck	221
John Phillips	do	
Daniel Pound	Humberstone	300
John Pratt	Osnabruck	
Caleb Peck	Cornwall	100
Robert Park corp.	do & Roxboro'	350
Nathan Park	do	do
Serjt. Jno Prefcot	do	do
Jonathan Perkins	do	
John Powell	Lancaster	357
John Collins	Waltingham	
Evan Rice	Osnabruck	118
Anthony Rex	Williamsburgh	
Alexander Rofe and David Summers	Charlottenburg	
Duncan Grant	Charlottenburgh	100
Peter Gartack fen.	Williamsburgh	
Edward Guy	ditto	250
Henry Gartack & jun. Knight	do	
Robt Glasford & John Glasford	Matilda	300
John Gardner	Williamsburgh	
Henry Gartack	ditto	400
Duncan Grant	Charlottenburgh	
Hon. Alex. Grant	Charlotteville	1000
Jacob Garlow & Peter Garlow	Williamsburg	293
Archedald Grant	Charlottenburg	100
Alexander Grant	do	50
John Grant	do	100
Donald Chisholm	do	50
William Chisholm	Lancaster	
Seph. Caffleman	Williamsburg	
Donald Chisholm	Charlottenburg	50
Donald Cameron	do	100
Geo Gough & Thos Caffleman	Williamsburg	400
Graninous Cryfer & Jno Cryfer Jr.	do	
John Crim	do	
Philip Cline	Osnabruck	100
Serj't Daniel Campbell	Williamsburg	247
George Curry	Lancaster	
Allen Chisholm	Charlottenburg	100
Hon Rich. Cartwright	Ameliasburg	700
Wms Caffleman	Williamsburg	150
Alexander Canada	Charlottenburg	100
John Campbell	Osnabruck	
Wid Calder & Duncan M'Inlen	Charlottenburg	
Lewis Chisholm	do	
John Cameron	do	300
Adam Caffleman & Henry Williamsburg	Caffleman	250
Garret Dewit	Roxborough	
John Degroil	Williamsburg	
John Dewit	do	300
John Duncan	Williamsburg	
Peter Davis	do	128
James Edfal	Bertie	
Chriftopher Empy and Jacob Empy	Cornwall	254
John Ellis	Walfingham	500
Lytle Glasford	Augusta	400
Peter Grant	Charlottenburgh	95
Lewis Grant fen.	Lancaster	100
John Grant and Allen Grant	Charlottenburgh	
Laughlen Gillis	Lancaster	
Mich. Gallinger	Roxboro'	
Frederick Goofe	do	
Miss Sarah Smith, daughter to the hon. D. W. Smith	Ancaster	1200
Mrs. Anne Smith	Ameliasburg	600
Hon. D. W. Smith	York	100
Joseph Forfyth, esq.	Kingston	2 5
Nicholas Freemin	Williamsburg	101
Peter Fetterly	do	133
Hon. Rich. Duncan	do	
Chriftopher Deferovin & Joseph Hanes	do	275
Jacob Dorin	Matilda	
Wm. Frink	Lancaster	
Alex. Ferguson	Charlottenburg	
John Ferguson	Lancaster	
Peter Gardough and Alex'r. Nofe	Williamsburg	
Duncan Grant	Charlottenburg	150
Duncan Grant	do	100
Lewis Grant jun.	Lancaster	100
Patrick M'Donald	Leeds	
George Mine	Matilda	100
Malcolm M'Gillevray	Lancaster	
Randle M'Donell	do	400
Malcolm M'Kinnon	do	
Angus M'Intosh	do	
Allen M'Phee and John M'Donell	Cornwall	
Henry Gillinger	do	400
Roderick M'Donell	Lancaster	
Mary M'Gruer (alias) M'Intire	do	
Charles Munger	Gosfield	
Nicholas Mattiu	Roxboro'	250
Angus M'Donell	Lancaster and Kenyon	600
John M'Kay and Philip Empy	Cornwall	
Jacob Moor	Pelham	
Donald M'Dougal	Lancaster	
Serj't. Samuel Mofs	Roxboro' and Cornwall	587
Norman M'Kay	Lancaster	
Alex. Maclod	do	400
Angus M'Donell and Cameron	William Cornwall	
Archibald M'Donell	Roxboro'	50
Angus M'Donell and Frafer	corp. Wm. do	
Duncan M'Donell	Lancaster	400
Andrew Moeller and Borman	Siegmund Maryfburgh	
Timothy O Bryan	Matilda	100
Fargutfar M'Donell	Williamsburgh	350
Duncan M'Gilliroy	Lancaster	
Cath. O Harra widow	Williamsburg	500
Ploderick M'Leod	Lancaster	400
Tho. Orr	Williamsburgh	
Peter Oftrander	Thorold	
John O Bryan	Ofnabruck	100
James Mengis	Flamboro'	300
Donald M'Auley	Lancaster	
Edw. M'Michael	Newark	1
Ewen M'Millin	Lancaster	
Stolts Overhalt	Clinton	
Jean Pierrie	Williamsburg	
William Phillips	Ofnabruck	400
Elias Paterfon	Charlottenburg	100
Francis Pittman	Ofnabruck	76
John Prefsley	Williamsburg	
James M'Gregor and John M'Donell	Roxboro'	
Nathan Putman	Ofnabruck	100
Wm. Monro	Matilda	
Michael Gellenger jun.	Roxboro'	
Jacob Garlach	Williamsburg	
Michael Gallinger and Painter	Geo. Roxboro'	
Chriftian Gallinger and Foweks	John Cornwall	
Geo. Gallinger and Gallinger	Michael Cornwall	
John Gibfon	Lancaster	
James Grant	Charlottenburg	100
Serj. Alex. Grant	Kenyon and Charlottenburg	681
John Grant	Lancaster	
John Glafsford	Matilda	
John Mattiu and French	corp. Jeremiah Cornwall	
Allen M'Donell	Kenyon and Charlottenburg	500
John Milroy	Roxboro'	
M'Love John	Lancaster	
Miers Jacob	Williamsburg	
Monroe Thomas & wife	Cornwall	
Mofhier Lewis	Augusta	203
M'Donell Mary	Lancaster	
Mofier Nicholas, Robt. Starn John	Neilfon and Augusta	
Munro Alex.	Roxboro'	
Munro John	Matilda	
Mofhier Nicholas corp.	Augusta	210
Markle Wm.	Ancaster	1000
M'Mullen Allen	Lancaster	
Myres Philip	Williamsburgh	
Marfh Abraham	Cornwall and Roxboro'	562
Miller Nicholas	Williamsburg	
M'Millen John	Lancaster	600
M'Donell John	Williamsburg	
Meddoch Martin	Ofnabruck	500
M'Laughlan Wm. and Gallinger	Michael Cornwall	
Macdonaugh Cornelious	Southwold	
M'Guire Patt and Donold M'Guire	Cornwall	180
Gibfon Matt	Ofnabruck	200
Gallinger Geo.	do	
Hewatt John	York and Scarboro'	500
Have Barny	Matilda	
Grout Theodore	Cornwall	100
Johnfon John	Gainfboro'	
Jeffup Edw. lieut.	Elizabeth town	
Jacocks David	Ofnabruck	400
Jeffup Joseph capt.	Edwardsburg and Yonge	400
Johnfon James and Geo. Johnfon	Cornwall	400
Johnfon Adam	Roxboro'	250
Jeffup Edw. major	Augufta	1200
Linch James	Ofnabruck	100
Link Matthias	Williamfburg	400
Lenox Samuel	Ofnabruck	
Lynch John and Mathew Lynch	Cornwall	
Rofs Taylor Tho.	Lancaster	619
Young James	Lancaster	150
Smith William	Ancafter	
Stuart Elenora	Ofnabruck	
M'Williams John	do	350
Mulroy John and William Ferguſon	Cornwall	
Morris White Joel	Bertie	
Morgan Wm. ſerj.	Ofnabruck	380
M'Guen David jun.	Cornwall	100
M'Leod Samuel	Lancaster	
M'Lennan Keneth	Charlottenburg	
Thomas Jacob	Pelham	300
Teter Michell	Gainfboro'	
Turney John ſen. lieut.	Grantham and Louth	800
Tenbroeck John	Newark	1
Turnbull Wm.	Flamboro' Eaſt	300
Tompkins Iſarel	Auguſta	
Talmage James	Gainſboro'	
Weaver Frederick	Williamſburg	250
Walker James doct.	Auguſta	800
Wallace Anthony	Matilda	
Wilſon Geo.	Loughboro'	
Waejet Daniel	Ofnabruck	
Vanallen corp. and Benedict	John Matilda	294
Upper Martin	Gainſboro'	
Wallace John and Wm. Bower	Matilda	
Winter Jacob	Ofnabruck	100
Wright John	Lancaſter	do
Wood Wm.	Ofnabruck	

Wm. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

VOLUME III.] G. R. [NUMBER 148.

Upper Canada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA; Printed by TITUS G. SIMONS. -------Saturday, NOVEMBER 4. 1797.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland king, defender of the faith, &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the first day of September, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the twenty-fifth day of the present month of October, at which time in our town of York you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the thirtieth day of November next enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary:—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs the honorable PETER RUSSELL, preſident of our government of our ſaid province, this eleventh day of October in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, and thirty ſeventh of our reign.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

The United States' Mail

HAS commenced running between *Canadarque* and this place: it will arrive on the 15th inſtant, and every other Wedneſday, ſucceſſively. Mr. *M'Clallen* has taken charge of the poſt-office until a poſt-maſter ſhall have been appointed. To accomodate the gentlemen of Upper Canada, the letters &c. for the province, will be left with Mr. *Edwards*, Weſt-Niagara. It is neceſſary that thoſe which are to be forwarded, ſhould be left with him every other Thurſday by 12 o'clock, ſucceeding the arrival of the mail.

I. I. ULRICH RIVARDI,
Major Artil. and Eng. commanding.
Fort-Niagara, November 4.

‡‡ Propoſals for contracting will be received by the Quarter-Maſter of Fort Niagara, until the 1ſt of December next, for ſupplying the garriſon with Fuel for the year 1798.

To be let or ſold,

A CONVENIENT DWELLING HOUSE for a ſmall family, with two acres of ground adjoining, ſituated near the mouth of the One-Mile creek, in the town of Newark, & in view of lake Ontario. For terms enquire at the printing-office. *October 4.* (44

Court of Probate.

WHEREAS application has been made to the court of probate of this province, by RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, eſquire, merchant, of Kingſton, and a principal creditor of the eſtate of the late THO'S GUMMERSAL, late of this province, for letters of adminiſtration of the goods and chattels of the ſaid Thomas Gummerſal, to be granted to him the ſaid Richard Cartwright;—NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons next of kin to the ſaid Thomas Gummerſal, and they are hereby ſummoned to be and appear before the ſaid court of probate, and ſhew cauſe within eight months from the date hereof, if any they have, why the adminiſtration of the goods and chattels of the ſaid Thomas Gummerſal ſhould not be granted to the ſaid Richard Cartwright, upon his giving the uſual ſecurity faithfully to adminiſter the ſame.

ALEX. BURNS, *Regiſter of the court of probate.*
Newark, 8 June, 1797. (48.

WHEREAS I the ſubſcriber did during my abſence from this province, conſtitute THOMAS OTWAY PAGE my attorney, by a revocable letter of attorney, for to make all contracts relative to my real or perſonal property, in as ample a manner as I might or could have done, had I been perſonally preſent. I do therefore hereby revoke the ſaid power of attorney, and requeſt that no perſon will make any contract with the ſaid Thomas O Page, reſpecting my property, as I ſhall not eſteem myſelf bound by any covenant he may attempt to make by virtue of the ſame. THOMAS HIND.

October 28 42

FOR SALE
by Henry Rogers,
At Mr. WHITING'S *ſhop, a general aſſortment of*
TIN WARE,

Which he will diſpoſe of at a lower rate, than it can be imported for.
Newark, Sept. 20, '97. 142tf.

To be ſold, in Clinton,

THAT very valuable lot of land called number two in the 1ſt conceſſion, fronting upon lake Ontario, upon which are about twenty acres cleared and under fence, with ſome buildings. For terms apply to JAMES CLARK, attorney at law.
Newark, Oct. 9. (45

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS many perſons may, from ignorance, ſubject themſelves to the penalties to which they are liable, by carrying unlawful trade with, or retailing ſpiritous liquors to the Indians contrary to law, to remedy which in future, I PETER RUSSELL, preſident of the government of Upper-Canada, and adminiſtering the ſame, have thought fit to iſſue this my proclamation, hereby publiſhing and declaring that a certain ordinance of the province of Quebec, paſſed in the ſeventeenth year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "*An ordinance to prevent the ſelling of ſtrong liquors to the Indians in the province of Quebec, as alſo to deter perſons from buying their arms or cloathing, and for other purpoſes relative to the trade and intercourſe with the ſaid Indians*, is, and continues to remain in full force within his Majeſty's province of Upper Canada; and that all and every perſon or perſons offending againſt the ſame, will be proceeded againſt, and in manner and form as by the ſaid ordinance is directed; of which all officers civil and military, as well as all others will take notice and govern themſelves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand ſeal at arms, this ſixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, and thirty-ſeventh of his Majeſty's reign.

PETER RUSSELL.

By his Honor's command,
W. CLAUS, *ſ. l. l. a.*

THE office for the REGISTRY of DEEDS, in the county of Lincoln, being removed by authority from Weſt Niagara to Stamford, in the ſaid county; the public are advertized that attendance will be given at the uſual hours at the office, ſituate near the fork of the county road in Stamford, which leads to the head of Lake Ontario.

W. D. POWELL, *jun.*
Regiſter of deeds, &c. county of Lincoln.
Stamford, Oct. 17, '97 46

FOR SALE,
The Houſe, and Lot

Containing one acre, occupied by the ſubſcriber.—The payments will be made eaſy to the purchaſer.

JOHNSON BUTLER.
Oct. 18, '97. 46tf

NOVEMBER.

AH me! how fast the summer flies,
And leaves the hapless shore;
While we beneath the low'ring skies,
Her absence must deplore.

See hostile autumn seeth's the land,
And strips the drooping trees;
Lo! how they moulder from her hand,
And fall at every breeze.

Stern hoary winter will prevail,
And drag her fleeces on;
Hark! how the swans the summer wail,
And mourn the season gone.

No more the morn shall blushing rise,
And pearly dews exhale;
No more shall gild the eastern skies,
Or chear the bleeting vale.

But mucky, gloomy, low'ring black,
Reluctant drop along;
Ah! turn departing summer back,
Restore the rural long.

But hence, vain wish, false hope away!
Will the obey the swain?
She flies to hear some noble lay,
Or some more happy plain.

Or wherefore murmur, 'cause she flies,
Or pine at her depart?
Soon the again more bright shall rise,
And chear each rural heart.

From a London paper of July 12.

THE RIGHT HON. EDMUND BURKE.

OF Mr. Burke's talents and acquirements in general, it is necessary to speak. They were long the glory of his country, and the admiration of Europe; they might have been (had it so consisted with the inscrutable counsels of divine Providence) the salvation of both. If not the most accomplished orator, yet the most eloquent man of his age, perhaps second to none in any age, he had still more wisdom than eloquence. He diligently collected it from the wise of all times; but what he had so obtained, he enriched from the vast treasury of his own observation; and his intellects, active, vigorous, comprehensive, trained in the discipline of true philosophy, to whatever subject he applied it, penetrated at once thro' the surface into the essential form of things.

With a fancy singularly vivid, he, least of all men in histimes, indulged in splendid theories. With more ample materials of every kind than any of his cotemporaries, he was the least in his own skill to innovate. A statesman of the most enlarged views.—In all his policy he was strictly practical, and in his practice he always regarded, with holy reverence, the institutions and manners derived from our ancestors. It seemed as if he had been endowed with such transcendant powers, and informed with such extensive knowledge, only to bear the more striking testimony in these days of rash presumption, how much the greatest mind is singly inferor to the accumulated efforts of innumerable minds in the long flow of centuries.

His private conversation had the same tincture with his public eloquence. He sometimes adorned and dignified it with philosophy, but he never lost the charm of natural ease. There was no subject so trivial which he did not transiently illuminate with the brilliancy of his imagination. In writing, in speaking in the senate, or round the table, it was easy to trace the operations of the same genius.

To the protestant religion, as by law established, he was attached from sincere conviction; nor was his a barren belief, without influence on his moral conduct. He was rigid in the systems of duties by which he regulated his own actions; liberal in construing those of all other men; warm, but placable, resenting more the offences committed against those that were dear to him, than against himself; vehement and indignant only where he tho't public justice insulted, compassionate to private distress; lenient even to suffering guilt. As a friend he was perhaps too partial to those whom he esteemed; over-rating every little merit, overlooking all their defects; indefatigable in serving them; straining in their favor whatever influence he possessed; and for their sakes more than for his own, regretting that during so long a political life, he had to seldom borne any share in power, which he considered only as an instrument of more diffused good. In his domestic relations he was worthy (and more than worthy he could not be) of the eminent felicity which for many years he enjoyed; an husband of exemplary tenderness and fidelity; a father fond to excess; the most affectionate of brothers; the kindest master; and on his part he has been often heard to declare, that in the most anxious moments of his public life, every care vanished when he entered his own roof.

One who long and intimately knew him, to divert his own sorrow, has paid this very inadequate tribute to his memory. Nothing which relates to such a man, can be uninteresting or uninstructive to the public, to whom he truly belonged. Few indeed whom the divine goodness has largly gifted, are capable of profiting by the imitation of the genius and learning; but all mankind may grow better by the study of his virtues.

SKETCH OF POLITICS.

It is a curious circumstance which cannot have escaped the observation of those who have traced the French revolution with an attentive eye, that many of those momentous events which have, in a great degree, decided the fate of Europe, have been influenced by a combination of fortunate occurrences; and that the success of many of their principal exertions, which have contributed to the establishment of the French republic, has neither resulted from wisdom in consideration, depth of judgment, nor extent of political foresight. The elements alone gave the French possession of Holland and secured their navy from destruction on the coast of Ireland, while the hand of death, which might justly be termed the tutelar deity of the republic, by snatching the imperial Catherine from the throne of Russia, when on the point of actively co-operating with the allies, enabled them to obtain the advantages that marked the last disastrous campaign. But in no one instance has their good fortune saved them so essentially and decisively as in the seasonable conclusion of peace with the emperor.------ Fourteen hours after the preliminary articles had been signed at Leoben, a courier arrived at Vienna with dispatches from the emperor of Russia who had been just crowned at Moscow, containing the important communication, that an army of 180,000 Russians had received orders to march to the assistance of the imperial armies in Italy and on the Rhine. These troops too were to be paid by the Russian monarch. A reinforcement so decisive must have given an immediate change to the whole face of affairs. The expulsion of the French from Italy would have been certain, and it is highly probable, that ere the conclusion of the campaign, they would have been reduced to the necessity of retiring within their ancient limits. How much then must Europe deplore the superabundant and improvident caution of the emperor Paul, in neglecting to give some private intimations of his intentions to the court of Vienna. This step would have answered every purpose, by inducing Joseph to adopt a defensive system, until the arrival of the Russian army, and by averting, at the same time, those dangers which Paul was fearful of incurring, by an open avowal of his designs before the ceremony of his coronaton had taken place.

JAMAICA, *July* 15.

Quito, Feb. 6, 1797.

Some account of the dreadful effects of the earthquake at Quito, and its vicinity, on the 4th instant:

"This dreadful calamity began at Quito, at a past 7. A. M. and lasted, from the best calculation, upwards of three minutes. The elegant college of St. Fernando is in ruins. The large edifice of Santo Domingo is considerably damaged:—the grand tower was broken into many pieces, and a number of the cells entirely destroyed:—the students' school is in ruins. The high church of Jek Carmen, one of the most elegant fabricks in the place, is totally demolished.—The tower of La Merced is nearly in the same state: it has been ordered to be pulled down. The church de la Conception has suffered considerable damage; indeed all the best buildings of the place are destroyed.—None of the low buildings have received any damage.

At Facunga the earthquake began some time past 7 o'clock A. M. and the agitation of the earth until two o'clok P. M. leaving the village entirely in ruins, not a building being left standing, except an arch in the great square, and a part of a neighboring house.

The people who have perished are innumerable: the churches of St Augustin, Santo Domingo, and La Merced were crouded with people hearing mass, not one of whom were saved. The whole place opened into gullies— out of which large quantities of water issued. Don Francisco Camacho was swallowed up, and no account has been received of don Antonio Texado, who was with him.

The village of St. Philip, which is near to Facunga, is swallowed up;—in this place there was a school with upwards of 40 children who have suffered the same fate.

There are different reports respecting the village of Ambato; it is said to be likewise in ruins.

The famous estate of the marquis de Mizaflores, on which was a cloth manufactory, all his stories, and an elegant church, are entirely destroyed, and many lives lost.

Calera, an estate joining the marquis', is swallowed up, and scarcely the vestige of a house to be seen.

Alaques, Saguali, Pugili, Fachuchi, and other considerable villages and estates are entirely ruined. Machache, Aloachi, Amaguana, Aiway, and other villages in the neighborhood of Facunga, have suffered great damage. Not a church is left standing in either of these places.

The mountains of Chopaci opened in several parts and issued great quantities of water: a small hill near the city threw up vast heaps of stones.

This earthquake is said to be much severer than that which happened in the year 1755.

To add to the general consternation at Quito, it was rumored the next day that an inhabitant of Guayaquil had brot accounts of 14 English ships having arrived there;—certain it is, that a person who came thence passed on to Quinche, where the president is.

WEST-NIAGARA, November 4.

Yesterday morning his honor the President of this province, and family, sailed in the Mohawk for York:—On his departure he was saluted with a discharge of cannon at Fort-George, which was answered with three cheers from on board.

The mail arrived on Thursday, and brot no news, which very aptly introduces the following observation in a late states' paper, that

NO NEWS IS GOOD NEWS,

Which may at first blush, appear some what paradoxical; but upon the smallest investigation the mystery all vanishes. Most men are rather dissatisfied at reading a newspaper, unless it affords them some very interesting and important intelligence: But let us consider a moment: Does not ninety-nine to an hundred of this kind of intelligence, consist in the calamities of our fellow creatures; and if so, no news is, comparatively good news.

A sleigh driving over the ice loaded with men and women, broke through, and all drowned. A vessel founded at sea, or bulged on the rocks: the men perished, or perhaps one or two saved, but suffered amazing hardships: Men robbed and murdered: A house burnt: A town laid in ashes, destroyed by an earthquake, or a violent inundation: thousands perished, and ruined:—An obstinate engagement between two ships: A battle between two armies, with great effusion of human blood; hundreds, nay, thousands killed, wounded and taken prisoners. What we call important, is most generally calamitous, attended with wounds, bloodshed, misery and death, and when so is bad news: I say therefore, no news is good news.

How beautiful is the order of nature: the planets move in their own orbits; the rivers in their own channels; and every good man in the way which nature and education have allotted him: No man is robbed: no house plundered; no town burnt; no sound of the warrior, and garments rolled in blood; no remarkable disaster befals any one: But then there is a dearth of news, and the people feel uneasy. Newspapers, say they, are now adays hardly worth reading: But let us put a proper construction on all events, and we shall find that no news is good news; because we are then to suppose that harmony and good fortune pervades the world.

When the printer finds none of these canitous matters to fill his paper with, he graces it, if he be a judicious man, with extracts and pieces on politics, husbandry, business, trade, or morality; with now and then a sketch of wit and humour, which serves to exhilerate the spirits, inform the understanding, reform the manners, or mend the heart; which, though it be no news is highly preferable to bad news,

FOR SALE

A Franklin STOVE

Complete.---Enquire of the printer.

Nov. 4. 148.

West-Niagara, November 4. 1797.

LIST of GRANTS lying in the *Secretary's* Office ready to be issued, in addition to those already advertised.

¶¶ Those having no quantities annexed are for 200 acres.

Names.	*Townships.*	*Acres.*
Moore John	Osnabruck	50
M'Lean Donald jun.	Charlottenburg	100
Markley Mich. & Jacob	Williamsburg	275
M'Kinnon John	Lancaster	
M'Arthur Archibald	ditto	100
M'Donell Angus	Cornwall	50
M'Donell Donell capt	Roxborough	
Jonathan Mucklow	Charlottenburg	
Stophel Mercle	Williamsburg	
Wm. Mullines	Hamberstone & Stamford	200
John M'Leland	Charlottenburg	200
Duncan M'Donell	do	do
Malc. M'Dougald	do	
Duncan M'Dougald	do	
Mr Philip Mount surgeon	Matilda	600
Heirs of it. Kenneth M'Kenzie	Charlottenburg	300
Alex. M'Donell, Don'l M Intyre, Don'l Grant & Don'l M'Naughton	Charlottenburg	
Hugh M'Gillis and John M'Donell	do	
Peter M'Bride	Gainsboro' and Grantham	700
Capt. John Monroe's family	Matilda	400
Henry Moore and Cornelius Monro	do	do
Hon. capt. John Monro	do	1,800
Serjt John M'Intire	Williamsburg	150
Peter M'Gregor	Charlottenburg	100
Dougal M'Dougal	Williamsburgh	400
Hugh M'Gregor	Charlottenburg	
John Monroe and Wm. Johnson Monroe	Matilda	400
John Millard	Crowland	
John M'Donald and wife	Charlottenburg	200
John M'Naughton	do	
Archibald M'Dougald	do	
Alex. M'Donell and Benjamin M'Intosh	do	
John M'Arthur and William M'Kay	Charlottenburg	
Doct. Ja's. Muirhead	Wainfleet	
James M'Auley esq.	York	200
John Mathews	do	
Allan M'Donell	Charlottenburg	100
Kenneth M'Leod	Williamsburg	
Jacob Mele	Charlottenburg	
John M'Ka	Williamsburg	
Corp. John M'Kachy	Charlottenburg	100
George and Tobias Meyers	Sidney	300
Mr Duncan M'Intire	Charlottenburg	
Alex. M'Kay and Alex. Urquhart	do	
Peter Hope and Charles M'Intosh	do	
Kenneth M'Leod	Lancaster	
ohn Beckie	Cornwall	200
Shodrick Ball	Charlottenburg	100
Thomas Brown	Augusta	
Conrad Baker	Williamsburgh	
Adam Baker	Matilda	100
John Backhouse	Wallingham	600
Conor Boyce	Cornwall	
Stephen Browning	do	138
Christopher Brinkman	Charlottenburg	50
John Bamheart	Williamsburg	300
Ludowick Acker and John Kilmon	do	247
Francis Abrant	Osnabruck	50
Widow Affin and Adam Winzell	Cornwall	
Elias Anderson	Clinton	600
Elisha Anderson	Osnabruck	
Lorence Amon	do	50
Mary Allenderolf	Williamsburgh	
James Aughtelling	Scarboro'	300
Joseph Hams and Detrick Castleman	Williamsburg	
John Hare	Osnabruck	
Mich. Hanes ferjt.	Williamsburg	
Abraham Hopper	do	50
Joseph Hanes jun.	Beverly	
Thos. Hanegan	Osnabruck	
Mich. Hanes ferjt.	Williamsburg	248
John Hople	Osnabruck	
Richard Hope	do	
George Hanes and Richard Mendwell	Williamsburg	
Peter Hendrickson and Mibrofs	Andrew Charlottenburg	
Michael Hanes	Williamsburg	50
John Hawn	Osnabruck	
John Harvey	Clinton	
Geo. Godfrech Holwagen	Osnabruck	
John Johnson	Charlottenburg	
Jeremiah Kettle	Bertie	270
John Knox	Gainsboro'	
Neal Livingston	Charlottenburg	
Lynck Mathias and John Lynck	Williamsburg	
John Lawe	Newark	1
John Lemon	Lancaster	300
Geo. Loucks	Williamsburg	300
Peter M'Mincking	Stamford	300
Ephrom Putman and Daniel Robinson	Cornwall	
Cato Prime	Lancaster	200
Nathan Putman	Osnabruck	100
Mich. Pillar	Williamsburg	do
Donell Princles	Charlottenburg	do
John Prefcot	Cornwall	200
Kenneth M'Leod	Lancaster	
Capt John Monro	Matilda	

Potter	Roxboro'	
Nathan Park	Cornwall	100
Wm. Phillips	Osnabruck	203
Th. Plummer	Portland	
Wm. Potter and Joel Stone	Roxboro'	
Dan Pomeroy	Portland	
Joseph Pringle	Fredericksburg	100
Joseph Pell	Humberstone	400
Nathan Park and Robert Park corp.	Cornwall	
Timothy Petty	Gainsboro'	
John Pratt	Osnabruck	121
John Phillips	do	
Daniel Pound	Humberstone	300
John Pratt	Osnabruck	
Caleb Peck	Cornwall	100
Robert Park corp.	do & Roxboro'	350
Nathan Park	do	do
Serjt. John Prescot	do	do
Jonathan Perkins	do	
John Powell	Lancaster	357
John Collins	Walsingham	
Evan Rice	Osnabruck	118
Anthony Ren	Williamsburgh	
Alexander Rose and David Summers	Charlottenburg	
Duncan Grant	Charlottenburgh	100
Peter Garlack sen.	Williamsburgh	
Edward Gay	ditto	150
Henry Garlack & Jas. Knight	do	
Robt Glassford & John Glassford	Matilda	300
John Gardner	Williamsburgh	
Henry Garlack	ditto	400
Duncan Grant	Charlottenburgh	
Hon. Alex. Grant	Charloteville	1000
Jacob Garlow & Peter Garlow	Williamsburg	293
Archedald Grant	Charlottenburg	100
Alexander Grant	do	50
John Grant	do	100
Donald Chisholm	do	50
William Chisholm	Lancaster	
Stephs. Castleman	Williamsburg	
Donald Chisholm	Charlottenburg	50
Donald Cameron	do	100
Geo Cough & Thos Castleman	Williamsburg	400
Gronimous Crysler & Jno Crysler jr.	do	
John Crous	do	
Philip Cline	Osnabruck	100
Serjt Daniel Campbell	Williamsburg	247
George Corry	Lancaster	
Allen Chisholm	Charlottenburg	100
Hon Rich. Cartwright	Ameliasburg	700
Wm. Castleman	Williamsburg	150
Alexander Caneda	Charlottenburg	100
John Campbell	Osnabruck	
Wm Calder & Duncan M'Inlen	Charlottenburg	
Lewis Chisholm	do	
John Cameron	do	500
Adam Castleman & Henry Castleman	Williamsburg	252
[illegible] Dewit	Roxborough	
[illegible] Degroil	Williamsburg	
John Dewit	do	300

John Duncan	Williamsburg	
Peter Davis	do	128
James Edsal	Bertie	
Christopher Empy and Jacob Empy	Cornwall	254
John Ellis	Walsingham	500
Lytle Glasford	Augusta	400
Peter Grant	Charlottenburgh	95
Lewis Grant sen.	Lancaster	100
John Grant and Allen Grant	Chaalottenburgh	
Laughlen Gillis	Lancaster	
Mich. Gallinger	Roxboro'	
Frederick Goose	do	
Miss Sarah Smith, daughter to the hon. D. W. Smith	Ancaster	1200
Mrs. Anne Smith	Ameliasburg	600
Hon. D. W. Smith	York	100
Joseph Forsyth, esq.	Kingston	2-5
Nicholas Freemin	Williamsburg	101
Peter Fetterly	do	133
Hon. Rich. Duncan	do	
Christopher Deferovin & Joseph Hanes	do	275
Jacob Dorin	Matilda	
Wm. Frank	Lancaster	
Alex. Ferguson	Charlottenburg	
John Ferguson	Lancaster	

Peter Garlough and Alex. Nose	Williamsburg	
Duncan Grant	Charlottenburg	150
Duncan Grant	do	100
Lewis Grant jun.	Lancaster	100
Patrick M'Donald	Leeds	
George Mine	Matilda	100
Malcolm M'Gillevray	Lancaster	
Randle M'Donell	do	400
Malcolm M'Kinnon	do	
Angus M'Intosh	do	
Allen M'Phee and John M'Donell	Cornwall	
Henry Gillinger	do	400
Roderick M'Donell	Lancaster	
Mary M'Gruer (alias) M'Intire	do	
Charles Munger	Gosfield	
Nicholas Mattiu	Roxboro'	250
Angus M'Donell	Lancaster and Kenyon	600
John M'Kay and Philip Empy	Cornwall	
Jacob Moor	Pelham	
Donald M'Dougal	Lancaster	
Serj't. Samuel Moss	Roxboro' and Cornwall	587
Norman M'Kay	Lancaster	
Alex. Maclod	do	400
Angus M'Donell and William Cameron	Cornwall	
Archibald M'Donell	Roxboro'	50
Angus M'Donell and corp. Wm. Fraser	do	
Duncan M'Donell	Lancaster	400
Andrew Moeller and Siegmund Borman	Marysburgh	
Timothy O Bryan	Matilda	100
Fargutsar M'Donell	Williamsburgh	350
Duncan M'Gilliroy	Lancaster	
Cath. O Harra widow	Williamsburg	500
Ploderick M'Leod	Lancaster	400
Tho. Orr	Williamsburgh	
Peter Ostrander	Thorold	
John O Bryan	Osnabruck	100
James Mengis	Flamboro'	300
Donald M'Auley	Lancaster	
Edw. M'Michael	Newark	1
Ewen M'Miljin	Lancaster	
Stolts Overhalt	Clinton	
Jean Pierrie	Williamsburg	
William Phillips	Osnabruck	400
Elias Paterson	Charlottenburg	100
Francis Putman	Osnabruck	76
John Presley	Williamsburg	
James M'Gregor and John M'Donell	Roxboro'	
Nathan Putman	Osnabruck	100
Wm. Monro	Matilda	
Michael Gellenger jun.	Roxboro'	
Jacob Garlach	Williamsburg	
Michael Gallinger and Geo. Painter	Roxboro'	
Christian Gallinger and John Foweks	Cornwall	
Geo. Gallinger and Michael Gallinger	Cornwall	
John Gibson	Lancaster	
James Grant	Charlottenburg	100
Serj. Alex. Grant	Kenyon and Charlottenburg	681
John Grant	Lancaster	
John Glasstord	Matilda	
John Mattiu and corp. Jeremiah French	Cornwall	
Allen M'Donell	Kenyon and Charlottenburg	500
John Milroy	Roxboro'	

M'Love John	Lancaster	
Miers Jacob	Williamsburg	
Monroe Thomas & wife	Cornwall	
Mosier Lewis	Augusta	109
M'Donell Mary	Lancaster	
Mosier Nicholas, Robt. Neilson and Starn John	Augusta	
Munro Alex.	Roxboro'	
Munro John	Matilda	
Mosier Nicholas corp.	Augusta	810
Markle Wm.	Ancaster	1006
M'Mullen Allen	Lancaster	
Myres Philip	Williamsburgh	
Marsh Abraham	Cornwall and Roxboro'	562
Miller Nicholas	Williamsburg	
M'Millen John	Lancaster	600
M'Donell John	Williamsburg	
Meddoch Martin	Osnabruck	500
M'Laughlan Wm. and Michael Gallinger	Cornwall	
Macdonaugh Cornelious	Southwold	
M'Guire Patt and Donold M'Guire	Cornwall	180
Gibson Matt	Osnabruck	100
Gallinger Geo.	do	
Hewatt John	York and Scarboro'	500
Have Barny	Matilda	
Grout Theodore	Cornwall	100
Johnson John	Gainsboro'	
Jessup Edw. lieut.	Elizabeth town	
Jacocks David	Osnabruck	400
Jessup Joseph capt.	Edwardsburg and Yonge	400
Johnson James and Geo. Johnson	Cornwall	406
Johnson Adam	Roxboro'	250
Jessup Edw. major	Augusta	1200
Linch James	Osnabruck	100
Link Matthias	Williamsburg	400
Lenox Samuel	Osnabruck	
Lynch John and Mathew Lynch	Cornwall	
Ross Taylor Tho.	Lancaster	619
Young James	Lancaster	150
Smith William	Ancaster	
Stuart Elenora	Osnabruck	
M'Williams John	do	350
Mulroy John and William Ferguson	Cornwall	
Morris White Joel	Bertie	
Morgan Wm. serj.	Osnabruck	380
M'Cuen David jun.	Cornwall	100
M'Leod Samuel	Lancaster	
M'Lennan Keneth	Charlottenburg	
Thomas Jacob	Pelham	300
Teter Michell	Gainsboro'	
Turney John sen. lieut.	Grantham and Louth	800
Tenbroeck John	Newark	1
Turnbull Wm.	Flamboro' East	300
Tompkins Israel	Augusta	
Talmage James	Gainsboro'	
Weaver Frederick	Williamsburg	250
Walker James doct.	Augusta	800
Wallace Anthony	Matilda	
Wilson Geo.	Loughboro'	
Waejet Daniel	Osnabruck	
Vanallen corp. and John Benedict	Matilda	294
Upper Martin	Gainsboro'	
Wallace John and Wm. Bower	Matilda	
Winter Jacob	Osnabruck	100
Wright John	Lancaster	do
Wood Wm.	Osnabruck	

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

VOLUME III.] G. R. [NUMBER 149.

UpperCanada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA; Printed by TITUS G. SIMONS. -------Saturday, NOVEMBER 11, 1797.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland king, defender of the faith, &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the first day of September, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the twenty-fifth day of the present month of October, at which time in our town of York you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the thirtieth day of November next ensuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary:—Herein fail not. In testimony whereof we have caused the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed;—Witness the honorable PETER RUSSELL, president of our government of our said province, this eleventh day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and thirty seventh of our reign. P. R.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

The United States' Mail

HAS commenced running between *Canadarque* and this place: it will arrive on the 15th instant, and every other Wednesday, successively. Mr. *M'Clan* has taken charge of the post-office until a post-master shall have been appointed. To accomodate the gentlemen of Upper Canada, the letters &c. for the province, will be left with Mr. *Edwards*, West-Niagara. It is necessary that those which are to be forwarded, should be left with him every other Thursday by 12 o'clock, succeeding the arrival of the mail.

I. I. ULRICH RIVARDI,
Major Artil. and Eng. commanding.

Fort-Niagara, November 4.

‡‡ Proposals for contracting will be received by the Quarter-Master of Fort Niagara, until the 1st of December next, for supplying the garrison with Fuel for the year 1798

To be let or sold,

A CONVENIENT DWELLING HOUSE for a small family, with two acres of ground adjoining, situated near the mouth of the One-Mile creek, in the town of Newark, & in view of lake Ontario. For terms enquire at the printing-office. *October* 4. (44

Court of Probate.

WHEREAS application has been made to the court of probate of this province, by RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, esquire, merchant, of Kingston, and a principal creditor of the estate of the late THO'S GUMMERSAL, late of this province, for letters of administration of the goods and chattels of the said Thomas Gummersal, to be granted to him the said Richard Cartwright;—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons next of kin to the said Thomas Gummersal, and they are hereby summoned to be and appear before the said court of probate, and shew cause within eight months from the date hereof, if any they have, why the administration of the goods and chattels of the said Thomas Gummersal should not be granted to the said Richard Cartwright, upon his giving the usual security faithfully to administer the same.

ALEX. BURNS, *Register of the court of probate.*

Newark, 8 June, 1797. (28.

WHEREAS I the subscriber did, during my absence from this province, constitute THOMAS OTWAY PAGE my attorney, by a revocable letter of attorney, for to make all contracts relative to my real or personal property, in as ample a manner as I might or could have done, had I been personally present. I do therefore hereby revoke the said power of attorney, and request that no person will make any contract with the said Thomas O. Page, respecting my property, as I shall not esteem myself bound by any covenant he may attempt to make by virtue of the same.

THOMAS HIND.

October 28 47

FOR SALE

by Henry Rogers,

At Mr. WHITING'S *shop, a general assortment of*

TIN WARE,

Which he will dispose of at a lower rate, than it can be imported for.

Newark, Sept. 20, '97. 142tf.

To be sold, in Clinton,

THAT very valuable lot of land called number two in the 1st concession, fronting upon lake Ontario, upon which are about twenty acres cleared and under fence, with some buildings For terms apply to JAMES CLARK, attorney at law.

Newark, Oct. 9. [45

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

WHESEAS many persons may, from ignorance, subject themselves to the penalties to which they are liable, by carrying unlawful trade with, or retailing spiritous liquors to the Indians contrary to law, to remedy which in future, I PETER RUSSELL, president of the government of Upper-Canada, and administering the same, have thought fit to issue this my proclamation, hereby publishing and declaring that a certain ordinance of the province of Quebec, passed in the seventeenth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "*An ordinance to prevent the selling of strong liquors to the Indians in the province of Quebec, as also to deter persons from buying their arms or cloathing, and for other purposes relative to the trade and intercourse with the said Indians*, is, and continues to remain in full force within his Majesty's province of Upper Canada; and that all and every person or persons offending against the same, will be proceeded against, and in manner and form as by the said ordinance is directed; of which all officers civil and military, as well as all others will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand seal at arms, this sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and thirty-seventh of his Majesty's reign.

PETER RUSSELL.

By his Honor's command,
W. CLAUS, S. I. I. A.

THE office for the REGISTRY of DEEDS, in the county of Lincoln, being removed by authority from West-Niagara to Stamford, in the said county; the public are advertized that attendance will be given at the usual hours at the office, situate near the fork of the county road in Stamford, which leads to the head of Lake Ontario.

W. D. POWELL, jun.
Register of deeds, &c. county of Lincoln.

Stamford, Oct. 17, '97 46

FOR SALE,

The House, and Lot

Containing one acre, occupied by the subscriber.—The payments will be made easy to the purchaser.

JOHNSON BUTLER.

Oct. 18, '97. 46tf

FRIENDSHIP.

LIKE the ſoft gladdening dawn of light,
Succeſſive to the gloom of night,
Is friendſhip's ray ſerene:
When on the ſickly couch I lie,
No more my boſom heaves the ſigh,
Should friendſhip cheer the ſcene.

'Tis friendſhip gives the joy ſincere,
Delights to wipe the falling tear,
To ſoothe the aching breaſt:
Our griefs a ſocial ſolace find,
'Tis friendſhip heals the wounded mind,
It bleſſes, and is bleſt.

On life's deceitful ſtream we ſail,
Whene'er we meet a proſperous gale,
The flattering tribe attend,
On whom, ſhould adverſe blaſts ariſe,
Or threatning ſtorms portend the ſkies,
'Tis folly to depend.

Let us, Lyſander, ever be
Inviolate in amity,
Still let its tranſports glow:
How few, like you, poſſeſs a mind,
Where the ſoft virtues are combin'd
That feel another's woe!

ET CETERA.

Lord chief-juſtice Coke obſerves, that the great Littleton was poſſeſſed of an admirable talent at an *et cetera*. And ſince his time the &c. has been very much improved in its ſignification.

Sometimes it means the furniture of a houſe, as in the advertiſements of auctioneers "tables, chairs, beds, bed poſts, &c. &c. Now, by being joined to the beds and bed poſts, it ſerves as an inventory to thoſe utenſils which would not be ſo proper for public inſpection.

Sometimes it implies a very droll affair, ſuch as, "Yeſterday Mr Timothy Puſhpin, an eminent [illegible] in this city, was married to Miſs Lambkin, of Crutched Friars, a young lady poſſeſſed of £10,000, &c."—the &c. here means, no doubt, all the qualifications which render the marriage ſtate happy.

At other times &c. means broken attornies, blacklegs and gamblers; as, "Several reſpectable gentlemen were preſent, among whom were Mr . . . . &c. &c. &c. here three &c. are neceſſary to denote number, whereas in the preceding inſtance the lady had only one &c. which was not mentioned.

Sometimes it implies profeſſions of friendſhip, reſpect and eſteem, as "I am yours &c and here it is convenient and ſaves one the trouble of writing words of courſe.

I have known &c. to mean five or ſix hundred people, as "At this meeting were ſix hundred independent electors, among whom were Mr ---, and Col. ---, &c."—thus two names and an &c. ſerve as a good proof that the whole were preſent. Without this &c. it would have been impoſſible, perhaps, to prove the aſſertion.

Sometimes it means money to bribe at a general election, as "You muſt endeavor to ſecure as many as poſſible, and you may depend on every aſſiſtance, &c. which you may have occaſion for."

Sometimes it ſtands for nothing at all, which, by the by, is the uſual meaning, except in the above caſes; as for example, "Every ſupport to this great cauſe is expected from a man of abilities, intereſt, &c." here the &c. means nothing, for abilities and intereſt were the whole catalogue of the great man's virtues.

Sometimes, not to multiply inſtances, it means downright fornication, as "She is a charming creature, my lord, and as I felt myſelf bold, I gave her a kiſs, &c.—He is an impudent dog who can avow his amours even in ſhort hand.

DIALOGUE

Between a Sword and a Hogſhead of Spirits.

Sword. So, Mr Spirits, I find you have lately uſurped an honor which was conferred originally upon me; that of being the firſt meſſenger of death to the human ſpecies. Pray, ſir, by what arguments do you ſupport your claims? Am I not the moſt ancient, and the moſt univerſal deſtroyer of mankind? Have I not been the inſtrument, in the hands of Alexander and Cæſar, and ten thouſand other military butchers, of filling up vallies, and creating mountains by means of the bodies of dead men? Do I not act in a variety of ways? For whether human life is deſtroyed by the means of a lance, a pike, a hanger, a bullet, a ſhell, a cannon ball or a mine, it is all effected by my means: for the ſword, by an uſual figure in rhetoric, is made to ſignify them all. Beſides producing this mortality am I not the cauſe of all the diſtreſs, poverty, deſolation, and ſlavery, which have appeared in every age, and in every country upon the face of the earth?

Spirits. I ſhall not diſpute about the antiquity of our origin, Mr Sword, although I have ſome reaſon to believe, as I ſhall ſay hereafter, you would gain nothing by a controverſy upon that point. As to the univerſality of your dominion over human life, I deny that it is equal to mine. You deſtroy men only, but I deſtroy men, women and children. Yes, the ladies in every part of the world yield to the ſeduction of ſpiritous. I call it ſeduction, for I generally overcome them by exciting in them a love for bitters before dinner, or for remedies againſt the cholic or low ſpirits, both of which are generally prepared by infuſions in ſpirits. As for children, I deſtroy them by perſuading their parents that a dram of raw rum or whiſky is neceſſary for them every morning, to keep the fog out of their throats, and thereby prevent their getting the fever and ague. But further, you deſtroy life in one ſeaſon of the year, and in the day time only, but I keep up a deſtructive campain during every month of the year; and ſuch is the attachment of many people to me, that after having ſerved them as a cordial during the day, I perform the office of a pillow, adminiſter to them deſtruction every hour of the night. As to the monuments you have erected in every part of the world, they do not contain half the number of dead bodies which I have from time to time conveyed, by means of diſeaſes, to the different grave yards in every part of the globe. I admit the various ſhapes by which you have effected the deſtruction of mankind; but in anſwer to this give me leave to mention the different names and forms by which I have ſpread miſery and death over the world. Rum, whiſky, brandy, gin, new rum, bitters, toddy, grog, ſlings and fifty other liquors, all come under the denomination of ſpirits. It is your province to deſtroy life ſuddenly, and only in one way; but I kill gradually, and in an hundred different ways. When I act by means of new rum, or whiſky, freſh from the ſtill, my patients generally live two or three years, but when I make choice of old Jamaica, or Antigua, as inſtruments of death, they exiſt ſometimes 7 or 8 years. I permit this, by the bye, only to ſpread the ſeeds of death more extenſively; for perſons of ſlender obſervation aſcribe the death of theſe people to other cauſes. I ſaid that I kill in a hundred different ways:—yes half the diſeaſes of the human body are produced by ſpirits. The jaundice and dropſy, ſore eyes and ſore legs, a burning in the ſoles of the feet, fits of various kinds, gout, melancholy and madneſs, want of appetite, digeſtion, & many other complaints, for which I cannot give you the technical names, are all brought on by my influence upon the human body. You boaſt of the diſtreſs, poverty, deſolation and ſlavery you have brought upon mankind; but what are theſe to the evils which follow in my train? Wherever I go, all the calamities you have mentioned, together with the jail, the wheel-barrow, and the gallows crouch before me for cuſtomers. Factions and rebellions originate with me, eſpecially in the United States; for they are both hatched in the ſtill-houſes and low taverns, before they appear in newſpapers and in mobs. I create domeſtic broils and family diſputes;—and laſtly, even war and murder are often the offſpring of ſpiritous liquors.

You began, Mr. Sword, by boaſting of your antiquity. You were invented by Tubal Cain, and firſt uſed by Nimrod; but I claim an origin not only more ancient, but much more honorable: the ſtill, the worm, and the cooling tub were all the invention of a prince more ancient than Adam, and more intelligent than the wiſeſt man that ever lived upon the earth: ſpiritous liquors are the current coin of his kingdom: they bear his image and inſcription: they are the viſible marks of his inviſible power. The prince I allude to, is the *Devil.*

LONDON, Auguſt 6.

At three o'clock yeſterday morning, an officer of the Circe frigate arrived at the admiralty office with an account that the Dutch fleet had ſailed from the Texel on Sunday laſt. An immediate communication was made to the office of the duke of York from whence diſpatches were ſent at eight o'clock to general Mulgrave, commanding in the neighborhood of New Caſtle, to general Scott, commanding at Beverly, and to the commanders of other places. The ſeveral clerks of the admiralty were in attendance ſoon after three o'clock, and early in the day the following letter was poſted at Lloyd's:—

"*Circe, Yarmouth, Auguſt 4.*

"On Tueſday we found ourſelves cloſe in with the Texel, and were much ſurpriſed to find that there were not any ſhips of force there.—We ſpoke a fiſhing boat, and were told that the enemy's ſquadron, with a conſiderable number of troops on board, had ſailed on Sunday. Admiral Duncan, on the preceding day had weighed anchor and put to ſea. This is all we could learn."

The ſtrength of the Dutch is not aſcertained: it is only known that the fleet conſiſts of five ſhips of 76 and 74 guns, eight of 66 and 64, & ſix of 54 and 44, beſides frigates.—The laſt accounts from the Hague ſtates, that in addition to the numerous troops embarked on board four hundred tranſports, that each ſeventy four contained 800 ſoldiers, and ſmaller ſhips in proportion; but perhaps, to believe half what we hear would be to believe thrice too much. The fleet under adm'l Duncan conſiſts, if we miſtake not, of 19 ſail of the line, of which 3 are three deckers, and 2 are of 80 guns. A much leſs force, we are ſatisfied, would, in the event of an action, ſupport the glory the nation has acquired; but it needs not an increaſe of glory, and we are fond of bloodleſs victories.—The cauſe of the departure of our fleet, without which the Dutch could not have left the Texel, is yet to be explained; tho' if it not a manoeuvre, it doubtleſs was unavoidable.

The Circe having taken under convoy ſeveral victuallers, with 40 oxen and 50 ſheep, &c. for admiral Duncan, could not go to the northward, where, probably, the Britiſh ſquadron has been driven. Should it in working to its ſtation, or in conſequence of advice, fall in with the enemy, we predict the moſt important victory Britain ever knew; becauſe we conceive the exiſtence of Ireland at iſſue! We do not fear an attack on Britain: the enemy might plunder a few hamlets, when the gallant ſpirit of a people, loyal becauſe they are happy, would overwhelm the aſſailants.

WEST-NIAGARA, November 11.

How changeable is man! The Britiſh conſtitution, Britiſh laws and goverment, once how odious to the Americans! A three penny tea tax, and a ſtamp on judiciary and ſhipping papers, were the pretended cauſes of a war, becauſe impoſed by Britain. Scarcely was the ſeven years war ended, when the plan of an efficient government was conceived, which, in a few years, was adopted, differing immaterially from that they ſo lately affected to deſpiſe, the Britiſh; and this is the cry, "Our government is now the moſt perfect of any in the world, it is the counterpart of the Britiſh; we muſt alſo have a funded debt, a duty on teas, and ſtamps; congreſs will furniſh us with theſe laſt to any occaſion and number, and all occaſions require them, at ten times the price England ever would, and a tenfold duty and ſtamp impoſed by ourſelves are no inconvenience:—a two-penny receipt between two poor men who wiſh to ſettle their ſmall concerns with authenticity, may do it by ſending perhaps 20 or 30 miles for a ſtamp, and paying ſix pence therefor; men in buſineſs muſt always have their pockets full to ſuit their various caſes and value of the tranſactions, for, there is no tranſaction but muſt be ſtamped according to its value."—If we remember right, the ſupporting ſuch doctrines purchaſed many men coats of tar and feathers at the commencement of the war, and coſt their lives during it. *Quare,* To whom now belongs the coat? We will forbear to retort; we will let the remembrance of paſt offences riſe only to prompt us to generous and benevolent actions:—have any offended us? him we bid welcome to our fertile country, a province of liberty, peace and plenty.

§‡§ The publication on a Saturday being attended with many inconveniencies, Advertiſements not left as early as Friday morning, will not be inſured a place.

☞ BLANK WRITS and SUBPŒNA TICKETS, may be had at the Printing-Office.

FOR SALE

A Franklin STOVE

Complete.---Enquire of the printer.

Nov. 4. 148.

Weſt-Niagara, November 4, 1797.

LIST of GRANTS lying in the *Secretary's* Office ready to be iſſued, in addition to thoſe already advertiſed.

‡‡ Thoſe having no quantities annexed are for 200 acres.

Names.	*Townſhips.*	*Acres.*
Moore John	Oſnabruck	5[illegible]
M'Lean Donald jun.	Charlottenburg	1[illegible]
Mickley Mich. & Jacob	Williamſburg	275
M'Kinnon John	Lancaſter	
M'Arthur Archibald	ditto	[illegible]
M'Donell Angus	Cornwall	5
M'Donell Donell capt	Roxborough	150
Jonathan Muchmore	Charlottenburg	
Stophel Mercle	Williamſburg	
William Mullinex	Humberſtone & Stamford	336
John M'Leland	Charlottenburg	100
Duncan M'Donell	do	do
Malc. M'Dougald	do	
Duncan M'Dougald	do	
Mr Philip Mount ſurgeon	Matilda	600
Heirs of lt. Keneth M'Kenzie	Charlottenburg	500
Alex M'Donell, Don'l M'Intyre, Don' Grant & Don'l M'Naughton	Charlottenburg	
Hugh M'Gillis and John M'Donell	do	
Peter M'Bride	Gainſboro' and Grantham	700
Capt. John Monroe's family	Matilda	400
Henry Monroe and Cornelius Monro	do	do
Hon. capt John Monro	do	1,600
Serjt John M'Intire	Williamſburg	152
Peter M'Greggor	Charlottenburg	100
Dugal M'Dougal	Williamſburgh	400
Hugh M'Gregor	Charlottenburg	
John Monroe and Wm. Johnſon Monroe	Matilda	400
Jaſon Millard	Crowland	
John M'Donald and wife	Charlottenburg	100
John M'Naughton	do	
Archibald M'Dougald	do	
Alex. M'Donell and Benjamin M'Intoſh	do	
John M'Arthur and William M'Kay	Charlottenburg	
Doct. Ja's. Muirhead	Wainfleet	
James M'Auley eſq.	York	100
John Mathews	do	
Allan M'Donell	Charlottenburg	100
Jacob Mole	Williamſburg	
John M'Ka	Charlottenburg	
Corp. John M'Kachy	Williamſburg	100
George and Tobias Meyers	Sidney	300
Mr Duncan M'Intire	Charlottenburg	
Alex. M'Kay and Alex Arquhart	do	
Peter Doge and Charles M'Intoſh	do	
Kenneth M'Leod	Lancaſter	
John Beckie	Cornwall	300
Shedrick Ball	Charlottenburg	100
Thomas Brown	Auguſta	
Conrad Baker	Williamſburgh	
Adam Baker	Matilda	100
John Backhouſe	Walſingham	600
Ennor Boyce	Cornwall	
Stephen Browning	do	133
Chriſtopher Brinkman	Charlottenburg	50
John Barnhart	Williamſburg	3[illegible]5
Ludowick Acker and John Killman	do	247
Francis Albrant	Oſnabruck	90
Widow Adin and Adam Winzell	Cornwall	
Elias Anderſon	Clinton	600
Eliſha Anderſon	Oſnabruck	
Lorence Amon	do	30
Mary Allenderolf	Williamſburgh	
James Loghtelling	Scarboro'	300
Joſeph Hams and Detrick Caſtleman	Williamſburg	
John Hare	Oſnabruck	
Mich. Hanes ſerjt.	Williamſburg	
Abraham Hopper	do	90
Joſeph Hanes jun.	Beverly	
Thos. Hanagan	Oſnabruck	
Mich. Hanes ſerjt.	Williamſburg	240
John Hupie	Oſnabruck	
Richard Hope	do	
George Hanes and Richard Mendwell	Williamſburg	
Peter Hendrickſon and Andrew Mibroſs	Charlottenburg	
Michael Hanes	Williamſburg	[illegible]
John Hawn	Oſnabruck	
John Harvey	Clinton	
Geo Godfreth Holwagen	Oſnabruck	
John Johnſon	Charlottenburg	
Jeremiah Kettle	Bertie	270
John Knox	Gainſboro'	
Neal Livingſton	Charlottenburg	
Lynck Mathias and John Lynck	Williamſburg	
John Lawe	Newark	[illegible]
John Lemon	Lancaſter	307
Geo. Loucks	Williamſburg	3[illegible]5
Peter M'Mincking	Stamford	300
Effrom Putman and Daniel Robinſon	Cornwall	
Cato Prime	Lancaſter	350
Nathan Putman	Oſnabruck	100
Mich. Pillar	Williamſburg	do
Donell Prin[illegible]ice	Charlottenburg	do
John P[illegible]ſcot	Cornwall	[illegible]
Keneth M'Leod	Lancaſter	
Capt John Monro	Matilda	

Potter Wm.	Roxboro'	
Nathan Peck	Cornwall	200
Wm. Phillips	Osnabruck	203
Thos. Plummer	Portland	
Wm. Potter and Joel Stone	Roxboro'	
Dan Pomeroy	Portland	
Joseph Pringle	Fredericksburg	200
Joseph Pell	Humberstone	400
Nathan Park and Robert Park corp.	Cornwall	
Timothy Petty	Gainsboro'	
John Pratt	Osnabruck	121
J[illegible] Philips	do	
Daniel Pound	Humberstone	300
John Pratt	Osnabruck	
Caleb Peck	Cornwall	100
Robert Park corp.	do & Roxboro'	350
Nathan Park	do	do
Serjt. John Prescot	do	do
Jonathan Perkins	do	
John Powell	Lancaster	357
John Collins	Walsingham	
Evan Rice	Osnabruck	118
Anthony Ren	Williamsburgh	
Alexander Rose and David Summers	Charlottenburg	
Duncan Grant	Charlottenburgh	100
Peter Garlack sen.	Williamsburgh	
Edward Gay	ditto	150
Henry Garlack & Jas. Knight	do	
Robt Glassford & John Glassford	Matilda	300
John Gardner	Williamsburgh	
Henry Garlack	ditto	400
Duncan Grant	Charlottenburgh	
Hon. Alex. Grant	Charlotteville	1000
Jacob Garlow & Peter Garlow	Williamsburg	293
Archedald Grant	Charlottenburg	100
Alexander Grant	do	50
John Grant	do	100
Donald Chisholm	do	90
William Chisholm	Lancaster	
Sephs. Castleman	Williamsburg	
Donald Chisholm	Charlottenburg	50
Donald Cameron	do	100
Geo Cough & Thos Castleman	Williamsburg	400
Gronimous Crysler & Jno Crysler jr.	do	
John Crous	do	
Philip Cline	Osnabruck	100
Serjt Daniel Campbell	Williamsburg	247
George Curry	Lancaster	
Allen Chisholm	Charlottenburg	100
Hon. Rich. Cartwright	Ameliasburg	700
Wm. Castleman	Williamsburg	150
Alexander Caneda	Charlottenburg	100
John Campbell	Osnabruck	
Wid Calder & Duncan M'Inlen	Charlottenburg	
Lewis Chisholm	do	
John Cameron	d	500
Adam Castleman & Henry Castleman	Williamsburg	252
Garret Dewit	Roxborough	
John Degroil	Williamsburg	
John Dewit	do	300
John Duncan	Williamsburg	
Peter Davis	do	128
James Edsal	Bertie	
Christopher Empy and Jacob Empy	Cornwall	254
John Ellis	Walsingham	500
Lytle Glasford	Augusta	400
Peter Grant	Charlottenburgh	95
Lewis Grant sen.	Lancaster	100
John Grant and Allen Grant	Charlottenburgh	
Laughlen Gillis	Lancaster	
Mich. Gallinger	Roxboro'	
Frederick Goose	do	
Miss Sarah Smith, daughter to the hon. D. W. Smith	Ancaster	1200
Mrs. Anne Smith	Ameliasburg	600
Hon. D. W. Smith	York	100
Joseph Forsyth, esq.	Kingston	2[illegible]5
Nicholas Freemin	Williamsburg	101
Peter Fetterly	do	133
Hon. Rich. Duncan	do	
Christopher Deferovin & Joseph Hines	do	275
Jacob Dorin	Matilda	
Wm. Frank	Lancaster	
Alex. Ferguson	Charlottenburg	
John Ferguson	Lancaster	
Peter Garlough and Alex. Nose	Williamsburg	
Duncan Grant	Charlottenburg	150
Duncan Grant	do	100
Lewis Grant jun.	Lancaster	100
Patrick M'Donald	Leeds	
George Mine	Matilda	100
Malcolm M'Gillevray	Lancaster	
Randle M'Donell	do	400
Malcolm M'Kinnon	do	
Angus M'Intosh	do	
Allen M'Phee and John M'Donell	Cornwall	
Henry Gallinger	do	400
Roderick M'Donell	Lancaster	
Mary M'Gruer (alias) M'Intire	do	
Charles Munger	Gosfield	
Nicholas Mattin	Roxboro'	250
Angus M'Donell	Lancaster and Kenyon	600
John M'Kay and Philip Empy	Cornwall	
Jacob Moor	Pelham	
Donald M'Dougal	Lancaster	
Serj't. Samuel Moss	Roxboro' and Cornwall	587
Norman M'Kay	Lancaster	
Alex. Maclod	do	400
Angus M'Donell and William Cameron	Cornwall	
Archibald M'Donell	Roxboro'	50
Angus M'Donell and corp. Wm. Fraser	do	
Duncan M'Donell	Lancaster	400
Andrew Moeller and Siegmund Borman	Marysburgh	
Timothy O Bryan	Matilda	100
Fargutiar M'Donell	Williamsburgh	350
Duncan M Gilliroy	Lancaster	
Cath. O Harra widow	Williamsburg	500
Ploderick M'Leod	Lancaster	400
Tho. Orr	Williamsburgh	
Peter Ostrander	Thorold	
John O Bryan	Osnabruck	100
James Mengis	Flamboro'	300
Donald M'Auley	Lancaster	
Edw. M'Michael	Newark	1
Ewen M'Millin	Lancaster	
Stolts Overhalt	Clinton	
Jean Pierrie	Williamsburg	
William Phillips	Osnabruck	400
Elias Paterson	Charlottenburg	100
Francis Putman	Osnabruck	76
John Pressley	Williamsburg	
James M Gregor and John M'Donell	Roxboro'	
Nathan Putman	Osnabruck	100
Wm. Monro	Matilda	
Michael Gellenger jun.	Roxboro'	
Jacob Garlach	Williamsburg	
Michael Gallinger and Geo. Painter	Roxboro'	
Christian Gallinger and John Fowcks	Cornwall	
Geo. Gallinger and Michael Gallinger	Cornwall	
John Gibson	Lancaster	
James Grant	Charlottenburg	100
Serj. Alex. Grant	Kenyon and Charlottenburg	681
John Grant	Lancaster	
John Glasstord	Matilda	
John Mattin and corp. Jeremiah French	Cornwall	
Allen M'Donell	Kenyon and Charlottenburg	500
John Milroy	Roxboro'	
M'Love John	Lancaster	
Miers Jacob	Williamsburg	
Monroe Thomas & wife	Cornwall	
Mosthier Lewis	Augusta	109
M'Donell Mary	Lancaster	
Mosier Nicholas, Robt. Neilson and Starn John	Augusta	
Munro Alex.	Roxboro'	
Munro John	Matilda	
Mosthier Nicholas corp.	Augusta	210
Markle Wm.	Ancaster	1000
M'Mullen Allen	Lancaster	
Myres Philip	Williamsburgh	
Marsh Abraham	Cornwall and Roxboro'	562
Miller Nicholas	Williamsburg	
M'Millen John	Lancaster	600
M'Donell John	Williamsburg	
Meddoch Martin	Osnabruck	500
M'Laughlan Wm. and Michael Gallinger	Cornwall	
Macdonaugh Cornelious	Southwold	
M'Guire Patt and Donold M'Guire	Cornwall	180
Gibson Matt	Osnabruck	100
Gallinger Geo.	do	
Hewatt John	York and Scarboro'	500
Have Barny	Matilda	
Grout Theodore	Cornwall	100
Johnson John	Gainsboro'	
Jessup Edw. lieut.	Elizabeth town	
Jacocks David	Osnabruck	400
Jessup Joseph capt.	Edwardsburg and Yonge	400
Johnson James and Geo. Johnson	Cornwall	400
Johnson Adam	Roxboro'	250
Jessup Edw. major	Augusta	1200
Linch James	Osnabruck	100
Link Matthias	Williamsburg	400
Lenox Samuel	Osnabruck	
Lynch John and Mathew Lynch	Cornwall	
Ross Taylor Tho.	Lancaster	619
Young James	Lancaster	150
Smith William	Ancaster	
Stuart Elenora	Osnabruck	
M'Williams John	do	350
Mulroy John and William Ferguson	Cornwall	
Morris White Joel	Bertie	
Morgan Wm. serj.	Osnabruck	380
M'Cuen David jun.	Cornwall	100
M. Leod Samuel	Lancaster	
M Lennan Keneth	Charlottenburg	
Thomas Jacob	Pelham	300
Teter Michell	Gainsboro'	
Turney John sen. lieut.	Grantham and Louth	800
Tenbroeck John	Newark	1
Turnbull Wm.	Flamboro' East	300
Tompkins Isarel	Augusta	
Talmage James	Gainsboro'	
Weaver Frederick	Williamsburg	250
Walker James doct.	Augusta	800
Wallace Anthony	Matilda	
Wilson Geo.	Loughboro'	
Waejet Daniel	Osnabruck	
Vanallen corp. and John Benedict	Matilda	294
Upper Martin	Gainsboro'	
Wallace John and Wm. Bower	Matilda	
Winter Jacob	Osnabruck	100
Wright John	Lancaster	do
Wood Wm.	Osnabruck	

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

VOLUME III.] G. R. [NUMBER 150.

UpperCanada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA ; Printed by TITUS G. SIMONS. -------Saturday, NOVEMBER 18, 1797.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland king, defender of the faith, &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the first day of September, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the twenty fifth day of the present month of October, at which time in our town of York you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the thirtieth day of November next ensuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary:—Herein fail not. In testimony whereof we have caused the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed ;—Witness the honorable PETER RUSSELL, president of our government of our said province, this eleventh day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, and thirty seventh of our reign. P. R.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

The United States' Mail

HAS commenced running between *Canadarque* and this place : it will arrive on the 29th instant, and every other Wednesday, successively. Mr. *M'Clallen* has taken charge of the post-office until a post-master shall have been appointed. To accommodate the gentlemen of Upper Canada, the letters &c. for the province, will be left with Mr. *Edwards*, West-Niagara. It is necessary that those which are to be forwarded, should be left with him every other Thursday by 12 o'clock, succeeding the arrival of the mail.

I. I. ULRICH RIVARDI,
Major Artil. and Eng. commanding.

Fort-Niagara, November 15.

‡‡ Proposals for contracting will be received by the Quarter-Master of Fort Niagara, until the 1st of December next, for supplying the garrison with Fuel for the year 1798

To be let or sold,

A CONVENIENT DWELLING HOUSE for a small family, with two acres of ground adjoining, situated near the mouth of the One-Mile creek, in the town of Newark, & in view of lake Ontario. For terms enquire at the printing-office. *October 4.* (44

Court of Probate.

WHEREAS application has been made to the court of probate of this province, by RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, esquire, merchant, of Kingston, and a principal creditor of the estate of the late THO'S GUMMERSAL, late of this province, for letters of administration of the goods and chattels of the said Thomas Gummersal, to be granted to him the said Richard Cartwright ;—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons next of kin to the said Thomas Gummersal, and they are hereby summoned to be and appear before the said court of probate, and shew cause within eight months from the date hereof, if any they have; why the administration of the goods and chattels of the said Thomas Gummersal should not be granted to the said Richard Cartwright, upon his giving the usual security faithfully to administer the same.

ALEX. BURNS, *Register of the court of probate.*

Newark, 8 June, 1797. (28.

WHEREAS I the subscriber did, during my absence from this province, constitute THOMAS OTWAY PAGE my attorney, by a revocable letter of attorney, for to make all contracts relative to my real or personal property, in as ample a manner as I might or could have done, had I been personally present. I do therefore hereby revoke the said power of attorney, and request that no person will make any contract with the said Thomas O Page, respecting my property, as I shall not esteem myself bound by any covenant he may attempt to make by virtue of the same. THOMAS HIND.

October 28 47

FOR SALE

by Henry Rogers,

At Mr. WHITING'S *shop, a general assortment of*

TIN WARE,

Which he will dispose of at a lower rate, than it can be imported for.

Newark, Sept. 20, '97. 142tf.

To be sold, in Clinton,

THAT very valuable lot of land called number two in the 1st concession, fronting upon lake Ontario, upon which are about twenty acres cleared and under fence, with some buildings For terms apply to JAMES CLARK, attorney at law.

Newark, Oct. 9. [45

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

WHESEAS many persons may, from ignorance, subject themselves to the penalties to which they are liable, by carrying unlawful trade with, or retailing spiritous liquors to the Indians contrary to law, to remedy which in future, I PETER RUSSELL, president of the government of Upper-Canada, and administering the same, have thought fit to issue this my proclamation, hereby publishing and declaring that a certain ordinance of the province of Quebec, passed in the seventeenth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled " *An ordinance to prevent the selling of strong liquors to the Indians in the province of Quebec, as also to deter persons from buying their arms or clothing, and for other purposes relative to the trade and intercourse with the said Indians,* is, and continues to remain in full force within his Majesty's province of Upper Canada ; and that all and every person or persons offending against the same, will be proceeded against, and in manner and form as by the said ordinance is directed ; of which all officers civil and military, as well as all others will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand seal at arms, this sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and thirty-seventh of his Majesty's reign.

PETER RUSSELL.

By his Honor's command,
W. CLAUS, S. I. I. A.

THE office for the REGISTRY of DEEDS, in the county of Lincoln, being removed by authority from West-Niagara to Stamford, in the said county ; the public are advertized that attendance will be given at the usual hours at the office, situate near the fork of the county road in Stamford, which leads to the head of Lake Ontario.

W. D. POWELL, jun.
Register of deeds, &c. county of Lincoln.

Stamford, Oct. 17. '97 46

FOR SALE,

The House, and Lot

Containing one acre, occupied by the subscriber.—The payments will be made easy to the purchaser.

JOHNSON BUTLER.

Oct. 18, '97. 46tf

AMANDA's WISH.

A SMALL neat houfe, a grove of pine,
A faloon large enough to dine,
A friend or two, or half a fcore;
Grant me but thefe, I'll afk no more.
Nor Tempe's vales, nor Ida's grove,
Nor all the poets fam'd for love—
Nor Rofamond's once gay dreft bower,
Where monarch's figh'd away their power,
Could boaft fuch charms, difclofe fuch fweets,
As the retreat which friendfhip greets:
There, when Sol's fcorching rays pafs by,
And richly gild the azure fky—
With glee I to my cot retire,
And think on thofe I moft admire.

THE MORALIST.

The intrinfic moral worth of any character is entirely diftinct from, and independent of, external circumftances. Every fituation in human life affords fufficient opportunities for cultivation of virtuous habits, and the performance of good actions; and as far as man's virtues refpect himfelf, it is of little confequence whether they be difplayed to public view from an exalted ftation, or concealed from the notice of the world in the humble retreats of poverty.—If the pine, or oak, happen to grow in the valley, the one is not, on that account, in itfelf, the lefs lofty, nor the other the lefs majeftic.

With refpect, however, to the impreffions which the virtues of man make upon the imagination or feeling of another, or the degree of force with which his example will operate, much depends upon the fituation in which they are exhibited. In the ftill walks of domeftic life, and under the lowly roof where honeft labor dwells, if you will be at the pains to fearch for them, you will find many amiable and refpectable characters adorned and enriched with virtues which entitle them to a place among "the excellent of the earth," who, neverthelefs, live unnoticed and forgotten; without praife, perhaps almoft without fupport: while others whom fortune had furrounded with the glare of earthly grandeur, continually let forth their whole ftock of fhining qualities before the gazing multitude, and are fure of obtaining, at leaft, as much admiration and applaufe as they deferve.

"Full many a flower is borne to blufh unfeen,
And wafte its fweetnefs on the defart air."

Rules to make a good Tradefman.

1ft. Endeavor to be perfect in the calling you are engaged in: and be affiduous in every part thereof—induftry being the natural means of acquiring wealth, honor, and reputation—as idlenefs is of poverty, fhame, and difgrace.

2d. Lay a good foundation, with regard to principle. Be fure not, wilfully to over-reach or deceive your neighbor; but keep always in your eye the golden rule, of doing to others, as you would they fhould do uuto you.

3d. Be ftrict in difcharging all legal debts. Do not evade your creditors by any fhuffling arts, in giving your notes of hand, only to defer the payment. But, if you have it in your power, difcharge all debts, when they become due. Above all, when you are ftrained for money, be cautious of taking it up at high intereft. This has been the ruin of many; therefore endeavor to avoid it.

4th. Endeavor to be as much in your fhop or warehoufe, or in whatever place your bufinefs properly lies, as poffibly you can. Leave it not to fervants to tranfact; for cuftomers will not regard them, as they would yourfelf; they generally think they fhall not be fo well ferved; befides, miftakes may arife by the negligence or inexperience of fervants; and, therefore your prefence will probably prevent the lofs of a good cuftomer.

5th. Be complaifant to the meaneft, as well as to the greateft; you are as much obliged to ufe good manners, for a farthing, as for a pound; the one demands it from you, as well as the other.

6th. Be not too talkative; but fpeak as much as is neceffary to recommend your goods, and always keep within the rules of decency. If cuftomers flight your goods and undervalue them, endeavor to convince them of their miftake, if you can; but do not affont them. Do not be pert in your anfwers; but "with patience hear, and with meeknefs anfwer;" for if you affront in a fmall matter, it may probably hinder you from a future good cuftomer. They may think, you are dear in the articles they want; but by going to another, they may find it is no fo, and probably may return again: but if you behave rudely, and affront them, there is no hope of their returning, or of their future cuftom.

7th. Take care to keep your accounts well; enter every thing neceffary in your books, with neatnefs and exactnefs; often ftate your accounts, and examine, whether you gain or lofe; and carefully furvey your ftock, and infpect into every particular of your affairs.

8th. Take care, as much as you can whom you truft; neither take nor give long credit; but at fartheft, fettle your accounts annually. Deal at the fountain head, for as many articles as you can; and, if it lies in your power, for ready money; this method you will find to be the moft profitable in the end. Endeavor to keep a proper affortment in you way, but do no overftock yourfelf. Aim not at making a great figure in your fhop, in unneceffary ornaments; but let it be neat and convenient. Too great an appearance may rather prevent, than engage cuftomers.

9. To all thefe things, and above all, add a ferious and confcientious regard to the practice of all the duties of the chriftian religion. They have a natural tendency to promote your prefent, as well as your future felicity; and befides, by fuch a practice, you will infallibly fecure the bleffings of providence, which is better than every earthly bleffing.

NEW-YORK, October 24.

Extract of a letter from a houfe of refpectability in London, dated July 22, to a merchant in this city.

"Our government has this day paid, in money, the amount awarded by the commiffioners to the individual claimants in America, for loffes fuftained by illegal captures of your neutral fhips, and property to a very confiderable amount, with handfome profits on the cargoes, and intereft from the time captured up to the firft of July inft.—This conduct muft give very general fatisfaction with you."

We are informed that the troops under the command of lieutenant Marfchalk, on Ellice's ifland, are under marching orders for Fort Mary, on the Miffifippi.

NORFOLK, (Virg.) Oct. 2.

Yefterday arrived here in diftrefs, after a paffage of 20 days from the Havanna, (having fprung a leak on her paffage to Rhode-Ifland) the brig Betfey, capt. Gillies. By her we learn that Santhonax arrived at the Havanna the 5th Sept. and went on fhore the 6th, but was not received by the governor or any of the Spanifh officers. They were in want of water and provifions, and pretended that on account of the Englifh cruifers the fhip could not go to France without the protection of a Spanifh frigate. The inhabitants of the Havanna deprecated the conduct of Santhonax while in adminiftration; and took the opportunity of a fracas at a fair in the village oppofite to the town of the Havanna, to arreft the black officers of Santhonax's retinue, and confine them in prifon.

PITTSBURGH, October 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Detroit to his friend in this place, dated 6th September, '97

"A number of emiffaries, chiefly Frenchmen, have been among the Indians this fummer, endeavoring to perfuade them to join the Spaniards and go to war with the United States. Some of the young Indians like their talks very well, but the old men feem in general well difpofed to remain in peace. I hope this difpofition will continue as the officers here are extremely vigilant in detecting and punifhing thofe who attempt to difturb the tranquility of the country.—Thefe fpies not only addrefs the Indians, but have been perfuading the French inhabitants round this place that they are ill treated by the Americans. We have drummed two or three of them out of town. I hope the military will hang the next rafcal caught at this vile employment."

NEW LONDON, (Con.) Oct. 11.

It is faid that a certain reverend gentleman in this city, who was a fhort time fince prefented with a fine pair of twins, has in his poffeffion a pumkin, raifed on his ground this feafon, which is eight feet in length. While his vine and fig tree were fo fruitful, who would defire an increafe of falary?

LEXINGTON, (Kentucky) Sept. 13.

By a gentleman from Natchez, we are informed, that the inhabitants of that diftrict are extremely anxious for the running of the boundary line, and delivery of the pofts to the Americans; that there is the utmoft harmony between Mr Ellicott and the Spanifh officers, notwithftanding the attempt made by the inhabitants of that diftrict to take poffeffion of the garrifon, as it was not countenanced by Mr Ellicott; that the Spaniards have moved moft of their heavy artillery from Natchez to Point-Coupe; but are ftrengthening the works at Walnut-hills and that captain Guion was at the Chickefaw Bluff.

WEST-NIAGARA, November 18.

The mail due on Wednefday arrived yefterday, the moft material of the intelligence is contained in the following:—

An action has taken place in the Eaft-Indies, between the Britifh troops, and the Rajah of Cotiote, in which major Cameron fell with the additional lofs of 300 men.—The Rajah was afterwards fubdued and bro't to fubmiffion.

London, Auguft 24.

Difpatches from lord Malmefbury were this day received at the fecretary of ftate's office, from Lifle, and tranfmitted to lord Grenville at Dropmore. They are faid to be of the firft importance—but nothing particular has yet tranfpired.

Auguft 25—26.

We received laft night a regular feries of the Paris papers up to Wednefday laft.—The moft material article of intelligence brought by this conveyance, is a letter from the commander in chief of Bernadotte's divifion, upon the fubject of the treaty between the emperor and the French republic, which announces the ratification of the conditions of peace by his imperial majefty, on the 30th ult. This letter is dated Udina, the feat of negociation, July 31ft.

Vienna, Auguft 9.

Though it is well known that the definitive treaty with the French republic is figned, our court does not think proper to publifh the articles; political reafons are faid to acconnt for this proceeding. To judge by the hoftile preparations ftill carrying on, our court certainly meditate fome important project; as, inftead of putting the armies upon the peace eftablifhment, their augmentation is continued, that of Italy is to be reinforced to 10,000, and that of the Rhine to 70,000 men.

Paris, Auguft 23.

The Miror ftates to have received from a moft refpectable quarter the following particulars relative to the fubject of peace:—

The imperial envoy demanded of the directory a categorical anfwer, and declared by order of his majefty, that he would find himfelf obliged to recommence hoftilities, if Mantua was not reftored to the houfe of Auftria. This declaration being deliberated upon, Barras declared, that he would have Mantua, that fhould never cede Mantua. The queftion was put, and the majority declared, that orders fhould be given to recommence hoftilities; but Carnot delivered an impreffive fpeech, in which he dwelt with great emphafis on the incalculable evils and difafterous confequences, which could not but refult from the determination. He declared, that the proteft of his colleagues, as well as his own, fhould be inferted in the minutes, and that he would immediately proceed to the legiflative body, inform it of what had paffed, and make at length known to the nation thofe members of the directory who wifhed for peace.

This firm and intrepid conduct intimidated Barras and Rewbel; the refolution was repealed, and the treaty of peace was figned.

By the Kentucky article in this paper, we may conclude the difficulties between the Americans and Spaniards, at Natchez, amicably adjufted; neverthelefs, there is fomething of myftery in the conduct of the latter in giving additional ftrength to the garrifon at Walnut-hills, which is fituated further up the river, in the territory of the States; and we conceive it fo viewed by the States, in their adding to that frontier, their commander in chief, and additional force.

A letter from Bourdeaux, of Auguft 8, received at Philadelphia, mentions that the minifter of the interior had fent to the municipality of Bourdeaux, intelligence of the arrival of two new envoys from America.—That, in the event of their arriving at that port every poffible honor was to be fhewn them, and their journey to Paris, rendered every way convenient and agreeable. If this information be true, we may calculate upon the difappointment of the *Warhawks* in both countries.

The foregoing article reminds us of the orders of the French government as to the reception of the Englifh commiffioners, at Lifle, and may be fufpected of the fame infincerity; for when they make a formal promife of a thing, they have never been er known to perform it, and their declarations may be taken in the light of the criminal's who pleaded guily to the indictment, and whom the jury bro't in not-guilty, becaufe he was fo notorious a liar as never to have been known to fpeak a truth, and his plea of guilty was a ftrong teftimony of his innocence.

A regular progreffion weftward has been obferved of a fevere winter in Europe for about three years paft and calculations thereon have been very accurate; when it was in England, &c. it was fuppofed to reach America in '97; it did fo, and the eaftern ftates experienced then an extreme winter; we were but little affected, ours being a fmall degree feverer than ufual;—from the prefent feverity, may we not fuppofe it will reach us this year?

☞ BLANK WRITS and SUBPŒNA TICKETS, may be had at the Printing Office.

Two Dollars Reward.

Strayed from the fubfcriber, about one month fince, a large

RED COW,

With the letters T. S. branded on her horns: any perfon who will give information of, or return her to the fubfcriber, fhall receive the above reward, and all neceffary expence.

TITUS SIMONS,

Nov. 18.

FOR SALE

A Franklin STOVE

Complete.---Enquire of the printer.

Nov. 4. 148.

West-Niagara, November 4, [illegible]

LIST of GRANTS lying in the Secretary's Office ready to be iffued, in addition to thofe already advertifed.

☞ Thofe having no quantities annexed are for 200 acres.

Names.	*Townfhips.*	*Acres.*
Moore John	Ofnabruck	35
M'Lean Donald jun.	Charlottenburg	100
Marklay Mich. & Jacob	Williamfburg	275
M'Kinnon John	Lancafter	
M'Arthur Archibald	ditto	100
M'Donell Angus	Cornwall	50
M'Donell Donell capt	Roxborough	132
Jonathan Muchmore	Charlottenburg	
Stophel Merele	Williamfburg	
William Mullinex	Humberftone & Stamford	396
John M'Leland	Charlottenburg	100
Duncan M'Donell	do	do
Malw. M'Dougald	do	
Duncan M'Dougald	do	
Mr Philip Mount furgeon	Matilda	600
Heirs of lt Keneth M'Kenzie	Charlottenburg	500
Alex. M'Donell, Don'l M'Intyre, Don'l Grant & Don'l M'Naughton	Charlottenburg	
Hugh M'Gillis and John M'Donell	do	
Peter M'Bride	Gainfboro' and Grantham	700
Capt. John Monroe's family	Matilda	400
Henry Monro and Cornelius Monro	do	do
Hon. capt John Monro	do	1,600
Serjt John M'Intire	Williamfburg	158
Peter M'Greggor	Charlottenburg	100
Dugal M'Dougal	Williamfburgh	400
Hugh M'Gregor	Charlottenburg	
John Monroe and Wm. Johnfon Monroe	Matilda	400
Jafon Millard	Crowland	
John M'Donald and wife	Charlottenburg	100
John M'Naughton	do	
Archibald M'Dougald	do	
Alex M'Donell and Benjamin M'Intofh	do	
John M'Arthur and William M'Kay	Charlottenburg	
Doct. Ja's. Muirhead	Wainfleet	
James M'Auley efq.	York	100
John Mathews	do	
Allan M'Donell	Charlottenburg	100
Jacob Mele	Williamfburg	
John M'Ka	Charlottenburg	
Corp. John M'Kachy	Williamfburg	100
George and Tobias Meyers	Sidney	300
Mr Duncan M'Intire	Charlottenburg	
Alex M'Kay and Alex. Arquhart	do	
Peter Doge and Charles M'Intofh	do	
Kenneth M'Leod	Lancafter	
John Beekie	Cornwall	900
Shedrick Ball	Charlottenburg	100
Thomas Brown	Augufta	
Conrad Baker	Williamfburgh	
Adam Baker	Matilda	100
John Backhoufe	Walfingham	600
Ebnor Boyce	Cornwall	
Stephen Browning	do	133
Chriftopher Brinkman	Charlottenburg	50
John Bamheart	Williamfburg	375
Ludowick Arker and John Killman	do	247
Francis Albrant	Ofnabruck	90
Widow Aftir and Adam Winzell	Cornwall	
Elias Anderfon	Clinton	600
Elifha Anderfon	Ofnabruck	
Lorence Amon	do	35
Mary Allenderolf	Williamfburgh	
James Koghtelling	Scarboro'	300
Jofeph Hams and Detrick Caftleman	Williamfburg	
John Hare	Ofnabruck	
Mich. Hanes ferjt.	Williamfburg	
Abraham Hopper	do	50
Jofeph Hanes jun.	Beverly	
Thos. Hanagan	Ofnabruck	
Mich. Hanes ferjt.	Williamfburg	240
John Huple	Ofnabruck	
Richard Hope	do	
George Hanes and Richard Mendwell	Williamfburg	
Peter Hendrickfon and Andrew Mibrofs	Charlottenburg	
Michael Hanes	Williamfburg	50
John Hawn	Ofnabruck	
John Harvey	Clinton	
Geo. Godfreth Holwagen	Ofnabruck	
John Johnfon	Charlottenburg	
Jeremiah Kettle	Be[illegible]	270
John Knox	Gainfboro'	

Neal Livingston	Charlottenburg	
Lynch Mathias and John Lynch	Williamsburg	
John Lowe	Newark	1
John Lemon	Lancaster	327
Geo. Loucks	Williamsburg	325
Peter M'Minching	Stamford	300
Ephrm Putman and Daniel Robinson	Cornwall	
Cain Prime	Lancaster	350
Nathan Putman	Osnabruck	100
Mich. Pillar	Williamsburg	do
Donell Prentice	Charlottenburg	do
John Prefcot	Cornwall	266
Kenith M'Leod	Lancaster	
Capt. John Monro	Matilda	
Roger Wm.	Roxboro'	
Nathan Park	Cornwall	100
Wm Phillips	Osnabruck	203
Thos Plummer	Portland	
Wm. Potter and Joel Stone	Roxboro'	
Dan Pomeroy	Portland	
Joseph Prange	Frederickfburg	100
Jacob Pell	Humberstone	400
Nathan Park and Robert Park corp.	Cornwall	
Timth Petty	Gainsboro'	
John Piatt	Osnabruck	121
John Phillips	do	
Daniel Pound	Humberstone	300
John Pratt	Osnabruck	
Caleb Peck	Cornwall	100
Robert Park corp.	do & Roxboro'	390
Nathan Park	do	do
Serjt. John Prefcot	do	do
Jonathan Perkins	do	
John Powell	Lancaster	357
John Collins	Walfingham	
Ezekiel Rice	Osnabruck	118
Anthony Ren	Williamsburgh	
Alexander Rofe and David Saumers	Charlottenburg	
Duncan Grant	Charlottenburgh	100
Peter Garlack fen.	Williamsburgh	
Edward Gay	ditto	150
Henry Garlack & Jas. Knight	do	
Robt. Glasford & John Glasford	Matilda	300
John Gardner	Williamsburgh	
Henry Garlack	ditto	400
Duncan Grant	Charlottenburgh	
Hon. Alex. Grant	Charlotteville	1000
Jacob Garlow & Peter Garlow	Williamsburg	193
Archebald Grant	Charlottenburg	100
Alexander Grant	do	50
John Grant	do	100
Donald Chisholm	do	50
William Chisholm	Lancaster	
Sophs. Castleman	Williamsburg	
Donald Chisholm	Charlottenburg	50
Donald Cameron	do	100
Geo Gough & Thos Castleman	Williamsburg	400
Gratious Cryster & Jno Cryster jr.	do	
John Crous	do	
Philip Giese	Osnabruck	100
Serjt. Daniel Campbell	Williamsburg	247
George Curry	Lancaster	
Allen Chisholm	Charlottenburg	100
Hon. Rich. Cartwright	Amelia burg	700
Wm. Castleman	Williamsburg	150
Alexander Canada	Charlottenburg	100
John Campbell	Osnabruck	
Wm. Calder & Duncan M'Nolen	Charlottenburg	
Lewis Chisholm	do	
John Cameron	do	500
Adam Castleman & Henry Castleman	Williamsburg	258
Gilbert Dewit	Roxborough	
John Degroil	Williamsburg	
John Dewig	do	300
John Duncan	Williamsburg	
Peter Divis	do	128
James Eidal	Bertie	
Christopher Empy and Jacob Empy	Cornwall	254
John Ellis	Walfingham	500
Lytle Glasford	Augusta	400
Peter Grant	Charlottenburgh	95
Lewis Grant fen.	Lancaster	100
John Grant and Allen Grant	Charlottenburgh	
Laughlen Gillis	Lancaster	
Mich. Gallinger	Roxboro'	
Frederick Goofe	do	
Miss Sarah Smith, daughter to the hon. D. W. Smith	Ancaster	1200
Peter Garlough and Alex. Rofe	Williamsburg	
Duncan Grant	Charlottenburg	150
Duncan Grant	do	100
Lewis Grant jun.	Lancaster	100
Patrick M'Donald	Leeds	
George Mine	Matilda	100
Malcolm M'Gillevray	Lancaster	
Randle M'Donell	do	400
Malcolm M'Kinnon	do	
Angus M'Intoth	do	
Allen M'Phee and John M'Donell	Cornwall	
Henry Gillinger	do	400
Roderick M'Donell	Lancaster	
Mary M'Gruer (alias) M'Intire	do	
Charles Munger	Gosfield	
Nicholas Mattiu	Roxboro'	250
Angus M'Donell	Lancaster and Kenyon	600
John M'Kay and Philip Empy	Cornwall	
Jacob Moor	Pelham	
Donald M'Dougal	Lancaster	
Serj't. Samuel Mofs	Roxboro' and Cornwall	587
Norman M'Kay	Lancaster	
Alex. Maclod	do	400
Angus M'Donell and William Cameron	Cornwall	
Archibald M'Donell	Roxboro'	50
Angus M'Donell and corp. Wm. Fraser	do	
Duncan M'Donell	Lancaster	400
Andrew Moeller and Siegmund Borman	Marysburgh	
Timothy O Bryan	Matilda	100
Fargufar M'Donell	Williamsburgh	350
Duncan M'Gilliroy	Lancaster	
Cath. O Harra widow	Williamsburg	400
Ploderick M'Leod	Lancaster	400
Tho. Orr	Williamsburgh	
Peter Oftrander	Thorold	
John O Bryan	Osnabruck	100
James Mengis	Flamboro'	300
Donald M'Auley	Lancaster	
Edw. M'Michael	Newark	1
Ewen M'Millin	Lancaster	
Stolts Overhalt	Clinton	
Jean Pierrie	Williamsburg	
William Phillips	Osnabruck	400
Elias Paterfon	Charlottenburg	100
Francis Putman	Osnabruck	76
John Prefsley	Williamsburg	
James M'Gregor and John M'Donell	Roxboro'	
Nathan Putman	Osnabruck	100
Wm. Monro	Matilda	
Michael Gellenger jun.	Roxboro'	
Jacob Garlach	Williamsburg	
Michael Gallinger and Painter	Geo. Roxboro'	
Chriftian Gallinger and Fowels	John Cornwall	
Geo. Gallinger and Gallinger	Michael Cornwall	
John Gibfon	Lancaster	
James Grant	Charlottenburg	100
Serj. Alex. Grant	Kenyon and Charlottenburg	681
John Grant	Lancaster	
John Glasford	Matilda	
John Mattiu and corp. French	Jeremiah Cornwall	
Allen M'Donell	Kenyon and Charlottenburg	500
John Milroy	Roxboro'	
M'Love John	Lancaster	
Miers Jacob	Williamsburg	
Monroe Thomas & wife	Cornwall	
Mothier Lewis	Augusta	109
M'Donell Mary	Lancaster	
Mofier Nicholas, Robt. Neilfon and Starn John	Augusta	
Munro Alex.	Roxboro'	
Munro John	Matilda	
Moffiier Nicholas corp.	Augusta	210
Markle Wm.	Ancaster	1000
M'Mullen Allen	Lancaster	
Myres Philip	Williamsburgh	
Marfh Abraham	Cornwall and Roxboro'	562
Miller Nicholas	Williamsburg	
M'Millen John	Lancaster	600
M'Donell John	Williamsburg	
Meddoch Martin	Osnabruck	500
M'Laughlan Wm. and Gallinger	Michael Cornwall	
Macdonaugh Cornelious	Southwold	
M'Guire Patt and Donold M'Guire	Cornwall	180
Gibfon Matt	Osnabruck	400
Gallinger Geo.	do	
Hewatt John	York and Scarboro'	500
Have Barny	Matilda	
Grout Theodore	Cornwall	100
Johnfon John	Gainsboro'	
Jeffup Edw. lieut.	Elizabeth town	
Jacock's David	Osnabruck	400
Jeffup Joseph capt.	Edwardsburg and Yonge	400
Johnfon James and Geo. Johnfon	Cornwall	400
Johnfon Adam	Roxboro'	250
Jeffup Edw. major	Augusta	1200
Linch James	Osnabruck	100
Link Matthias	Williamsburg	400
Lenox Samuel	Osnabruck	
Lynch John and Mathew Lynch	Cornwall	
Rofs Taylor Tho.	Lancaster	619
Young James	Lancaster	150
Smith William	Ancaster	–
Stuart Elenora	Osnabruck	
M'Williams John	do	350
Mulroy John and William Ferguſon	Cornwall	
Morris White Joel	Bertie	
Morgan Wm. ferj.	Osnabruck	380
M'Queen David jun.	Cornwall	100
M'Leod Samuel	Lancaster	
M'Lennan Kneth	Charlottenburg	
Thomas Jacob	Pelham	300
Peter Michell	Gainsboro'	
Turney John fen. lieut.	Grantham and Louth	800
Tenbroeck John	Newark	1
Turnbull Wm.	Flamboro' East	300
Tompkins Ifarel	Augusta	
Talmage James	Gainsboro'	
Weaver Frederick	Williamsburg	250
Walker James doct.	Augusta	800
Wallace Anthony	Matilda	
Wilfon Geo.	Loughboro'	
Waejet Daniel	Osnabruck	
Vanallen corp. and Benedict	John Matilda	294
Upper Martin	Gainsboro'	
Wallace John and Wm. Bower	Matilda	
Winter Jacob	Osnabruck	100
Wright John	Lancaster	do
Wood Wm.	Osnabruck	

Wm. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

VOLUME III.] G. R. [NUMBER 151.

Upper Canada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA: Printed by TITUS G. SIMONS. ——Saturday, NOVEMBER 25, 1797.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by a proclamation iſſued under, and by virtue of, an act of the parliament of this province, paſſed in the thirty-ſeventh year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled *An act for making temporary proviſion for the regulation of trade between this province and the United-States of America, by land or inland navigation*, it was ordered, that the operation of certain ordinances in the ſaid proclamation ſpecified, ſhould be ſuſpended: *And whereas* it has been found expedient that the proviſions of the ſaid ordinances, except as herein after excepted, ſhould be continued until ſome further and other arrangements relative to the commercial intercourſe between the United-States of America and this province can be adjuſted: NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that I have thought fit, by and with the advice of the executive council to revoke and annul, and do hereby revoke and annul the ſaid proclamation, bearing date the twentieth day of September laſt, except as herein after mentioned; and I do alſo by and with the advice and conſent of his Majeſty's executive council, hereby further order and declare, that ſo much only of the ordinance paſſed in the twentieth year of his Majeſty's reign, as relates to the REGISTER, ſhall be, and is hereby ſuſpended.

GIVEN under my hand and ſeal at arms, this fifteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, and in the thirty-eighth year of his Majeſty's reign, at York, in the province of Upper Canada.

PETER RUSSELL,
Preſident, &c. &c. &c.

By command of his Honor.
JOHN SMALL, *c. e. c.*

The United States' Mail

HAS commenced running between *Canadarque* and this place: it will arrive on the 29th inſtant, and every other Wedneſday, ſucceſſively. Mr. *M'Clallen* has taken charge of the poſt-office until a poſt-maſter ſhall have been appointed. To accomodate the gentlemen of Upper Canada, the letters for the province, will be left with Mr. *Edwards*, Weſt-Niagara. It is neceſſary that thoſe which are to be forwarded, ſhould be left with him every other Thurſday by 12 o'clock, ſucceeding the arrival of the mail.

I. I. ULRICH RIVARDI,
Major Artil. and Eng. commanding.
Fort-Niagara, November 15.

Court of Probate.

WHEREAS application has been made to the court of probate of this province, by RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, eſquire, merchant, of Kingſton, and a principal creditor of the eſtate of the late THO'S GUMMERSAL, late of this province, for letters of adminiſtration of the goods and chattels of the ſaid Thomas Gummerſal, to be granted to him the ſaid Richard Cartwright—NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons next of kin to the ſaid Thomas Gummerſal, and they are hereby ſummoned to be and appear before the ſaid court of probate, and ſhew cauſe within eight months from the date hereof, if any they have, why the adminiſtration of the goods and chattels of the ſaid Thomas Gummerſal ſhould not be granted to the ſaid Richard Cartwright, upon his giving the uſual ſecurity faithfully to adminiſter the ſame.

ALEX. BURNS, *Regiſter of the court of probate.*
Newark, 8 June, 1797. (28.

FOR SALE,

The Houſe, and Lot

Containing one acre, occupied by the ſubſcriber.—The payments will be made eaſy to the purchaſer.

JOHNSON BUTLER.
Oct. 18, '97. 46tf

FOR SALE

by Henry Rogers,

At Mr. WHITING'S *ſhop, a general aſſortment of*

TIN WARE,

Which he will diſpoſe of at a lower rate, than it can be imported for.

Newark, Sept. 20, '97. 142tf.

To be ſold, in Clinton,

THAT very valuable lot of land called number two in the 1ſt conceſſion, fronting upon lake Ontario, upon which are about twenty acres cleared and under fence, with ſome buildings For terms apply to JAMES CLARK, attorney at law.

Newark, Oct. 9. [45

Mr. DUN

Has received, in addition to his former ASSORTMENT, *THE FOLLOWING*

BOOKS,

TO WIT:—

DE Lome on government, Waſhington's letters, 2 vols. Watts' pſalms, David's do. Watſon againſt Paine, American cookery, Erſkine's view, Maſonic ſongs, Jachin and Boaz, Citizen of the world, Harvey's meditations, Thompſon's ſeaſons, Hiſtory of North-America, ——Grecian States, Shakſpear's works, 8 vols. Camilla, 3 vols. Mrs. Coghlan's memoirs, Romance of the foreſt, Count Roderic's caſtle, Nature and art, Julia D'Robigne, Intereſting memoirs Fille de chambre, Goſt feer, Louiſa, Man of the world, Sandford and Merton, do 2 vols. Conſcience on the mind, Voltair's philoſophical dictionary, Chriſtianity unveiled, Monitor, Hive, Goldſmith's eſſays, Mirror, 2 vols. Letter writer, Goldſmith's Rome, Medical pocket-book, Trimmer's introduction, Blair's lectures, abr. D'Arcy, Cowper's taſk, Don Pedro Arquillo, Clariſſa Harlow, abr. Joſephus, 6 vols. Watſon's apology for chriſtianity, Homer's iliad, Mill's farriery, Stuben's exerciſe, Lavater's phyſiognomy, Paul & Mary, Evelina, 2 vols. Pindar's works, Raffellas and Dunrlas, American clerk's magazine, Watts on the mind, do Miſcellanies, Baron Trenck, 4 vols. in one, Female jockey club, Sicilian romance, Watt's lyric poems, do on the paſſions, do pſalms and hymns, Church prayer-books, Ready reckoner, Morſe's geography, a volume, Cook's voyages, 4 vols. Watt's glory of Chriſt,——Kaim's elements, 2 vols. Pike's arithmetick, &c.——Laws of the United States, 4 vols. Vatel's law of nations, Wilkin on diſeaſes, Female family phyſician, Common ſenſe, Hamilton's midwifery, Law of partnerſhip, Rights of women, New-England farmer, Hunter's ſacred biography, 6 vols. Boyle's voyages, Looking glaſs,—Lenorum's American revolution, Goldſmith's England, Family inſtructor, Society in ſolitude, Elements of morality, Man of feeling, Pike's arithmetick, abr. Stevens's journey, Pleaſing inſtructor, Dodſley's beauties of hiſtory, Burton's lectures, Byron's tour, Parental duty, Smith's letters to married women, Wiſdom in miniature, Vicar of Wakefield, Perry's dictionaries, Children's friend, abr. Pomfret's poems, Brown's

family bible. Young man's companion—Addison's evidence, Pope's essay on man—Watts' divine songs, Constantius and Pulchera. Book of knowledge, Potter's antiquities, 2 vols.—Vaillant's travels, 2 vols. 8vo. with plates, Russell's ancient Europe, 2 vols. do modern do. 5 vols. Hale's common law, Morgan's essays, 2 vols. Plouden's reports, 2 vols. Burn's law dictionary, Vernon's reports, 2 vols. Raymond's entries—Powell on devices, Smith's essays, Locke on the human understanding, 2v ols. Guthrie's geography, Henry's history of England, 5 vols. Sherridan's dictionary, Johnson's do. Adams' Rome, 2 vols. Boswell's life of doct Johnson, 3 vols. Robertson's Scotland, 2 vols. do Charles the 5th, 3 vols. Buffon's natural history, abr. Hume's essays Watson's Philip the 2d, 3 vols. do Philip the 3d, 2 vols. Poetical epitome, Prose do, Idler, 2 vols. Rambler, 4 vols. Hudibras—Ruffian empire, Mitchel's tales, 2 vols.—Fair Methodist, 2 vols. Rural walks, Briggs' cookery, Confession of faith, Rollin's ancient history, 10 vols. Spectator, 8 vols.—Gil Blas, 4 vols. Don Quixote, 4 vols.—Theodore, 2 vols. Wonderful story teller, Percival's instructor, Somersets, 2 vols. Recluse of the Apenines, 2 vols. Such follies are, 2 vols. Marmontal's tales, 3 vols.—Lambert's works, 2 vols. Fither's arithmetick, Adventurer, 4 vols. Watts' sermons, 2 vol. Nerby abby, 2 vols. Pocket, 2 vols. Paul and Virginia, Edington, 2 vols. Pleasing companion, Janes' beauties, Georgiana, 2 vols. Emely, 3 vols. Errors of sensibility, 3 vols.—Young Grandison,—Pope's works, 6 vols. Johnson's poets, 4 vols.—Brown's family testaments, Treasury of wit, Adelaide and Theodore, 3 vols. Bellamy's life, 3 vols. Cornelia Sedley, 2 vols. Magnanimous Amazon, Castle of Otranto,—Hugh Trevor, 2 vols. Henry and Isabella, 2 vols. Hughs' dramas, Juvenile indiscretion, 2 vols. Adams' modern travels, 2 vols. do ancient and modern histories, Arabian nights, 4 vols. Sparman's voyage, 2 vols. best Oxford 4to bibles, School do, Entick's dictionaries; best red string quills; wafers; best Dutch wax; copy slips; black pocket-inkstands; medium, demy, foolscap, and quarto foolscap blank books, best royal, medium, demy, foolscap and quarto post writing paper, do gilt, and blotting paper.

West Niagara, Nov. 25. (51

‡‡ Proposals for contracting will be received by the Quarter-Master of Fort Niagara, until the 1st of December next, for supplying the garrison with Fuel for the year 1798.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

A CONVENIENT DWELLING HOUSE for a small family, with two acres of ground adjoining, situated near the mouth of the One Mile creek, in the town of Newark, & in view of lake Ontario. For terms enquire at the printing office. *October* 4. (44

§‡§ The publication on a Saturday being attended with many inconveniencies, Advertisements not left as early as Friday morning, will not be insured a place.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland king, defender of the faith, &c. &c.

To all our loving subjects, greeting:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the 8th day of September, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the twenty fifth day of the present month of October, at which time in our town of York you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the thirtieth day of November next ensuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary:—Herein fail not. In testimony whereof we have caused the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness the honorable PETER RUSSELL, president of our government of our said province, this eleventh day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and thirty seventh of our reign.

P. R.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

FOR SALE

A Franklin STOVE

Complete.---Enquire of the printer.

Nov. 4. 148.

Two Dollars Reward.

Strayed from the subscriber, about one month since, a large

RED COW,

With the letters T. S. branded on her horns: any person who will give information of, or return her to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and all necessary expence.

TITUS SIMONS.

Nov. 18.

OF FEMALE EDUCATION.

If women are to be esteemed our enemies methinks it is an ignoble cowardise thus to disarm them, and not allow them the same weapons we use ourselves; but, if they desire the title of our friends, it is an inhuman tyranny to debar them the privilege of an ingenious education, which would also render their friendship so much more delightful both to themselves and us. Nature is seldom observed to be niggardly of her choicest gifts to that sex: their senses are generally as quick as ours, their reason as quick as nervous, and their judgment as mature and solid. Add but to these natural perfections the advantage of acquited learning, what polite and charming creatures will they prove, whilst their external beauty does the office of a cryftal to the lamp, not shrouding but disclosing their brighter intellects! Nor need we fear to lose our empire over them by thus improving their native abilities, since where there is most learning, sense and knowledge, there is observed to be the greatest modesty, and rectitude of manners. I see no reason therefore why we should make such bugbears of women as not to trust them with a liberal education as ourselves.

ANECDOTE.

Tasewell having a dispute with mrs Clive and being rather worsted, made a profound reverence, and muttered out—"Madam, I have heard of *Tartar:* and *Brimstone,*—by Jove you are the *cream* of the one, and the *flower* of the other.

PHILADELPHIA, October 16.

A few days ago doctor Rose received a cane ning from Rush, jun. and in order to prove himself a man of spirit and resentiment, the Dr. challenged young Rush's father, whom he knew was principled against fighting:—

Now for Darby in the Poor Soldier;

To a man a challenge I'll write,
Write sal de dot de dol;
But for I'll be sure he wont fight,
Rol de dol rol de dol de dol.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27.

In the case of the ship America, capt. Alexander Smith, the British council has decided, that a British subject, though naturalized in the United States, since the peace of 1783, cannot divest himself of his British citizenship, so as to become a citizen of America, competent to navigate vessels to Great-Britain under the laws of navigation. But this being the first case of the kind, it is determined that no advantage should be taken of the forfeiture.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.

Mr. Pinckney, at our last dates, continued in Holland.

A gentleman from London mentions that too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Gore, and the other commissioners on American spoliated property, for their indefatigable zeal and persevering attention to procure indemnification. And such has been the fairness in the decision of the ninety cases settled, that not one appeal has been made.

WASHINGTON, (Kent.) Sept. 7.

A correspondent communicates with great satisfaction a recent instance of the friendly intercourse between the Indians north-west of the Onio, and the citizens of Kentucky. The Indians had lost some horses, and had reason to suppose they were taken by the whites; they came into the settlement of the Three-Islands, and thro' the assistance of maj. Beasly discovered that the horses had been taken into Kentucky, on the waters of Flemming, Mason county. Major Beasly furnished them with a pass, by which they were enabled to find their horses and recover them, and returned perfectly satisfied.—If this mode of doing justice to the Indians was generally pursued, it would be a mean of conciliating those unfortunate people, and save the effusion of blood.

TANGIERS, July 10.

The emperor of Morocco, Muly Solyman, marched for the Rebat, with a body of 63,000 cavalry, and is to be joined by his brother, prince Muley Taib, with another body of 35,000 horse, when they are to proceed together to Morocco, with a view to depose their brother, Bendris. Their fraternal visit is likely to occasion the effusion of much kindred blood.

PARIS, August 21.

Paris has been remarkable quiet to day, nor have the bills posted on the walls been so numerous or so virulent as yesterday and the day before.

The negociations at Lisle go on in the most languid manner. England is obstinate in retaining all the possessions which she has taken from Holland; and France, on her part, pretends that she is bound by the treaty concluded with that republic, to restore to it all that has lost during the war. It is remarkable, that at a moment when peace is most necessary to France, they voluntarily deprive themselves of all its advantages for the interest of two states that are foreign to them.

LONDON, August 12.

A letter from Namur, of 31st ult.—gives an account of the confusion prevailing among the French troops, owing to the orders of the directory. It is said, that while they were passing thro' Verdun, some of them cried *vive le roi!* and pilliged the jacobins. Bloody battles had taken place between the troops newly arrived and those who were in garrison, on account of the former not wearing the cockade.

August 14. After the cabinet meeting on the late dispatches from Lisle, reports were current, that favorable news had been received from thence.

August 17.—20 Accounts are said to have been received yesterday at the imperial ambassador's, that the emperor will certainly break off the negociation with Buonaparte, unless the idea of dividing Italy into republics is totally given up; but as the cession on the part of the French is not probable, it is likely that another week may bring an account of an appeal to the sword, as this only depended upon an ultimatum from Vienna to the French commander in chief, and on the manner in which it may be received.

Almost the whole of the imperial forces from Manheim to Mentz have left their cantonments, and are gone to occupy the new camps traced out for them. In case of a renewal of hostilities, the archduke Charles will command the army on the Rhine, while the archduke Joseph, assisted by gen. Mack, will conduct the operations in Italy.

From Neurembergh it is remarkable, that it is impossible to divine the object of the Austrian movements, and that they continued to buy up all the hay, &c. that they can meet with.

The French troops under gen. Grenier, have again taken possession of the bridge-head at Neuwied. This is understood as a certain indication of approaching hostilities.

Government were yesterday in possession of accounts from admiral Duncan, dated on Wednesday last, at which time he continued, with his squadron off the Texel. The Dutch fleet retained in its old position, and had not indicated any disposition to leave it.

The last accounts from both St Vincents and Bridport—state the continuance of their fleets in their former stations.

August 21—22. On Saturday arrived the first of the Hamburg mails due, which bro't intelligence of rather an hostile nature, as far as regard the negociation between the emperor and the French republic. The letters from Vienna dated in very positive and unequivocal terms that his imperial majesty had determined to renew hostilities, rather than cede the fortress of Mantua to the Cisalpine republic, which the French have founded in Italy.

Yesterday arrived another Hamburg mail and also the chaplain of sir Morton Eden, who came with dispatches from Vienna.—The advices are much more pacific than those bro't by the preceding mail: and we find, that after numerous difficulties raised by the French negociator, in Italy, in regard to the cession of Mantua to the emperor, the directory at length instructed him to give up the point; and accordingly Mantua is to be restored to his imperial majesty; but all the French ordnance and stores in it are to be previously taken away.

The principal difference being now removed, we may expect to hear the definitive treaty of peace has been signed between the emperor and the French republic; unless, indeed, the former chuses to wait the issue of the negociation at Lisle; for which place Mr. Brooks, the messenger, set off late on Saturday night, with the answer of our court to the last dispatches.—Lord Leveson Gower remains in town.

A R is confidently said, that gen. Simcoe, who a few days since arrived from the West Indies in the swallow armed brig, has come home to represent to government the absolute necessity of sending out to St. Domingo a considerable military force, for the support of the British interests in that quarter; and we learn it is in contemplation of government to complete five or six regiments, by draughts from Ireland and Chatham barracks, which regiments are to be immediately sent to St. Domingo.

WEST-NIAGARA, November 25.

Baltimore, October 18.

A gentleman lately from Natchez, has favored the editors of the Telegraphe with the following information, which may be relied on:—

The inhabitants of that important country, impatient under the delays and deceptions perpetually practised in the way of execution of mr. Ellicott's mission, (the running of the boundary line between the Spanish territory and that of the United States) and extremely exasperated at the conduct of the governor, resolved to use their strength to compel the Spaniards to an honorable conclusion of the business, and proceeded to arm and appoint themselves in the best manner they could. They assembled upwards of 500 men, tolorably armed, and, on deliberation, it was determined to assume all power.

They divided the country into seven districts, each person deputed one person to represent it, and these deputies constituted a committee to manage the interests of the people. As soon as these important events took place, the governor (Gayoso) and the Spanish and French settlers retreated to the fort. The committee proposed certain terms contained in five articles to the governor, to which he assented, that the agreement was ratified by the governor-general, the baron de Carondelet. We regret that we are not in possession of a copy of the treaty. It authorized a delegation of the people, of the same number to which was confided the principal authority, such as it was. But every semblance of subordination is suspended; people obey or reject the legal decisions as they think proper, in so much that neither governor nor committee is much regarded; in fact all is there in confusion. The inhabitants detest the Spaniards, and are extremely anxious to be incorporated as members of the United States. Their conduct is resolute and determined, and their own efforts would in all likelihood be sufficient to establish their wish. The apparent neglect of the government of the United States has occasioned great uneasiness and disappointment. As the interest of the United States, and the wishes of those people so strongly concurred, it was expected that those interests and wishes would be seconded by the spirited interference of the government. Mr. Elicot and the military of the United States were in a state of suspence. On the part of the Spaniards, there appears little sincerity or serious design to fulfil the treaty.

About the 1st of August, governor Gayoso received his appointment as governor-general of Louisiana, in the place of the baron de Carondelet, who was appointed to Quito. The new governor general immediately left the Natchez for New Orleans, & appointed major Stephen Minor to the government of the Natchez, until the arrival of a certain Grandpre, whom the court of Spain had appointed to that post, in the room of Gayoso, and who was on his way there at the time our information left New-Orleans. The inhabitants, however, had determined not to acknowledge col. Grandpre, nor permit him to assume the government. The Spaniards still held out assurances to mr. Ellicott, that the line should be run this fall. Capt. Guion had moved with his detachment from the Chickesaw Bluffs, to join capt. Pope and mr. Ellicott, at the Natchez, but it is said that he would be repelled by force of arms at the Walnut-hills, if he attempted to pass.

The American troops at the Natchez were very healthy on the 12th of August, and their flag flying very near the Spaniards.

The people of Kaskaskias, and not of Natchez raised the French standard, as stated in a former paper.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

At the late election in Elizabeth Town (N. J.) the FEMALES asserted the privilege granted them by the laws of that state, and gave in their votes for members to represent them in the state legislature.

Tho' it is a general opinion that females ought not to intermeddle in political affairs, yet the emperor of Java never employs any but women in his embassies, these are generally widows. The court of Java is persuaded, that women are better calculated than men for negociation, they have more address and ascendency, and possess greater resources of a creative fancy, as well as lestility in expedients.

West-Niagara, November 25, 1797.

LIST of GRANTS lying in the *Secretary's* Office ready to be iffued, in addition to thofe already advertifed.

☞ Thofe having no quantities annexed are for 200 acres.

Names.	*Townfhips.*	*Acres.*
Nancy M'Kay (alias) Rofs	Lancafter	
Donald M'Bean	Charlottenburgh	
Alex. M'Mulline	Lancafter	
Hugh M'Connell	Thorold	
Alex. M'Donell	Charlottenburgh	150
John M'Gregor	do	
Jofeph Matt	Ofnabruch	90
Lachland M'Donell	Lancafter	
Donald M'Leod and Allen Cameron	Cornwall	
Roderick M'Kenzie	Lancafter	
James M'Donell	do	
Henry Marley	Williamfburgh	
Malcolm M'Martin	Charlottenburg	400
Angus M'Donell	do	
David Shell and Martin Caftleman	Williamfburgh	
Samuel Sutton	Cornwall	100
Jofeph Southerland	Lancafter	576
Corpl. Saver and corpl. Peter Croufe	Matilda	400
Donald Smith	Charlottenburg	
Alex. Satherland	Lancafter	180
Auguftus Sealey	do	400
Lieut. Walter Sutherland	do	378
Wm. Sheffield	Ofnabruck	
Henry Stala	Williamfburg	
John Steikman	Ofnabruck	
John Servos fenr.	do	300
Lieut. Walter Sutherland	Lancafter	157
Audy M'Aully	do	
Serjt. Murdock M'Lean	Charlottenburgh	
Wm. M'Kay	do	
Donald M'Millan	Lancafter	
Roderick M'Donald	Charlottenburg	100
Serjt. M'Leod	do	do
Duncan M'Craw	Lancafter	
Tho's Mill Rofs Weft and John Mill Rofs Eaft	Cornwall	
Richard Murray	Raleigh	
Geo. Mayne	Pelham	
James Morden	Ofnabruck	114
Archibald Scott	Matilda	
John Servos fent.	Ofnabruck	500
Geo. Sutna and wife	Lancafter	
Adam Shaver	Matilda	
Leonard Stoneburner	Ofnabruck	
Summers Jacob	Charlottenburg	100
Shank John	Matilda	
Shaver Adam and Nicholas	do	
Schoveral Jane	Flamboro' E.	300
Stickley Chriftian	Pelham	
Roberton Jane and Barbara	Cornwall	100
Rofe Daniel	King	400
Rice Evan	Ofnabruck	
Robertfon Jennet and Barbara	Cornwall	
Ruth Richard and Daniel Atwood	Bertie	100
Safon Giles	Wainfleet	
Ruffell Peter, efq.	Newark	10
Royce Evan	Ofnabruck	
Rofe James and M'Donald John	Williamfburg	281
Stoneburner Jacob and Jofeph	Cornwall	
Sloots Abraham	Gainfboro'	
Rofs Jacob	Roxboro'	
Robertfon David ferjt.	Cornwall and Roxboro'	600
Stewrd Wm.	Ofnabruck	50
Raddick Chriftian and Ulman Henry	Williamfburg	
Speck Simon	Delaware townfhip	300
Sampfon Theophilus	Saltfleet	400
Rofe Charles	Charlottenburg	100
Sutherland Geo.	do	
Sutherland widow	do	100
Simfer Martin	Ofnabruck	
Snider Jeremiah	Lancafter	500
Snider Jacob	do	350
Shiliding John	Charlottenburg	
Grant Archibald and Severis Marfelas	Williamfburgh	
Springer Richard	Beverly and Newark	300
Scaron Chriftopher	Ofnabruck	400
Stoty Philip	do	471
Snyder Adam and Conrad	Williamfburg	319
Streder Simon and John	Matilda	
Silmifer Nicholas	Cornwall	250
Swaze Ifaac	Pelham and Thorold	1420
Snider Jacob	Lancafter	514
Shaver John	Cornwall	100

Moore John	Ofnabruck	50
M'Lean Donald jun.	Charlottenburg	100
Marklay Mich. & Jacob	Williamfburg	275
M'Kinnon John	Lancafter	
M'Arthur Archibald	ditto	100
M'Donell Angus	Cornwall	50
M'Donell Donell capt	Roxborough	150
Jonathan Mucbmore	Charlottenburg	
Stophel Mercle	Williamfburg	
William Mullinex	Humberftone & Stamford	336
John M'Leland	Charlottenburg	100
Duncan M'Donell	do	do
Malw. M'Dougald	do	
Duncan M'Dougald	do	
Mr Philip Mount furgeon	Matilda	600
Heirs of lt. Keneth M'Kenzie	Charlottenburg	300
Alex M'Donell, Don'l M.Intyre, Don'l Grant & Don'l M'Naughton	Charlottenburg	
Hugh M'Gillis and John M'Donell	do	
Peter M'Bride	Gainfboro' and Grantham	700
Capt. John Monroe's family	Matilda	400
Henry Monro and Cornelius Monro	do	do
Hon. capt John Monro	do	1,600
Serjt John M'Intire	Williamfburg	152
Peter M'Greggor	Charlottenburg	100
Dougal M'Dougal	Williamfburgh	400
Hugh M'Gregor	Charlottenburg	
John Monroe and Wm. Johnfon Monroe	Matilda	400
Jafon Millard	Crowland	
John M'Donald and wife	Charlottenburg	100
John M'Naughton	do	
Archibald M'Dougald	do	
Alex. M'Donell and Benjamin M'Intofh	do	

John M'Arthur and William M'Kay	Charlottenburg	
Doct. Ja's. Muirhead	Wainfleet	
James M'Auley efq.	York	100
John Mathews	do	
Allan M'Donell	Charlottenburg	100
Jacob Mele	Williamfburg	
John M'Ka	Charlottenburg	
Corp. John M'Kachy	Williamfburg	100
George and Tobias Meyers	Sidney	300
Mr Duncan M'Intire	Charlottenburg	
Alex. M'Kay and Alex. Arquhart	do	
Peter Doge and Charles M'Intofh	do	
Kenneth M'Leod	Lancafter	
John Beekie	Cornwall	300
Shedrick Ball	Charlottenburg	100
Thomas Brown	Augufta	
Conrad Baker	Williamfburgh	
Ebnor Boyce	Cornwall	
Stephen Browning	do	138
Chriftopher Brinkman	Charlottenburg	50
John Bamheart	Williamfburg	325
Ludowick Acker and John Killman	do	247
Francis Albrant	Ofnabruck	90
Widow Aftin and Adam Winzell	Cornwall	
Elias Anderfon	Clinton	600
Elifha Anderfon	Ofnabruck	
Lorence Amon	do	30
Mary Allenderolf	Williamfburgh	
James [illegible]	Scarboro'	50
Jofeph Hains and Detrick Caftleman	Williamfburg	
John Hare	Ofnabruck	
Mich. Hanes ferjt.	Williamfburg	
Abraham Hopper	do	[illegible]
Jofeph Hanes jun.	Beverly	
Thos. Hanagan	Ofnabruck	
Mich. Hanes ferjt.	Williamfburg	[illegible]
John Huple	Ofnabruck	
Richard Hope	do	
George Hanes and Richard Mendwell	Williamfburg	
Peter Hendrickfon and Andrew Mibrofs	Charlottenburg	
Michael Hanes	Williamfburg	[illegible]
John Hawn	Ofnabruck	
John Harvey	Clinton	
Geo. Godfreth Holwagen	Ofnabruck	
John Johnfon	Charlottenburg	
Jeremiah Kettle	Bertie	[illegible]
John Knox	Gainfboro'	
Neal Livingfton	Charlottenburg	
Lynck Mathias and John Lynck	Williamfburg	
John Lawe	Newark	1
John Lemon	Lancafter	307
Geo. Loucks	Williamfburg	305
Peter M'Mincking	Stamford	300
Effrom Putman and Daniel Robinfon	Cornwall	
Cato Prime	Lancafter	350
Nathan Putman	Ofnabruck	100
Mich. Pillar	Williamfburg	do
Donell Printice	Charlottenburg	do
John Prefcot	Cornwall	[illegible]
Keneth M'Leod	Lancafter	
Capt John Monro	Matilda	
Potter Wm.	Roxboro'	
Nathan Park	Cornwall	100
Wm. Phillips	Ofnabruck	103
Thos. Plummer	Portland	
Wm. Potter and Joel Stone	Roxboro'	
Dan Pomeroy	Portland	
Jofeph Pringle	Fredericksburg	300
Jofeph Pell	Humberftone	400
Nathan Park and Robert Park corp.	Cornwall	
Timothy Petty	Gainfboro'	
John Pratt	Ofnabruck	125
John Phillips	do	
Daniel Pound	Humberftone	300
John Pratt	Ofnabruck	
Caleb Peek	Cornwall	100
Robert Park corp.	do & Roxboro'	850
Nathan Park	do	do
Serjt. John Prefcot	do	do
Jonathan Perkins	do	
John Powell	Lancafter	857
John Collins	Walfingham	
Evan Rice	Ofnabruck	118
Anthony Ren	Williamfburgh	
Alexander Rofe and David Summers	Charlottenburg	
Duncan Grant	Charlottenburgh	[illegible]
Peter Garlack fen.	Williamfburgh	
Edward Gay	ditto	150
Henry Garlack & Jas. Knight	do	
Robt Glafsford & John Glafsford	Matilda	[illegible]
Alexander Caneda	Charlottenburg	200
John Campbell	Ofnabruck	
Wid. Calder & Duncan M'Inlen	Charlottenburg	
Lewis Chifholm	do	
John Cameron	do	300
Adam Caftleman & Henry Caftleman	Williamfburg	252
Garret Dewit	Roxborough	
John Degroil	Williamfburg	
John Dewit	do	300
William Chifholm	Lancafter	
Sephs. Caftleman	Williamfburg	
Donald Chifholm	Charlottenburg	50
Donald Cameron	do	100
Geo Cough & Thos Caftleman	Williamfburg	400
Gronimous Cryfler & Jno Cryfler jr.	do	
John Creus	do	
Philip Cline	Ofnabruck	100
Serjt Daniel Campbell	Williamfburg	247
George Curry	Lancafter	
Allen Chifholm	Charlottenburg	100
Hon Rich. Cartwright	Ameliafburg	700
Wena Caftleman	Williamfburg	150
Hon. Alex. Grant	Charloteville	1000
Jacob Garlow & Peter Garlow	Williamfburg	293
Archedald Grant	Charlottenburg	100
Alexander Grant	do	50
John Grant	do	100
Donald Chifholm	do	50
Henry Garlack	ditto	400
Duncan Grant	Charlottenburgh	

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

417

VOLUME III.] G. [royal arms: DIEU ET MON DROIT] R. [NUMBER 152.

UpperCanada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA; Printed by TITUS G. SIMONS. -------Saturday, DECEMBER 2, 1797.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by a proclamation iffued under, and by virtue of, an act of the parliament of this province, paffed in the thirty-feventh year of his Majefty's reign, entitled *An act for making temporary provifion for the regulation of trade between this province and the United States of America, by land or inland navigation*, it was ordered, that the operation of certain ordinances in the faid proclamation fpecified, fhould be fufpended: *And whereas* it has been found expedient that the provifions of the faid ordinances, except as herein after excepted, fhould be continued until fome further and other arrangements relative to the commercial intercourfe between the United-States of America and this province can be adjufted: NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that I have thought fit by and with the advice of the executive council to revoke and annul, and do hereby revoke and annul the faid proclamation, bearing date the twentieth day of September laft, except as herein after mentioned; and I do alfo by and with the advice and confent of his Majefty's executive council, hereby further order and declare, that fo much only of the ordinance paffed in the twentieth year of his Majeft's reign, as relates to the REGISTER, fhall be, and is hereby fufpended.

GIVEN under my hand feal at arms, this fixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thoufand feven hundred and ninety-feven, and in the thirty-eighth year of his Majefty's reign, at York, in the province of Upper Canada.

PETER RUSSELL,
Prefident, &c. &c. &c.

By command of his Honor.
JOHN SMALL, c. e. c.

FOR SALE

A Franklin STOVE

Complete.---Enquire of the printer.

Nov. 4. 148.

-TO BE LET OR SOLD,

A CONVENIENT DWELLING HOUSE for a fmall family, with two acres of ground, adjoining, fituated near the mouth of the One Mile creek, in the town of Newark, & in view of lake Ontario. For terms enquire at the printing-office. *October 4.* (44

Court of Probate.

WHEREAS application has been made to the court of probate of this province, by RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, efquire, merchant, of Kingfton, and a principal creditor of the eftate of the late THO'S GUMMERSAL, late of this province, for letters of adminiftration of the goods and chattels of the faid Thomas Gummerfal, to be granted to him the faid Richard Cartwright;—NOTICE is hereby given to all perfons next of kin to the faid Thomas Gummerfal, and they are hereby fummoned to be and appear before the faid court of probate, and fhew caufe within eight months from the date hereof, if any they have, why the adminiftration of the goods and chattels of the faid Thomas Gummerfal fhould not be granted to the faid Richard Cartwright, upon his giving the ufual fecurity faithfully to adminifter the fame.

ALEX. BURNS, *Regifter of the court of probate.*

Newark, 8 June, 1797. (28.

FOR SALE,

The Houfe, and Lot

Containing one acre, occupied by the fubfcriber.—The payments will be made eafy to the purchafer.

JOHNSON BUTLER.

Oct. 18, '97. 46tf

FOR SALE

by Henry Rogers,

At Mr. WHITING'*s fhop, a general affortment of*

TIN WARE,

Which he will difpofe of at a lower rate, than it can be imported for.

Newark, Sept. 20, '97. 142tf.

To be fold, in Clinton,

THAT very valuable lot of land called number two in the 1ft conceffion, fronting upon lake Ontario, upon which are about twenty acres cleared and under fence, with fome buildings For terms apply to JAMES CLARK, attorney at law.

Newark, Oct. 9. (45

Mr. DUN

Has received, in addition to his former
ASSORTMENT.
THE FOLLOWING
BOOKS,
TO WIT:—

DE Lome on government, Wafhington's letters, 2 vols. Watts' pfalms, David's do. Watfon againft Paine, American cookery, Erfkine's view, Mafonic fongs, Jachin and Boaz, Citizen of the world, Harvey's meditations, Thompfon's feafons, Hiftory of North-America, ——Greecian States, Shakipear's works, 8 vols. Camilla, 3 vols. Mis. Coghlan's memoirs, Romance of the foreft, Count Roderic's caftle, Nature and art, Julia D'Robigne, Interefting memoirs, Fille de chambre, Goft feer, Louifa, Man of the world, Sandford and Merton, do 2 vols. Condorcet on the mind, Voltair's philofophical dictionary, Chriftianity unveiled, Monitor, Hive, Goldfmith's effays, Mirror, 2 vols. Letter writer, Goldfmith's Rome, Medical pocket-book, Trimmer's introduction, Blair's lectures, abr. D'Arcy, Cowper's tafk, Don Pedro Acquillo, Clariffa Harlow, abr. Jofephus, 6 vols. Watfon's apology for chriftianity, Homer's iliad, Mill's farriery, Stuben's exercife, Lavater's phyfiognomy, Paul & Mary, Evelina, 2 vols. Pindar's works, Raffellas and Dinarlas, American clerk's magazine, Watts on the mind, do Mifcellanies, Baron Trenck, 4 vols. in one, Female jockey club, Sicilian romance, Watt's lyric poems, do on the paffions, do pfalms and hymns, Church prayer-books, Ready reckoner, Morfe's geography, 2 volumes, Cook's voyages, 4 vols. Watt's glory of Chrift,——Kaim's elements, 2 vols. Pike's arithmetick, 8vo.——Laws of the United States, 4 vols. Vatel's law of nations, Walis on difeafes, Female family phyfician, Common fenfe. Hamilton's midwifery. Law of partnerfhip, Rights of women, New England farmer, Hunter's facred biography, 6 vols. Boyle's voyages, Looking glafs,— Lendrum's American revolution, Goldfmith's England, Family inftructor, Society in folitude, Elements of morality, Man of feeling, Pike's arithmetick, abr. Sterne's journey, Pleafing inftructor, Dodd's beauties of hiftory, Burton's lectures, Brydon's tour, Parental duty, Smith's letters to married women, Wifdom in miniature, Vicar of Wakefield, Perry's dictionaries, Children's friend, abr. Pomfret's poems, Brown's

fam'ly bible, Young man's companion—Addison's evidence, Pope's eſſay on man—Watts' divine ſongs, Conſtantius and Pulcheria, Book of knowledge, Potter's antiquities, 2 vols.—Vaillant's travels, 2 vols. 8vo, with plates, Ruſſell's ancient Europe, 2 vols. do modern do, 5 vols. Hale's common law, Morgan's eſſays, 3 vols. Plouden's reports, 2 vols. Burn's law dictionary, Vernon's reports, 2 vols. Raymond's entries—Powell on devices, Smith's eſſays, Locke on the human underſtanding, 2 vols. Guthrie's geography, Henry's hiſtory of England, 5 vols. Sherridan's dictionary, Johnſon's do, Adams' Rome, 2 vols. Boſwell's life of doct. Johnſon, 3 vols. Robertſon's Scotland, 2 vols. do Charles the 5th, 3 vols. Buffon's natural hiſtory, abr. Hume's eſſays Watſon's Philip the 2d, 3 vols. do Philip the 3d, 2 vols. Poetical epitome, Proſe do, Idler, 2 vols. Rambler, 4 vols. Hudibras—Ruſſian empire, Mitchel's tales, 2 vols.—Fair Methodiſt, 2 vols. Rural walks, Briggs' cookery. Confeſſion of faith, Rollin's ancient hiſtory, 10 vols. Spectator, 8 vols.—Gil Blas, 4 vols. Don Quixote, 4 vols.—Theodore, 2 vols. Wonderful ſtory teller, Percival's inſtructor, Somerſets, 2 vols. Recluſe of the Apenines, 2 vols. Such follies are, 2 vols. Marmontal's tales, 3 vols.—Lambert's works, 2 vols. Fithen's arithmetick, Adventurer, 4 vols. Watts' ſermons, 2 vol. Nerby abby, 2 vols. Pocket, 2 vols. Paul and Virginia, Edington, 2 vols. Pleaſing companion, Janes' beauties, Georgiana, 2 vols. Emely, 3 vols. Errors of ſenſibility, 3 vols.—Young Grandiſon,—Pope's works, 6 vols. Johnſon's poets, 4 vols.—Brown's family teſtaments, Treaſury of wit, Adelaide and Theodore, 3 vols. Bellamy's life, 5 vols. Cornelia Sedley, 2 vols. Magnanimous Amazon, Caſtle of Otrants,—Hugh Trevor, 2 vols. Henry and Iſabella, 2 vols. Hughs' dramas. Juvenile indiſcretion, 2 vols. Adams' modern travels, 2 vols. do ancient and modern hiſtories, Arabian nights, 4 vols. Sparman's voyage, 2 vols. beſt Oxford 4to bibles, School do, Entick's dictionaries; beſt red ſtring quills; wafers; beſt Dutch wax; copy ſlips; black pocket-inkſtands; medium, demy, foolſcap, and quarto foolſcap blank books, beſt royal, medium, demy, foolſcap and quarto poſt writing paper, do gilt, and blotting paper.

Weſt Niagara, Nov. 25. (5)

‡‡ Propoſals for contracting will be received by the Quarter-Maſter of Fort Niagara, until the 1ſt of December next, for ſupplying the garriſon with Fuel for the year 1798

Two Dollars Reward.

Strayed from the ſubſcriber, about one month ſince, a large

RED COW,

With the letters T. S. branded on her horns: any perſon who will give information of, or return her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, and all neceſſary expence.

TITUS SIMONS,

Nov. 18.

By Authority.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, &c. &c.

GREETING:

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the eleventh day of Octob r we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the thirtieth day of the preſent month of November at which time in our town of York you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby conwoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the thirty-firſt day of December next enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary:—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs the honorable PETER RUSSELL, preſident of our government of our ſaid province, this twenty-nieth day of Nov in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, and thirty ſeventh of our reign P. R.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

SOBRIETY and temperance render the ſenſes clear, the body light, underſtanding lively, the ſoul briſk, the memory tenacious, our motions free, and all our actions regular and eaſy. By means of ſobriety, the ſoul, delivered as it were of her earthly burden, experiences a great deal of her natural liberty; the ſpirits circulate gently thro' the arteries; the blood runs freely thro' the veins; the heat of the body kept mild and temperate effects; and laſtly, our faculties being under a perfect regulation, preſerves a pleaſing and agreeable harmony.

A contented temper the greateſt bleſſing, and moſt material requiſite to the diſcharge of our duties.

A CONTENTED temper is one of the greateſt bleſſings that can be enjoyed by man, and one of the moſt material requiſites to the proper diſcharge of the duties of every ſtation. A diſcontented temper, renders one incapable of performing a right any part in life. It is unthankful and impious before God; and to man, provoking and unjuſt. It is a gangrene which preys on the vitals, and infects the whole conſtitution with diſpleaſure and putrefaction. Subdue pride and vanity, and you will take the moſt effectual method of eradicating this diſtemper. You will no longer behold the objects around you with jaundiced eyes.—You will take in good part, the bleſſings which providence is pleaſed to beſtow, and the degree of favor which your fellow-creatures are diſpoſed to grant you. Viewing yourſelves with all your imperfections and failings, in a juſt light, you will rather be ſurpriſed at your enjoying ſo many good things than diſcontented becauſe there are any you want. From an humble and contented temper, will ſpring a cheerful one. This, if not in itſelf a virtue, is at leaſt the garb in which virtue ſhould always be arrayed. Piety and goodneſs ought never to be marked with that dejection which ſometimes takes riſe from ſuperſtition, but which is the proper portion only of guilt. At the ſame time, the cheerfulneſs belonging to virtue, is to be carefully diſtinguiſhed from that light and giddy temper which characteriſes folly, and is ſo often found among the diſſipated and vicious part of mankind. Their gaiety is owing to a total want of reflection, and brings with it the uſual conſequences of an unthinking habit, ſhame, remorſe, and heavineſs of heart in the end. The cheerfulneſs of a well-regulated mind, ſprings from a good conſcience and the favor of heaven, and is bounded by temperance and reaſon. It makes a man happy in himſelf, and promotes the happineſs of all around him. It is the clear and calm ſun-ſhine of a mind illuminated by piety and virtue. It crowns all other good diſpoſitions, and comprehends the general effect which they ought to produce on the heart.

BATAVIAN REPUBLIC.

The Oracle an Engliſh paper of Auguſt, ſtates the following.

A letter from the Hague, Auguſt 19, ſays the primary aſſemblies have expreſſed their deteſtation of citizen Noel and his friends, by every act of publicity. The new conſtitution was rejected on the 8th inſt. and the people are determined to ſanction nothing which gives ſuch unlimited power to the French. It was rejected by a majority of more than 15,000.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 30.

That part of the extract of a letter publiſhed in our laſt, under Pittſburgh head, which mentions, that "the inhabitants at the Natchez are in open rebellion and have diſplayed the French colours," is a miſtake. It is the people of Kaſkaſkias, which is within the government of the North Weſtern Territory, and where the laws of the United States have been in force for ſeveral years. Particulars we have not heard, but have no doubt that ſome of citizen Adet's ſpies are among them. It is to be wiſhed, that if any of them ſhould fall into the hands of general Wilkinſon, he will grace a pole with their heads, inſtead of a French liberty cap.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of character at Kiskiskia, to a gentleman at Detroit, dated June 16.

"An American party to the number, it is ſaid, of 110, have diſplayed the ſtandard of the French republic—have adopted the name of Sans Culottes, and will acknowledge no other laws than the French laws. The juſtices already ſay that they dare not ſet on the bench.—I believe they have reaſon to fear."

Remarks and farther information by the editor of the gazette of the United States.

The ſtory of this rebellion at the Natchez, appears to have originated in information received by general Wilkinſon, that about 100 Gallo-Americans near Kaſkaſkias of Cahokia, had bound themſelves by an oath, to obſerve certain rules and articles of a reaſonable nature. That a candidate for this order was firſt obliged to ſwear to ſecrecy, and an obſervance of theſe rules before being made acquainted with them, or admitted into the ſociety—That one or two of them had declared they were French and not American citizens, and had got a notion which they were circulating—that a French army were on its route, and would be there about the 20th of June.—It was further ſaid—that this conſpiration had raiſed the ſtandard of the French republic, and called themſelves the companies of the Sans Culottes.

The editor does not ſtate this from authority, but he pledges himſelf for the truth of the facts.

This conſpiration of people in the North Weſtern Territory, will evince to the public, the intention of the many viſits made to that part of the United States by French and Spaniſh emiſſaries—ſome under colour of collecting natural curioſities for Mr. Adet—others of making philoſophical obſervations for the central ſchool of fame—and a few of trading with the Indians.

What will our excluſive patriots, our Chronicles, Argules, Time-pieces, and Aurora ſay to this ſecond weſtern exploſion—this new confirmation of the ſyſtem of French rulers fully exhibited by Genet's inſtructions an conduct, and ſtrictly perſevered in by his ſucceſſors in office. And what ought we to think of certain legiſlators, who furniſhed ſome of theſe emiſſaries, who produced this laſt petty inſurrection, with letters of introduction, calculated to obtain for them, from the people of our country, implicit confidence and the moſt friendly reception for the propaganda ſeed they have ſown, the crop of which, as it would ſeem by the Pittſburgh account, will require a part of the army to cut down.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Mr. SCULL,

By publiſhing in your uſeful paper the letter from the ſecretary of ſtate to the Spaniſh miniſter, the people in the weſtern country will ſee what miſerable pretences are ſet up by the officers of the Spaniſh government againſt the honeſt execution of their treaty with the United States, and on the other hand, they will be pleaſed with the candid, manly conduct of colonel Pickering, through the whole of this momentous buſineſs. The Spaniſh miniſter imitating the conduct of Adet, has publiſhed his liſt of grievances and complaints; but unfortunately for himſelf and his nation, they appear deſtitute of foundation, or even plauſibility, mere captious cavils for the purpoſe of delay.

How long are the Spaniards to triſle with us! Do they not know that more than half a million of Americans live on the weſtern water, whoſe dearſt intereſts demand a fulfilment of this treaty, and who, if called upon by our government, would inſtantly open the navigation of the Miſſiſippi by force. Let the weſtern people read and judge for themſelves; they will then have no heſitation as to the juſtice of their claims, the bad faith of the Spaniſh governors and miniſters, or an honorable vindication of the rights of the weſtern country, in any way authoriſed by our national councils.

WEST-NIAGARA, December 2.

Died on his paſſage from St. Domingo, to London lieutenant-colonel EDWARD BAKER LITTLEHALES, formerly ſecretary to his excellency the lieutenant-governor of this province.

Fears for the fate of the Mohawk are entertained by ſeveral perſons. It is ſaid minute guns were diſtinctly heard thro' moſt of Thurſday before laſt: but we hope ſhe has ſuffered no further than being driven back to Kingſton. The Onandaga, which was a ground in Hungry Bay, at our laſt intelligence, was in a fair way of being gotten off.

Notice.

THE Members of St. JOHN'S Lodge of Friendſhip, No. 2, will meet at their new lodge-room, at Queenſton, on Wedneſday the 27th inſt. preciſely at X o'clock in the forenoon, to celebrate the feſtival of St, John, and to do the buſineſs of the day, of which viſiting brethren, and thoſe concerned are deſired to take notice.

By order of the Maſter,

GEO: ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

Queenſton, December 2. 1797.

‡‡ The publication on a Saturday being attended with many inconveniencies, Advertiſements not left as early as Friday morning, will not be inſured a place.

Secretary's Office.

Weſt-Niagara, December 2. 1797.

LIST of GRANTS lying in the *Secretary's* Office ready to be iſſued, in addition to thoſe already advertiſed.

‡‡ Thoſe having no quantities annexed are for 200 acres.

Names.	*Townſhips.*	*Acres.*
Roſs Thos.	Williamſburg	
Emphey Wm.	Oſnabruck	400
Raddick John	do	450
Evinghouſen Henry	do	do
Emer Peter and Selemſer Martin	Cornwall	
Roſs John, Cameron John M'Kay	Duncan and Charlottenburg	
Ruport John and John	Weſt Oſnabruck	
Edman John	do	124
Anderſon Eliſah and Mathias Snytfinger	Cornwall	292
Algire Jacob and Chriſtian Pilliback	do	
Hanes Chriſtopher and Tallaboregh Eltes	Oſnabruck	
Harle John	do	
Innis Robert	Gainſboro'	300
Johnſon James	York	210
Johnſton Nathan	Clinton and Gainſboro'	
Jacocks Margeret	Oſnabruck	84
Johnſon Geo.	do	
Jones Daniel	Auguſta	300
Johnſon Wm. lieut.	Walſingham	1000
Spragus Jonathan	Grimſby	400
Soneburner John	Oſnabruck	do
Scaron John	do	
Schrider Simon	Matilda	100
Serviſe Philip	Oſnabruck	do
Raddick Geo. and John Shaver	Williamſburg	
Dewitt John and Garritt Dewitt	Cornwall	
Derring Jeremiah and Jacob Derring	Matilda	216
De Coteau Gabriel	do	
Dougherty James	Oſnabruck	100
Day Thomas	Auguſta	
Chriſtie John and Paul Drew	Cornwall	
Dingwell John	Charlottenburg	100
Davis Peter	Williamſburg	350
Doan Thos.	Crowland	
Dither Wm. ſenr.	Pelham	600
Dingman Dedrick	Matilda	400
De Reimer Samuel	Vaughn	1000
Dorin Jacob	Matilda	
Delabough Peter	Williamſburg	do
Davis Thomas	Kenyon	
Darling John	Pelham	
Danby Chriſtopher	Newark	2
Davis Richard	Matilda	
Dieckſon Robert	Lancaſter	270
Eliſha Anderſon	Oſnabruck	
Lawence Amon	do	50
Mary Allenderoff	Williamſburgh	
Allan M'Donell	Charlottenburg	100
Jacob Miele	Williamſburg	
John M'Ka	Charlottenburg	
Corp. John M'Kaeby	Williamſburg	100
George and Tobias Meyers	Sidney	300
Mr Durcaw M'Lurie	Charlottenburg	
Alex M'Kay and Alex Arquhart	do	
Peter Dege and Charles M'Intoſh	do	
Mich. Hanes ſenjr.	Williamſburg	242
John Hople	Oſnabruck	
Richard Hope	do	
George Hanes and Richard Mendwell	Williamſburg	
Peter Hendrickſon and Andrew Mibroſs	Charlottenburg	
Michael Hanes	Williamſburg	50
John Hawn	Oſnabruck	
Conor Boyce	Cornwall	
Stephen Browning	do	133
Eſſom Putman and Daniel Robinſon	Cornwall	
Cato Prime	Lancaſter	350
Nathan Putman	Oſnabruck	100
James Knightelling	Scarboro'	300
Joſeph Hanes and Detrick Caitleman	Williamſburg	
John Hare	Oſnabruck	
Mich. Hanes ſenjr.	Williamſburg	
Abraham Hopper	do	50
Joſeph Hanes jun.	Beverly	
Thos. Hanagan	Oſnabruck	
John Harvey	Clinton	
Geo. Godfreth Holwagen	Oſnabruck	
John Johnſon	Charlottenburg	
Jeremiah Kettle	Bertie	200
John Knox	Galeſboro'	
Neal Livingſton	Charlottenburg	
Lynch Mathias and John Lynch	Williamſburg	
John Lawe	Newark	2
John Lemon	Lancaſter	300
Geo. Loucks	Williamsburg	200
Peter M'Miecking	Stamford	200
Nathan Park	Cornwall	100
Wm Phillips	Oſnabruck	200
Thos. Plummer	Portland	
Wm. Potter and Joel Stone	Rowboro'	
Dan Pomeroy	Portland	
Joſeph Pringle	Fredericksburg	100
Joſeph Peri	Humberſtone	200
Kenneth M'Leod	Lancaſter	
Capt John Monro	Martle	
Potter Wm.	Rowboro'	
Thos. Prindle	Charlottenburg	do
John Preſcot	Cornwall	200

THE ROSE BUD,

A FABLE;

Addreſſed to a FRIEND, *on the* DEATH *of her eldeſt* CHILD.

A ROSE-BUD once, in infant bloom,
Its parents' earlieſt pride,
Met from the canker-worm its doom;
It faded—droop'd—and died.

The mother loſt her vivid green,
Her vernal beauties all;
The pearly dew like tears was ſeen,
Adown her leaves to fall.

Fond zephyr too, with gentle ſighs,
Her ſorrows ſeem'd to ſhare;
With warblings ſweet the red-breaſt tries,
To ſoothe the mourner's care.

In vain her griefs they ſeem'd to ſhare,
And ſooth'd her woes in vain;
She hung her head in deep deſpair,
Nor heard the warbler's ſtrain.

A full blown roſe lay withering nigh,
Unheeded in the ſhade,
Juſt ere it breath'd the parting ſigh,
It rais'd its head and ſaid—

"Forbear miſtaken tree, to weep
"Thy infant's early fate;
"Secure from ills in death's ſoft ſleep,
"How peaceful is her ſtate!

"I from my parent branch was torn,
"When in my beauty's bloom;
"A while in Celia's boſom worn,
"I ſhed a ſweet perfume.

"By all admir'd, approv'd, careſs'd,
"While pleaſing to the eye;
"Then flung with ſcorn from Celia's breaſt
"Neglected here to die.

"Ceaſe then to weep her infant charms,
"By death forbid to blow;
"Peaceful ſhe ſunk within thy arms,
"Ere ſhe had taſted woe."

Dorin Jacob and John Colliſon	Matilda	
Ferguſon Peter	Lancaſter	
Fitched Joſeph	Oſnabruck	114
Feremire Nicholas	Williamſburg	
Fetterly Peter	do	
Franks Wm. and John Crouſe	do	400
Gallinger Henry and Geo. Critis	Cornwall	
Grant Peter and John Cameron	Charlottenburgh	
Graham Murdock	Lancaſter	
Grant Duncan	Charlottenburgh	100
Lemmon John	Lancaſter	
Robinſon Chriſtopher	York	248
Roſs Geo.	Charlottenburgh	
Ro..ns Wm.	do	100
Roſs James	Williamſburgh	
Riddick Chriſtopher and John Shaffer	do	285
Roſs widow	Charlottenburgh	300
Baker Adam	Oſnabruck	do
Leonard Stoneburner	Oſnabruck	
Summers Jacob	Charlottenburg	100
Sh.nk John	Matilda	
Shaver Adam and Nicholas	do	
Schoveral Jane	Flamboro' E.	300
S..kley Chriſtian	Pelham	
Roberton Jane and Barbara	Cornwall	100
Bonker John	Auguſta	100
Brown Nathan	do	
Baily Levi	Oſnabruck	co
Criſler John and Jacob Garlach	Williamſburgh	
Caſtleman Werner	Cornwall	100
Criſler John	Williamſburgh	
Cryderman John	Matilda	
Cuming Wm. and Chriſtie and John Cameron	Cornwall	
Cadman John ſenr.	Oſnabruck	
Cameron Wm.	Charlottenburgh	100
Caugh John ſenr.	Williamſburgh	
Catman Michael	Matilda	100
Caſtles John	Lancaſter	do
Criſler Philip	Williamſburgh	147
Cameron Alex. & John	Cornwall	
Chiſholm Duncan	Charlottenburgh	100
Cryderman Herm's. and Joſeph	Cornwall	
Crowder Wm. ſenr	Oſnabruck	
Cadman John ſenr.	do	328
Cameron Alex.	Lancaſter	
Nancy M'Kay (alias) Roſs	Lancaſter	
Donald M'Bean	Charlottenburgh	
Alex. M'Mulline	Lancaſter	
Hugh M'Connell	Thorold	
Alex. M'Donell	Charlottenburgh	150
John M'Gregor	do	
Joſeph Matt	Oſnabruch	90
Lachland M'Donell	Lancaſter	
Donald M'Leod and Allen Cameron	Cornwall	
Roderick M'Kenzie	Lancaſter	
James M'Donell	do	
Henry Marley	Williamſburgh	
Malcolm M'Martin	Charlottenburg	400
Angus M'Donell	do	
David S..ell and Martin Caſtleman	Williamſburgh	
Samuel Sutton	Cornwall	100
Joſeph Southerland	Lancaſter	576
Corpl. Saver and corpl. Peter Crouſe	Matilda	400
Donald Smith	Charlottenburg	
Alex. Sutherland	Lancaſter	180
Auguſtus Sealey	do	400
Lieut. Walter Sutherland	do	378
Wm. Sheffield	Oſnabruck	
Henry Stala	Williamſburg	
John Steikman	Oſnabruck	
John Servos ſenr.	do	300
Lieut. Walter Sutherland	Lancaſter	157
Aully M'Aully	do	
Serjt. Murdock M'Lean	Charlottenburgh	
Wm. M'Kay	do	
Donald M'Millan	Lancaſter	
Roderick M'Donald	Charlottenburg	100
Serjt. M'Leod	do	do
Duncan M'Craw	Lancaſter	
Tho's Mill Roſs Weſt and John Mill Roſs Eaſt	Cornwall	
Richard Murray	Raleigh	
Geo. Mayne	Pelham	
James Morden	Oſnabruck	114
Archibald Scott	Matilda	
John Servos ſenr.	Oſnabruck	500
Geo. Suſna and wife	Lancaſter	
Adam Shaver	Matilda	
Roſe Daniel	King	400
Rice Evan	Oſnabruck	
Robertſon Jennet and Barbara	Cornwall	
Ruth Richard and Daniel Atwood	Bertie	100
Saton Giles	Wainfleet	
Ruſſell Peter, eſq.	Newark	10
Royce Evan	Oſnabruck	
Roſe James and M'Donald John	Williamſburg	281
Stoneburner Jacob and Joſeph	Cornwall	
Sloots Abraham	Gainſboro'	
Roſs Jacob	Roxboro'	
Robertſon David ſerjt.	Cornwall and Roxboro'	600
Steward Wm.	Oſnabruck	50
Riddick Chriſtian and Ulman Henry	Williamſburg	
Speck Simon	Delaware townſhip	300
Sampſon Theophilus	Saltfleet	400
Roſe Charles	Charlottenburg	100
Sutherland Geo.	do	
Sutherland widow	do	100
Simſer Martin	Oſnabruck	
Snider Jeremiah	Lancaſter	500
Snider Jacob	do	350
Shillding John	Charlottenburg	
Grant Archibald and Severis Marſelas	Williamſburgh	
Springer Richard	Beverly and Newark	300
Scaron Chriſtopher	Oſnabruck	400
Stoty Philip	do	471
Snyder Adam and Conrad	Williamſburg	319
Streder Simon and John	Matilda	
Silmiſer Nicholas	Cornwall	250
Swaze Iſaac	Pelham and Thorold	1420
Snider Jacob	Lancaſter	514
Shaver John	Cornwall	100
Moore John	Oſnabruck	50
M'Lean Donald jun.	Charlottenburg	100
Marklay Mich. & Jacob	Williamſburg	275
M'Kinnon John	Lancaſter	
M'Arthur Archibald	ditto	100
M'Donell Angus	Cornwall	50
M'Donell Donell capt	Roxborough	150
Jonathan Muchmore	Charlottenburg	
Stophel Mercle	Williamſburg	
William Mullinex	Humberſtone & Stamford	336
John M'Leland	Charlottenburg	100
Duncan M'Donell	do	do
Malw. M'Dougald	do	
Duncan M'Dougald	do	
Mr Philip Mount ſurgeon	Matilda	600
Heirs of lt. Keneth M'Kenzie	Charlottenburg	500
Alex M'Donell, Don'l M'Intyre, Don'l Grant & Don'l M'Naughton	Charlottenburg	
Hugh M'Gillis and John M'Donell	do	
Peter M'Bride	Gainſboro' and Grantham	700
Capt. John Monroe's family	Matilda	400
Henry Monro and Cornelius Monro	do	do
Hon. capt John Monro	do	1000
Serjt John M'Intire	Williamſburg	152
Peter M'Greggor	Charlottenburg	100
Dougal M'Dougal	Williamſburgh	400
Hugh M'Gregor	Charlottenburg	
John Monroe and Wm. Johnſon Monroe	Matilda	400
Jaſon Millard	Crowland	
John M'Donold and wife	Charlottenburg	200
John M'Naughton	do	
Archibald M'Dougald	do	
Alex. M'Donell and Benjamin M'Intoſh	do	
Chriſtopher Brinkman	Charlottenburg	50
John Barnheart	Williamſburg	305
Ludowick Arker and John Killman	do	247
Francis Albrant	Oſnabruck	90
Widow Aſtin and Adam Winzell	Cornwall	
Elias Anderſon	Clinton	600
Kenneth M'Leod	Lancaſter	
John Beekie	Cornwall	300
Shedrick Ball	Charlottenburg	100
Thomas Brown	Auguſta	
Conrad Baker	Williamſburgh	
John M'Arthur and William M'Kay	Charlottenburg	
Doct. Ja's. Muirhead	Wainfleet	
James M'Auley eſq.	York	100

Wm. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

VOLUME III. [NUMBER 158.

UpperCanada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA; Printed by TITUS G. SIMONS. ——Saturday, DECEMBER 9, 1797.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by a proclamation iſſued under, and by virtue of, an act of the parliament of this province, paſſed in the thirty ſeventh year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled *An act for making temporary proviſion for the regulation of trade between this province and the United States of America, by land or inland navigation,* it was ordered, that the operation of certain ordinances in the ſaid proclamation ſpecified, ſhould be ſuſpended: *And whereas* it has been found expedient that the proviſions of the ſaid ordinances, except as herein after excepted, ſhould be continued until ſome further and other arrangements relative to the commercial intercourſe between the United-States of America and this province can be adjuſted: Now THEREFORE KNOW YE, that I have thought fit by and with the advice of the executive council to revoke and annul, and do hereby revoke and annul the ſaid proclamation, bearing date the twentieth day of September laſt, except as herein after mentioned; and I do alſo by and with the advice and conſent of his Majeſty's executive council, hereby further order and declare, that ſo much only of the ordinance paſſed in the twentieth year of his Majeſty's reign, as relates to the REGISTER, ſhall be, and is hereby ſuſpended.

GIVEN under my hand ſeal at arms, this ſixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, and in the thirty-eighth year of his Majeſty's reign, at York, in the province of Upper Canada.

PETER RUSSELL,
Preſident, &c. &c. &c.

By command of his Honor.
JOHN SMALL, *c. e. c.*

FOR SALE

A Franklin STOVE

Complete.---Enquire of the printer.

Nov. 4. 148.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

A CONVENIENT DWELLING HOUSE for a ſmall family, with two acres of ground adjoining, ſituated near the mouth of the One-Mile creek, in the town of Newark, & in view of lake Ontario. For terms enquire at the printing-office. *October 4.* (44

Court of Probate.

WHEREAS applications has been made to the court of probate of this province, by RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, eſquire, merchant, of Kingſton, and a principal creditor of the eſtate of the late THO'S GUMMERSAL, late of this province, for letters of adminiſtration of the goods and chattels of the ſaid Thomas Gummerſal, to be granted to him the ſaid Richard Cartwright;—NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons next of kin to the ſaid Thomas Gummerſal, and they are hereby ſummoned to be and appear before the ſaid court of probate, and ſhew cauſe within eight months from the date hereof, if any they have, why the adminiſtration of the goods and chattels of the ſaid Thomas Gummerſal ſhould not be granted to the ſaid Richard Cartwright, upon his giving the uſual ſecurity faithfully to adminiſter the ſame.

ALEX. BURNS, *Regiſter of the court of probate.*

Newark, 8 June, 1797. (28.

FOR SALE,

The Houſe, and Lot

Containing one acre, occupied by the ſubſcriber.—The payments will be made eaſy to the purchaſer.

JOHNSON BUTLER.

Oct. 18, '97. 46tf

FOR SALE

by Henry Rogers,

At Mr. WHITING'*s ſhop, a general aſſortment of*

TIN WARE,

Which he will diſpoſe of at a lower rate, than it can be imported for.

Newark, Sept. 20, '97. 142tf.

To be ſold, in Clinton,

THAT very valuable lot of land called number two in the 1ſt conceſſion, fronting upon lake Ontario, upon which are about twenty acres cleared and under fence, with ſome buildings. For terms apply to JAMES CLARK, attorney at law.

Newark, Oct. 9. 145

Mr. DUN

Has received, in addition to his former

ASSORTMENT,

THE FOLLOWING

BOOKS,

TO WIT:—

DE Lome on government, Waſhington's letters, 2 vols. Watts' pſalms, David's do. Watſon againſt Paine, American cookery, Erſkine's view, Maſonic ſongs, Jachin and Boaz, Citizen of the world, Harvey's meditations, Thompſon's ſeaſons, Hiſtory of North-America, ——Grecian Stories, Shakſpear's works, 8 vols. Camilla, 3 vols. Mrs. Coghlan's memoirs, Romance of the foreſt, Count Roderic's caſtle, Nature and art, Julia D'Robigne, Intereſting memoirs, Fille de chambre, Goſt ſeer, Louiſa, Man of the world, Sandford and Merton, do 2 vols. Condorcet on the mind, Voltaire's philoſophical dictionary, Chriſtianity unveiled, Monitor, Hive, Goldſmith's eſſays, Mirror, 2 vols. Letter writer, Goldſmith's Rome, Medical pocket-book, Trimmer's introduction, Blair's lectures, abr. D'Arcy, Cowper's taſk, Don Pedro Acquillo, Clariſſa Harlow, abr. Joſephus, 6 vols. Watſon's apology for chriſtianity, Homer's iliad, Mill's farriery, Stuben's exerciſe, Lavater's phyſiognomy, Paul & Mary, Evelina, 2 vols. Pindar's works, Raſſellas and Dinarlas, American clerk's magazine, Watts on the mind, do Miſcellanies, Baron Trenck, 4 vols. in one, Female jockey club, Sicilian romance, Watt's lyric poems, do on the paſſions, do pſalms and hymns, Church prayer-books, Ready reckoner, Morſe's geography, 2 volumes, Cook's voyages, 4 vols. Watt's glory of Chriſt,——Kaim's elements, 2 vols. Pike's arithmetick, 8vo.——Laws of the United States, 4 vols. Vatel's law of nations, Willis on diſeaſes, Female family phyſician, Common ſenſe, Hamilton's midwifery, Law of partnerſhip, Rights of women, New England farmer, Hunter's ſacred biography, 6 vols. Boyle's voyages, Looking glaſs,—Lendrum's American revolution, Goldſmith's England, Family inſtructor, Society in ſolitude, Elements of morality, Man of feeling, Pike's arithmetick, abr. Sterne's journey, Pleaſing inſtructor, Dodd's beauties of hiſtory, Burton's lectures, Brydon's tour, Parental duty, Smith's letters to married women, Wiſdom in miniature, Vicar of Wakefield, Perry's dictionaries, Children's friend, abr. Pomfret's poems, Brown's

fam ly bible, Young man's companion—Addison's evidence, Pope's eſſay on man—Watts' divine ſongs, Conſtantius and Pulchria, Book of knowledge, Potter's antiquities, 2 vols.—Vaillant's travels, 2 vols. 8vo. with plates, Ruſſell's ancient Europe, 2 vols. do modern do. 5 vols. Hale's common law, Morgan's eſſays, 3 vols. Flouden's reports, 2 vols. Burn's law dictionary, Vernon's reports, 2 vols. Raymond's entries—Powell on devices, Smith's eſſays, Locke on the human underſtanding, 2 vols. Guthrie's geography, Henry's hiſtory of England, 5 vols. Sheridan's dictionary, Johnſon's do. Adams' Rome, 2 vols. Boſwell's life of doct. Johnſon, 3 vols. Robertſon's Scotland, 2 vols. do Charles the 5th, 3 vols. Buffon's natural hiſtory, abr. Hume's eſſays Watſon's Philip the 2d, 3 vols. do Philip the 3d, 2 vols. Poetical epitome, Proſe do, Idler, 2 vols. Rambler, 4 vols. Hudibraſs—Ruſſian empire, Mitchel's tales, 2 vols.—Fair Methodiſt, 2 vols. Rural walks, Briggs' cookery, Confeſſion of faith, Rollin's ancient hiſtory, 10 vols. Spectator, 8 vols.—Gil Blas, 4 vols. Don Quixote, 4 vols.—Theodore, 2 vols. Wonderful ſtory teller, Percival's inſtructor, Somerſets, 2 vols. Recluſe of the Apenines, 2 vols. Such follies are, 2 vols. Marmontal's tales, 3 vols.—Lambert's works, 2 vols. Fiſher's arithmetick, Adventurer, 4 vols. Watts' ſermons, 2 vol. Neiby abby, 2 vols. Pocket, 2 vols. Paul and Virginia, Edington, 2 vols. Pleaſing companion, Janes' beauties, Georgiana, 2 vols. Emely, 3 vols. Errors of ſenſibility, 2 vols.—Young Grandiſon,—Pope's works, 6 vols. Johnſon's poets, 4 vols.—Brown's family teſtaments, Treaſury of wit, Adelaide and Theodore, 2 vols. Bellamy's life, 5 vols. Cornelia Sedley, 2 vols. Magnanimous Amazon, Caſtle of Otrants,—Hugh Trevor, 2 vols. Henry and Iſabella, 2 vols. Hughs' dramas, Juvenile indiſcretion, 2 vols. Adams' modern travels, 2 vols. do ancient and modern hiſtories, Arabian nights, 4 vols. Sparman's voyage, 2 vols. Ben Oxford 4 o babies, School do, Entick's dictionaries; beſt red ſtring quills; wafers; beſt Dutch wax; copy ſlips; black pocket-inkſtands; medium, demy, foolſcap, and quarto foolſcap blank books, beſt royal, medium, demy, foolſcap and quarto poſt writing paper, do gilt, and blotting paper.

Weſt Niagara, Nov. 25. (5)

Two Dollars Reward.

Strayed from the ſubſcriber, about one month ſince, a large

RED COW,

With the letters T. S. branded on her horns: any perſon who will give information of, or return her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, and all neceſſary expence.

TITUS SIMONS,

No

§§§ The publication on a Saturday being attended with many inconveniencies, Advertiſements not left as early as Friday morning, will not be inſured a place.

BOSTON, October 23.

CAPTAIN Baker, from Cadiz, informs, that the United States' brig, capt. Robertſon, deſtined from our government to the bey of Algiers, with naval ſtores, captured ſometime ſince by the Spaniſh, and ſent into Cadiz, on expreſs demand of the dey, was given up. She was on the eve of ſailing when capt. Baker left Cadiz.

Since the bombardment of Cadiz, capt. Baker informs, that the two fleets have remained quiet, and that no intercourſe was repeatedly had between the admirals by means of flags of truce, but the particulars of the communication were not known.

ALBANY, November 6.

The Aurora of Philadelphia, of Monday laſt, mentions the arrival there of the ſhip Cleopatra, from London, the captain of which ſays, that on the 2d of September, being then off the Lizard, he was informed by four men in a boat from the ſhore, that peace was concluded, & that they had read it in the papers of the day before; that on the ſame day he ſaw a government lugger-board a ſhip of war, then ſtanding for the weſtward; the ſhip immediately after put about and ſtood in for the land. He ſuppoſes the lugger to have been diſpatched for the purpoſe of communicating the above intelligence to the Britiſh cruiſers.

[The above report is, in all probability, a mere repetition of the London fabrication. The concluſion of peace between England and France was announced in a London print of Auguſt 30; the ſame report might have reached Falmouth on the 1ſt of September, but it is not likely that in the vicinity of Falmouth and the Lizard, they ſhould have had more authentic information on that ſubject, on the 1ſt or 2d of September, than at London on the 3d of Auguſt.

WILMINGTON, (N. C.) Oct. 12.

A gentleman who arrived in town on Saturday laſt from New-Providence, via the Havanna, has favored the printer with the following information, on the authenticity of which he places the greateſt confidence:

That on the 20th of Auguſt, the day he left Penſacola, he ſaw an official letter from baron de Carondelet, to a gentleman in office there, acquainting him of his having received by the laſt courier from the Havanna, orders from his court to put into full execution the treaty between Spain and the United-States of America; for which purpoſe he had forwarded diſpatches to the commandants of the forts on the Miſſiſippi, to deliver up the poſts, and evacuate the fortifications, with all convenient diſpatch.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) Oct. 19.

Barney and Deſchamps, ex-citizens of the United States, are now in their glory;—they have both commenced their career with robbing and plundering our citizens; the latter has already gone ſo far as to attempt to murder one, and the former, there can be no doubt, will likewiſe take advantage of the firſt opportunity to do the ſame. It is ſaid there has been an exceſſive hard gale of wind to the ſouthward on the 26th September: it is moſt devoutly to be wiſhed, that the veſſels of theſe unnatural, unprincipled and unparallaled villains have been wrecked, and that they with all the horrors of the ſtorm are enveloped in the deep, as food for fiſhes. Were they ſimply our enemies, there would be ſomething wickedly cruel in ſuch a wiſh, but they are the enemies of nature.

Citizen commodore, had you at any time after becoming Frenchman, quit piſkaroonary, made good your boaſtings, fought out the enemies of your newly adopted country and fought them, your quondam countrymen, the Americans, and your eternal enemies, the Engliſh, would have done juſtice to your courage: but a conduct like this correſponded neither with your principles nor views; you fled, commodore, from the enemies you vowed vengeance upon, to American proteſtion, and left it only to unmask your vipereus heart, and commence your trade of robbery and plunder, and to rank yourſelf the equal of pirates.

AMSTERDAM, Auguſt 5.

Moſt of the ancient repreſentatives of the Batavian people have been re-elected—It appears, however, that the revolutionary or violent party has enjoyed a deciſive influence in the primary aſſemblies. Deputy Vreede, a clothier of Leyden, is the leader of this party. He is a man of talents, and was the member who on the occaſion of the late note, preſented by citizen Noel, in the convention ſaid, that with reſpect to the acceptance or rejection of the conſtitution, the nation ought to act without any foreign bias, or influence. He has alſo publiſhed a pamphlet tending to prove that the conſtitution ought not to be accepted.

VENICE, Auguſt 2.

According to the diviſion made by gen. Buonaparte, our deparm nts will include Malomocco, Lido, Peleſtrina, Chioggia, Caverze, Criado, Largo, Murano, Forcella, Meſtre and Cambarare; thoſe cities and iſlands will ſend their deputies here, who will aſſiſt at the municipalities.

PARIS, Auguſt 22.

There is a letter in circulation from Buonaparte, in which he artfully praiſes the armies of the Rhine, with the view, no doubt of winning them to the intereſts of himſelf and the directory.

Letters from the Hague mention, that the Texel fleet, very far from ſtirring out, is going to be diſarmed. A part of the troops have already been diſembarked.

Auguſt 24.

The following is an extract of a letter addreſſed to a member of the council of elders by an officer of the army of Italy.

"VERONA, *Aug.* 8.

"New ſubjects of inquietude daily ariſe; according to report great commotions have taken place at Paris.

"As much hatred manifeſts itſelf here againſt the council of 500, as reſpect for the council of elders. The former of theſe is no longer conſidered in any other light than as a body of furious royaliſts, among which are ſome republicans who would fall victims to the wickedneſs of their colleagues, while you, who conſtitute the council of elders, are conſidered as the guardians of the republic, and as having maintained it againſt the impetuous attacks of emigrants. The directory in order to be aſſiſted, has only to ſpeak.

"We were yeſterday told that the council of five hundred was employed in the proceſs againſt the commander in chief of the army, and this report gains credit. Let them judge us at Paris, but let them come to execute their judgment, and they will ſee who will carry it. By only conſidering who has moſt ſerved the republic."

LONDON, Auguſt 24.

The ſtay of lord Malmeſbury at Liſle is likely to be of longer duration than was at firſt expected; his lordſhip has taken a houſe there for himſelf and his retinue.

The armies ſtill continue to addreſs the directory upon the councils, in language the moſt ſevere and intemperate; to which it is certain, they are encouraged by their commanders. General Hoche has at length thrown off the mantle of diſguiſe, and boldly declared to his troops the intentions of the directory, of whom he is the moſt determined partizan. Thus it is no longer doubtful, that notwithſtanding all the equivocation of the directory upon the ſubject, it is their determination to violate one of the moſt eſſential principles of the conſtitution which they have ſworn to maintain, by marching the armed force into the interior of France, without the ſanction of the legiſlative bodies, ſhould they find ſuch an expedient neceſſary to anſwer their own private views and ambitious purpoſes. By theſe means they may ſecure a temporary triumph; but the victory of force over law can never be deemed honorable, nor is it likely that its effects can be permanent.

Auguſt 25.

A letter from the Hague dated, Aug. 9. inſerted in the laſt Paris papers, ſays—"The preſent ſituation of France has had an influence very unfavorable to the acceptance of the new conſtitution. A number of people with very good intentions, but fearful of pronouncing when the future appeared ſo uncertain, did not appear at all in the primary aſſemblies; ſo that here and in the neighborhood they have been thinly attended. The number of citizens entitled to vote at the Hague muſt amount to near 6000; and there have been only about 500 votes for the conſtitution, and 800 againſt it."

Another account ſays, the rejection of the Dutch conſtitution ariſe from the circumſtance of the conſtitution's not being ſufficiently democratic for the Jacobins, and being of courſe unpleaſant, and therefore oppoſed equally by both.

Auguſt 26.

Yeſterday morning we received the Paris papers of the 22d. and 23d inſt. They are principally filled with the report of Thibaudeau to the council of five hundred, and that of Tronchon du Coudray to the council of elders, on the meſſage of the directory with reſpect to the march of the troops towards Paris, and the revolutionary addreſſes of the army of Italy. The commiſſioners, appointed for both councils for the inveſtigation of this meſſage, coincide in reproaching the directory with imprudence and impropriety of conduct, with having made uſe of a hatſhneſs and ſeverity of language which circumſtances did not juſtify, and with having advanced ſtatements totally unſupported by facts. They conſider the addreſſes of the army as abounding in abſurd prejudices, ridiculous pretenſions, criminal projects, expreſſed in the peculiar language of the factious party, which, ſcribed by foreign powers, has ſucceeded in ſeducing the troops to turn their arms againſt the republic.

The reporters of both councils declare their aſtoniſhment and indignation that the directory has not taken any meaſures, or publiſhed any proclamation, for the purpoſe of cenſuring theſe addreſſes, and preventing the dangers with which the nation is threatened from the daring enterprize of a victorious army, which aſſumes to itſelf the unconſtitutional power of deliberating. They further ſtate, that the objections made by the directory to the proceedings of the legiſlative body, with reſpect to the pretended proteſtion ſhewn in them to the prieſts and emigrants, can only be conſidered as a means calculated to renew the ſyſtem of proſcription *en maſſe*.

As the directory had indirectly reproached the legiſlative body with having thrown ſome obſtacles in the progreſs of peace, the reports of both commiſſions obſerve, that the councils have for eighteen months paſt, uniformly called, in the moſt preſſing manner, for the reſtoration of peace, and that the events which have lately happened in Italy, particularly certain declarations of war made by the executive power, without the participation of the legiſlature, have impeded the negociation, and ſtill retard the termination of hoſtilities.

The commiſſion of the council of five hundred, however, declares its readineſs to caſt a veil over the orders, in obedience to which the troops directed their march towards Paris, as well as to excuſe general Richepanſe, and Le Sage, the commiſſary, for having iſſued the orders, on the ground of their moral characters, and of having merely been the paſſive inſtruments of ſuperior powers. The report of this commiſſion concludes with preſenting the projeſt of a decree which enacts, that any deliberation or common with expreſſed by the armed force, except in caſes determined by law, ſhall be a crime againſt the conſtitution; and that the ſending of any addreſſes from one body of troops to another, or to the civil authorities, ſhall be conſidered as an act of ſedition.

Auguſt 29.

This morning arrived Bruſſels papers to the 23d. They ſtill inſiſt that the definitive treaty between the emperor and the French is ſigned; that Mantua and all its dependencies are evacuated by the French troops.

As a ſign that hoſtilities may again take place in the Adriatic, the celebrated col. Williams has been ſent for to Trieſte, to take command of the emperor's veſſels.

Diſpatches were received on Saturday at the office of his royal highneſs the commander in chief, from Scotland, ſtating that ſome diſſatisfaction had been expreſſed at Mr. Dundas' plan for extending the militia to that kingdom, and that in conſequence alarming riots had taken place. Theſe, however, there is reaſon to believe, had been exaggerated, as letters from Edinburg ſtate, the accounts which they had firſt received there, had happily been contradicted, and that they hoped to appeaſe the ſpirit of diſcontent by prudence and reconciliation.

On Friday a cartel arrived with Engliſh priſoners from France; but in conſequence of the reſolution of our government not to exchange any more priſoners till ſir Sidney Smith is releaſed, the cartel was ordered to return empty.

Letters from Madrid, of the 3d inſtant mention the national finances to be in a ſtate of the greateſt embarraſſment. The new miniſter was about to negociate a loan of one hundred millions of rials. The court having prolonged their reſidence in the capital beyond their accuſtomed time, left it the 1ſt for St. Idephoſuſe. The prince of peace has received ſome freſh inſtances of the affection of his ſovereign. The Spaniards ſpeak with much confidence of the ſafety of Cadiz from any future attempts of the Britiſh fleet.

We are aſſured from the beſt authority, that the Chevalier D'Almedia, the Portuguese envoy, in his late interview with the cabinet miniſters, had given the moſt poſitive aſſurance, that the Portugueſe cabinet, in all their negociations, would preſerve inviolate the treaties exiſting with Great-Britain. Mr. Walpole has alſo received from the cabinet of Liſbon unequivocal proofs of entering into no terms derogatory to their connections with this country.

WEST-NIAGARA, December 9.

Since our laſt arrived here the Simcoe from Kingſton, by which we learn that the Mohawk had returned there, after having her bowſprit and a conſiderable part of her ſails carried away in the ſtorm. The Onondaga had gained that port without material injury ſuſtained in Henry's Bay.

Capt. Dorr, who arrived at Boſton on the 21ſt of October, from Canton, informs that the whole Chineſe territory is in a revolutionary inſurrection; and, that in conſequence of the exiſting troubles, the productions of the country were conſiderably advanced.

G. Tiffany

ONCE more, and for the LAST time, requeſts, in this manner, all indebted to him to make payment. He propoſes a journey into the United-States, and all accounts not ſettled before the firſt of January next, will be ſettled by an attorney. *Dec. 9.*

THE Members of St. JOHN'S Lodge of Friendſhip, No. 2, will meet at their new lodge-room, at Queenſton, on Wedneſday the 27th inſt. preciſely at X o'clock in the forenoon, to celebrate the feſtival of St, John, and to do the buſineſs of the day, of which viſiting brethren, and thoſe concerned are deſired to take notice.

By order of the Maſter,

GEO: ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

Queenſton, December 2, 1797.

By Authority.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland king, defender of the faith, &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the eleventh day of October we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the thirtieth day of the present month of November at which time in our town of York you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the thirty-first day of December next ensuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary:—Herein fail not. In testimony whereof we have caused the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness the honorable PETER RUSSELL, president of our government of our said province, this twenty-ninth day of Nov in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and thirty seventh of our reign. P. R.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

West-Niagara, December 2, 1797.

LIST of GRANTS lying in the *Secretary's* Office ready to be issued, in addition to those already advertised.

¶¶ Those having no quantities annexed are for 200 acres.

Names.	*Townships.*	*Acres.*
Ross Thos.	Williamsburg	
Ross widow	Charlottenburgh	300
Emphey Wm.	Osnabruck	400
Riddick John	do	450
Evinghousen Henry	do	do
Emer Peter and Selemser Martin	Cornwall	
Christie John and Paul Drew	Cornwall	
Dewitt John and Garritt Dewitt	Cornwall	
Derring Jeremiah and Jacob Derring	Matilda	216
De Coteau Gabriel	do	
Dougherty James	Osnabruck	100
Dey Thomas	Augusta	
Dingwell John	Charlottenburg	100
Davis Peter	Williamsburg	350
Doan Thos.	Crowland	
Disher Wm. senr.	Pelham	600
Dingman Dedrick	Matilda	400
De Reimer Samuel	Vaughn	1000
Dorin Jacob	Matilda	
Delabough Peter	Williamsburg	
Davis Thomas	Kenyon	
Darling John	Pelham	
Dimby Christopher	Newark	1
Davis Richard	Matilda	
Dieckson Robert	Lancaster	270
Edman John	do	124
Anderson Elijah and Mathias Snytsinger	Cornwall	192
Algire Jacob and Christian Pillback	do	
Hanes Christopher and Baltes	Tallaboregh Osnabruck	
Hirtle John	do	
Innis Robert	Gainsboro'	300
Jacocks Margeret	Osnabruck	94
Johnson Geo.	do	
Jones Daniel	Augusta	300
Johnson Wm. lieut.	Walsingham	1900
Johnson James	York	210
Johnson Nathan	Clinton and Gainsboro'	
Spragus Jonathan	Grimsby	400
Soneburner Simon	Osnabruck	do
Scaron John	do	
Schrider Simon	Matilda	300
Servise Philip	Osnabruck	do
Raddick Geo. and John Shaver	Williamsburg	
Ross John, Cameron Duncan and John M'Kay	Charlottenburg	
Ruport John and John West	Osnabruck	
Dorin Jacob and John Collison	Matilda	
Ferguson Peter	Lancaster	
Fitched Joseph	Osnabruck	114
Feremire Nicholas	Williamsburg	
Fetterly Peter	do	
Franks Wm. and John Crouse	do	400
Gallinger Henry and Geo. Critis	Cornwall	
Grant Peter and John Cameron	Charlottenburgh	
Graham Murdock	Lancaster	
Grant Duncan	Charlottenburgh	100
Lemmon John	Lancaster	
Robinson Christopher	York	248
Ross Geo.	Charlottenburgh	
Robins Wm.	do	200
Ross James	Williamsburgh	
Raddick Christopher and John Shaffer	do	285
Baker Adam	Osnabruck	do
Leonard Stoneburner	Osnabruck	
Summers Jacob	Charlottenburg	100
Shank John	Matilda	
Shaver Adam and Nicholas	do	
Schoveral Jane	Flamboro' E.	200
Stickley Christian	Pelham	
Roberton Jane and Barbara	Cornwall	100
Bonker John	Augusta	100
Brown Nathan	do	
Baily Levi	Osnabruck	do
Crisler John and Jacob Gurlach	Williamsburgh	
Castleman Werner	Cornwall	100
Crisler John	Williamsburgh	
Cryderman John	Matilda	
Cuming Wm. and Christie and John Cameron	Cornwall	
Cadman John senr.	Osnabruck	
Cameron Wm.	Charlottenburgh	100
Caugh John senr.	Williamsburgh	
Carman Michael	Matilda	100
Castles John	Lancaster	do
Crisler Philip	Williamsburgh	147
Cameron Alex. & John	Cornwall	
Chisholm Duncan	Charlottenburgh	100
Cryderman Herm's. and Joseph	Cornwall	
Crowder Wm. senr	Osnabruck	
Cadman John senr.	do	328
Cameron Alex.	Lancaster	
Nancy M'Kay (alias) Ross	Lancaster	
Donald M'Bean	Charlottenburgh	
Alex. M'Mulline	Lancaster	
Hugh M'Connell	Thorold	
Alex. M'Donell	Charlottenburgh	150
John M'Gregor	do	
Joseph Matt	Osnabruck	90
Lachland M'Donell	Lancaster	
Donald M'Leod and Allen Cameron	Cornwall	
Roderick M'Kenzie	Lancaster	
James M'Donell	do	
Henry Marley	Williamsburgh	
Malcolm M'Martin	Charlottenburg	400
Angus M'Donell	do	
David Shell and Martin Castleman	Williamsburgh	
Samuel Sutton	Cornwall	100
Joseph Southerland	Lancaster	576
Corpl. Saver and corpl. Crouse	Peter Matilda	400
Donald Smith	Charlottenburg	
Alex. Satherland	Lancaster	180
Augustus Sealey	do	400
Lieut. Walter Sutherland	do	378
Wm. Sheffield	Osnabruck	
Henry Stala	Williamsburg	
John Steikman	Osnabruck	
John Servos senr.	do	300
Lieut. Walter Sutherland	Lancaster	157
Aully M'Aully	do	
Serjt. Murdock M'Lean	Charlottenburgh	
Wm. M'Kay	do	
Donald M'Millan	Lancaster	
Roderick M'Donald	Charlottenburg	100
Serjt. M'Leod	do	do
Duncan M'Craw	Lancaster	
Tho's Mill Ross	West and John Mill Ross East	Cornwall
Richard Murray	Raleigh	
Geo. Mayne	Pelham	
James Morden	Osnabruck	178
Archibald Scott	Matilda	
John Servos senr.	Osnabruck	500
Geo. Susna and wife	Lancaster	
Adam Shaver	Matilda	
Rose Daniel	King	400
Rice Evan	Osnabruck	
Robertson Jennet and Barbara	Cornwall	
Ruth Richard and Daniel Alwood	Bertie	100
Safon Giles	Wainfleet	
Russell Peter, esq.	Newark	10
Royce Evan	Osnabruck	
Rose James and M'Donald John	Williamsburg	283
Stoneburner Jacob and	Joseph Cornwall	
Sloots Abraham	Gainsboro'	
Ross Jacob	Roxboro'	
Robertson David serjt.	Cornwall and Roxboro'	600
Steward Wm.	Osnabruck	50
Raddick Christian and Henry	Ulman Williamsburg	
Speck Simon	Delaware township	300
Sampson Theophilus	Saltfleet	400
Rose Charles	Charlottenburg	100
Sutherland Geo.	do	
Sutherland widow	do	100
Simser Martin	Osnabruck	
Snider Jeremiah	Lancaster	500
Snider Jacob	do	350
Shillding John	Charlottenburg	
Grant Archibald and Severis Marselas	Williamsburgh	
Springer Richard	Beverly and Newark	800
Scaron Christopher	Osnabruck	400
Stoty Philip	do	472
Snyder Adam and Conrad	Williamsburg	319
Streder Simon and John	Matilda	
Silmiser Nicholas	Cornwall	250
Swage Isaac	Pelham and Thorold	1420
Snider Jacob	Lancaster	514
Shaves John	Cornwall	100

Wm. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

VOLUME III.] G. R. [NUMBER 154.

Upper Canada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA; Printed by TITUS G. SIMONS. ------Saturday, DECEMBER 16, 1797.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by a proclamation issued under, and by virtue of, an act of the parliament of this province, passed in the thirty-seventh year of his Majesty's reign, entitled *An act for making temporary provision for the regulation of trade between this province and the United States of America, by land or inland navigation*, it was ordered, that the operation of certain ordinances in the said proclamation specified, should be suspended: *And whereas* it has been found expedient that the provisions of the said ordinances, except as herein after excepted, should be continued until some further and other arrangements relative to the commercial intercourse between the United States of America and this province can be adjusted: NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that I have thought fit by and with the advice of the executive council to revoke and annul, and do hereby revoke and annul the said proclamation, bearing date the twentieth day of September last, except as herein after mentioned; and I do also by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's executive council, hereby further order and declare, that so much only of the ordinance passed in the twentieth year of his Majesty's reign, as relates to the REGISTER, shall be, and is hereby suspended.

GIVEN under my hand seal at arms, this fifteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and in the thirty-eighth year of his Majesty's reign, at York, in the province of Upper Canada.

PETER RUSSELL,
President, &c. &c. &c.

By command of his Honor.
JOHN SMALL, *c. c. c.*

FOR SALE
A Franklin STOVE
Complete.---Enquire of the printer.
Nov. 4. 148.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,
A CONVENIENT DWELLING HOUSE for a small family, with two acres of ground adjoining, situated near the mouth of the Four Mile creek, in the town of Newark. A fine view of lake Ontario. For terms enquire at the printing-office. *October* 4. (44

Court of Probate.
WHEREAS application has been made to the court of probate of this province, by RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, esquire, merchant, of Kingston, and a principal creditor of the estate of the late THO'S GUMMERSAL, late of this province, for letters of administration of the goods and chattels of the said Thomas Gummersal, to be granted to him the said Richard Cartwright:—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons next of kin to the said Thomas Gummersal, and they are hereby summoned to be and appear before the said court of probate, and shew cause within eight months from the date hereof, if any they have, why the administration of the goods and chattels of the said Thomas Gummersal should not be granted to the said Richard Cartwright, upon his giving the usual security faithfully to administer the same.
ALEX. BURNS, *Register of the court of probate.*
Newark, 8 June, 1797. (28.

FOR SALE,
The House, and Lot
Containing one acre, occupied by the subscriber.—The payments will be made easy to the purchaser.
JOHNSON BUTLER.
Oct. 18. '97. 46tf

FOR SALE
by Henry Rogers,
At Mr. Whiting's shop, a general assortment of
TIN WARE,
Which he will dispose of at a lower rate, than it can be imported for.
Newark, Sept. 20, '97. 142tf.

To be sold, in Clinton,
THAT very valuable lot of land called number two in the 1st concession, fronting upon lake Ontario, upon which are about twenty acres cleared and under fence, with some buildings For terms apply to JAMES CLARK, attorney at law.
Newark, 08. 9. (45

Mr. DUN
Has received, in addition to his former
ASSORTMENT,
THE FOLLOWING
BOOKS,
TO WIT:—
De Lome on government, Washington's letters, 2 vols. Watts' psalms, David's do. Watson against Paine, American cookery, Erskine's view, Masonic songs, Jackin and Boaz, Citizen of the world, Harvey's meditations, Thompson's seasons, History of North-America, ——Grecian States, Shakspear's works, 8 vols. Camilla, 3 vols. Mrs. Coghlan's memoirs, Romance of the forest, Count Roderic's castle, Nature and art, Julia D'Robigne, Interesting memoirs, Fille de chambre, Gost seer, Louisa, Man of the world, Sandford and Merton, do 2 vols. Condorcet on the mind, Voltair's philolophical dictionary, Christianity unveiled, Monitor, Hive, Goldsmith's essays, Mirror, 2 vols. Letter writer, Goldsmith's Rome, Medical pocket-book, Trimmer's introduction, Blair's lectures, abr. D'Arcy, Cowper's task, Don Pedro Acquillo, Clarifa Harlow, abr. Josephus, 6 vols. Watson's apology for christianity, Homer's iliad, Mill's farriery, Stuben's exercise, Lavater's physiognomy, Paul & Mary, Evelina, 2 vols. Pindar's works, Raffelias and Dinarias, American clerk's magazine, Watts on the mind, do Miscellanies, Baron Trenck, 4 vols in one, Female jockey club, Sicilian romance, Watt's lyric poems, do on the passions, do psalms and hymns, Church prayer-books, Ready reckoner, Morse's geography, 2 volumes, Cook's voyages, 4 vols. Watt's glory of Christ,——Kaim's elements, 4 vols. Pike's arithmetick, 8vo.——Laws of the United States, 4 vols, Vatel's law of nations, Wallis on diseases, Female family physician, Common sense, Hamilton's midwifery, Law of partnership, Rights of women, New England farmer, Hunter's farm, Biography, 6 vols. Boyle's voyages, Looking glass,—Lendrum's American revolution, Goldsmith's England, Family instructor, Society in solitude, Elements of morality, Man of feeling, Pike's arithmetick, abr. Sterne's journey, Pleasing instructor, Dodd's beauties of history, Burton's lectures, Brydon's tour, Parental duty, Smith's letters to married women, Wisdom in miniature, Vicar of Wakefield, Perry's dictionaries, Children's friend, abr. Pomfret's poems, Brown's

family bible, Young man's companion— Addison's evidence, Pope's essay on man— Watts' divine songs, Constantius and Pulcheria, Book of knowledge, Potter's antiquities, 2 vols.—Vaillant's travels, 2 vols. 8vo. with plates, Russell's ancient Europe, 2 vols. do modern do, 5 vols. Hale's common law, Morgan's essays. 3 vols. Ploude 's reports, 2 vols. Burn's law dictionary, Vernon's reports, 2 vols. Raymond's entries— Powell on devices, Smith's essays, Locke on the human understanding, 2 vols. Guthrie's geography, Henry's history of England, 5 vols. Sherridan's dictionary, Johnson's do, Adams' Rome, 2 vols. Boswell's life of doct. Johnson, 3 vols. Robertson's Scotland, 2 vols. do Charles the 5th, 3 vols. Buffon's natural history, abr. Hume's essays Watson's Philip the 2d, 3 vols. do Philip the 3d, 2 vols. Poetical epitome, Prose do, Idler, 2 vols. Rambler, 4 vols. Hudibrass— Russian empire, Mitchel's tales, 2 vols.— Fair Methodist, 2 vols. Rural walks, Briggs' cookery, Confession of faith, Rollin's ancient history, 10 vols. Spectator, 8 vols.— Gil Blas, 4 vols. Don Quixote, 4 vols.—— Theodore, 2 vols. Wonderful story teller, Percival's instructor, Somersets, 2 vols. Recluse of the Apenines, 2 vols. Such follies are, 2 vols. Marmontal's tales, 3 vols.—— Lambert's works, 2 vols. Fisher's arithmetick, Adventurer, 4 vols. Watts' sermons, 2 vol. Netby abby, 2 vols. Pocket, 2 vols. Paul and Virginia, Edington, 2 vols. Pleasing companion, Janes' beauties, Georgiana, 2 vols. Emely, 3 vols. Errors of sensibility, 3 vols.——Young Grandison,—Pope's works, 6 vols. Johnson's poets, 4 vols.—— Brown's family testaments, Treasury of wit, Adelaide and Theodore, 3 vols. Bellamy's life, 5 vols. Cornelia Sedley, 2 vols. Magnanimous Amazon, Castle of Otrants,—— Hugh Trevor, 2 vols. Henry and Isabella, 3 vols. Hughs' dramas, Juvenile indiscretion, 2 vols. Adams' modern travels, 2 vols. do ancient and modern histories, Arabian nights, 4 vols. Sparman's voyage, 2 vols. best Oxford 4to bibles, School do, Entick's dictionaries ; best red string quills ; wafers ; best Dutch wax ; copy slips ; black pocket-inkstands ; medium, demy, foolscap, and quarto foolscap blank books, best royal, medium, demy, foolscap and quarto post writing paper, do gilt, and blotting paper.

West-Niagara, Nov. 25. (51

For Sale

EITHER in single lots of *two hundred* acres or together, *eight hundred* acres of LAND, a paralallagram, in the township of *Oxford*, river Thames ; *eight hundred* acres in *Saltfleet*, county of Lincoln, adjoining lake Ontario, 32 miles from Niagara : 30 acres of which have been improved.

Likewise, in the township of *Grimsby* on the 20 mile creek, a SAW-MILL with upwards of *one hundred* acres, an excellent pinery, adjoining the mill.

Persons inclining to purchase, by paying a small proportion on the execution of the title, shall have a lengthy credit for the residue on good security. For further particulars apply to

G. TIFFANY.

West-Niagara, 15 Dec. '97.

FROM THE (BOSTON) ORRERY.

The following lines were written by mrs. G. Hawkshaw, (formerly miss Antrey) and presented to capt. Hawkshaw of the 5th regiment, her beloved husband, for whom they were composed but four days previous to his death.

ODE to CONTENTMENT.

O THOU, whom HEBE's smiles adorn,
Whose bloom outvies the vivid morn,
Whose presence gilds the day :
CONTENTMENT, ever lovely theme,
I feel the gentle influence beam,
And hail the welcome ray !

What tho' huge mountains round me rise,
Whose hostile summits pierce the skies,
And vex the traveller's way :
Tho' earthquakes quiver, floods descend,
Tho' storms the far-spread forest bend,
And call forth pale dismay :

Tho' war his dreadful ensign waves,
Nor blooming youth nor valor saves,
But cold in dust they lie ;
Tho, fell disease with wasting hand,
Usurps the uncontroul'd command,
And bids the virtuous die ;

Yet smoothly down life's hastening tide,
I feel my tranquil moments glide,
And sweetly joyous roll ;
Fair HOPE each anxious thought beguiles,
And, cheer'd by thee, the desart smiles,
Thou soother of the soul !

But, all my blessing to secure,
O, may my dearest life endure,
Beyond the date of mine !
That hope shall calm affliction's hour,
Disarm pale death's terrific pow'r,
And make its terror shine.

WITHOUT TEMPERANCE, THERE IS NO TRUE HAPPINESS.

IF temperance was not a virtue, which deserved to be cherished for the sake of the good which it does to our mind, we ought nevertheless to practise it with care, for the sake of the advantages which it procures to the body ; it being that which preserves it in health, and cures it of maladies. How can we be happy, if we suffer acute pains ; if we are tormented with the gout, if our stomach ceases to perform its offices, if our legs, swelled and weak, refuse to carry us, if our lungs are so inflamed that we cannot breathe without difficulty ? But all these and many other evils are the certain consequences of intemperance.

He who purchases the pleasure of the bottle at the expense of the most acute pains, pays very dear for his wine. It we reason consequentially, the more we love pleasure, the fonder we should be of temperance, because it is the latter which makes the former durable. It is so far from being an enemy to pleasures, that it preserves them, and only checks the excessive use of them, because it is most evidently the very thing that destroys them.

Temperance is altogether as necessary to the mind as the body. When the latter is sluggish, the former is sensible of it, and is as it were oppressed by its infirmities. In a person who feels any pain or decay, we don't find that gaiety, that briskness, that serenity, which adorn the understanding, and at the same time render him happy.— The intemperate are generally of a gloomy, melancholy temper : as long as they are eating and drinking, the wine and good cheer give them a sort of mirth ; but it goes off with the fumes of the spirit that raised it. Such persons are like lamps almost extinct, whose flame is renewed by pouring in a few drops of oil, but give light no longer after those drops are spent by which they are fed.

Intemperance is generally the cause of many vexations, from which sobriety preserves us. 'Tis often the occasion of many crimes. It obliges the rich to be at a great expense, and the poor to a greater than they can afford. The former are under an apprehension that they cannot always hold out to live high ; they waste their estate, and this makes them mad. They cannot forbear feasting, and yet grudge the money which it costs him. As to the others, they frequently have recourse to rapine, robbery, and even murders, to supply the demands of their insatiable appetites.

The necessity of temperance is commonly discovered too late ; for we don't begin to prize it as we ought, till it is impossible to remedy the ill consequences of debauchery. I have seen melancholy instances that ought to have been lessons to those who were witnesses of them : but few had the wisdom to take warning by them. The others, swayed by their passions, paved the way for the same evils to come upon them which they dreaded, yet had hopes of avoiding by trusting to the goodness of their constitutions. At length distempers overtook them, their health was distroyed, their hopes vanished, and were succeeded by vain lamentations.

PARIS, August 21.

The officers and soldiers of the army of the Rhine and the Moselle, to the executive directory of the French republic.

24th Thermidor—Aug. 11.

" CITIZENS DIRECTORS,

" Profoundly afflicted by the evils heaped upon the republic, and by the progress of royalism, the army of Italy has presented addresses, supplicating you to adopt the proper measures for consolidating the constitution, which is now shaken to its basis. Witnesses, and in a manner, the victims of the assassinations committed by the murderers of the south, the conquerors of Lodi and Arcola beseeched you to protect their relations, daily immolated by the daggers of those attrocious ruffians, who are armed by the priests and the supporters of the ancient tyranny.

" More patient, the army of the Rhine and Moselle has not hitherto communicated to you the grief which it has felt. But, citizens directors, there is a time for every thing, and the measure is now full. We have heard the appeal which the divisions of Angereau, Joubert, &c. have made to you—we suffer like them. If, deeply interested by the dangers of their country, they are ready to march into the heart of the republic to stop the effusion of the blood that inundates it, you may be assured that we shall not remain indolent spectators of their labours.

" With the respect that is due to the first magistrates of a free people, we supplicate you to do justice to our claims, to make them now to the patriotic members of both councils, that in concert with you, they may consider of some remedy which may be instantly applied

" Having conquered two-thirds of military Europe, how could it be conceived that our enemies should dare to imagine they had gained their cause ? They have, however, obtained a great part of what they demanded. In a short time, the monarchy would have been re-established. What a dreadful prospect is presented to us by the proceedings of the present legislature.

" Citizens directors, notwithstanding your solicitudes, the children of the republic, its supporters, are vilified in the interior, and are destitute of every thing upon the frontiers which their courage alone has given to their country. The objects which ought chiefly to have fixed the attention of our legislators have been put aside ; and far from following the line of conduct which the happiness of the people prescribed to them, they have dwelt upon the most frivolous topics. Many of them have been exclusively employed in gratifying the most odious passions. The public good, which ought to be the order of the day, has been replaced by a thirst of vengeance. All that love of liberty that characterised the former assemblies of the republic, is extinguished. The constitution and the sacred rights of the people are no longer respected.— Who knows but, one of these days, they will order us to go to mass ?— they have already made us fast.

" Our finances, so much mismanaged, were almost exhausted. A civil war was scarcely terminated in the west, when another recommenced in the south. Foreign agents endeavored every where to mislead the public mind. What has been done to remedy these evils ? More than twenty sittings of the council of five hundred have been employed in hearing reports on priests, on bells, and on emigrants !—Emigrants and priests ! Those who delivered Toulon to the English, and Alsace to the Imperialists—*those who have involved us in the war, and all its miseries, have been recalled by a decree, welcomed and honored.*—The bells must be re-established, while no plan of finance is adopted, and though the defenders of the country should want every necessary. The pay of all the armies is several months in arrear, and no clothes are delivered to them.—The hospitals are not attended to, and our sick and wounded brethren die for want of proper support and assistance. Are the civil hospitals better supplied ?—What are the bells to us ?

" The conquerors are naked, and defeat has been profitable only to the vanquished. In several quarters provisions have constantly failed. If the troops have subsisted, it was only by depriving the inhabitants of the countries in which they were, of some of the articles necessary to their existence. What would be the thought, then, if we should speak of the *milliard*, which was promised us with so much earnestness when our services were wanted ?—None of us can any longer rely on the payment of it ; and it even appears that the only reward they reserve for us is shame and contempt.

" But private interest would still be silent were not the honor of the country concerned. How have the defenders of the country been treated in the interior ? Worse even than the soldiers of Conde, whom they have beaten. They have been vilified in one place, proscribed or assassinated in another, and every where insulted, when they appeared in the most respectable of uniforms. No, citizens directors ! we have not renounced the honor of being French citizens : we know what is due to us—degradation belongs not to our character.— But even the legislative body, in debating five days upon the march of the troops which passed within 12 leagues of them, have proved that they viewed us only with terror, we may say even with horror ? Are we then, foreign troops, or enemies of public liberty, that they treat us with so much severity ? We founded and we maintained that liberty, and no power in the universe shall tear it from us. Ought we not to be astonished when we are declaimed against in the national tribunal by emigrants, the pretended representatives of the people whom they detest.

" Royal terror has been substituted to an anarchical terror, of which we are equally the enemies. Such are its effects, that the tribunals every where acquit assassins and conspirators, while they strike without pity all who are suspected of patriotism, of being purchasers of national property or merely of being moderate friends to the constitution. In support of what we advance, we refer to the judgment pronounced in favor of the conspirators, Brottier, Dunan, and Lavileheurnois, the known agents of Louis XVIII. and that in favor of the priest, Poule, who attempted the life of the representative of the people Syeyes. The purchasers of national estates are every where plundered, and excluded from offices of trust ; while the emigrants, recalled by new laws, exercise almost every function.— So great indeed is the effect of this royal terror, that when the law upon political and literary assemblies, was presented to the council of five hundred, it was passed without the necessary forms being observed.— One member only offered to speak against that violation of the liberty of the people, but he was not heard ! It belongs to the present period alone to have produced such examples.

" Ten thousand officers, who have no reward for their services but the wounds with which they are covered, languish in the interior without support and without succor.

" What fate, then, awaits those whose zeal has so long and still detains them under the standard of liberty ? We know already, that several officers have been replaced by men who are not known in the republican armies ; others will soon be replaced by those emigrants whom they have combated. Our enemies no longer disguise this plan, which they have begun to carry into effect. In the debate upon the Gendamerie, did not several members of the council of five hundred declare, that it was necessary to place at the head of that corps all the officers who had served in it before the revolution, whatever might be their opinions ! We are then about to see the aristocrats and royalists restored to their commands—all those who fled to the different courts of Europe, asking alms of the enemies of their country ; those, in fine, whom we have for six years combated. It has been said in the tribune of the council of ancients, that all those who possessed virtue and talents waited only for the propicious moment in which they might return to the service of their country. *What, then, do we possess ?— Wounds !* If, then, we boast no titled ancestry ; if we have neither gold nor affection for kings ; is it not for us to enjoy the blessings of peace ! Noble scoundrels who concealed themselves during the war, are about to replace us !

" We had reason to expect, from the French blood that had been every where shed, and the innumerable sacrifices that we have made to our country, a solid and glorious peace : but what enemy will treat with while they see us agitated by a powerful faction, which they are convinced will deprive us of all means of continuing the war, which disgraces us, and would even deliver our frontiers to their cohorts ; when henceforth no plan can be formed until the utility of it is discussed at the tribune ? No ! under these circumstances we cannot have peace.

" These *gentlemen*, we doubt not, wish that the last of us should remain upon the frontiers, and expiate, by his death, the crime of having vanquished the kings, their protectors. O country ! O defenders of the country ! you are then about to be delivered by those detestable beings to the satelite of tyranny. The despot whom you have so often humbled, are about to put their yoke of iron over those brave heads which have been covered with so many laurels.— Perfidious wretches ! they speak of their attachment to the constitution, which they undermine—which they tear leaf by leaf, while they continue to invoke it. No, citizens directors, we will not endure this. We require other pledges than hypocritical protestiations. We are fatigued with vain promises."

WEST-NIAGARA, December 16.

Dilatory is the negociation a Lisle, say those who are impatient for peace. Let such remember that they do not possess the secrets of government, nor the materials for the right forming a judgment on the propriety or impropriety of the delay. The French have but little or none relaxed in their high and unreasonable demands ; a few months may materially change the face of affairs in that country, which is now more than ever rent with discord — Their government is inefficient, the administrators of it disunited, jealous and opposed to the important armies of the Rhine and Moselle and Italy, and these to them, insomuch that they bid defiance to each other, while the people form a third or fourth party in the business ; they being in these circumstances, what security can be warranted by a treaty with them, and if there be security, can they continue in, or inforce in the least degree those unparalleled demands ! The question needs no answer ; and we also think it needs but little of the prophet to foretell the consequence of the mutinous conduct of those armies to the allied nations ; and taking the matter in any view, it cannot be supposed that peace, on some conditions, is very distant.

☞ *The mail due on Wednesday evening, had not arrived when this paper went to press.*

THE Members of ST. JOHN'S Lodge of Friendship, No. 2, will meet at their new lodge-room, at Queenston, on Wednesday the 27th inst. precisely at X o'clock in the forenoon, to celebrate the festival of St. John, and to do the business of the day, of which visiting brethren, and those concerned are desired to take notice.

By order of the master,

GEO : ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

Queenston, December 2, 1797.

By Authority.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland king, defender of the faith, &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the eleventh day of October we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the thirtieth day of the prefent month of November at which time in our town of York you were held and conftrained to appear; but we taking into our royal confideration the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking, and by thefe prefents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the thirty-firft day of December next enfuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into confideration the ftate and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may feem neceffary:—Herein fail not. In teftimony whereof we have caufed the great feal of our faid province to be hereunto affixed;—Witnefs the honorable PETER RUSSELL, prefident of our government of our faid province, this twenty-ninth day of Nov in the year of our Lord one thoufand feven hundred and ninety-feven, and thirty feventh of our reign. P. R.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Weft-Niagara, December 2, 1797.

LIST of GRANTS lying in the *Secretary's* Office ready to be iffued, in addition to thofe already advertifed.

¶ Thofe having no quantities annexed are for 200 acres.

Names.	*Townfhips.*	*Acres.*
Rofs Thos.	Williamfburg	
Rofs widow	Charlottenburgh	300
Emphey Wm.	Olnabruck	400
Riddick John	do	450
Evinghoufen Henry	do	do
Einer Peter and Selemfer Martin	Cornwall	
Chriftie John and Paul Drew	Cornwall	
Dewitt John and Garritt Dewitt	Cornwall	
Derring Jeremiah and Jacob Derring	Matilda	216
De Coteau Gabriel	do	
Dougherty James	Ofnabruck	100
Day Thomas	Augufta	
Dingwell John	Charlottenburg	100
Davis Peter	Williamfburg	350
Doan Thos.	Crowland	
D[illegible]er Wm. fenr.	Pelham	600
Dingman Dedrick	Matilda	400
De Reimer Samuel	Vaughn	1000
Dorin Jacob	Matilda	
Delabough Peter	Williamfburg	
Davis Thomas	Kenyon	
Darling John	Pelham	
Danby Chriftopher	Newark	1
Davis Richard	Matilda	
Dieckfon Robert	Lancafter	270
Edman John	do	124
Anderfon Elijah and Mathias Snytfinger	Cornwall	292
Algire Jacob and Chriftian Pilliback	do	
Hanes Chriftopher and Tallaboregh Baltes	Ofnabruck	
Mirle John	do	
Innis Robert	Gainfboro'	300
Jacocks Margeret	Ofnabruck	94
Johnfon Geo.	do	
Jones Daniel	Augufta	300
Johnfon Wm. lieut.	Walfingham	1900
Johnfon James	York	210
Johnfon Nathan	Clinton and Gainfboro'	
Spragus Jonathan	Grimfby	400
S[illegible] John	Ofnabruck	do
Scaron John	do	
Schrider Simon	Matilda	100
Servife Philip	Ofnabruck	do
Riddick Geo. and John Shaver	Williamfburg	
Rofs John, Cameron Duncan and John M'Kay	Charlottenburg	
Ruport John and John Weft	Ofnabruck	
Dorin Jacob and John Collifon	Matilda	
Fergufon Peter	Lancafter	
Fitched Jofeph	Ofnabruck	114
Feremire Nicholas	Williamfburg	
Fetterly Peter	do	
Franks Wm. and John Croufe	do	400
Gallinger Henry and Geo. Critis	Cornwall	
Grant Peter and John Cameron	Charlottenburgh	
Graham Murdock	Lancafter	
Grant Duncan	Charlottenburgh	100
Lemmon John	Lancafter	
Robinfon Chriftopher	York	248
Rofs Geo.	Charlottenburgh	
Robins Wm.	do	100
Rofs James	Williamfburgh	
Raddick Chriftopher and John Shaffer	do	285
Baker Adam	Ofnabruck	do
Leonard Stoneburner	Ofnabruck	
Summers Jacob	Charlottenburg	100
Shank John	Matilda	
Shaver Adam and Nicholas	do	
Schoveral Jane	Flamboro' E.	300
Stickley Chriftian	Pelham	
Roberton Jane and Barbara	Cornwall	100
Bonker John	Augufta	106
Brown Nathan	do	
Baily Levi	Ofnabruck.	do
Crifler John and Jacob Girlach	Williamfburgh	
Caftleman Werner	Cornwall	100
Crifler John	Williamfburgh	
Cryderman John	Matilda	
Cuming Wm. and Chriftie and John Cameron	Cornwall	
Cadman John fenr.	Ofnabruck	
Cameron Wm.	Charlottenburgh	100
Caugh John fenr.	Williamfburgh	
Carman Michael	Matilda	100
Caftles John	Lancafter	do
Crifler Philip	Williamfburgh	147
Cameron Alex. & John	Cornwall	
Chifholm Duncan	Charlottenburgh	100
Cryderman Herm's. and Jofeph	Cornwall	
Crowder Wm. fenr	Ofnabruck	
Cadman John fenr.	do	328
Cameron Alex.	Lancafter	
Nancy M'Kay (alias) Rofs	Lancafter	
Donald M'Bean	Charlottenburgh	
Alex M'Mulline	Lancafter	
Hugh M'Connell	Thorold	
Alex. M'Donell	Charlottenburgh	150
John M'Gregor	do	
Jofeph Matt	Ofnabruch	90
Lachland M'Donell	Lancafter	
Donald M'Leod and Allen Cameron	Cornwall	
Roderick M'Kenzie	Lancafter	
James M'Donell	do	
Henry Marley	Williamfburgh	
Malcolm M'Martin	Charlottenburg	400
Angus M'Donell	do	
David Shell and Martin Caftleman	Williamfburgh	
Samuel Sutton	Cornwall	100
Jofeph Southerland	Lancafter	576
Corpl. Saver and corpl. Peter Croufe	Matilda	400
Donald Smith	Charlottenburg	
Alex. Satherland	Lancafter	180
Auguftus Sealey	do	400
Lieut. Walter Sutherland	do	378
Wm. Sheffield	Ofnabruck	
Henry Stala	Williamfburg	
John Steikman	Ofnabruck	
John Servos fenr.	do	300
Lieut. Walter Sutherland	Lancafter	157
Aully M'Aully	do	
Serjt. Murdock M'Lean	Charlottenburgh	
Wm. M'Kay	do	
Donald M'Millan	Lancafter	
Roderick M'Donald	Charlottenburg	100
Serjt. M'Leod	do	do
Duncan M'Craw	Lancafter	
Tho's Mill Rofs Weft and John Mill Rofs Eaft	Cornwall	
Richard Murray	Raleigh	
Geo. Mayne	Pelham	
James Morden	Ofnabruck	114
Archibald Scott	Matilda	
John Servos fenr.	Ofnabruck	500
Geo. Sufna and wife	Lancafter	
Adam Shaver	Matilda	
Rofe Daniel	King	400
Rice Evan	Ofnabruck	
Robertfon Jennet and Barbara	Cornwall	
Ruth Richard and Daniel Alwood	Bertie	100
Safon Giles	Wainfleet	
Ruffell Peter, efq.	Newark	10
Royce Evan	Ofnabruck	
Rofe James and M'Donald John	Williamfburg	281
Stoneburner Jacob and Jofeph	Cornwall	
Sloots Abraham	Gainfboro'	
Rofs Jacob	Roxboro'	
Robertfon David ferjt.	Cornwall and Roxboro'	600
Steward Wm.	Ofnabruck	50
Riddick Chriftian and Ulman Henry	Williamfburg	
Speck Simon	Delaware townfhip	300
Sampfon Theophilus	Saltfleet	400
Rofe Charles	Charlottenburg	100
Sutherland Geo.	do	
Sutherland widow	do	100
Simfer Martin	Ofnabruck	
Snider Jeremiah	Lancafter	500
Snider Jacob	do	350
Shillding John	Charlottenburg	
Grant Archibald and Severis Marfelas	Williamfburgh	
Springer Richard	Beverly and Newark	300
Scaron Chriftopher	Ofnabruck	400
Stoty Philip	do	471
Snyder Adam and Conrad	Williamfburg	319
Streder Simon and John	Matilda	
Stilmifer Nicholas	Cornwall	250
Swaze Ifaac	Pelham and Thorold	1420
Snider Jacob	Lancafter	514
Shaver John	Cornwall	100

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

VOLUME III.] G. R. [NUMBER 155.

Upper Canada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA: Printed by TITUS G. SIMONS. ——Saturday, DECEMBER 23, 1797.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by a proclamation iffued under, and by virtue of, an act of the parliament of this province, paffed in the thirty feventh year of his Majefty's reign, entitled *An act for making temporary provifion for the regulation of trade between this province and the United States of America, by land or inland navigation*, it was ordered, that the operation of certain ordinances in the faid proclamation fpecified, fhould be fufpended: *And whereas* it has been found expedient that the provifions of the faid ordinances, except as hereinafter excepted, fhould be continued until fome further and other arrangements relative to the commercial intercourfe between the United States of America and this province can be adjufted: NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE that I have thought fit by and with the advice of the executive council to revoke and annul, and do hereby revoke and annul the faid proclamation, bearing date the twentieth day of September laft, except as herein after mentioned; and I do alfo by and with the advice and confent of his Majefty's executive council, hereby further order and declare that fo much only of the ordinance paffed in the twentieth year of his Majefty's reign, as relates to the REGISTER, fhall be, and is hereby fufpended.

GIVEN under my hand feal at arms, this fixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thoufand feven hundred and ninety-feven, and in the thirty-eighth year of his Majefty's reign, at York, in the province of Upper Canada.

PETER RUSSELL,
Prefident, &c. &c. &c.

By command of his Honor.
JOHN SMALL, c. e. c.

NOTICE.

THE Members of St. JOHN's Lodge of Friendfhip, No. 2, will meet at their new lodge-room, at Queenfton, on Wednefday the 27th inft. precifely at X o'clock in the forenoon, to celebrate the feftival of St. John, and to do the bufinefs of the day, of which vifiting brethren, and thofe concerned are defired to take notice.

By order of the Mafter.
GEO: ADAMS, Sec'y.

Queenfton, December 2, 1797.

Court of Probate.

WHEREAS application has been made to the court of probate of this province, by RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, efquire, merchant, of Kingfton, and a principal creditor of the eftate of the late THO'S GUMMERSAL, late of this province, for letters of adminiftration of the goods and chattels of the faid Thomas Gummerfal, to be granted to him the faid Richard Cartwright.—NOTICE is hereby given to all perfons next of kin to the faid Thomas Gummerfal, and they are hereby fummoned to be and appear before the faid court of probate, and fhew caufe within eight months from the date hereof, if any they have, why the adminiftration of the goods and chattels of the faid Thomas Gummerfal fhould not be granted to the faid Richard Cartwright, upon his giving the ufual fecurity faithfully to adminifter the fame.

ALEX. BURNS, *Regifter of the court of probate.*

Newark, 8 June, 1797. (28.

FOR SALE,

The Houfe, and Lot

Containing one acre, occupied by the fubfcriber.—The payments will be made eafy to the purchafer.

JOHNSON BUTLER.

Oct. 18, '97. 46tf

FOR SALE

by Henry Rogers,

At Mr. WHITING's *fhop, a general affortment of*

TIN WARE,

Which he will difpofe of at a lower rate, than it can be imported for.

Newark, Sept. 20, '97. 142tf.

To be fold, in Clinton,

THAT very valuable lot of land called number two in the 1ft conceffion, fronting upon lake Ontario, upon which are about twenty acres cleared and under fence, with fome buildings. For terms apply to JAMES CLARK, attorney at law.

Newark, Oct. 9. (45

(By the fhip Mary, which arrived at New-York, Nov. 5, in 45 days from London.)

PARIS, September 14.

The deputies condemned to tranfportation, including Barthelemy, were fent off on the night of the 9th inft. They were efcorted by fome troops under General Dutertre, who is empowered to call out the armed force wherever he may deem it neceffary. They have taken the route to Orleans, and are to be embarked for Rochefort. It is now faid that they are not to be fent to Madagafcar, but to a fettlement in South-America, which has been ceded to us by the late treaty with Portugal.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

The Bey of Tunis has officially declared he will not obferve the arrangements made with the United States in October laft. But the Dey of Algiers has interfered; and it is hoped, he will alter his mind.

September 4[illegible].

THE LATE REVOLUTION AT PARIS.

IN the poftfcript of our laft, we communicated to our readers fome particulars of the extraordinary event that occurred on Monday laft at Paris, and an abftract of the proceedings of the legiflative body on the two following days. We have in the preceding columns inferted fuch other official details as may ferve to elucidate this new revolution in the affairs and government of France, which is calculated to excite an uncommon degree of regard. The proceeding alluded to is one which, in every view, either of gigantic intereft in its confequences, or of [illegible] character in its defign, has fcarcely a parallel fince the commencement of the revolution itfelf, and it is impoffible to fpeak of it in the language which applies to ordinary events. It may be affirmed that there are occafions in the political as well as the phyfical combinations of life, when all principles muft yield to imperious neceffity, and when all the rules of moral conduct are fet at defiance. The admiffion of this axiom is all that the moft odious tyranny demands for the juftification of every excefs; and it is certain that it is fufficient to take from the moft fettled fociety, every affurance that it can name for its own independence. After this fhort obfervation, we refer our readers to the principal documents that the Triumvirate has brought forward in juftification of the meafure it fo fecretly contrived and vigoroufly carried into execution; our readers will thereby be able to decide whether the circumftances of the republic were fuch as to create the pretext and neceffity which fupercedes all law, or whether it was merely a cabal of perfonal interefts, in which a ftruggle for afcendancy is exalted into a ftock for the deliverance of the people. The genuine friends of liberty in every country of the world, who are the fteady and impartial fpectators of this aftonifhing fcene, and a fevere pofterity, free from all the paffions which blind the performers, will pronounce judgment on the act.

The blow was ftruck between three and four o'clock, on Monday morning the 4th September.

The perfons arrefted are the two directors, Carnot

and Barthelemy; between fifty and seventy of the members of the two councils; and the authors and printers of 32 periodical publications, which had exposed the conduct of the executive directory as unconstitutional.

The accusation preferred against those persons is a conspirac to restore royalty; and the documents on which the charge is founded are a variety of papers said to be found in the Portefeuille of M. d'Entraigues. On the authenticity of these papers it is not for us to attempt to comment.

The most arbitrary and unconstitutional measures have been the immediate result of this violent explosion. The councils, at the instigation of the directory, WITHOUT ANY TRIAL, have pronounced a sentence of banishment on the accused deputies. And the triumvirate make a merit of not putting them to death, as if it would not be necessary to produce some proof against them on their trial; and consequently to submit their document to the investigation of their counsel.

The same councils have annulled all the laws which repealed several atrocious decrees passed during the reign of Robespierre, and evidently repugnant to the principles upon which the constitution professed to be founded. They have removed even the feeble barriers which that constitution had interposed to the erection of arbitrary power on the part of the directory. They have authorised them to call WHAT TROOPS THEY PLEASE TO PARIS, and to take such measures as to them shall seem expedient for the safety of the country. In short, they have basely surrendered their own rights and those of their constituents; sanctioned a virtual annihilation of the constitution, and the establishment of an absolute or military government.

All the editors and printers of the proscribed journals have been committed to prison, preparatory to their trial, and the press is placed under the superintendance of the police. Therefore all the public intelligence from Paris hereafter will come thro' the partial channel of the directorial presses.

Carnot, by one of the journals, is said to have effected his escape; and by another to have been killed some distance from Paris. Barthelemy is to be banished.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

THE following particulars respecting the late transactions in Paris, and which we think will be found extremely interesting, are compiled from several private letters:

On the night of the 3d inst. the commission of inspectors with several members of both councils, having assembled in the hall of the five hundred, general Augereau, at the head of a considerable detachment, appeared at the gate of the pontournal, which leads into the garden of the Thuilleries from the square of the revolution, and demanded admittance, which was refused him by Ramel, commander of the guard of the legislative body. The gen. immediately ordered two pieces of cannon to advance, and the grenadiers at the same time declaring against Ramel, the gate was opened, and was arrested. The gen. then proceeded to the Menage, where he arrested Pichegru, Bourdon de L'Oise, Rovere, Willot, and several others. Pichegru and Willot made some resistance, but were instantly disarmed. During these transactions, Barthelemy was arrested at the directorial palace, but Carnot succeeded in making his escape.

Previous to the striking of this blow, the bridges, the square of the revolution, the avenues leading to the Thuilleries, and the principal parts of the city, had been occupied by strong detachments of troops with cannon.

In the mean time, gen. Angereau having assembled the grenadiers of the legislative body at their quarters, asked them if they would follow him, to which they answered, yes! They then desired to see their former commander Ramel, whom they degraded by stripping him of his epaulets, and marching to offer their services to the directory.

At seven o'clock in the morning, of the 4th, the arrested deputies were conveyed in carriages to the temple. At twelve, in consequence of the advertisement posted on the doors of both councils, the council of five hundred assembled at the Odeon, the ancient French theatre, near the directory, and the elders not far from thence.

The inhabitants of Fauxbourg St. Antoinet came, well armed, and offered their services to the directory, and both councils. They were thanked and invited to return to their respective occupations. On their way home, they drew up in the street des Francis Bourgeos, when general Angereau passed along the line, and was received with the loudest acclamations. They afterwards retired very peaceably.

During the whole day the principal parts of the city were occupied by the detachments which had taken possession of them the night before. The streets, especially those about the directory and councils, were filled with vast numbers of people, but not the least outrage was committed, and the greatest tranquillity prevailed in every quarter of the city.

The barriers were, however, kept shut, while all the avenues from Paris were completely blocked up by 25,000 men, distributed around to the distance of five leagues. It is supposed there was in the city, on the morning of the 4th, no less a force than 15,000 men, the greater part of which had been marched into the city in a few hours on the night of the 3d. So minute were the preparations made by the triumvirate, that the prisoners of the temple had been removed the day before for the purpose of receiving the members who were to be arrested.

About twelve o'clock on the 4th, Lafond Ladebat, president of the elders, and Simeon, president of the council of five hundred, followed by some members, appeared at the doors of their respective councils, and demanded admittance, which being refused, they adjourned to a house in the street St. Honore, and drew up a protest. The fear of being arrested soon obliged them to disperse.

The theatres were shut up on the 4th, but opened the next day. On the evening of the 6th, pursuant to an invitation from the directory, the actors of the opera celebrated the victory obtained by the republic, by giving the offcande a la liberte, and the Marselloise hymn.

The law annulling the election of several departments, and ordering the emigrants to quit Paris and the departments, was promulgated on the 6th, and posted upon the walls. A report was made to the councils that Dumorier and Bouille were at Paris, and that the latter was arrested.

The public inscriptions, which on the 3d were so low as seven, rose on the 4th and 5th to 13; but they fell again on the 6th to ten owing to some apprehensions of a new commotion.

A considerable number of swords and daggers, with hilts half red and half black, several packs of cards signed Rovere, a new dress for the deputies, and a chest containing 40,000 livres, were found in the place where the members of the commission were arrested.

Lyons and Bourdeaux are considered as dangerous to the system of the directory, and are therefore declared in a state of siege.

The prisoners of the temple are allowed to dine together, but are deprived of every communication from without. They appear to be in great spirits, particularly gen. Pichegru. Bourdon de l'Oise, is the only one among them that is dejected.

The ex-deputy Chappe, attempted to get into the temple in order to speak to gen. Pichegru; he was conveyed to Angereau's head-quarters, and thence sent to prison.

On the 5th the constitutional circle held a meeting at the Hotel de Mountmorency.

The barriers were opened on the 6th, and the troops withdrawn from the bridges: places of public resort, such as the palace royal, the champs Elycees, and the gardens of the Thuilleries, were immediately as crowded as ever.

A small Paris paper of the 8th inst. is said to be received in town, which however contains no material news. It is mentioned that Jourdan had moved and carried the apointment of a new committee, as the late military committee are for transportation. Several other alterations have ensued. The members appointed to the new military committee, are—Savary, Talot, Potters, Martin, Echasseriaux, Ludot and Jourdan.

We understand the goverment is in possession of 1 Paris paper of the 9th. The two new directors are said to be Merlin of Douay, who has acted a very prominent part in all the bloody scenes of the revolution, and Francois de Neufchateau.

September 14.

A private letter from Paris, dated the 7th inst. we yesterday received from a very intelligent correspondent, after a curlury view of affairs, which merely confirms the statements already made in the various papers, the writer assures us, "that the directory had some hours before dispatched a special messenger to Lisle, ordering the commissioner or plenipotentiary on the part of France to demand from lord Malmesbury a cattegorical answer to the last proposition. Should his lordship hesitate to comply with the request, or should his answer be hostile to the views of the directory, an intimation was to be given him, that his *speedy departure* from France would be satisfactory.

The charge against Pichegru is that he, bribed by the Prince of Conde, was to place Louis XVIII, on the throne, and who, in return, was to be made marshal of France, and governor of Alsace—To have the seignorship, with its park—a million of livres in ready money and a pension of 200 000 a year with the estate called the Terry d' Arbois, which were to take his name.

September 21.

Lord Malmesbury and his suite, arrived at his house in Spring Gardens yesterday forenoon.

By the letter sent on Tuesdy evening to the Lord-Mayor by Mr. Dundas, which we inserted in yesterday's Courier, it appears that it was in consequence of an intimation from the French Plenipotentiaries that lord Malmesbury had thus quitted Lisle without having accomplished "the object of his mission."

PHILADELPHIA, November 18.

Extract of a letter of a late date, from a respectable mercantile house in London, to their correspondent in this city.

"The conduct of the board of commissioners sitting here for granting compensation to American claimants, for losses and damages, sustained by the capture and detention of their property by British cruisers, has been very generous, as far as they have yet proceeded; and we trust they will continue, and that not a citizen will have cause to complain of British honor.

"Having received compensation for two vessels and their cargoes, seized by British cruisers, in behalf of our friends in America, the one captured and condemned, and the other brought in here, and paid for at prime cost with 10 per cent. profit, prior to its being brought before the commissioners; in both of which they have given the claimants the prices the goods would have sold for had they arrived at the market they were destined for, with interest thereon, from the time they would probably have been paid in cash for them, by a regular sale at that market, and all cost of suit incured in the prosecution of appeals and claims; in one of which cases the claimants were allowed for flour, which cost per invoice average 45/4 sterling per barrel, the price for which it would have sold in Nantz, 113/4 per barrel, deducting freight, &c. leaving a clear profit of 100 per cent. to the claimants, and which we have received, on presenting the commissioners order at the treasury, in bank nots for the claimants."

NEW-YORK, November 6,

The news from Europe, received yesterday, is far from encouraging. The Councils and Directory of France have come to an alarming disagreement' and the consequences of the interference of the armies are much to be dreaded. Capital punishments are again expected to be frequent in that country; but the Musket is to be substituted for the Guillotine.

Lord Malmesbury has returned, as before, without the glad tidings of Peace. Most probably England wishes to seize the advantages promised by the present dissentions of of France.

Nov. 18. It will be seen by the observation and motion of RIOU, in the Council of Five Hundred, on the 19th of September, and the consequent decree, justifying the capture of American vessels, that no hopes of a change favourable to us can be entertained, while the present men continue in power. On the contrary, it is probable that our trade will be more exposed to embarasment than ever. Our sole reliance is, therefore, on our own measures and resources. Either a general embargo must be imposed, or permission granted to arm for repelling aggression. As the latter might lead to trouble, an embargo appears the only eligible step to avert the utter annihilation of the little commerce we have left.

LEXINGTON, Sept. 23.

The following extract of a letter was received by a gentleman in this town a few days ago from his correspondent in Cincinnati.

"Has been received here, a letter from G. Wilkinson, saying, that he received a letter from Govrenor Gayoso, in which he informed him that it will be unnecessary for him to send any more troops to Natchez, for that the French were in actual possession of Louisiana, giving them in lieu of that part of St. Domingo which they held."

ALBANY, Sept. 20.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated November 14.

"Lord Malmesbury is returned to England—Barthelemy and Pichegru are sent to Switzerland—The moderates banished France, and the unhappy situation of that country is such as bodes no good omen to us."

WEST-NIAGARA, December 23.

In our last we anticipated more agreeable subject matter than fills our gazette of this week:—To our extreme regret it has become necessary to abandon every hope of peace with France, whose madness and extravagance aim at the destruction of its own and every other nation. War and plunder still urge them on with careeer to Heaven knows what. We have again to witness the desire of the righteous and humane for peace defeated by the heaven-daring deceit of the directory, in the pretended discovery of a conspiracy among certain members of the council of 500, How long, oh nation of monsters and madmen, shall the world be vexed with thy cruelty and perfidy! Be astonished that the earth does not open to engulph that superlative wretch the monster Dunant, who disguises the real plan with a false confession of a conspiracy in league with Pichegru and others who stood in the way to the continuance of a destructive war; and which served as a pretext for the affair of the morning of the 4th of September, and afterwards for the banishment of the 52 members of the council, War, then, is the word:—come with all thy furies, and myriads of anarch Frenchmen to complete thy detestable train;—we are prepared; the justness of our cause leaves nothing to fear.

DANCING ASSEMBLY.

☞ *The next* Newark Assembly *to be on the evening of the 28th inst. and those gentlemen who do subscribe to the assembly, are requested to meet at the assembly-room, on the 26th inst. 12 o'clock precisely, to make the necessary arrangements for the season.*

For Sale

EITHER in single lots of *two hundred* acres or together, *eight hundred* acres of LAND, a parallelogram, in the township of *Oxford*, river Thames; *eight hundred* acres in *Saltfleet*, county of Lincoln, adjoining lake Ontario, 32 miles from Niagara: 30 acres of which have been improved.

Likewise, in the township of *Grimsby* on the 20 mile creek, a SAW-MILL with upwards of *one hundred* acres, an excellent pinery, adjoining the mill.

Persons inclining to purchase, by paying a small proportion on the execution of the title, shall have a lengthy credit for the residue on good security. For further particulars apply to

G. TIFFANY.

West-Niagara, 15 Dec. '97.

CHRISTMAS.

—AN ODE—

HAIL, the seraphic day!
Our souls, uniting, say:
For, on its morn,
Ere up the bright'ning east,
The glowing sun-beam press'd,
JESUS was born.
At this eventful birth,
High in the joyful earth—
In night, serene,
Forming a glorious choir,
Tuning the SACRED LYRE,
SERAPHS were seen
With spotless robes array'd,
O'er Mary's slumb'ring head,
They, soft, began:
In ravish'd notes, along—
Swell'd their immortal song,
With "PEACE TO MAN."
Hear each one loud acclaim
"MARY of Bethlehem.
"God's chosen one."
This ever holy maid,
Low, in a manger laid,
Brought forth her son.
Around her glory shone;
As from God's beaming throne,
When CHRIST appear'd;
JOSEPH, the pious, came,
Saw the celestial flame,
And music heard;
Of little cherubs, 'round—
Waking estatic sound,
To praise the LAMB;
As down the radiant sky,
Leaving their realms on high,
They, hast'ning came.
Shepherds approach'd from far,
"Led by a shining star,"
With off'rings great;
On bending knee they fell,
Made the LOW MANSION swell—
With praise elate.
Now let us each one join,
Aloud in song divine,
With firm accord;
And with unending zeal,
Up heaven send the peal
CHRIST IS OUR LORD.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

A CONVENIENT DWELLING HOUSE for a small family, with two acres of ground adjoining, situated near the mouth of the One Mile creek, in the town of Newark, & in view of lake Ontario. For terms enquire at the printing-office. *October* 4. 44

Two Dollars Reward.

Strayed from the subscriber, about one month since, a large

RED COW,

With the letters T. S. branded on her horns: any person who will give information of, or return her to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and all necessary expence.

TITUS SIMONS,

Nov. 18.

By Authority.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland king, defender of the faith, &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the eleventh day of October we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the thirtieth day of the present month of November at which time in our town of York you were duly and constrained to appear; but we taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby conceiving and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the thirty-first day of December next ensuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary—Herein fail not. In testimony whereof we have caused the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness the honorable PETER RUSSELL, president of our government of our said province, this twelfth month day of Nov in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and thirty-seventh of our reign.

P. R.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

West-Niagara, December 2, 1797.

LIST of GRANTS lying in the Secretary's Office ready to be issued, in addition to those already advertised.

☞ Those having no quantities annexed are for 200 acres.

Names.	*Townships.*	*Acres.*
Ross Thos.	Williamsburg	
Ross widow	Charlottenburgh	300
Empbey Wm.	Osnabruck	400
Raddick John	do	450
Evinghouſen Henry	do	do
Emer Peter and Selemfer Martin	Cornwall	
Chriſtie John and Paul Drew	Cornwall	
Dewitt John and Garrit Dewitt	Cornwall	
Derring Jeremiah and Jacob Derring	Matilda	216
De Coteau Gabriel	do	
Dougherty James	Osnabruck	100
Day Thomas	Auguſta	
Dingwell John	Charlottenburg	100
Davis Peter	Williamsburg	350
Dean Thos.	Crowland	
Diſher Wm. ſenr.	Pelham	600
Dingman Dedrick	Matilda	400
De Reimer Samuel	Vaughn	1000
Dorin Jacob	Matilda	
Delsbough Peter	Williamsburg	
Davis Thomas	Kenyon	
Darling John	Pelham	
Darby Chriſtopher	Newark	1
Davis Richard	Matilda	
Dieckſon Robert	Lancaſter	270
Edman John	do	124
Anderſon Elijah and Mathias Snyſinger	Cornwall	892
Algire Jacob and Chriſtian Pillibuck	do	
Hanes Chriſtopher and Baltes Hartle John	Tallaboregh Osnabruck do	
Hinds Robert	Gainſboro'	300
Jacobs Margeret	Oſnabruck	94
Johnſon Geo.	do	
Jones Daniel	Auguſta	300
Johnſon Wm. lieut.	Walſingham	1900
Johnſon James	York	220
Johnſon Nathan	Clinton and Gainſborough	
Sprague Jonathan	Grimſby	400
Stoneburner John	Oſnabruck	do
Saron John	do	
Schrider Simon	Matilda	100
Serviſe Philip	Osnabruck	do
Raddick Geo. and John Shaver	Williamsburg	
Roſs John, Cameron John M'Kay	Duncan and Charlottenburg	
Raport John and John Weſt	Oſnabruck	
Dorin jacob and John Calliſon	Matilda	
Ferguſon Peter	Lancaſter	
Fitched Joſeph	Osnabruck	114
Peterwire Nicholas	Williamsburg	
Fetterly Peter	do	
Franks Wm. and John Croufe	do	400
Gallinger Henry and Geo. Eritis	Cornwall	
Grahf Peter and John Cameron	Charlottenburgh	
Graham Murdock	Lancaſter	
Grant Duncan	Charlottenburgh	100
Lemmon John	Lancaſter	
Robinſon Chriſtopher	York	248
Roſs Geo.	Charlottenburgh	
Robins Wm.	do	100
Roſs James	Williamsburgh	
Raddick Chriſtopher and John Shaffer	do	38
Baker Adam	Oſnabruck	do
Leonard Stoneburner	Oſnabruck	
Summers Jacob	Charlottenburg	100
Shank John	Matilda	
Shaver Adam and Nicholas	do	
Schoveral Jane	Flamboro' E.	300
Stickley Chriſtian	Pelham	
Roberton Jane and Barbara	Cornwall	200
Bonker John	Auguſta	100
Brown Nathan	do	
Baily Levi	Oſnabruck	do
Criſler John and Jacob Giſlach	Williamsburgh	
Caſſleman Werner	Cornwall	100
Criſler John	Williamsburgh	
Cryderman John	Matilda	
Cuming Wm. and Cameron	Chriſtie and John Cornwall	
Cadman John ſenr.	Oſnabruck	
Cameron Wm.	Charlottenburgh	100
Caugh John ſenr.	Williamsburgh	
Carman Michael	Matilda	100
Caſtles John	Lancaſter	do
Criſler Philip	Williamsburgh	147
Cameron Alex. & John	Cornwall	
Chiſholm Duncan	Charlottenburgh	100
Cryderman Henri's.	and Joſeph Cornwall	
Crowder Wm. ſenr	Oſnabruck	
Cadman John ſenr.	do	328
Cameron Alex.	Lancaſter	
Nancy M'Kay (alias)	Roſs	Lancaſter
Donald M'Bean	Charlottenburgh	
Alex M'Mulline	Lancaſter	
Hugh M'Connell	Thorold	
Alex. M'Donell	Charlottenburgh	150
John M'Gregor	do	
Joſeph Matt	Oſnabruch	90
Lachland M'Donell	Lancaſter	
Donald M'Leod and Cameron	Allen Cornwall	
Roderick M'Kenzie	Lancaſter	
James M'Donell	do	
Henry Marſey	Williamsburgh	
Malcolm M'Martid	Charlottenburg	400
Angus M'Donell	do	
David Shell and Martin Caſſleman	Williamsburgh	
Samuel Sutton	Cornwall	200
Joſeph Sutherland	Lancaſter,	576
Corpl. Saver and corpl. Croufe	Peter Matilda	400
Donald Smith	Charlottenburg	
Alex. Sutherland	Lancaſter	180
Auguſtus Sealey	do	400
Lieut. Walter Sutherland	do	378
Wm. Sheffield	Oſnabruck	
Henry Stalz	Williamsburg	
John Steitman	Oſnabruck	
John Servos ſenr.	do	800
Lieut. Walter Sutherland	Lancaſter	167
Aully M'Aully	do	
Serjt. Murdock M'Lean	Charlottenburgh	
Wm. M'Kay	do	
Donald M'Millan	Lancaſter	
Roderick M'Donald	Charlottenburg	200
Serjt. M'Leod	do	do
Duncan M'Craw	Lancaſter	
Tho's Mill Roſs Weſt and John Mill Roſs Eaſt	Cornwall	
Richard Murray	Raleigh	
Geo. Mayne	Pelham	
James Morden	Oſnabruck	184
Archibald Scott	Matilda	
John Servos ſenr.	Oſnabruck	500
Geo. Suſna and wife	Lancaſter	
Adam Shaver	Matilda	
Roſe Daniel	King	400
Rice Evan	Oſnabruck	
Robertſon Jennet and Barbara	Cornwall	
Ruth Richard and Daniel Alwood	Bertie	100
Saſon Giles	Wainfleet	
Ruſſell Peter, eſq.	Newark	10
Royce Evan	Oſnabruck	
Roſe James and M'Donald John	Williamsburg	281
Stoneburner Jacob and Joſeph	Cornwall	
Sloots Abraham	Gainſboro'	
Roſs Jacob	Roxboro'	
Robertſon David ſenjt.	Cornwall and Roxboro'	600
Steward Wm.	Osnabruck	50
Raddick Chriſtian and Henry	Ulman Williamsburg	
Speck Simon	Delaware township	300
Sampſon Theophilus	Silſtreet	400
Roſe Charles	Charlottenburg	100
Sutherland Geo.	do	
Sutherland widow	do	100
Simſer Martin	Oſnabruck	
Snider jeremiah	Lancaſter	500
Snider Jacob	do	350
Shilling John	Charlottenburg	
Grant Archibald and Marſelas	Severis Williamsburgh	
Springer Richard	Beverly and Newark	300
Scaron Chriſtopher	Oſnabruck	400
Stoty Philip	do	471
Snyder Adam and Conrad	Williamsburg	389
Streder Simon and John	Matilda	
Silmiſer Nicholas	Cornwall	250
Swaze Iſaac	Pelham and Thorold	1420
Snider Jacob	Lancaſter	504
Shaves John	Cornwall	100

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

VOLUME III.] G. R. [NUMBER 156.

Upper Canada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA; Printed by TITUS G. SIMONS. -------Saturday, DECEMBER 30, 1797.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by a proclamation iſſued under, and by virtue of, an act of the parliament of this province, paſſed in the thirty-ſeventh year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled *An act for making temporary proviſion for the regulation of trade between this province and the United States of America, by land or inland navigation*, it was ordered, that the operation of certain ordinances in the ſaid proclamation ſpecified, ſhould be ſuſpended: *And whereas* it has been found expedient that the proviſions of the ſaid ordinances, except as herein after excepted, ſhould be continued until ſome further and other arrangements relative to the commercial intercourſe between the United States of America and this province can be adjuſted: Now THEREFORE KNOW YE, that I have thought fit by and with the advice of the executive council to revoke and annul, and do hereby revoke and annul the ſaid proclamation, bearing date the twentieth day of September laſt, except as herein after mentioned; and I do alſo by and with the advice and conſent of his Majeſty's executive council, hereby further order and declare, that ſo much only of the ordinance paſſed in the twentieth year of his Majeſty's reign, as relates to the REGISTER, ſhall be, and is hereby ſuſpended.

GIVEN under my hand ſeal at arms, this fifteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, and in the thirty-eighth year of his Majeſty's reign, at York, in the province of Upper Canada.

PETER RUSSELL,
Preſident, &c. &c. &c.

By command of his Honor.

JOHN SMALL, *c. e. c.*

Robert Porter,

Wheelwright from LONDONDERRY,

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to the neighboring inhabitants of Newark, and informs them, that he has removed to the houſe oppoſite the bake-houſe, N° 24, where he carries on the buſineſs of making SPINNING WHEELS; and it is expected thoſe uſeful machines made to ſuch perfection, will improve the linen trade in this country, as he makes them on the ſame conſtruction with thoſe of Ireland.

Weſt-Niagara, December 30.

☞ BLANK DEEDS OF LAND TICKETS, may be had at this Office.

Court of Probate.

WHEREAS application has been made to the court of probate of this province, by RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, eſquire, merchant, of Kingſton, and a principal creditor of the eſtate of the late THO'S GUMMERSAL, late of this province, for letters of adminiſtration of the goods and chattels of the ſaid Thomas Gummerſal, to be granted to him the ſaid Richard Cartwright;—NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons next of kin to the ſaid Thomas Gummerſal, and they are hereby ſummoned to be and appear before the ſaid court of probate, and ſhew cauſe within eight months from the date hereof, if any they have why the adminiſtration of the goods and chattels of the ſaid Thomas Gummerſal ſhould not be granted to the ſaid Richard Cartwright, upon his giving the uſual ſecurity faithfully to adminiſter the ſame.

ALEX. BURNS, *Regiſter of the court of probate.*

Newark, 8 June, 1797. (28.

FOR SALE,

The Houſe, and Lot

Containing one acre, occupied by the ſubſcriber.—The payments will be made eaſy to the purchaſer.

JOHNSON BUTLER.

Oct. 18, '97. 46tf

FOR SALE

by Henry Rogers,

At Mr. WHITING'S *in a general aſſortment of*

TIN WARE,

Which he will diſpoſe of at a lower rate, than it can be imported for.

Newark, Sept. 20, '97. 142tf.

To be ſold, in Clinton,

THAT very valuable lot of land called number two in the 1ſt conceſſion, fronting upon lake Ontario, upon which are about twenty acres cleared and under fence, with ſome buildings For terms apply to JAMES CLARK, attorney at law.

Newark, Oct. 9. [45

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER-CANADA.

WHEREAS many heavy and grievous complaints have of late been made by the Miſſiſſague Indians of depredations committed by ſome of his Majeſty's ſubjects, and others, upon their *fiſheries* and *burial places*, and of other annoyances ſuffered by them, by unjuſt treatment, in violation of the friendſhip ſubſiſting between his Majeſty and the Miſſiſſague Indians, as well as in violation of decency and good order: *Be it therefore known*, that if any complaint ſhall hereafter be made of injuries done to the fiſheries and to the burial places of the ſaid Indians, or either of them, and the perſons can be aſcertained who miſdemeaned himſelf or themſelves, in manner aforeſaid, ſuch perſon or perſons will be proceeded againſt with the utmoſt ſeverity, and a proper example made of any herein offending. Given under my hand and ſeal at arms at York, this fourteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven, and in the thirty-eighth year of his Majeſty's reign.

PETER RUSSELL, *preſident,*
adminiſtring the government.

By his Honor's command,

ALEX. BURNS, *Sec.*

By Authority.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland king, defender of the faith, &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the twenty ninth day of November we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament, until the thirty firſt day of the preſent month of December, at which time in our town of York you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby conceiving, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the fourth day of February next enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed;—Witneſs the honorable PETER RUSSELL, preſident of our government of our ſaid province, this ſeventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, and thirty eighth of our reign.

P. R.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

STATE PAPER.

DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE EMPEROR.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Proclamation of the executive directory to the French nation, to the end that the French armies may be complete and ready to march by the 15th Vendemaire next, Oct. 6.

THE 18th, Fructidor [Sep. 4.] imposed silence on the orators of London who were stationed at Paris. After that very memorable day, the English ambassador, prefsed to explain himself in a positive manner as to the first object of his legation, set off on his return for England. On her side, Austria suffers herself to be directed by the cabinet of St. James' which labors inceffantly to distract Europe and foment troubles on the continent. The emperor thwarts the wish of his states and that of his court: he refists the peace of which his subjects are in need, and confines himself exclusively to preparations for war. His armaments appraize us of what we ourselves have to do. If the generous loyalty which urged us to subscribe to the articles of Leoben is abused; if speaking constantly of peace, nothing is breathed but war, the French nation which merely speaks of war, because it is desirous of peace, muft put itself into a condition to support its dignity; and the valor of its armies muft recover its advantages. It is more especially essential fully to convince the enemy, that there is no longer in France but one and a sole party, but one sentiment, but one interest, that of a sovereign nation, which is sensible of its greatness, and which wishes to preserve its liberty. The executive directory is swayed by no other motives than these. The constitutional law authorises us to provide for the safety of the state. It is pleased to make you the judges of the reasons which determine it to employ this sacred right.

The executive directory hastened to stop the progress of the French armies. It gave itself up with sincerity to the hope of the good understanding which dazzled its sight; and enjoyed, in idea, the means it was about to possess of causing liberty to be beloved, and of procuring for France as great a proportion of happiness in peace, as she had acquired glory in war.—But after having obtained this interruption in the progress of our victories, what did our enemies with it? To gain time, to foment among you inteftine divisions, and to take the advantage of what would result from them, to cause Frenchmen to massacre each other, until they should be able to fall on the remnant of population to divide among themselves the threds of a country thus divided, and to blot out France from the list of nations.—Republican good faith could never have suspected this snare of the policy of courts; you muft however, have seen, citizens, whether this plan was not faithfully followed up; the majority of your public functionaries composed the auxiliry army which fought in the bofom of France for your moft cruel enemies. They had called hither swarms of thofe barbarous emigrants who are bent on tearing in pieces the vitals of their country, and of thofe fanatical priests who are skilled in kindling up every where the murderous zeal of homicidal piety. The national tribune no longer refounded unless with the voices of the deputies of Austria & England, calumniating defenders, insulting your generals, employing themselves in paralising your government, and reducing gradually to that absolute nullity which corresponded so well with the royal instructions, and with the views of their constituents. At length the veil is torn off; the partizans of the foreign courts are no longer the organs of the national will; the helm of the republic is in the hands of the republicans; and the people of France have French representatives.

Citizens, in these circumstances, what curse ought your magistrates to pursue?—Animated by a sincere wish to give to France a peace worthy of her, that is to say, a solid peace, agreeable to her interests, and conformable to her engagements, how are they at this time to repulse the pretentions and elude the frauds of the Cabinet of Vienna, and to free Austria herself from English influence, the only real obstacle to the peace of Europe? There is but one mode. Since your enemies, in feigning to negociate, hold themselves in an hoftile state, their example forces you, again to take up arms, and absolves you by anticipation, from all the calamities which in their territories, are about to be the inevitable result of the rupture of the truce. Ah! if war be a scourge which cannot be too much detested, but the horror of which falls on thofe by whom it was provoked, if humanity revolts against thofe who shed blood, who plunder cities, and lay provinces waste without a necessity: if the author of an iniqui tuos war be responsible for the death of the men who are killed, for the destruction of the cottages which are burned, for the loss of commerce which enfues, for the provisions which are destroyed, for the violences, disorders, and crimes, which are committed with arms in the hand; if thofe who feed on the horrors of war, entered into without pretext, and without reason, are ferocious monsters, unworthy of the name of men, not merely enemies of the countries which they cause to be laid waste, but of the whole human race: You who have for six years been forced to fight for your independence you, on whom certain perfidious men endeavoured to bestow the fatal gift of a civil war; you, who, conquerors and triumphant, laid down your arms to propose and hear the words of peace! you will not have to dread the imprecations, the legitimate anathemas which nature and justice address to your enemies. In returning, against your will, to the bloody contest from which you had drawn yourselves, you may protest in the face of the whole world what your intentions have been, and call on heaven to witness the justice of the cause you are about to defend. Thus then, citizens, again take up your arms, without ceasing to be desirous of peace. Your government perseveres in offering it on the conditions which appeared to it to be meet and compatible. Perhaps the warlike appearance you are about to resume, will suffice to obtain a consent to these conditions; but if they should be refused, you will maintain the honor and the laws of the republic. It is in the name of the nation, it is to fulfil its will, to secure its rights, and to preserve its glory, that the executive power recalls to their standards all the soldiers of the country who have withdrawn from them on any cause whatever. The executive directory accordingly enjoins its commissioners stationed in the departments, to cause to be executed, without delay, and without restriction, the laws of the 4th Frimair and 4th Nivose, of the 4th year, together with the resolution of the 4th Ventose, and the subsequent ones and to cause all the soldiers and requisitions whatever, who are now at their homes, to join by the 15th Vendemair (Oct. 6.)

Frenchmen, it is necessary that at this epoch your armies would be complete, that they should be ready to march, & that their awful and terrible aspect should instantly command that glorious peace, which for six months past ought to have been the fruit of their triumphs. The executive directory resolves, that the above proclamation shall be printed, solemnly published, and fixed up at all the communes of the republic by its commissioners stationed at the central departmental administrations; and that the war minister shall take all the necessary measures for its speedy execution, of which he shall give an account every three days to the directory.

REVELLIER LETAUX, *president.*
Le Garde, secretary-general.

PARIS, Sept. 15.

The eidevant dutchess of Orleans, the prince of Conti, and madame de Bourbon, set off in the night of the 14th inst. for Spain whither they are to be transported. The first shall receive for herself and her children one hundred thousand livres a year, and the others each fifty thousand.

September 18.

The news from Marseilles of the 22d, says a journalist, is every way unsatisfactory. The national guard was formed the 19th, a la Pichegru. The republicans have not made their appearance; they would have been assassinated. All the Chouans and cut-throats are enrolled. The most famous assassins are officers.

The city is always guarded; viz. Part of the Chouans are encamped without, and have their patrols, like a city befieged; they wait with impatience for the news from Paris, and threaten daily to carry measures to the last excess, even should they hear that their party is vanquished, adding that they have no asylum left if the government should triumph.

September 19.

It is said, that the position of Ci devant Bretagne is extremely alarming. Crime will soon assume there a public character, if the consequences of the 18th Fructidor do not destroy there the effects of the great conspiracy. These are the principle features of the afflicting picture of that country. Landins continue on the coasts; great numbers of emigrants have landed near Equi, arms and ammunication are also landed and collections are making in the country, as far as possible, of thofe articles. The Chouan Generals are all at their posts; the famous Richard commands on the coast and directs every movement.

The country is terrified by the priests and the eidevants; almoft every where the tythe is caused to be paid, the emigrants struck out of the list by Cochon, or sent back by England, overflow the country; they take only the precaution not to remain in the cities they formerly inhabited; they exchange residences with each other. What continues to rife with extraordinary rapidity; and it is the servants or agents of these nobles who buy publicly, exclusively, and at any price.

September 26.

By a report of the minister of police to the directory, by them transmitted to the council of five hundred, the complete execution, without any exception of the law of the 12th Fructidor, relative to the condemned deputies, and to the emigrants and priests in general, is represented as necessary to the repose of the republic.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

AT Summerset assizes, on Wednesday, came on the trial of Wm. Gartfel Gascoyne, esq. for picking the pocket of his acquaintance, Wm. Lewis, esq. at a gambling subscription house, at Bath, of his pocket-book, containing bills to the amount of 3200l.

The prisoner made no defence, and had before confessed having possession of the pocket-book; but his counsel, in a very ingenious manner, set aside the principal charges in the indictment. It was not legally proved, he had used or had possession of the bills (those that were negotiable he had destroyed) and the charge of stealing the pocket-book could only be laid upon him.

Sir G. Colebroke, bart. spoke as to the prisoner's character, having known him many years.

The learned judge (Grose) summomed up the evidence in a very clear and circumstantial manner—and dwelt much upon the possibility that M. Lewis (being in the habit of using a snuff-box) might have pulled out his pocket book with his handkerchief, and that the prisoner might find it on the floor, instead of taking it from the person of the prosecutor, which constituted a capital offence.

The jury having consulted a short time, brought in a verdict, guilty, but not of private stealing, and he was sentenced to seven years imprisonment.

WEST-NIAGARA, December 30.

About 1 o' clock of Saturday morning last, a fire was discovered in the work-shop and stable of mess. Wallace, of this town, which was consumed, together with a very valuable span of horses, and an extensive assortment of carpenters' tools. The stable occupied by Mr. Simons, innkeeper, was also consumed.

By the act of parliament, passed the 19th July last, impending the operation of the navigation act, in regard to foreigners trading to the East Indies, nations in amity with Great-Britain, are permitted to import the produce and export from the British possessions in India, in their own vessels, such goods and commodities as shall be allowed by the directors of the East-India company. A new act is ordered to frame regulations respecting

Paris papers to Sept. 28, received at Boston, contain the following interesting facts: BUONAPARTE, in a proclamation to his army, approves of the late change in the government, and expresses the thanks of himself and fellow soldiers to the successful party for their vigilance in detecting, and punishing the traitors—Couriers dispatched by the directory with orders to the armies to attack the enemy at all points—The American ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY have arrived at Paris—A report circulated in Paris Sept. 28, that Buonaparte had re-commenced HOSTILITIES again the Austrians. The transported deputies sailed from Rochefort the 21st of Sept. The death of general HOCHE officially announced on the 24th of Sept.—The liberation of LA FAYETTE took place, Aug. 27.

Mr. Marshal, envoy extraordinary from the American to the French republic, is said to have arrived in Holland—no news yet of Mr. Gerry.

Some days ago, says a London paper, a veteran of more than seventy years of age led to the Hymenial altar at Doncaster, a blooming damsel of seventeen. Some women, whom curiosity had attracted to the place, saluted the bridegroom with fods and mud.

EXILED DEPUTIES.

Extract of a private letter from Antwoy, dated Sept. 12.

"The transported deputies arrived here yesterday at 11 o'clock in the morning.—The waggons in which they are carried, are lofed by iron bars, and covered entirely with plank painted red—No light is admitted, except before and behind, and the hautern with which they conduct themselves prevents their being seen. The door of entrance is locked and bolted.

"General Dutere, who commands the escort, composed of 190 Hussars, permitted them here, for the first time, to dine out of their carriages. He provided a room, forbidding any thing to be given them without his order, or to communicate with them.—An adjutant general, named Hochereau, had told them that they would go to Orleans that evening. The general had him immediately arrested, and conducted by a gendarme to Paris.

"The prisoners all complain of the inconvenience of their carriages—Three of them are sick, particular Barthelemy. His countenance shews the alteration of his health; he is melancholy and sad. Pichegru, his countenance serene, his deportment firm; he preserves his military sang froid.

After dinner they let off for Orleans, where they will arrive in the evening."

Letters received in town (says a New York paper) by the late arrivals at Boston, appear to contradict, at least, the stated intentions of the British messengers who have crossed the channel since the return of Lord Malmesbury; for they inform that a full cabinet council had been held, in which it was determined to prosecute the war with vigor.

We conceive it our duty faithfully to lay before the public every state paper that does or may effect them:—that which occupies so much of this day cannot be said to claim the usual respect due to declarations of war: the allegations to utterly unfounded, style so vehement, and sentiment anarchical, that it more resembles the harangue of an Arab chief to his plundering banditti, than the solemn assertions of civilized men. *Republican!*—how wrested is its signification!—once expressive of pure and rational liberty, now a cloak for every iniquity that Satan and the more ingenious French can invent. To comment is unnecessary on a thing so perfectly absurd; yet, absurd as it is, nothing ever more effectually established men in power, or took from the people their civil liberties, than did this and the other proceedings of the directory, who are now absolute in France.

The session of congress was opened on the 23d ult. by a speech from the president.

By yesterday's mail.

Upwards of 30,00 persons have been banished Bourdeaux since the late change of affairs; Lyons, after two days bombardment, surrendered to the directory's army; several rencontres have taken place in the south of France; the Dutch fleet remains blockaded in the Texel by admiral Duncam, whose force is 27 battle ships; and that the emperor of Russia is to march 180,000 men against the French.

Promotion. Brevet major W. Doyle, of the 24th, to be deputy adjutant-general of this province, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army, *vice* Dalton resigned.

Married, Last evening in this town, by the rev. R. Addison, lieut. *James Given* of the Queen's Rangers, to miss *Angelica Addews.*

On Miss Allday.

Your name, fure Miss Allday can never be right,
Could I have my wish I would have you *All night.*

The Lady's answer.

Your admendment, kind sir, is deserving of praise,
But, alas! your All-night would not last all my days.

ALL persons having claims to the estate of *James Latham,* deceased, are requested to exhibit them before the first day of April next properly authenticated; and those indebted to said estate, to make payment without delay, to JOHN YOUNG, *Adm'r.*
Newark, December 29, 1797.

FOR SALE BY
Ephraim Sanford, jun.
In the room formerly occupied by A. M'Donell, esq. adjoining the shop of mr. E. Whiting, the following articles on the most reasonable terms for cash;—viz.
JAMAICA spirits, Coniac brandy, Port, Madeira and Teneriffe wines, carrot and cut tobacco, rappee snuff, starch and hair powder, soap and candles, ladies' fancy colored and black hats, gentlemen's black and brown beaver ditto, gentlemen's castor and wool ditto, writing paper and quills, men's ribbed & plain cotton hose, shawls & handkerchiefs, swandown, and quilting vest patterns, book muslin, gingham, English wo'd and grained kip and calf skins, American cheese, &c. &c.
West-Niagara, December 30. 156—9

West-Niagara, December 30, 1797.

LIST of GRANTS lying in the *Secretary's* Office ready to be iſſued, in addition to thoſe already advertiſed.

☞ Thoſe having no quantities annexed are for 200 acres.

Names.	*Townſhips.*	*Acres.*
Abm Hopper & Geo. Loucks	Williamſburg	266
Daniel M'Millin	Lancaſter	
Rick'd Haines's wife	Flamboro' Laſt	
Chriſtopher Haines	Williamſburg	
Joſeph Haines	do	
John Huff	do	
Conrad Hopper & Peter Garlach jr	do	
Jon Helmer	Roxboro'	400
Frederick Hawn	do	
Hartle Adam	Cornwall	148
John Hartle & Alex. Cameron	Roxboro'	
Barney Hart	do	300
John Havens	Charlotteville	
John Hill jr	Pelham	380
Alexander M'Millan	Lancaſter	
Capt'l Colin Hamilton	Roxboro'	370
Enſign Hurley	Pittſburg	800
John Quin	Oſnabruck	
Joſeph Haines ſen.	Beverly	350
Lt Paul Huff	Sophiaſburg	180
Lt Paul Huff	do	400
Michael Quin & Adam Knave	Roxboro'	
John Quin	Cornwall	100
Michael Phillibere	Matilda	do
Chriſey M'Arthur	Lancaſter	
Edw James O'Brian	Chatham	201
Nicholas Oll	Pelham	400
John Hartle	Cornwall	do
Chriſtopher Robinſon	Murray	1067
Adahel Wright & ſerjt Robertſon	Cornwall	237
John Lynck & Nich Weaver	Williamſburg	
Charlotte Dickſon	Flamboro' Eaſt	800
Conrad Van Dulen	Fredericksburg	100
Mary Waldroff	Oſnabruck	350
James Walt	Williamſburg	
John Waldroff & Martin Waldroff	Oſnabruck	
Barney Wade & Hector M'Donold	Williamſburg	
Francis Ulman & John Snell	do	
John Waldroff	Oſnabruck	300
Thomas Wilſon	Stamford	
Martin Steeley	Matilda	400
John Snider & Jas Seely	Lancaſter	400
John Shaver	Matilda	do
Dr James Stewart	Oſnabruck	400
Chriſtopher Sc ous	do	123
John Auſtin Sawerdfeger	Williamſburg	
John Davis & wife	Oſnabruck	100
Jacob Countryman	do	500
John Hayes	Flamboro' Eaſt	320
William Hare	Matilda	
James Houſe	Humberſtone	550
Herman Hawn	Cornwall	100
David Demud	Flamboro' Eaſt	
Cornelius Dougan	do	300
Jonathan Doan	Wainfleet	
Roſs Thos.	Williamſburg	
Roſs widow	Charlottenburgh	300
Emphey Wm.	Oſnabruck	400
Raddick John	do	450
Evinghoufen Henry	do	do
Emer Peter and Selemſer Martin	Cornwall	
Chriſtie John and Paul Drew	Cornwall	
Dewitt John and Garritt Dewitt	Cornwall	
Derring Jeremiah and Jacob Derring	Matilda	216
De Coteau Gabriel	do	
Dougherty James	Oſnabruck	100
Day Thomas	Auguſta	
Dingwell John	Charlottenburg	100
Davis Peter	Williamſburg	350
Dean Thos.	Crowland	
Diller Wm. ſenr.	Pelham	600
Dingman Dedrick	Matilda	400
De Reimer Samuel	Vaughn	1000
Dorin Jacob	Matilda	
Delabough Peter	Williamſburg	
Davis Thomas	Kenyon	
Darling John	Pelham	
Danby Chriſtopher	Newark	1
Davis Richard	Matilda	
Dickſon Robert	Lancaſter	270
Edman John	do	124
Anderſon Elijah and Mathias Snytſinger	Cornwall	292
Algire Jacob and Chriſtian Pilliback	do	
Johnſon Nathan	Clinton and Gainſborough	
Spragus Jonathan	Grimſby	400
Stoneburner John	Oſnabruck	do
Sharon John	do	
Schrider Simon	Matilda	100
Serviſe Philip	Oſnabruck	do
Raddick Geo. and John Shaver	Williamſburg	
Roſs John, Cameron Duncan and John M'Kay	Charlottenburg	
Ruport John and John Weſt	Oſnabruck	
Dorin jacob and John Colliſon	Matilda	
Ferguſon Peter	Lancaſter	
Fitched Joſeph	Oſnabruck	114
Feremire Nicholas	Williamſburg	
Fetterly Peter	do	
Franks Wm. and John Crouſe	do	400
Gallinger Henry and Geo. Critis	Cornwall	
Grant Peter and John Cameron	Charlottenburgh	
Graham Murdock	Lancaſter	
Grant Duncan	Charlottenburgh	100
Lemmon John	Lancaſter	
Robinſon Chriſtopher	York	248
Roſs Geo.	Charlottenburgh	
Robins Wm.	do	100
Roſs James	Williamſburgh	
Raddick Chriſtopher and John Shaffer	do	285
Baker Adam	Oſnabruck	do
Leonard Stoneburner	Oſnabruck	
Summers Jacob	Charlottenburg	100
Shank John	Matilda	
Shaver Adam and Nicholas	do	
Schoveral Jane	Flamboro' E.	300
Stickley Chriſtian	Pelham	
Roberton Jane and Barbara	Cornwall	100
Bonker John	Auguſta	100
Brown Nathan	do	
Baily Levi	Oſnabruck	do
Chriſt'r John and Jacob Garlach	Williamſburgh	
Caſſleman Werner	Cornwall	100
Criſler john	Williamſburgh	
Cryderman John	Matilda	
Cuming Wm. and Chriſtie and John Cameron	Cornwall	
Cadman John ſenr.	Oſnabruck	
Cameron Wm.	Charlottenburgh	100
Caugh John ſenr.	Williamſburgh	
Carman Michael	Matilda	100
Caſtles John	Lancaſter	do
Criſler Philip	Williamſburgh	147
Cameron Alex. & John.	Cornwall	
Chitholm Duncan	Charlottenburgh	100
Cryderman Heruſ. and Joſeph	Cornwall	
Crowder Wm. ſenr	Oſnabruck	
Cadman John ſenr.	do	328
Cameron Alex.	Lancaſter	
Hanes Chriſtopher and Tallaboregh Baſtes	Oſnabruck	
Hartle John	do	
Innis Robert	G nſboro'	300
Jacocks Margeret	Oſnabruck	91
Johnſon Geo.	do	
Jones Daniel	Auguſta	300
Johnſon Wm. lieut.	Walſingham	1900
Nancy M'Kay (alias)	Roſs	Lancaſter
Donald M'Bean	Charlottenburgh	
Alex. M'Mullne	Lancaſter	
Hugh M'Connell	Thorold	
Henry Marley	Williamſburgh	
Malcolm M'Martin	Charlottenburg	400
Angus M'Donell	do	
David Shell and Martin Caſtleman	Williamſburgh	
Samuel Sutton	Cornwall	100
Joſeph Southerland	Lancaſter	576
Corpl. Saver and corpl. Crouſe	Peter Matilda	400
Donald Smith	Charlottenburg	
Alex. Sutherland	Lancaſter	180
Auguſtus Sealey	do	400
Lieut. Walter Sutherland	do	878
Wm. Sheffield	Oſnabruck	
Henry Stala	Williamſburg	
John Steikman	Oſnabruck	
John Servos ſenr.	do	300
Lieut. Walter Sutherland	Lancaſter	157
Aully M'Aully	do	
Serjt. Murdock M'Lean	Charlottenburgh	
Wm. M'Kay	do	
Donald M'Millan	Lancaſter	
Roderick M'Donald	Charlottenburg	100
Serjt. M'Leod	do	do
Duncan M'Craw	Lancaſter	
Tho's. Mill Roſs Weſt and John Mill Roſs Eaſt	Cornwall	
Richard Murray	Raleigh	
Geo. Mayne	Pelham	
James Morden	Oſnabruck	214
Archibald Scott	Matilda	

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

For Sale

EITHER in ſingle lots of *two hundred* acres or together, *eight hundred* acres of LAND, a parallelogram, in the townſhip of *Oxford*, river Thames; *eight hundred* acres in *Salfleet*, county of Lincoln, adjoining lake Ontario, 32 miles from Niagara: 30 acres of which have been improved.

Likewiſe, in the townſhip of *Grimſby* on the 20 mile creek, a SAW-MILL with upwards of *one hundred* acres, an excellent pinery, adjoining the mill.

Perſons inclining to purchaſe, by paying a ſmall proportion on the execution of the title, ſhall have a lengthy credit for the reſidue on good ſecurity. For further particulars apply to

G. TIFFANY.

West-Niagara, 15 Dec. '97.

Two Dollars Reward.

Strayed from the ſubſcriber, about one month ſince, a large

RED COW,

With the letters T. S. branded on her horns: any perſon who will give information of, or return her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, and all neceſſary expence.

TITUS SIMONS,

Nov. 18.

ONE ISSUE MISSING

PREVIOUS ISSUE
NOT
MISSING.


1798

ONE ISSUE
MISSING

VOLUME IV.] G. R. [NUMBER 158.

Upper Canada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST NIAGARA: Printed by TITUS G. SIMONS. -------Saturday, JANUARY 13, 1798.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by a proclamation iſſued under, and by virtue of, an act of the parliament of this province, paſſed in the thirty ſeventh year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled *An act for making temporary proviſion for the regulation of trade between this province and the United States of America, by land or inland navigation*, it was ordered, that the operation of certain ordinances in the ſaid proclamation ſpecified, ſhould be ſuſpended: *And whereas* it has been found expedient that the proviſions of the ſaid ordinances, except as herein after excepted, ſhould be continued until ſome further and other arrangements relative to the commercial intercourſe between the United States of America and this province can be adjuſted: NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that I have thought fit by and with the advice of the executive council to revoke and annul, and do hereby revoke and annul the ſaid proclamation, bearing date the twentieth day of September laſt, except as herein after mentioned; and I do alſo by and with the advice and conſent of his Majeſty's executive council, hereby further order and declare, that ſo much only of the ordinance paſſed in the twentieth year of his Majeſt's reign, as relates to the REGISTER, ſhall be, and is hereby ſuſpended.

GIVEN under my hand ſeal at arms, this ſixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, and in the thirty-eighth year of his Majeſty's reign, at York, in the province of Upper Canada.

PETER RUSSELL,
Preſident, &c. &c. &c.

By command of his Honor.
JOHN SMALL, *c. e. c.*

Robert Porter,

Wheelwright from LONDONDERRY,

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to the neighboring inhabitants of Newark, and informs them, that he has removed to the houſe oppoſite the Lake houſe, N. 24, where he carries on the buſineſs of making SPINNING WHEELS; and it is expected thoſe uſeful machines made to ſuch perfection, will improve the linen trade in this country, as he makes them on the ſame conſtruction with thoſe of Ireland.

Weſt Niagara, December 30.

☞ BLANK WRITS SUBPENA TICKETS, may be had at this Office.

Court of Probate.

WHEREAS application has been made to the court of probate of this province, by RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, eſquire, merchant, of Kingſton, and a principal creditor of the eſtate of the late THO'S GUMMERSAL, late of this province, for letters of adminiſtration of the goods and chattels of the ſaid Thomas Gummerſal, to be granted to him the ſaid Richard Cartwright:—NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons next of kin to the ſaid Thomas Gummerſal, and they are hereby ſummoned to be and appear before the ſaid court of probate, and ſhew cauſe within eight months from the date hereof, if any they have, why the adminiſtration of the goods and chattels of the ſaid Thomas Gummerſal ſhould not be granted to the ſaid Richard Cartwright, upon his giving the uſual ſecurity faithfully to adminiſter the ſame.

ALEX. BURNS, *Regiſter of the court of probate.*

Newark, 8 June, 1797. (28.

TO BE LEASED FOR TWO YEARS,

That valuable Farm,

Adjoining the *Forty-mile Creek*, belonging to the ſubſcriber, with 50 or 60 acres well fenced; on which is a commodious

Dwelling Houſe,

Two ſtories high, a good framed BARN and outhouſes: The advantageous ſituation and the conveniency of the houſe, for public buſineſs, are ſo well known as to render a full deſcription of it unneceſſary. ALSO,

A Still-Houſe,

On the ſaid premiſes, with two ſtills, which he will either let or diſpoſe of. Alſo another FARM, about two miles from Mr. KITCHEN's MILLS, with 20 acres in fence: For particulars apply to

CHARLES ANDERSON.

Forty-mile Creek, Jan. 10.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a conſiderable ſum of money is ſubſcribed for, making a *Cauſeway* thro' Black Swamp, propoſed to be 18 feet wide, and covered with earth:—Any perſon inclining to undertake a job, will give in his propoſals, ſtipulating the price per rod, to Mr. Samuel Thompſon, or Mr. Andrew Heron, merchants in this town.

Weſt-Niagara, Dec. 30.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER-CANADA.

WHEREAS many heavy and grievous complaints have of late been made by the Miſſiſague Indians, of depredations committed by ſome of his Majeſty's ſubjects, and others, upon their *fiſheries* and *burial places*, and of other annoyances ſuffered by them, by uncivil treatment, in violation of the friendſhip ſubſiſting between his Majeſty and the Miſſiſague Indians, as well as in violation of decency and good order: *Be it therefore known*, that if any complaint ſhall hereafter be made of injuries done to the fiſheries and to the burial places of the ſaid Indians, or either of them, and the perſons can be aſcertained who miſdemeaned himſelf, or themſelves, in manner aforeſaid, ſuch perſon or perſons will be proceeded againſt with the utmoſt ſeverity, and a proper example made of any herein offending. Given under my hand and ſeal at arms, at York, this fourteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, and in the thirty-eighth year of his Majeſty's reign.

PETER RUSSELL, *preſident,*
adminiſtring the government.

By his Honor's command,
ALEX. BURNS, *Sec.*

By Authority.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland king, defender of the faith, &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the twenty ninth day of November we thot fit by & with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament, until the thirty firſt day of the preſent month of December, at which time in our town of York you were held and ſtrained to appear; but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the fourth day of February next enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the neceſſary welfare of our province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may be neceſſary:—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs the honorable PETER RUSSELL, preſident of our government of our ſaid province, this ſeventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, and thirty-eighth of our reign.

&c. &c.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

THOUGHTS ON GOOD TIMES.

WE always wish and hope for good times. And a great many expect better ones.—Under these agreeable wishes, these comfortable hopes, and these sweet dreams, our years fly away, without having seen the accomplishment of them. But what is the reason, that good times in general (which would bring general satisfaction on mankind) cannot exist? The cause is not to be found in the nature of things; for these are always unchangeable. The disappointment of our wishes must, therefore, be ascribed to quite others reasons. Certain it is, that the cause lies entirely on the ideas, of which we form to ourselves good times, and that we look more on individual ranks of men or persons, than fix our eyes on the whole, in general. It is impossible, that good times, in general, can exist, since contradictory things would come to pass at one and the same time—In general the ideas of good times are unfixed. Each individual forms them according to his own fancy, his own passions, his own rank, his own prepossessions, and they cannot come, when the world should not become a place of confusion. A few examples will clear the doubts of our meaning.

The industrious farmer expects good times, when he will be amply reward for his sweat and hard labour. He attends the place of worship, the parson tells him that if men would live a pious life, times would mend; the truth of it is founded indeed, but a farmer only makes a mistake in the application. First, he makes a mistake when he imagines living a pious life, by copying the outward ceremonies of religion, and secondly, when he forms to himself conceptions of good times, after his own fancy. He thinks good times are these, when his fields produce well, and grain rises in price; when his orchards bring much fruit, and that he can get a high price for it; when butter, cheese, cattle, &c. are at a high rate. These are his good times, though many people will be hurt by it, who have bad times; but he does not consider, that he has nothing but the filling of his own pockets in view.

Citizens think these good times, when all trades have plenty of work, and they make themselves recreations, by frequenting taverns, gaming, riding in chairs, on horseback, &c. Owners of houses wish for good tenants, who pay them high rents, at the fixed times, who don't make much disturbance, keep themselves quiet, without spoiling any thing, and have nothing to mend. The tavern keper expects such customers, who surround his bar in clusters, spend much, and don't make a long stay, to make room for others, and who fill his pockets. The merchant reckons for good times, when he has a good sale of his goods, disposes of them quickly, when his money doubles and trebles it, and he is thereby set in a condition to shew his grandeur by good living and extravagance.

For Lawyers are good times, when people quarrel, scold, assault, strike, and wrong one another, so that they get rich law suits. Practioners of phisic have good harvests and good times, when epidemical diseases and the small-pox prevail. Barbers wait impatiently for the agreeable spring, when people get themselves cupped and blooded, to prevent sicknesses. Yes the heavy taxes, with wich the public are loaded, are good times for tax-gatherers, clerks of the commissioners, treasurers, and the like.

And by taking a review, after this introduction, of all ranks of people, it will be found, that the good times, which each individual forms after his own imagination, will always be accompanied with a great loss for the whole community; where one is a gainer, there are ten losers. Thus on cool reflection, it will be found that there is little appearance for the expectation of good times in general. There will be no alteration in deed: good and evil must change one with another; the world and what is in it, will always be imperfect. The wise man, who is not only an idle spectator on the theatre of the creation, enjoys time as it comes; he prepares himself duly in good times for the bad; in bad times he hopes for better, and in this manner he enjoys a continual satisfaction, which make life sweet to him. Happy is the man, who endeavours to study this wisdom, from his early age, and learns to know the folly of those who grieve themselves with unnecessary wishes, flatter themselves with vain hopes, and thereby become a burthen to themselves.

FRENCH HUMANITY,

EXHIBITED IN THE TANNING OF HUMAN SKINS!

The following most horrid fact is taken from a pamphlet by general Dunican, *a Frenchman, entitled,* "The BANDITTI UNMASKED."

Page 209, 110.

Yes, conquering people! twenty towns, and eighteen hundred villages or hamlets have been burned by you! And your glory and your laurels have cost you *three millions of men.* These afflicting truths cannot be repeated too often, there are so many persons who do not believe them.

For instance, what people in Europe does not take for a fable, the establishment of a tan-yard at Meudon, for *tanning human skins?* It cannot, however, be forgotten, that a man came to the bar of the convention to announce the discovery of a new and simple means for procuring leather in abundance; that the committee of public safety, assigned him a convenient place for the execution of his plan, at the castle of Meudon, the gates of which were kept constantly shut; and lastly, that *Barrere, Vadieu,* and others, were the first who wore *boots made of human skins. Robespierre* did not slay is people *figuratively*; and as Paris supplied the army with shoes, it is possible that more than one defender of the country may have worn shoes made of the skin of his friends and relations. This will appear pleasant and incredible to certain *miscreants,* and particularly to the propagandists.

National convention! a tan-yard was established at Meudon, for tanning human skins, and France was indebted to your existance for a conception so monstrous!

BOSTON, Nov. 17.

SINCE our last there have been many arrivals from Europe. Capt. Collins, from Bourdeaux, who furnished Paris papers to Sept. 28, capt. Bates, from London, with papers to October 2, and capt. Smith from Liverpool, who favored us with the papers of that city to the 5th of October, and from these we have collected most of the proceeding foreign intelligence.

Paris is tranquil, but other parts of France are considerably convulsed; robberies and assassinations were frequent. Those of the denounced members, who did not escape, amounting to about 18, had failed from Rochefort in a corvette for Madagascar.—Numerous addresses are continually presented from the citizens, approving of the measures of September 4. Buonaparte has officially approbated them. The directory insists on examining the clerks in the various public offices. Measures of rigor are still perlevered in. Every preparation is making for hostilities with Germany: some say the have actually commenced: the French do not appear to expect a compromise. A sort of correspondence seems still held between the French and English negociators.

NEW-YORK, December 4.

The dwarf, at Mr. Treadwell's, Courtlandt-street, is one of the most rational objects of curiosity that has been exhibited in this city. A human being of two feet stature, and perfectly well made, endowed with intellectual faculties and active bodily powers, is an object well deserving of observation.

The bashaw of Scutary has sent two deputies to the directory of Cis-Alpina at Milan. It was reported that their mission was to concert a plan of revolutionizing Morea, the territory of ancient Greece. [*Scutari is a large city in Albania, near the gulph of Venice on the east, a few miles south east of Ragusa. The inhabitants are disaffected with the Turkish government and in a state of rebellion—The policy of keeping on good terms with the Porte is the only thing probably that will prevent Buonaparte from aiding the rebels.*]

The porte is alarmed at the vicinity of democracy to his dominions, and is making military preparations. It is said, also, that he has remonstrated with the emperor for taking possession of Istria and Dalmatia.—But the sultan would doubtless prefer Austrians for his neighbours to French republicans.

The sultan of Persia has been assassinated for making an unpopular treaty with Russia and other neighbours. His name was Mehemet.

PARIS, August 31.

BY the treaty of 1778, the United States were bound to guarantee the French islands. It is clear, that this article included the obligation of not furnishing their enemies with the means of keeping them.—Consequently the Americans were not only not to furnish them with warlike stores, as they have done, & still do, but they ought to have abstained from all commerce with those whose object was to furnish them with provisions, and other articles necessary for their subsistence.

This is perhaps somewhat rigorous; but such is the spirit of the compact. What is meant by guarranteeing a possession? Is it not to prevent its falling into the hands of another power;—and in case it should so fall, is it not to prevent its remaining in their hands? The meaning of the word is without doubt, active; it obliges the nation guaranteeing to act in the execution of the obligation. Consequently, according to the spirit of the article, the United States ought to have openly opposed the preservation of the French possessions by the English.

They have not done this, and as it has not been required, we cannot complain of it; but they have fed the conquerors; they have furnished them horses, iron, small vessels, provisions of all kinds, ammunitions of all kinds; they have placed them in a situation not only of defending, but extending their conquests. For it is notorious, that if the United States had not furnished the English at St. Domingo with provisions and horses, long ago, the whole of that island would have been in possession of the nation to whom they had guaranteed it.

This is one of the chief violations of the treaty of '78, and certainly it would alone justify the orders of the directory.—For the directory have a two-fold motive.

1st. To prevent the furnishing of provisions to the revolted French, by requiring the execution of the treaty of guarantee that is, to prevent alone that its enemies be fed on its own territory.

2d. It has the right of treating the Americans as they suffer the English to treat them.

In vain will politicians appeal to the law of nations. What is the law of nations? Is it not the eternal justice which presides over the execution of all contracts; which does not suffer that one nation shall be injured by the act of another; which requires that every nation shall execute its contracts: and which declares contracts nul if one party has violated an essential article.

This is the law of nations, and not that, of which a certain minister (Pickering) speaks, who puts the fair contracting party at the mercy of the fraudulent one.

September 11.

General Clark is not only recalled, but the directory have given orders to arrest him. He will be called on to give an account how the agents of the pretender got Cumot's plan of the expedition against Ireland, out of the topographical cabinet, which was under his direction. Buonaparte is now alone entrusted with the negociation at Udina. By the last instructions, which the directory sent him, he is charged to insist on the punctual fulfillment of the preliminaries, and on the Emperor's consent, that the left bank of the Rhine shall be the boundary of France; and to recommence hostilities, in case Austria should delay the conclusion of a definitive peace above a fortnight longer.

VIENNA, September 13.

The unexpected return of count Meerfeldt, who has been here since the 17th, has made every hope of peace vanish. They speak of nothing but war, and of a war carried on to the utmost extremity.

The Aulic Council of this Department is in permanence, and the utmost activity pervades the arsenal. The executive directory of France has sent its ultimatum, which our court cannot, or will not, accept. Nothing is said of its contents.—This news has made a terrible sensation amongst the inhabitants of all classes in this capital.

Sept. 20. The intelligence of a new revolution at Paris has caused a great sensation in our cabinet. Immediately after the news of it reached Udina, general Meerfeldt set out for this city, where he has arrived. The dispatches he has brought with him contain the resolutions of the present government at Paris relative to peace. The French appear no longer to shew that compliance we had hoped.

The Austrian army in Italy has advanced on every side.

From the Whitehall Evening Post, of October 7.

ABRIDGMENT OF THE STATE OF POLITICS, FOR THIS WEEK.

WE have not been informed of any thing remarkable, in the course of the present week, in the interior of France. The directory must no doubt, be busily occupied in filling up the vacancies occasioned by their late violent proceedings in the councils. Indeed it must, we are afraid, be a long time before any thing very remarkable do happen in that humbled kingdom; in which as complete a tyranny seems, for the present, to prevail as ever existed, and in which the voice of liberty is not heard. The people wearied of fruitless efforts for the restoration of tranquility, and afraid of the directory, consults every one his own safety. Such are the fruits of Jacobinism. The appearance of flags of truce and frequent messengers from France, with dispatches addressed, not to lord Granville, the minister of this country for foreign affairs, but to lord Malmesbury, has been considered by some as an indication, on the part of the directory, of a disposition to PEACE, and a wish to renew, or rather to continue, the negociation, which they think, has never been entirely broken off. But to this conjecture we oppose the actual breaking up of the conferences at Lisle, and the interest of the present rulers of France to carry on the system of war, and plunder—to go on with pillage and conquest—to make their neighbors pay for the maintenance of armies, by which they keep themselves in power, trample on their own countrymen, and harrass all the nations around them. Nothing new has transpired on the side of

SPAIN and PORTUGAL;

nor yet have we been informed of what has taken place at Udina the seat of negociation in ITALY, further than that the greatest military preparations are still on foot on both sides. Two circumstances, relative to the probable designs of Buonaparte, have lately drawn universal attention. He humours, flatters, and courts the

OTTOMAN COURT,

and he shews an intention to take under his protection the cause of the Polish nation. This is certainly replacing France in the station she was wont to hold in the chain of political powers; the ally of the Turks and the Poles, united with the Turks in hostility to Austria and Russia.

THE DUTCH SAILORS,

have lately given a proof of their attachment to the stadtholder in refusing to weigh anchor and sail out of the harbor under admiral Winter. The cause of the stadtholder does not by any means appear to us to be desperate; though it is better to give way for a time, and wait, for favorable opportunities, than to attempt any schemes for restoration by force of arms.

BANTRY BAY, Aug. 12.

This morning about two o'clock, as some of our fishing-boats were working out between the heads, they saw a large ship in the Offing, seemingly in great distress. They stood for the ship, and about ten o'clock they boarded her; but there was but one living man on board—She proves to be the Two Sisters, from Rhode-Island, bound for Bristol, and had been out five weeks;—such a wreck surely never was seen before! her mizen-mast was all split to pieces, and her main-mast was a stem, hanging by some of the wreck; her fore-mast was also split to pieces, and her afore top-mast gone by the cap. In her steerage or half deck, there were seven men burnt to a coal, and the mate lying under the windlass dead; and as for the captain, we have no account of him, only the young man found with the wreck says, that the captain and all hands were on deck, when some dreadful thunder and lightning came on; and that there were six men on the main-top-sail yard, when the main-mast went over the side, and that they were all lost. He says; the captain was on the quarter-deck when the mast went, but as he did not see him afterwards, he thinks the wreck hauled him over board.

WEST-NIAGARA, January 13.

By Thursday's mail we have the official account of admiral Duncan's sailing in with the grand Battavian fleet, on the 11th Oct. of which he captured *nine* ships of the line, and two frigates, and sunk two smaller ones. The victory is most brilliant and highly important. The particulars in our next.

The French faction pretend that an English agent with papers of importance, was intercepted, which gave rise to the affair of Sept. 4, and that since which time a greater discovery has been made, by other papers. said to have drifted to shore from the wreck of an English vessel: this last is tho't to be very miraculous; but others think it more so that such an agent should have been taken, and such a vessel lost, and nobody but themselves know whom, what, and when, yet is it most miraculous that men can be found base enough to commit such impositions and forgeries, and a nation mad enough to credit them.

Captain Saunders who arrived at Norfolk, Virginia, on the 27th of November, in 19 days from Martinique, informs, that a packet had arrived at Martinique with intelligence of the recommencement of hostilities between the French and Austrians;—and that sir John Orde, with 8000 men, had sail for the line, were coming out.

Late accounts from Porte de Paix, state, that the French privateers still take American vessels bound to or from such English ports as have been taken from the French; also, that there had been an embargo for 21 days, on account of the sailing of a squadron of French frigates; and that Barney's frigate had sailed under the command of the first lieutenant, but it was not known whether Barney had resigned, or been recalled.

A merchant in Alexandria, Virginia, has published a list of 21 vessels belonging to that port, taken & condemned by the French estimated at three thousand tons, and valued at 302,000 dollars.

Secretary's Office.

West-Niagara, December 30, 1797.

LIST of GRANTS lying in the *Secretary's* Office ready to be iſſued, in addition to thoſe already advertiſed.

¶¶ Thoſe having no quantities annexed are for 200 acres.

Names.	*Townſhips.*	*Acres.*
Brownell Stephen	Oſnabruck	100
Beverly David	Auguſta	
Brady Luke & Frederic Pfauſt	Cornwall	
Carr William and M'Genis David	do	243
Clark Daniel	Matilda	
Colliſon John and Every Joſeph	do	
Colliſon John and Edward Stoaks	do	300
Coon Catherine	Oſnabruck	
Campbell William	do	
Curry Morris	do	
Cameron Hugh and Wait John	Cornwall	
Cain Peter	Landſdown	100
Campbell Lachlin	Lancaſter	
Curry widow	do	150
Caſtleman Dederic	Williamſburgh	
Fitchet James	do	
Crouſe Peter	Matilda	
Ferguſon James	Lancaſter	
Flynn David	Charlottenburg	400
Goole Elizabeth and Hannah	Oſnabruck	
Clandenning Abm. and wife	Flamboro' E.	350
Clande ng Walter & w.	do	450
Beemer Chriſtopher	Louth	
Coſta Francis eſq.	Portland	1200
Bedford Robert	Chatham	
Counſiller Peter	Delaware townſhip	300
Geo. Reed	Grantham	216
Donell Roſs	Lancaſter	371
John Hartle and Adam Hartle	Cornwall	
Geo. Young	Walſingham	600
Peter Ruport	Oſnabruck	100
Henry Hartle and Chriſtopher Hartle	Cornwall	
Lieut. Nath'l Hilliard	Oſnabruck	114
Peter Ruſſell, eſq.	York	
Blachly Robins	Thorold	
Rodorick M'Donell	Charlottenburg	100
James Hare	Lancaſter	193
Anne Lewis	Sophiaſburg	
Nath'l Hawn	Cornwall	100
Donald M'Aley, jun.	Lancaſter	
Arch. M'Miller	do	
Arch. M'Gillevray	do	
Dan'l. Morden	Oſnabruck	74
John M'Intire	Charlottenburg	100
Neil M'Kionan	Lancaſter	
William M'Leod and M'Donell	Donell Cornwall	
John M'Lean	Kenyon	150
Henry Merzle	Williamſburgh	
Henry Marclay	do	133
John Hill jun	Newark	1
John Mutchiſon	Charlottenburg	
Richard Louks	Oſnabruck	600
John Lawrence	Auguſta	do
Cornelius Caſtleman & Wemer Caſtleman	Williamſburg	247
Niel Campbell	Charlottenburg	
Daniel M'Kercher	do	100
William Gillis	do	
Frederick Merckle	Williamſburg	300
Robert Nicholſon	Auguſta	111
Hugh M'Donald	Lancaſter	
Alexander Grant eſq	Aldborough	1750
Alex. Grant eſq.	do	1250
Alex. Grant	Charlottenburgh	
Alin Crant	do	100
Donald Grant	do	do
Duncan Gilles	Lancaſter	
Andrew Gibſon	Oſnabruck	100
Chriſtopher Gallinger	do	400
Miſs Eliz. Louks	Oſnabruck	300
Donald M'Gillis	Lancaſter	
John Loup	Auguſta	100
George Law	Newark	1
John Lawrence eſq.	York	228
William Loſſe	Kingſton	2-5
James Ramſay	Newark	206
John Moore	Oſnabruck	
Henry Meddoch Buſh and Charles Buſh	do	
Donell M'Donell	Charlottenburg	100
Archibald M'Donell	Lancaſter	400
Jacob Link	Williamſburg	
Allan M'Donnell	Charlottenurg	100
Conrad Vanduſen	Adolphuſtown	do
Henry Waggoner	Williamſburg	
John Vanvoiſt	Newark	1
Ab'm Hopper & Geo. Loucks	Williamſburg	266
Dugal M'Millin	Lancaſter	
Rich'd Hainer's wife	Flamboro' Laſt	
Chriſtopher Haines	Williamſburg	
Joſeph Haines	do	
John Huff	do	
Conrad Hopper & Peter Garlack jr	do	
Jon Helmer	Roxboro'	400
Hendrick Hawn	do	
Hartle Adam	Cornwall	148
John Hartle & Alex. Cameron	Roxboro'	
Parney Hart	do	800
John Havens	Charlotteville	
John Hill jr.	Pelham	300
Alexander M'Millan	Lancaſter	
Corp'l Colin Hamilton	Roxboro'	320
Enſign Hurley	Pittſburg	400
Joan Quin	Oſnabruck	
Joſeph Haines ſen.	Beverly	350
Lt Paul Huff	Sophiaſburg	180
Lt Paul Huff	do	400
Michael Quin & Adam Hartle	Roxboro'	
John Quin	Cornwall	100
Michael Phillibere	Matilda	do
Charity M'Arthur	Lancaſter	
Edw James O'Brian	Chatham	201
Nicholas Oil	Pelham	400
John Hartle	Cornwall	do
Chriſtopher Robinſon	Murray	2047
Athel Wright & ſerjt D. Robertſon	Cornwall	237
John Lynck & Nich Weaver	Williamſburg	
Charlotte Dickſon	Flamboro' Eaſt	800
Conrad Van Duſen	Frederickſburg	100
Mrs Waldroff	Oſnabruck	350
James Wait	Williamſburg	
John Waldroff & Martin Waldroff	Oſnabruck	
Barney Wade & Hector M'Donold	Williamſburg	
Francis Ulman & John Shell	do	
John Waldroff	Oſnabruck	3
Thomas Wilſon	Stamford	
Martin Beeley	Matilda	400
John Snider & Jat Seely	Lancaſter	400
John Shaver	Matilda	do
Dr James Stewart	Oſnabruck	900
Chriſtopher Servous	do	125
John Auſtin Shwerdfeger	Williamſburg	
John Davis & wife	Oſnabruck	200
Jacob Countryman	do	300
John Hayes	Flamboro' Eaſt	320
William Hare	Matilda	
James Houſe	Hawberſtone	550
Herman Hawn	Corawall	200
David Demild	Flamboro' Eaſt	
Cornelius Dougan	do	300
Jonathas Doan	Waterfleet	

Wm. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

Council Chamber,

YORK, DECEMBER 22, 1797.

An EXTRACT from the minutes.

ORDERED, by the preſident in council, that all petitions read in council after this day, except thoſe of U. E. loyaliſts, and their children, and the officers and ſoldiers of the troops diſbanded in 1793, to whom the faith of government may have been pledged in ſpecific quantities of land, by the promiſes and regulations of lord DORCHESTER, or by his Majeſty's inſtructions, ſhall be conſidered as coming within certain NEW regulations, recommended to the adoption of this government, by his grace the duke of Portland, and read in council the 20th inſt. and liable to ſuch additional expence as may be incurred in conſequence; leaving it, however, to the option of the reſpective petitioners to come forward, or not, when theſe regulations ſhall be made known, and their petitions are to remain filed in the council-office for that purpoſe

JOHN SMALL, c. c.

FOR SALE BY

Ephraim Sanford, jun.

In the room formerly occupied by A. M'Donell, eſq. *adjoining the ſhop of mr.* E. Whiting, *the following articles on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh*;—viz.

JAMAICA ſpirits, Coniac brandy, Port, Madeira and Teneriffe wines, carrot and cut tobacco, rappee ſnuff, ſtarch and hair powder, ſoap and candles, ladies' fancy colored and black hats, gentlemen's black and brown beaver ditto, gentlemen's caſtor and wool ditto, writing paper and quills, men's ribbed & plain cotton hoſe, ſhawls & handkerchiefs, ſwandown and quilting veſt patterns, book muſlin, gingham. Engliſh waxed and grained kip and calf ſkins, American cheeſe, &c. &c.

Weſt-Niagara, December 30. [56—3

Advertiſement.

ALL perſons having claims to the eſtate of *James Latham*, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them before the firſt day of April next properly authenticated; and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, to make payment without delay, to JOHN YOUNG, *Adm'r.*

Newark, December 29, 1797.

FOR SALE,

The Houſe, and Lot

Containing one acre, occupied by the ſubſcriber.—The payments will be made eaſy to the purchaſer.

JOHNSON, BUTLER.

Oct. 18, '97. 46tf

VOLUME IV.] G. R. [NUMBER 159.

Upper Canada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA; Printed by TITUS G. SIMONS. -------Saturday, JANUARY 20, 1798.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by a proclamation iſſued under, and by virtue of, an act of the parliament of this province, paſſed in the thirty-ſeventh year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled *An act for making temporary proviſion for the regulation of trade between this province and the United States of America, by land or inland navigation*, it was ordered, that the operation of certain ordinances in the ſaid proclamation ſpecified, ſhould be ſuſpended: *And whereas* it has been found expedient that the proviſions of the ſaid ordinances, except as herein after excepted, ſhould be continued until ſome further and other arrangements relative to the commercial intercourſe between the United States of America and this province can be adjuſted: NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that I have thought fit, by and with the advice of the executive council to revoke and annul, and do hereby revoke and annul the ſaid proclamation, bearing date the twentieth day of September laſt, except as herein after mentioned; and I do alſo by and with the advice and conſent of his Majeſty's executive council, hereby further order and declare, that ſo much only of the ordinance paſſed in the twentieth year of his Majeſty's reign, as relates to the REGISTER, ſhall be, and is hereby ſuſpended.

GIVEN under my hand ſeal at arms, this ſixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, and in the thirty-eighth year of his Majeſty's reign, at York, in the province of Upper Canada.

PETER RUSSELL,
Preſident, &c. &c. &c.

By command of his Honor.
JOHN SMALL, *c. e. c.*

Robert Porter,

Wheelwright from LONDONDERRY,

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to the neighboring inhabitants of Newark, and informs them, that he has removed to the houſe oppoſite the bake-houſe, N° 24, where he carries on the buſineſs of making SPINNING WHEELS; and it is expected thoſe uſeful machines made to ſuch perfection, will improve the linen trade in this country, as he makes them on the ſame conſtruction with thoſe of Ireland.

Weſt-Niagara, December 30.

☞ BLANK WRITS and SUBPŒNA TICKETS, may be had at this Office.

Court of Probate.

WHEREAS application has been made to the court of probate of this province, by RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, eſquire, merchant, of Kingſton, and a principal creditor of the eſtate of the late THO'S GUMMERSAL, late of this province, for letters of adminiſtration of the goods and chattels of the ſaid Thomas Gummerſal, to be granted to him the ſaid Richard Cartwright;—NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons next of kin to the ſaid Thomas Gummerſal, and they are hereby ſummoned to be and appear before the ſaid court of probate, and ſhew cauſe within eight months from the date hereof, if any they have, why the adminiſtration of the goods and chattels of the ſaid Thomas Gummerſal ſhould not be granted to the ſaid Richard Cartwright, upon his giving the uſual ſecurity faithfully to adminiſter the ſame.

ALEX. BURNS. *Regiſter of the court of probate.*

Newark, 8 June, 1797. (28.

TO BE LEASED FOR TWO YEARS,

That valuable Farm,

Adjoining the *Forty-mile Creek*, belonging to the ſubſcriber, with 50 or 60 acres well fenced; on which is a commodious

Dwelling Houſe,

Two ſtories high, a good framed BARN and outhouſes: The advantageous ſituation and the conveniency of the houſe, for public buſineſs, are ſo well known as to render a full deſcription of it unneceſſary. ALSO,

A Still-Houſe,

On the ſaid premiſes, with two ſtills, which he will either let or diſpoſe of. ALSO another FARM, about two miles from Mr. KITCHEN's MILLS, with 20 acres in fence: For particulars apply to

CHARLES ANDERSON.

Forty-mile Creek, Jan. 10.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a conſiderable ſum of money is ſubſcribed for making a *Cauſeway* thro' Black-Swamp, propoſed to be 18 feet wide, and covered with earth:—Any perſon inclining to undertake a job, will give in his propoſals, ſtipulating the price per rod, to Mr. Samuel Thompſon, or Mr. Andrew Heron, merchants in his town. *Newark, Dec. 30.*

By captain Green, who arrived at New York, December 16, in 60 days from Liverpool, who brings London papers to the 24th of October.

LONDON, October 15.

WHEN our readers were informed that the Dutch fleet had ſailed from the Texel, and that the brave admiral Duncan had gone in ſearch of them, they doubtleſs anticipated a moſt glorious event. That prompt and able officer has atchieved one of the moſt ſplendid victories that our annals have ever recorded. At preſent indeed, the information that has reached town on the ſubject is but ſcanty; yet forcibly proves and prepares us for ſtill greater teſtimonies that ſtill "*Britannia rules the waves.*"

At four o'clock yeſterday morning, lieut. Brodie arrived at the admiralty, with a ſhort letter from admiral Duncan, announcing the event, with which lord Spencer immediately ſet off to the King at Kew. At ten o'clock the Park and Tower guns were fired; and in the afternoon the following brief notice was publiſhed in a London Gazette, Extraordinary.

Admiralty-Office, Oct. 13.

Lieutenant Brodie, of the Roſe cutter, arrived early this morning with a letter from admiral Duncan, commander in chief of his majeſty's ſhips, &c. employed in the North Sea, to Evan Nepean, eſq. of which the following is a copy:

Venerable, off the coaſt of Holland, Oct. 12.

SIR,

I have the pleaſure to acquaint you, for the information of the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, that at nine o'clock this morning, I got ſight of the Dutch fleet; at half paſt 12 I paſſed thro' their line, and the action commenced, which has been very ſevere. The admiral's ſhip is diſmaſted, and has ſtruck, as have ſeveral others, and one is on fire.

I ſhall ſend captain Fairfax with the particulars the moment I can ſpare time

I am, ſir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
ADAM DUNCAN.

Letters from lord Spencer, communicating this important event, have been ſent to the lord mayor, and to Lloyd's.

The following particlars, tho' not official are conſidered as authentic:—On Wedneſday morning early, admiral Duncan fell in with the grand Battavian fleet, cloſe in with the Dutch coaſt, to the leeward of the Texel, returning into port. Seeing there was no poſſibility of eſcape, admiral de Winter, commander in chief of the Dutch forces, made a ſignal for forming the line. The gallant adm'l Duncan gave but two ſignals, one for each ſhip to get cloſe to his opponent, and the other ſignal to break the line. His orders were obeyed in the moſt perfect

manner, and the Dutch line was broken in two points; he himself near the center, and by admiral Onslow in the rear, who thereby cut off and took 5 ships and 1 frigate. As soon as adm'l Duncan had passed thro', a severe action took place with the van part of the center of the Dutch fleet, and their commander, admiral de Winter, displayed great gallantry. He maintained a hard fought action for two hours and a half; and tho' he had lost all his masts, and that his ship was utterly unmanageable, he refused to strike until the Venerable came up, when he yielded. Mr Brodie counted 8 ships with their colors struck, one of which had been on fire but the flames were extinguished by the exertions of our people; and a ninth ship he saw lying almost a wreck, and the Ruffel close up with her; so that he has no doubt but 9 ships of the line, including 50's and 1 frigate, were taken: of these, two were flag ships. Admiral Duncan had sent boats to take possession of those ships; and at the same time as the center division of the enemy, which suffered the least, were forming a line to facilitate their escape, and prevent straggliers from being picked up, he had given orders for a general chace; most seasonably for this purpose, the Formidable and 2 other ships joined him, immediately after the action, and there was every reason to hope that the British fleet would be able to destroy, if not to take, all the rest of the Dutch ships.

The battle was fought off Scheveling, and so near to the coast, that thousands of people were on the shore to view it. It is tho't that they were so near to the shallow water that they might lie too all Wednesday night and that by this means their retreat into the Texel, or even into Helvoetsluys, would be prevented.

It appears that admiral Duncan had very good intelligence from captain Trollope on the preceding day, of the situation of the Dutch fleet. Capt, T's letter to the admiral contained the following remarkable words —*When you see the Dutch fleet, you will see the Russel*—He had never quitted the Dutch fleet from the moment he came in sight of it, on Monday, and his ship led the fleet into action.

Admiral Duncan's letter to the admiralty published in the London Gazette extraordinary, contains no details whatever. It was written in great haste, to give ministers the earliest advice of the result, as he purposed sending home capt. Fairfax with the details of this famous action, which rivals in glory the memorable 1st of June, 1794, and the 14th of February, 1797.

This glorious victory may be considered as incalculable in its beneficial effects: it will appal the Dutch, and excite, or perhaps we might say increase, their disaffection to a system of government which has ruined the political and commercial consequence of the republic; it will spare us the expence of keeping a large naval force in the North Seas for the protection of our trade: it frees us from any apprehension of invasion on these kingdoms, during the ensuing winter: it has encreased the force of our ancient bulwark, the navy; and the last in mention, tho' not the least in importance, it has enabled our gallant tars, the saviors of their country, to redeem their character from the disgrace which temporarily attached to it from the insurrection at the Nore, &c. and to add new lustre to the name of British seamen, which a moment of error had covered with shame. While with great sincerity we offer homage to adm'l Duncan and his men, we recall to mind with exultation, the brilliant victories of lord's Howe, Hood, Bridport, St. Vincent, and the important, tho' less splendid success of lord Keith, forming together a grand aggregate indeed of British naval glory. It may truly be said, that whatever may have been the misfortunes of our armies, or those of our allies by land, there never was a period in which our navy was so universally triumphant, as during the present war. Every battle has been a victory—and if we have not had more victories it is because we could not, even by the most cutting provocations, draw the enemy out of port to measure strength with us.

The French republic has received a fatal wound, from the blow which has struck so deeply into the most tender part of her ally. She relied on the co-operation of the Dutch fleet, in repairing the losses which her own marine had suffered, and to make an attempt on some part of the three kingdoms. Every hope of that nature has entirely vanished. The French fleet at Brest, consisting of 20 sail of the line, is unprovided with seamen, the Spanish fleet is shamefully blocked up in the port of Cadiz; and the navy of Holland will probably be found only in our harbours. England may therefore, now, with more propriety than at any former period, be called the mistress of the sea.

Yesterday, in honor to admiral Duncan's victory, the vessels in the river exhibited their gallant streamers; the bells of the different churches in and about London rang merily through the day: and, late at night most of the principal streets in London were illuminated; but, it is tho't, that when the official details are received, the illumanation will be general throughout the principal towns of the kingdom.

The following is a pretty correct account of the ships of each side:—

The Dutch fleet consisted of

3 ships of 76 guns; 8 do of 64 to 68 guns
4 do of 54 to 58 guns; 1 do of 48 guns.

The English fleet consisted of

8 ships of 74 guns; 8 do of 64 guns; 4 do of 50 guns; 1 do of 38 guns; 1 frigate of 38 guns, the Swan sloop, Tiphone fire ship, brigs, cutters, &c.

Battle ships.		*Men.*	*Guns.*
English	16	8515	1066
Dutch	15	6795	998
Difference	1	1720	68

October 16.

OFFICIAL.

Admiralty Office, October 16.

Captain Fairfax, of the venerable, arrived here this morning with dispatches from Adam Duncan, esquire, admiral of the blue, commander in chief of his majesty's ships, &c. employed in the North Sea, to Evan Nepean, esq. secretary of the admiralty, of which the following are copies.

Venerable, at Sea, October 13, off the coast of Holland.

Sir,

Be pleased to acquaint the lords commissioners of the admiralty, that, judging it of consequence their lordships should have as early information as possible of the defeat of the Dutch fleet under the command of admiral de Winter, I dispatched the Rose cutter at three P. M. on the 12th (11th) inst. with a short letter to you immediately after the action was ended.

I have now further to acquaint you, for their lordships information, that in the night of the 10th inst. after I had sent away my letter to you of that date, I placed my squadron in such a situation as to prevent the enemy from returning to the Texel without falling in with them.

At nine o'clock in the morning of the 11th, I got sight of capt. Trollope's squadron, with signals flying for an enemy to leeward; I immediately bore up, and made the signal for a general chace, and got sight of them, forming in a line on the larboard tack to receive us, the wind at N. W. As we approached near, I made the signal for the squadron to shorten sail, in order to connect them; soon after I saw the land between Camperdown and Egmont, about 9 miles to leeward of the enemy, and finding there was no time to be lost in making the attack, I made the signal to bear up, break the enemy's line, and engage them to leeward, each ship her opponet, by which I got between them and the land whither they were fast approaching. My signals were obeyed with great promptitude, and vice-admiral Onslow, in the Monarch, bore down on the enemy's rear in the most gallant manner, his division following his example, and the action commenced about 40 minutes past 12 o'clock.

The Venerable soon got through the enemy's line, and began a close action, with my division on their van, which lasted near two hours and a half, when I observed all the masts of the Dutch admiral's ship to go by the board; she was, however, defended some time in a most gallant manner—but being over-pressed by numbers her colours were struck, and admiral de Winter was soon brought on board the Venerable. On looking around me, I observed the ship bearing the vice-admiral's flag was also dismasted, and had surrendered to vice-admiral Onslow; and that many others had likewise struck. Finding we were in 9 fathoms water, and not further than five miles from land, my attention was so much taken up in getting the heads of the disabled ships off shore, that I was not able to distinguish the number of ships captured: and the wind having been constantly on the land since, we have unavoidably been much dispersed, so that I have not been able to gain an exact account of them, but we have taken possession of 8 or 9; more of them had struck, but taking advantage of the night, and being so near their own coast, they succeeded in getting off, and some of them were seen going into the Texel next morning.

It is with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction I make known to their lordships the very gallant behavior of vice-adm'l Onslow, the captains, officers, seamen, and marines of the squadron, who all appeared actuated with the truly British spirit, at least those that I had an opportunity of seeing.

One of the enemy's ships caught fire in action, and drove very near the Venerable; but I have the pleasure to say it was extinguished, and she is one of the ships in our possession. The squadron has suffered much in their masts, yards and rigging, and many of them has lost a number of men, however, in no proportion to that of the enemy.

The carnage on board the ships that bore the admiral flags has been beyond all description; they have had no less than 250 men killed and wounded on board of each ship: and here I have to lament the loss of captain Burges, of his majesty's ship the Ardent, who bro't that ship into action in the most gallant and masterly manner, but was killed soon after. However, the ship continued the action close until quite disabled. The public have lost a good and gallant officer in captain Burges, and I with others a sincere friend.

Captain Trollope's exertions and active good conduct in keeping sight of the enemy's fleet until I came up, were truly meritorious, and, I trust, will meet a just reward.

I send this by capt. Fairfax, by whole able advise I profited much during the action, and who will give their lordships any further particulars they may wish to know.

As most of the ships of the squadron are much disabled, and several prizes dismasted, I shall make the best of my way with them to the Nore.

I herewith transmit you a list of the killed and wounded on board such of the squadron as I have been able to collect; a list of the enemy's fleet opposed to my squadron, and my line of battle on the day of action.

I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

ADAM DUNCAN.

Admiral de Winter came out expressly for the purpose of fighting the English, by order of the convention. They talked of having him tried by a court martial if he did not fail.

The quarter deck of the Dutch admiral's ship was completely cleared of every man, the admiral himself excepted. He escaped without a wound. The day after the action the remnant of the Dutch fleet gained the Texel, the wind having favored them by coming round to the westward.

It is a remarkable instance in the history of admiral Duncan, that he has lived himself to illustrate the truth of a doctrine which he was the first to patronize, and to recommend to the British navy. The great principle of this system is to break the line of the enemy, and to this system we are indebted for all our late most glorious victories, from that of the 12th of April to the present.

It is remarkable, that the three most brilliant naval victories this war have been gained, the one by lord Howe, an Englishman; the other by lord St. Vincent, an Irishman; and the third by admiral Duncan a Scotchman. And what still makes it more remarkable is that these gallant officers have each beaten the enemy to which, relatively, their nations are nearest.—England is nearer France than either Scotland or Ireland; Ireland is nearer Spain than either England or Scotland; and Holland is nearer Scotland than any other of our enemies.

VENERABLE, off Orfordness,
October 15, '97.

Sir,

In addition to my letter of the 13th inst. containing the particulars of the action of the 11th, and which I have not been able to add to until this day, I have to acquaint you, for the information of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, that from the wind continuing to blow on the Dutch coasts, the ships have had great difficulty in keeping off the shore, and that we have unavoidably been separated. On Friday last the wind blew strong from the W. S. W. to the W. N. W. and continued to do so until Saturday morning, it then shifted to the North, when I made a signal to wear, stood to the westward, and fortunately anchored here last evening, the Venerable being so leaky, that with all her pumps going we could but just keep her free. This morning I observed the ships named in the margin * at anchor near us, 3 near the Kentish knock, and 1 near Horsly bay.—The wind is N. W. and much against the disabled ships: I have therefore sent the Lancaster and Beaulieu out to render them assistance.

Sir Thomas Williams in the Endymion, who joined me the day after the action, I also sent in shore to keep by and assist the disabled ships; and I am informed, that in the course of the night he fell in with a Dutch ship of the line off the Texel, and had engaged her, and I have not heard the particulars.

I am, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
ADAM DUNCAN.

Evans Nepean, esq.

* Monarch, Powerful, Lancaster, Beaulieu.

Admiral Duncan yesterday anchored with some of his ships and prizes off Orfordness, and they were expected to reach Horsly bay last night. Several of the ships are not yet arrived, from having the Dutch prizes to tow home.

The killed and wounded, on board the British fleet, as far as it had been ascertained, is—killed 173, wounded 504.

October 17.

Admiral Duncan, who is now 63 years of age, is nearly related to lady Mary Duncan. He is six feet three inches high, his fortune is about 10,000l. half of which he got as prize money at the Havannah, the war before last. We believe he is married to a relation of Mr. Secretary Dundas, by whom he has three or four children.

Admiral de Winter was born in Demarara, when very young he served in the Dutch navy, but changed shortly to their army, which he afterwards quitted for the Russian service, where he remained until 1706 or 1707, during the troubles in Holland, when he returned and sided against the Orange party, on whose success he went to the French, with whom and his old friends he returned when they conquered Holland.

October 18.

The circumstances which gave the first turn to this glorious victory, which will ever be distinguished in the annals of Great-Britain, arose from the Jupiter of 74 guns, with two admirals on board, being dismasted, and almost shattered to pieces before the could bring a gun to bear on the Monarch of 74 guns, which raked her. This was the first ship that struck. Admiral de Winter's ship did not fare much better from the fire of the Venerable. Both ships were so unprepared at the moment, that they could scarcely bring a gun to bear until they had received the fire of our ships repeatedly.

The obstinate bravery of the Dutch in the battle was so great, that when admiral Winter surrendered, he was the only person on the quarter-deck of the Vryheid, and he is said to have been so for half an hour; every other officer having been killed or wounded. Having performed his duty in the most gallant manner, he appears since his capture to be in good spirits, and has passed great part of his time in admiral Duncan's cabin.

The circumstances of two admirals being found on board the vice admiral's ship is owing to the senior, who is infirm, having wished to retire, which the Dutch government opposed, on account of his popularity with the seamen. A junior admiral was, therefore, appointed to assist him in duties of his office.

When admiral Duncan made the signal to breake the enemy's line, the Dutch admiral, immediately perceiving his purpose, made the signal for his fleet to close, which was very alertly obeyed, particularly by the vice-admiral. It was under the stern of his ship that admiral Duncan passed, and immediately ranged up along side. It was seven or eight minutes before a gun was returned on that side; a proof that they were not ready.

WEST-NIAGARA, January 20.

Thursday last being the anniversary of her majesty's birth, at one o'clock a grand salute was fired from Fort-George, and answered by vollies of musquetry from the battalion under lieutenant-colonel M'Donell, commanding, and in the evening a ball was given at Hind's hotel, on the happy occasion

Adm'l de Winter's letter to the Batavian convention, corresponds with the account given by admiral Duncan.

The newly invented cannon at Bengal, (lays a London paper) which is said to be so light as to be capable of being transported on men's shoulders, will add much to the terrible effects of war.—We may soon expect to hear a dreadful word of command; *shoulder your forty-eight pounders!*"

☞ *The* important subject *of this paper, has induced us, by uncommon exertion, to anticipate the day of publication, and in which we feel the happiness of unsolicited forgiveness from those who may have suffered any temporary inconvenience thereby.*

MR. E. WHITING

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just arrived from the United States with a small assortment of

JEWELLRY

Which he has for sale, on reasonable terms. Also wishes to observe that as he intends to carry on his former business of

Silversmith & Watchmaker;

Hopes that his assiduity and punctuality will merit a continuance of those favors which he has now the pleasure of gratefully acknowledging to have received.

☞ *All kinds of* TIN WARE *to be sold, at low prices.*

Jan. 19, '98. 59tf

Secretary's Office.

West-Niagara, December 30, 1797.

LIST of GRANTS lying in the *Secretary's* Office ready to be iſſued, in addition to thoſe already advertiſed.

☞ Thoſe having no quantities annexed are for 200 acres.

Names.	*Townſhips.*	*Acres.*
Brownell Sephen	Oſnabruck	100
Beverly David	Auguſta	
Brady Luke & Frederic Pfauet	Cornwall	
Carr William and M'Genis David	do	243
Clark Daniel	Matilda	
Colliſon John and Every Joſeph	do	
Colliſon John and Edward Stoaks	do	300
Coon Catherine	Oſnabruck	
Campbell William	do	
Curry Morris	do	
Cameron Hugh and Wait John	Cornwall	
Cain Peter	Lanſdown	100
Campbell Lachlin	Lancaſter	
Curry widow	do	150
Caſtleman Dederic	Williamſburgh	
Fitchet James	do	
Crouſe Peter	Matilda	
Ferguſon James	Lancaſter	
Flynn David	Charlottenburg	400
Goote Elizabeth and Hamnh	Oſnabruck	
Clandenning Abm. and wife	Flamboro' E.	350
Clandenning Walter & wife	do	450
Beemer Chriſtopher	Louth	
Coſta Francis eſq.	Portland	1200
Bedford Robert	Chatham	
Counſiller Peter	Delaware townſhip	300
Geo. Reed	Grantham	216
Donell Roſs	Lancaſter	371
John Hartle and Adam Hartle	Cornwall	
Geo. Young	Walſingham	600
Peter Ruport	Oſnabruck	100
Henry Hartle and Chriſtopher Hartle	Cornwall	
Lieut. Nath'l Hilliard	Oſnabruck	114
Peter Ruſſell, eſq.	York	
Blachly Robins	Thorold	
Roderick M'Donell	Charlottenburg	100
James Clare	Lancaſter	193
Annie Lewis	Sophiaſburg	
Nath'l Hawn	Cornwall	100
Donald M'Aley, jun.	Lancaſter	
Arch. M'Miller	do	
Arch. M Gillevray	do	
Dan'l Morden	Oſnabruck	71
John M'Intire	Charlottenburg	100
Neil M'Kinnan	Lancaſter	
William M'Leod and Donell M'Donell	Cornwall	
John M'Lean	Kenyon	150
Henry Mercle	Williamſburgh	
Henry Marclay	do	133
John Hill jun	Newark	1
John Murchiſon	Charlottenburg	
Richard Louks	Oſnabruck	600
John Lawrence	Auguſta	do
Cornelius Caſtleman & Werner Caſteman	Williamſburg	247
Niel Campbell	Charlottenburg	
Daniel M'Ketcher	do	100
William Gillis	do	
Frederick Merckle	Williamſburg	300
Robert Nicholſon	Auguſta	111
Hugh M'Donald	Lancaſter	
Alexander Grant eſq.	Aldborough	1750
Alex. Grant eſq.	do	1250
Alex. Grant	Charlottenburgh	
Alin Crant	do	100
Donald Grant	do	do
Duncan Gilles	Lancaſter	
Andrew Gibſon	Oſnabruck	100
Chriſtopher Gallinger	do	400
Miſs Eliza Louks	Oſnabruck	300
Donald M'Gillis	Lancaſter	
John Loup	Auguſta	100
George Law	Newark	1
John Lawrence eſq.	York	228
William Loſſe	Kingſton	2-3
James Ramſay	Newark	206
John Moore	Oſnabruck	
Henry Meddoch Buſh and Charles Buſh	do	
Donell M'Donell	Charlottenburg	100
Archibald M'Donell	Lancaſter	400
Jacob Link	Williamſburg	
Allan M'Donnell	Charlottenurg	100
Conrad Vandufen	Adolphuſtown	do
Henry Waggoner	Williamſburg	
John Vanvoiſt	Newark	1
Ab'm Hopper & Geo. Loucks	Williamſburg	266
Dugal M'Millin	Lancaſter	
Rich'd Hainer's wife	Flamboro' Laſt	
Chriſtopher Haines	Williamſburg	
Joſeph Haines	do	
John Huff	do	
Conrad Hopper & Peter Garlack jr	do	
Jon Helmer	Roxboro'	400
Hendrick Hawn	do	
Hartle Adam	Cornwall	248
John Hartle & Alex. Cameron	Roxboro'	800
Barney Hart	do	
Joh. Havens	Charlotteville	
John Hill jr	Pelham	300
Alexander M'Millan	Lancaſter	
Corp'l Colin Hamilton	Roxboro'	300
Enſign Hurley	Pittſburg	600
John Quin	Oſnabruck	
Joſeph Haines ſen.	Beverly	35
Lt Paul Huff	Sophiaſburg	180
Lt Paul Huff	do	400
Michael Quin & Adam Hartle	Roxboro'	
John Quin	Cornwall	100
Michael Phillibere	Matilda	do
Chriſty M'Arthur	Lancaſter	
Edw James O'Brian	Chatham	201
Nicholas Oil	Pelham	400
Joh. Hartle	Cornwall	do
Chriſtopher Robinſon	Murray	1067
Afahel Wrigh & ferjt Robertſon	Cornwall	237
John Lynck & Nich Weaver	Williamſburg	
Charlotte Dickſon	Plamboro' Eaſt	800
Conrad Van Dufen	Fredericksburg	100
Mrs Waldroff	Oſnabruck	350
James Wait	Williamſburg	
John Waldroff & Martin Waldroff	Oſnabruck	
Barney Wade & Hector M'Donell	Williamſburg	
Francis Ulman & John Snell	do	
John Waldroff	Oſnabruck	30
Thomas Wilſon	Stamford	7
Martin Steeley	Matilda	400
John Snider & Jas Seely	Lancaſter	400
John Shaver	Matilda	do
Dr James Stewart	Oſnabruck	600
Chriſtopher Servous	do	123
John Auſtin Shwarzfeger	Williamſburg	
John Davis & wife	Oſnabruck	100
Jacob Countrymam	do	300
John Hayes	Plamboro' Eaſt	300
William Hare	Matilda	
James Houſe	Humberſtone	550
Herman Hawn	Cornwall	200
David Demud	Flamboro' Eaſt	
Corn'lius Dougas	do	300
Jonathan Doan	Wainfleet	

Wm. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

Council Chamber,

YORK, DECEMBER 22, 1797.

An EXTRACT from the minutes.

ORDERED, by the preſident in council, that all petitions read in council after this day, except thoſe of U. E. loyaliſts, and their children, and the officers and ſoldiers of the troops diſbanded in 1793, to whom the faith of government may have been pledged in ſpecific quantities of land, by the promiſes and regulations of lord DORCHESTER, or by his Majeſty's inſtructions, ſhall be conſidered as coming within certain NEW regulations, recommended to the adoption of this government, by his grace the duke of Portland, and read in council the 20th inſt. and liable to ſuch additional expence as may be incurred in conſequence; leaving it, however, to the option of the reſpective petitioners to come forward, or not, when theſe regulations ſhall be made known, and their petitions are to remain filed in the council-office for that purpoſe

JOHN SMALL, c. c.

FOR SALE BY

Ephraim Sanford, jun.

In the room formerly occupied by A. M'Donell, eſq. *adjoining the ſhop of* mr. E. Whiting, *the following articles on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh;*—viz.

JAMAICA ſpirits, Coniac brandy, Port, Madeira and Teneriffe wines, carrot and cut tobacco, rappee ſnuff, ſtarch and hair powder, ſoap and candles, ladies' fancy colored and black hats, gentlemen's black and brown beaver ditto, gentlemen's caſtor and wool ditto, writing paper and quills, men's ribbed & plain cotton hoſe, ſhawls & handkerchiefs, ſwanſdown and quilting veſt patterns, book muſlin, gingham, Engliſh wax'd and grained kip and calf ſkins, American cheeſe, &c. &c.

West-Niagara, December 30. [56—9

Advertiſement.

ALL perſons having claims to the eſtate of *James Latham*, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them before the firſt day of April next properly authenticated; and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, to make payment without delay, to JOHN YOUNG, *Adm'r.*

Newark, December 29, 1797.

FOR SALE,

The Houſe, and Lot

Containing one acre, occupied by the ſubſcriber.—The payments will be made eaſy to the purchaſer.

JOHNSON BUTLER.

Oct. 18, '97. 40tf

VOLUME IV.] G. [NUMBER 160.

Upper Canada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA; Printed by TITUS G. SIMONS. ——Saturday, JANUARY 27, 1798.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by a proclamation iſſued under the great ſeal of this province, and paſſed in the parliament of this province, paſſed in the thirty-ſeventh year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled *An act for making temporary proviſion for the regulation of trade between this province and the United States of America*, by ſaid proclamation, it was ordered, that the operation of certain ordinances in the ſaid proclamation ſpecified, ſhould be ſuſpended "and whereas it has been found expedient that the operations of the ſaid ordinances, except as herein after excepted, ſhould be continued until ſome further and other arrangements relative to the commercial intercourſe between the United States of America and this province can be adjuſted: Now THESE ARE TO KNOW YE, that I have thought fit by and with the advice of the executive council to revoke and annul, and do hereby revoke and annul the ſaid proclamation, bearing date the twentieth day of September laſt, except as herein after mentioned; and I do alſo by and with the advice and conſent of his Majeſty's executive council, hereby further order and declare, that ſo much only of the ordinance paſſed in the twentieth year of his Majeſt's reign, as relates to the RE-EXPORTATION, ſhall be, and is hereby ſuſpended.

GIVEN under my hand ſeal at arms, this fifteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, and in the thirty-eighth year of his Majeſty's reign, at York, in the province of Upper Canada.

PETER RUSSELL.

Preſident, &c. &c. &c.

By command of his Honor.

JOHN SMALL, *c. c. c.*

Robert Porter,

Wheelwright from LONDONDERRY,

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to the neighboring inhabitants of Newark, and informs them, that he has remove the houſe oppoſite the bake-houſe, N° 24. where he carries on the buſineſs of making SPINNING WHEELS; and it is expected thoſe uſeful machines made to ſuch perfection, will improve the linen trade in this country, as he makes them on the ſame conſtruction with thoſe of Ireland.

West-Niagara, December 20.

☞ BLANK WRITS and SUBPŒNA TICKETS, may be had at this Office.

Court of Probate.

WHEREAS application has been made to the court of probate of this province, by RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, eſquire, merchant, of Kingſton, and a principal creditor of the eſtate of the late THO'S GUMMERSAL, late of this province, for letters of adminiſtration of the goods and chattels of the ſaid Thomas Gummerſal, to be granted to him the ſaid Richard Cartwright:—NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons next of kin to the ſaid Thomas Gummerſal, and they are hereby ſummoned to be and appear before the ſaid court of probate, and ſhew cauſe within eight months from the date hereof, if any they have, why the adminiſtration of the goods and chattels of the ſaid Thomas Gummerſal ſhould not be granted to the ſaid Richard Cartwright, upon his giving the uſual ſecurity faithfully to adminiſter the ſame.

ALEX. BURNS, *Regiſter of the court of probate.*

Newark, 8 June, 1797. (48.

TO BE LEASED FOR TWO YEARS,

That valuable Farm,

Adjoining the *Forty-mile Creek*, belonging to the ſubſcriber, with 50 or 60 acres well fenced; on which is a commodious

Dwelling Houſe,

Two ſtories high, a good framed BARN and outhouſes: The advantageous ſituation and the conveniency of the houſe, for public buſineſs, are ſo well known as to render a full deſcription of it unneceſſary. ALSO,

A Still-Houſe,

On the ſaid premiſes, with two ſtills, which he will either let or diſpoſe of. Alſo another FARM, about two miles from Mr. KITCHEN's MILLS, with 20 acres in fence: For particulars apply to

CHARLES ANDERSON.

Forty-mile Creek, Jan. 10.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a conſiderable ſum of money is ſubſcribed for making a *Cauſeway* thro' Black-Swamp, propoſed to be 18 feet wide, and covered with earth:—Any perſon inclining to undertake a job, will give in his propoſals, ſtipulating the price per rod, to Mr. Samuel Thompſon, or Mr. Andrew Heron, merchants in this town. *Newark, Dec. 30.*

GENEVA, November 28.

From undoubted authority we are informed, that Charles Williamſon, Eſq. has received from the ſecretary at war, orders for a body of the troops belonging to the weſtern army, to be employed next year in making and repairing the ſtate road, through the county of Ontario to Niagara; and it is to be hoped that the proprietors of the lands and inhabitants, will ſhew themſelves, by their exertions, worthy of this attention of the federal government.

CINCINNATI, November 14.

We mentioned a few weeks ſince a report that fort Recovery was burnt by the Indians. We are now able to aſſert by authority that it is a fact—the ſtores it was ſaid to have contained, were of little or no value, ſuch as old gun barrels, trenching utenſils, &c.

PETERSBURGH, (Ruſſia) Sept. 30.

The emperor of Ruſſia has made Louis 18 a preſent of 2000 roubles, to enable him to purchaſe an eſtate in Germany or Ruſſia. He has likewiſe charged prince Kevilkarich to receive every individual of the army of Conde, who may deſire to enter into the ſervice of Ruſſia.

HAGUE, October 13.

At the ſitting of this day the committee of marine communicated a letter addreſſed to them by vice-admiral de Winter, written yeſterday on board the Britiſh admiral Duncan, and received at 10 o'clock this morning by expreſs. Of this affecting letter, the following is a ſummary; it cauſed the livelieſt ſenſations of grief among the members of the aſſembly.

"It is with the deepeſt regret that I addreſs to you the preſent diſpatch. Yeſterday morning at 11 o'clock we diſcovered the Engliſh. We ran ged in order of battle. I made the ſignal for forming the line as compact as poſſible which however was very imperfectly obeyed.

"At 12 o'clock the enemy attacked the extremity of our line. They ſoon afterwards undertook to force it. The action became general, and I found myſelf engaged with three of their ſhips. The Hercules took fire, and driving towards mine, I was under neceſſity of changing my poſition, to avoid her, which obliged me to approach a fourth of the enemy's veſſels, that of the admiral. I very ſoon loſt all my rigging, and it became impoſſible to continue

my signals. Meanwhile the enemy took possession of the Wassenaar, Harlem, Frisson, Delft and Jupiter

" The smoke prevented me from distinctly observing the state of our affairs. The action was one of the briskest I have witnessed. After losing a considerable part of my crew, I endeavoured by a vigorous push to force the five English ships which surrounded me, and to gain the coast, or join the remains of my fleet. At 2 o'clock all three of my masts went by the board. After this I continued fighting half an hour, when my flag was carried away, and the crew, reduced to half its number, ceased to fire. At 3 I was boarded by an English frigate, and conducted on board admiral Duncan. The Equality was not far from me—I observed her to cease firing, having lost all her rigging. Why she, as well as the Prissar, Delft and Harlem struck, I cannot determine. The Hercules was obliged to cut away her masts—she was on fire, but it was soon put out—she, however, drove into the British fleet, and was taken.

" I am perfectly satisfied with my officers and crew, they fought with infinite bravery, as did also the enemy. The loss of men on both sides has been very great.

" The British fleet which had put into Yarmouth, set sail again immediately on receiving news that we were at sea. It was joined by several ships from Portsmouth and the Downs. Their force consisted of 16 ships of the line, principally 74's.

" This is the most unhappy day of my life—all our best manœuvres, and all our courage were fruitless. The enemy esteems us on account of our vigorous resistance. No action could have been more desperate and bloody.

" I shall do myself the honor of transmitting you a more accurate detail by the next opportunity. I now only avail myself of the permission granted by admiral Duncan, to forward this sketch.

" I cannot give you any precise information respecting the other ships—I am told vice admiral Reinter is slightly wounded, and a prisoner on board vice-admiral Onslow.

" I cannot say how many English ships are damaged, but count only ten in view. I hope to be permitted to repair to Holland,

I am, your unfortunate admiral,

" DE WINTER."

The marine committee has this afternoon received official information that seventeen of our ships have entered the Texel, and Helvoetsluys.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

THE Spaniards are making preparations to besiege Gibraltar, but the garrison is in such an excellent state of defence, that the governor is not in the least fear from their hostile movements.

By the Lisbon mail we received some letters, stating that the principal part of the fleet under the command of admiral Jarvis, is shortly expected to return to England, to refit.

The dey of Tripoli has actually declared war against Sweden, and three of their ships have already been taken by Tripolitan corsairs, and carried into Tripoli.

October 5.

The imperial army at present encamped in Carniola, Frioul, Carinthia, and Tyrol, consists of 109 batallions, 68 detached companies, and 95 of cavalry. The artillery of reserve forms a park of 137 pieces of cannon.

It appears from an extract of a letter from Alderney, of the date of September 30, that the French have not yet abandoned the wild and chimerical idea of invading this country, or Ireland, and that a new expedition is fitting out at Brest for that purpose. We have little anxiety respecting the result of such an attempt.

October 10.

We this morning resume our extracts from the French papers. The report of Ramel conveys some idea of the state of French finances, when the grant of two hundred millions in paper was reduced, by the depreciation of the credit of government to the value of less than nine millions in specie.

The French plenipotentiaries at Lisle, in sending away lord Malmesbury for the purpose of obtaining new powers to treat definitively on the basis of the total restitution of our conquests, made from France, and her allies, were desirous to appear as if they were not the first to break off the negociation. It now seems, that in order to give some colour to that design, the plenepotentiaries are to remain at Lisle until the 16th inst. in expectation of lord Malmesbury's return to that place with the necessary powers.

In consequence of these proceedings, Vick, the messenger, was dispatched to Lisle soon after lord Malmesbury's return to London, to signify that the basis of the negociation proposed by the directory was such, that it could not lead to an happy termination. But the directory, still persisting in the design of giving a plausible air to its exorbitant pretentions, sent Mons. de la Clue to our court, with a note containing in fact, demands as imperious as before, but glossed over in terms of great civility. Indeed, the language of it may be remarked as the most polite of any that has yet passed from the French directory. It is as follows:

Lisle, October 3.

" The plenipotentiaries of the French republic charged to nogociate peace with England have the honour to inform Lord Malmesbury that having addressed a copy of his last note of Sept. 25, '97, to their government, the executive directory has directed them to declare in its name that it has not ceased to desire peace: that it gave unequivocal proof of the sentiment which animated it, when it ordered the ministers of the republic to demand a categorical explication, with regard to the power vested in its minister plenipotentiary by the English government: that such a proceeding neither had nor could have any other object than to bring the negociation to a speedy and happy issue.

" That the orders given to the ministers plenipotentiaries of the republic to remain at Lisle, after lord Malmesbury's departure, is farther proof that the directory desired, and provided for his return with such power as would not be illusory; and the imitation of which would no longer afford a pretext for retarding the conclusion of peace

" That such are invariably the intention and hopes of the executive directory, which enjoins the ministers plenipotentiaries of the republic not to quit Lisle, till such time as the prolonged absence of the negociator shall no longer leave room to doubt the intention of his Britannic majesty to break off all negociation.

" That, in consequence the 29th Vendemaire inst. (Oct. 16.) is the period fixed for the recall of the ministers plenipotentiaries of the French republic, in case that the minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty should not return to Lisle by the above epoch.

" The executive directory will experience great regret in case that an accomodation, already twice entered upon, should not be consummated: but its own conscience, and all Europe will render testimony, that it is the English government alone that will inflict the scourge of war on the two nations.

" The ministers plenipotentiaries of the French republic beg the minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty to accept the assurance of their high consideration.

" TREILHARD,
" BONNIER.

" DERCHE, *secretary of legation.*"

The answer returned by our cabinet has, we have no doubt, been as polite, in point of form as the note of the directory; but as the dignity and the interest of the nation unite in refusing our acquiescence to the extraordinary demands of the French government, it is highly improbable that the negociation will be resumed for the present.

The following is the answer of lord Malmesbury to the note of Treilhard and Bonnier:

" I have transmitted your note to the king. My powers were neither illusory nor limited, and nothing has been omitted on my part to accelerate the negociation, which has been retarded only by the delays of the directory, and which is now suspended by their act only. As to what regards the renewal of conferences, I can only refer to my last note, in which I have designated with frankness and precision the only means which remain for continuing the negociation, observing that the king could no longer treat in an enemy's country, without an assurance of seeing respected, in the person of his plenipotentiary, the usages established among all civilized nations, regard to public ministers and especially those who are commissioned to labor for the re-establishment of peace."

Oct. 18. Advice was yesterday received of the loss of the Dutch ship, the Delft, of 56 guns, in the Downs: very few of the hands it is said, were saved.

WHITEHALL, Oct. 17.

THE king has been pleased to grant the dignity of viscount of the kingdom of Great-Britain, to Adam Duncan, esq. admiral of the blue squadron of his majesty's fleet, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Lundie in our shire of Perth.

The king has also been pleased to grant the dignity of a baronet of the kingdom of Great-Britain to Richard Onslow, esq. vice-admiral of the red squadron of his majesty's fleet, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

DUBLIN, September 28.

We are told that the military forces, of all denominations, in Ireland, are to be encreased to 100,000 men, a much greater number than ever were known in this kingdom either during the civil wars, or in the wars of William III.

Oct. 10. The Prussian government at Warsaw has given orders to the keeper, of the royal palace, to remove all the effects of the ci-devant king of Poland, in fourteen day's time. Warsaw, which was so flourishing in 1790, is now like a desolate city: grass is growing in all the streets, and it is now a very rare thing to see a coach in that city, where formerly 300 of the most elegant carriages were driven about, and filling the courts of the palace of the king; the windows of the hotels are filled with Prussian uniforms. In general, that city is so neglected, that it should seem as if every one was endeavoring to make people forget it was once the capital of a great kingdom. The population is also greatly diminished.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) November 4.

Every thing is again quiet at Honduras and all fears of an attack from the Spaniards at an end; a destructive fever having cut off a vast number of their forces, and obliged them to retire from their posts, on the frontiers of the English settlements.

By the Guinea ships which called at Barbadoes, we learn that the crew of the ship Thomas, bound from Angola for this island, was overpowered by the negroes near Barbadoes, and that 14 hands, leaving the captain and the rest to maintain a very unequal combat, betook themselves to the boat, without an oar, provisions, or water. After being out [illegible] days, the boat drifted to Barbadoes, when only 4 miserable wretches were found alive. It appears, that their hunger becoming insupportable, they cast lots, in order to ascertain who should die for the subsistence of the remainder, when the lot fell on the doctor's mate, who accordingly was killed. The remainder fell victims to disease, arising from the extremity of their wants; and of the 4 who reached Barbadoes, one died on the beach, and two were not expected to live. A Barbadoes paper, containing the particulars, was seen by the capt. of the Bridget, but he has not brought it with him.

By the last arrivals from St. Domingo, accounts are received that his majesty's ships, Severn and Magicienne, had sailed from the Mole to endeavour to destroy the vessels of commodore Barney, in Port de Paix, for which purpose they are provided with mortars.

His majesty's ship Grampus, of 54 guns, lately arrived at C. N. Mole from England; on her passage some of the seamen manifested a mutinous spirit. One man who had been a delegate in the mutinous fleet at home, and had been acquitted, insulted the capt. on the quarter deck, and was seconded by another of the crew, they were, however, both put in irons, were tried at the Mole, and the cidevant delegate was executed; the other was condemned, but awaits his majesty's pleasure.

WEST-NIAGARA, January 27.

Accounts from London to 18th of October, further advise that his Britannic majesty intended to honor admiral Duncan with a visit, from which many good consequences were expected: Earl Spencer, Mr. Pitt & Mr. Dundas had left London to prepare the fleet for the reception of his majesty, who was to embark at Greenwich on board the Augusta yacht, Capt Riou. The Dutch prize ship Delft, was lost in the Downs, and very few of the crew saved. The Hercules of 90 guns, had arrived Yarmouth: her Captain wounded in the body, and his hand shot off; the vessel torn to pieces. The Alkmaer, of 54 guns, also arrived; her masts all gone, and the vessel shot to pieces; an attempt was made to set fire to her. The Dutch ships are stated to have repeatedly received the fire of the British ships and to have sustained great damage by it, before they returned it. Admiral Duncan is promoted to a peer of England, and all the first lieutenants, masters and commanders. *N. York paper.*

On the night of the 16th November last, his majesty's frigate, La Tribune, foundered near the harbor of Halifax, and of 240 men on board, all perished, excepting 11 seamen & marines and one petty officer. This melancholy accident was occasioned by her having struck the preceding morning on the shoals of Thrumcap; and after getting off in a leaky condition, was prevented from entering the harbor by a severe gale of wind.

Barney is appointed chief judge of the admiralty at Cape Francois.

An act has passed both houses of congress postponing the operation of the stamp act, until the first of June next.

A late English paper states that the *Liverpool infirmary*, instituted for the relief of the sick and lame poor, of any country, last year relieved upwards of 1,500 persons. The disbursements for that period amounted to upwards of 2000l sterling, and the contribution in support of that establishment exceeded that sum by some hundred pounds.

It appears from a statement in a late London paper, previous to the 11 of October last, that Great Britain had 128 sail of the line of effective ships acting against the combined naval forces of France, Spain and Holland, exclusive of 21 others employed as guard-ships, prison-ships, hospital and receiving ships.

The largest man in England says a late paper, is Mr. Cooper, at Epsom. He measures three yards and an ell in the girth, and weighs 33 stone! In the last frost, he fell in crossing the street at night, and being unable to rise in consequence of his unwieldy size, was obliged to creep home on all fours.

Our readers will remember that our last gazette was published at an earlier day than usual; at which time we were unacquainted with the circumstance, to add to our account of the celebration of her majesty's birth, that the colors of the regiment were, for the first time, brought on the parade, and committed to their charge, and on which occasion the reverend Mr. Burke, delivered an excellent address. And we also have to observe with the highest satisfaction, that during the whole of the ceremonies, our friends of the American garrison were heard to play the BRITISH GRENADIER. Those acts of civility, while they secretly draw forth a glow of momentary pleasure, leave behind them that which begets, in generous minds, a substancial friendship between individuals, and which at length pervades and unites even nations as a band of brothers. And here we may not improperly remark, that uncommon unanimity has attended the intercourse of the military on these extensive lines, ever since their establishment, which was totally unexpected by all, and at which the enemies of the treaty of amity are chagrined.

We hear from York that a few days since, one Michael Tennery fell from a frame then raising, and very soon expired.

On Thursday morning last, the dwelling house of Mrs. Tice, of Stamford, with very nearly all its contents, was consumed by fire.

MARRIED.]—On the 6 inst. by the Reverend Mr. ADDISON, Mr. JAMES MUIRHEAD, of Chippawa, to Miss ELIZABETH VANDERLIEP, of Queenston.

Home District,

OFFICE of CLERK of the PEACE,
Newark, Upper Canada, Jan. 19, '98.

WHEREAS his honor the President has, by virtue of an act passed in the first session of the second provincial parliament of Upper-Canada, entitled " An act for securing the titles to lands in this province," issued his commission to the hon. JOHN ELMSLY, esq. our chief justice, with other commissioners therein named, for the purpose of carrying the said act into effect. BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, that the said commissioners will proceed to the business on Monday the NINETEENTH day of FEBRUARY ensuing; of which all concerned will take notice.

The clerk of the peace, at the same time informs the public, that his office is now kept in the room, commonly called the jury room, in the court house, where attendance will be given on the usual days of business, from ten o'clock of the forenoon until two o'clock in the afternoon.

RALFE CLENCH, c. p.

THE subscribers to the *Black-Swamp Road* (and all those who wish to encourage or patronise so useful a work) are requested to meet at HIND's hotel, on Tuesday the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock fore-noon, to concert a plan for carrying on said work.—Those who wish to give in proposals pursuant to an advertisement, dated 30th Dec. last are requested to bring them in on or before that day.

Jan. 20.

Secretary's Office.

West-Niagara, December 30, 1797.

LIST of GRANTS lying in the *Secretary's* Office ready to be issued, in addition to those already advertised.

☞ Those having no quantities annexed are for 200 acres.

Names.	*Townships.*	*Acres.*
Brownell Sephen	Osnabruck	100
Beverly David	Augusta	
Brady Luke & Frederic Pfauet	Cornwall	
Carr William and M'Genis David	do	243
Clark Daniel	Matilda	
Collison John and Every Joseph	do	
Collison John and Edward Stoaks	do	300
Coon Catherine	Osnabruck	
Campbell William	do	
Curry Morris	do	
Cameron Hugh and Wait John	Cornwall	
Cain Peter	Lansdown	100
Campbell Lachlin	Lancaster	
Curry widow	do	150
Castleman Dederic	Williamsburgh	
Fitchet James	do	
Crouse Peter	Matilda	
Ferguson James	Lancaster	
Flynn David	Charlottenburg	400
Goose Elizabeth and Hannah	Osnabruck	
Clandenning Abm. and wife	Flamboro' E.	350
Clandenning Walter & wife	do	450
Beemer Chistopher	Louth	
Costa Francis esq.	Portland	1200
Bedford Robert	Chatham	
Counsiller Peter	Delaware township	300
Geo. Reed	Grantham	216
Donell Ross	Lancaster	371
John Hartle and Adam Hartle	Cornwall	
Geo. Young	Walsingham	600
Peter Ruport	Osnabruck	100
Henry Hartle and Christopher Hartle	Cornwall	
Lieut. Nath'l Hilliard	Osnabruck	114
Peter Russell, esq.	York	
Blachly Robins	Thorold	
Rodorick M'Donell	Charlottenburg	100
James Hare	Lancaster	193
Annie Lewis	Sophiasburg	
Nath'l Hawn	Cornwall	100
Donald M'Aley, jun.	Lancaster	
Arch. M'Miller	do	
Arch. M'Gillevray	do	
Dan'l. Morden	Osnabruck	71
John M'Intire	Charlottenburg	100
Neil M'Kinnan	Lancaster	
William M'Leod and Donell M'Donell	Cornwall	
John M'Lelan	Kenyon	250
Henry Mercle	Williamsburgh	
Henry Marclay	do	133
John Hill jun	Newark	1
John Murchison	Charlottenburg	
Richard Louks	Osnabruck	600
John Lawrence	Augusta	do
Cornelius Castleman & Werner Castleman	Williamsburg	247
Niel Campbell	Charlottenburg	
Daniel M'Kercher	do	100
William Gillis	do	
Frederick Merckle	Williansburg	300
Robert Nicholson	Augusta	111
Hugh M'Donald	Lancaster	
Alexander Grant esq.	Aldborough	1750
Alex. Grant esq.	do	1250
Alex. Grant	Charlottenburgh	
Alin Grant	do	100
Donald Grant	do	do
Duncan Gilles	Lancaster	
Andrew Gibson	Osnabruck	100
Christopher Gallinger	do	400
Miss Eliz. Louks	Osnabruck	300
Donald M'Gillis	Lancaster	
John Loup	Augusta	100
George Law	Newark	1
John Lawrence esq.	York	228
William Losse	Kingston	2-5
James Ramsay	Newark	206
John Moore	Osnabruck	
Henry Meddoch Bush and Charles Bush	do	
Donell M'Donell	Charlottenburg	100
Archibald M'Donell	Lancaster	400
Jacob Link	Williamsburg	
Allan M'Donnell	Charlottenurg	100
Conrad Vandusen	Adolphustown	do
Henry Waggoner	Williamsburg	
John Vanvoist	Newark	1

Ab'm Hopper & Geo, Loucks	Williamsburg	266
Dugal M'Millin	Lancaster	
Rich'd Hainer's wife	Flamboro' East	
Christopher Haines	Williamsburg	
Joseph Haines	do	
John Huff	do	
Conrad Hopper & Peter Garlack jr	do	
Jon Helmer	Roxboro'	400
Hendrick Hawn	do	
Hartle Adam	Cornwall	448
John Hartle & Alex. Cameron	Roxboro'	
Barney Hart	do	300
Job Havens	Charlotteville	
John Hill jr	Pelham	300
Alexander M'Millan	Lancaster	
Corp'l Colin Hamilton	Roxboro'	300
Ensign Hurley	Pittsburg	600
John Quin	Osnabruck	
Joseph Haines sen.	Beverly	350
Lt Paul Huff	Sophiasburg	185
Lt Paul Huff	do	400
Michael Quin & Adam Keave	Roxboro'	
John Quin	Cornwall	500
Michael Phillibert	Matilda	do
Chrity M'Arthur	Lancaster	
Edw James O'Brian	Chatham	201
Nicholas Oil	Pelham	400
John Hartle	Cornwall	do
Christopher Robinson	Murray	1067
Asahel Wright & serjt D. Robertson	Cornwall	237
John Lynck & Nich Weaver	Williamsburg	
Charlotte Dickson	Flamboro' East	800
Conrad Van Dusen	Fredericksburg	100
Mrs Waldroff	Osnabruck	350
James Wait	Williamsburg	
John Waldroff & Martin Waldroff	Osnabruck	
Barney Wade & Hector M'Donold	Williamsburg	
Francis Ulman & John Shell	do	
John Waldroff	Osnabruck	300
Thomas Wilson	Stamford	
Martin Steeley	Matilda	400
John Snider & Jas Seely	Lancaster	400
John Shaver	Matilda	do
Dr James Stewart	Osnabruck	900
Christopher Servous	do	123
John Austin Shwerdfeger	Williamsburg	
John Davis & wife	Osnabruck	100
Jacob Countryman	do	500
John Hayes	Flamboro' East	300
William Hare	Matilda	
James House	Humberstone	550
Herman Hawn	Cornwall	100
David Demud	Flamboro' East	
Cornelius Dougan	do	300
Jonathan Doan	Wainfleet	

Wm. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

Council Chamber.

YORK, DECEMBER 22, 1797.

An EXTRACT from the minutes.

ORDERED, by the president in council, that all petitions read in council after this day, except those of U. E. loyalists, and their children, and the officers and soldiers of the troops disbanded in 1793, to whom the faith of government may nave been pledged in specific quantities of land, by the promises and regulations of lord DORCHESTER, or by his Majesty's instructions, shall be considered as coming within certain NEW regulations, recommended to the adoption of this government, by his grace the duke of Portland, and read in council the 20th inst. and liable to such additional expeuce as may be incurred in consequence; leaving it, however, to the option of the respective petitioners to come forward, or not, when these regulations shall be made known, and their petitions are to remain filed in the council-office for that purpose.

JOHN SMALL, c. e. c.

MR. E. WHITING

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just arrived from the United States with a small assortment of

JEWELLRY

Which he has for sale, on reasonable terms. Also wishes to observe that as he intends to carry on his former business of

Silversmith & Watchmaker;

Hopes that his assiduity and punctuality will merit a continuance of those favors which he has now the pleasure of gratefully acknowledging to have received.

P. P. *All kinds of* TIN WARE *to be sold, at low prices.*

Jan. 19, '78. 59tf

Advertisement.

ALL persons having claims to the estate of *James Latham*, deceased, are requested to exhibit them before the first day of April next properly authenticated; and those indebted to said estate, to make payment without delay, to JOHN YOUNG, *Adm'r.*

Newark, December 29, 1797.

FOR SALE,

The House, and Lot

Containing one acre, occupied by the subscriber.—The payments will be made easy to the purchaser.

JOHNSON BUTLER.

Oct. 18, '97. 46tf

VOLUME IV.] ... [NUMBER 161.

Upper Canada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA; Printed by TITUS G. SIMONS. ——Saturday, FEBRUARY 3, 1798.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by a proclamation issued under, and by virtue of, an act of the parliament of this province, passed in the thirty-seventh year of his Majesty's reign, entitled *An act for making temporary provision for the regulation of trade, between this province and the United States of America, by land or inland navigation*, it was ordered, that the operation of certain ordinances in the said proclamation specified, should be suspended: *And whereas* it has been found expedient that the provisions of the said ordinances, except as herein after excepted, should be continued until some further and other arrangements relative to the commercial intercourse between the United-States of America and this province can be adjusted: NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that I have thought fit by and with the advice of the executive council to revoke and annul, and do hereby revoke and annul the said proclamation, bearing date the twentieth day of September last, except as herein after mentioned; and I do also by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's executive council, hereby further order and declare, that so much only of the ordinance passed in the twentieth year of his Majesty's reign, as relates to the REGISTER, shall be, and is hereby suspended.

GIVEN under my hand seal at arms, this sixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and in the thirty-eighth year of his Majesty's reign, at York, in the province of Upper Canada.

PETER RUSSELL.
President, &c. &c. &c.

By command of his Honor.
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Robert Porter,

Wheelwright from LONDONDERRY,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the neighboring inhabitants of Newark, and informs them, that he has removed to the house opposite the bake house, No. 24. where he carries on the business of making SPINNING WHEELS; and it is expected those useful machines made to such perfection, will improve the linen trade in this country, as he makes them on the same construction with those of Ireland.

West Niagara, December 20.

BLANK WRITS ... SUBPŒNA TICKETS, may be had at this Office.

Court of Probate.

WHEREAS application has been made to the court of probate of this province, by RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, esquire, merchant, of Kingston, and a principal creditor of the estate of the late THO'S GUMMERSAL, late of this province, for letters of administration of the goods and chattels of the said Thomas Gummersal, to be granted to him the said Richard Cartwright;—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons next of kin to the said Thomas Gummersal, and they are hereby summoned to be and appear before the said court of probate, and shew cause within eight months from the date hereof, if any they have, why the administration of the goods and chattels of the said Thomas Gummersal should not be granted to the said Richard Cartwright, upon his giving the usual security faithfully to administer the same.

ALEX. BURNS, *Register*

Newark, 8 June, 1797. (28.

TO BE LEASED FOR TWO YEARS,

That valuable Farm,

Adjoining the *Forty-mile Creek*, belonging to the subscriber, with 50 or 60 acres well fenced; on which is a commodious

Dwelling House,

Two stories high, a good framed BARN and outhouses: The advantageous situation and the conveniency of the house, for public business, are so well known as to render a full description of it unnecessary. ALSO,

A Still-House,

On the said premises, with two stills, which he will either let or dispose of. ALSO another FARM, about two miles from Mr. KITCHEN's MILLS, with 20 acres in fence: For particulars apply to

CHARLES ANDERSON.

Forty-mile Creek, Jan. 10.

FOR SALE,

The House, and Lot

Containing one acre, occupied by the subscriber.—The payments will be made easy to the purchaser.

JOHNSON BUTLER.

Oct. 18, '97. 46tf

By Authority.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland king, defender of the faith, &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the seventh day of December, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament, until the fourth day of February next, at which time in our town of York you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the thirteenth day of March next ensuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and thereto to do as may seem necessary:—Herein fail not. In testimony whereof we have caused the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness government of our said province, this twenty-seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and thirty-eighth of our reign.

P. R.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

Advertisement.

ALL persons having claims to the estate of *James Latham*, deceased, are requested to exhibit them before the first day of April next properly authenticated; and those indebted to said estate, to make payment without delay, to JOHN YOUNG, *Adm'r.*

Newark, December 29, 1797.

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JEWELLRY

Which he has for sale, on reasonable terms. Also wishes to observe that as he intends to carry on his former business of

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Hopes that his assiduity and punctuality will merit a continuance of those favors which he has now the pleasure of gratefully acknowledging to have received.

P. P. *All kinds of* TIN WARE *to be sold, at low prices.*

Jan. 19, '78. 59tf

Secretary's Office.

West-Niagara, December 30, 1797.

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☞ Those having no quantities annexed are for 200 acres.

Names.	*Townships.*	*Acres.*
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Beverly David	Augufta	
Brady Luke & Frederic Phuet	Cornwall	
Carr William and M'Genis David	do	243
Clark Daniel	Matilda	
Collifon John and Every Joseph	do	
Collifon John and Edward Stoaks	do	300
Coon Catherine	Ofnabruck	
Campbell William	do	
Curry Morris	do	
Cameron Hugh and Wait John	Cornwall	
Cain Peter	Lanfdown	100
Campbell Lachlin	Lancafter	
Curry widow	do	150
Caftleman Dederic	Williamfburgh	
Fitchet James	do	
Croufe Peter	Matilda	
Ferguson James	Lancafter	
Flynn David	Charlottenburg	400
Goofe Elizabeth and Hannah	Ofnabruck	
Clandenning Abm. and wife	Flamboro' E.	350
Clandenning Walter & wife	do	450
Beemer Chiftopher	Louth	
Cofta Francis efq.	Portland	1200
Bedford Robert	Chatham	
Counfiller Peter	Delaware townfhip	300
Geo. Reed	Grantham	216
Donell Rofs	Lancafter	371
John Hartle and Adam Hartle	Cornwall	
Geo. Young	Walfingham	600
Peter Ruport	Ofnabruck	100
Henry Hartle and Chriftopher Hartle	Cornwall	
Lieut. Nath'l Hilliard	Ofnabruck	114
Peter Ruffell, efq.	York	
Blachly Robins	Thorold	
Rodorick M'Donell	Charlottenburg	100
James Hare	Lancafter	193
Annie Lewis	Sophiafburg	
Nath'l Hawn	Cornwall	100
Donald M'Aley, jun.	Lancafter	
Arch. M'Miller	do	
Arch. M'Gillevray	do	
Dan'l. Morden	Ofnabruck	71
John M'Intire	Charlottenburg	100
Neil M'Kinnan	Lancafter	
William M'Leod and Donell M'Donell	Cornwall	
John M'Lelan	Kenyon	150
Henry Mercle	Williamfburgh	
Henry Marclay	do	133
John Hil jun	Newark	1
John Murchifon	Charlottenburg	
Richard Louks	Ofnabruck	600
John Lawrence	Augufta	do
Cornelius Caftleman & Werner Caftleman	Williamfburg	247
Niel Campbell	Charlottenburg	
Daniel M'Kercher	do	100
William Gillis	do	
Frederick Merckle	Williamfburg	300
Robert Nicholfon	Augufta	111
Hugh M'Donald	Lancafter	
Alexander Grant efq.	Aldborough	1750
Alex. Grant efq.	do	1250
Alex. Grant	Charlottenburgh	
Alin Grant	do	100
Donald Grant	do	do
Duncan Gilles	Lancafter	
Andrew Gibfon	Ofnabruck	100
Chriftopher Gallinger	do	400
Mifs Eliz. Louks	Ofnabruck	300
Donald M'Gillis	Lancafter	
John Loup	Augufta	100
George Law	Newark	1
John Lawrence efq.	York	228
William Loffe	Kingfton	2-5
James Ramfay	Newark	206
John Moore	Ofnabruck	
Henry Meddoch Bufh and Charles Bufh	do	
Donell M'Donell	Charlottenburg	100
Archibald M'Donell	Lancafter	400
Jacob Link	Williamfburg	
Allan M'Donnell	Charlottenurg	100
Conrad Vandufen	Adolphuftown	do
Henry Waggoner	Williamfburg	
John Vanvolft	Newark	1
Ab'm Hopper & Geo. Loucks	Williamfburg	266
Dugal M'Millin	Lancafter	
Rich'd Hainer's wife	Flamboro' Eaft	
Chriftopher Haines	Williamfburg	
Jofeph Haines	do	
John Huff	do	
Conrad Hopper & Peter Garlack jr	do	
Jon Helmer	Roxboro'	400
Hendrick Hawn	do	
Hartle Adam	Cornwall	448
John Hartle & Alex. Cameron	Roxboro'	
Barney Hart	do	300
Joh Havens	Charlotteville	
John Hill jr	Pelham	300
Alexander M'Millan	Lancafter	
Corp'l Colin Hamilton	Roxboro'	300
Enfign Hurley	Pittfburg	600
John Quin	Ofnabruck	
Jofeph Haines fen.	Beverly	350
Lt Paul Huff	Sophiafburg	185
Lt Paul Huff	do	400
Michael Quin & Adam Knave	Roxboro'	
John Quin	Cornwall	400
Michael Phillibere	Matilda	do
Chrity M'Arthur	Lancafter	
Edw. James O'Brian	Chatham	201
Nicholas Oil	Pelham	400
John Hartle	Cornwall	do
Chriftopher Robinfon	Murray	1067
Afahel Wright & ferjt D. Robertfon	Cornwall	237
John Lynck & Nich Weaver	Williamfburg	
Charlotte Dickfon	Flamboro' Eaft	800
Conrad Van Duten	Frederickfburg	200
Mrs Waldroff	Ofnabruck	330
James Wait	Williamfburg	
John Waldroff & Martin Waldroff	Ofnabruck	
Barney Wade & Hector M'Donald	Williamfburg	
Francis Ulman & John Shell	do	
John Waldroff	Ofnabruck	300
Thomas Wilfon	Stamford	
Martin Steeley	Matilda	400
John Snider & Jas Seely	Lancafter	400
John Shaver	Matilda	do
Dr James Stewart	Ofnabruck	900
Chriftopher Servous	do	123
John Auftin Shwerdfeger	Williamfburg	
John Davis & wife	Ofnabruck	200
Jacob Countryman	do	300
John Hayes	Flamboro' Eaft	300
William Hare	Matilda	
James Houfe	Humberftone	550
Herman Hawn	Cornwall	200
David Demud	Flamboro' Eaft	
Cornelius Doogan	do	300
Jonathan Doan	Wainfleet	

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

Council Chamber,

YORK, December 22, 1797.

An EXTRACT from the minutes.

ORDERED, by the prefident in council, that all petitions read in council after this day, except thofe of U. E. loyalifts, and their children, and the officers and foldiers of the troops difbanded in 1793, to whom the faith of government may have been pledged in fpecific quantities of land, by the promifes and regulations of lord DORCHESTER, or by his Majefty's inftructions, fhall be confidered as coming within certain NEW regulations, recommended to the adoption of this government, by his grace the duke of Portland, and read in council the 20th inft. and liable to fuch additional expence as may be incurred in confequence; leaving it, however, to the option of the refpective petitioners to come forward, or not, when thefe regulations fhall be made known, and their petitions are to remain filed in the council-office for that purpofe.

JOHN SMALL, c. e. c.

Mr. E. Whiting

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has juft arrived from the United States with a fmall affortment of

JEWELLRY

Which he has for fale, on reafonable terms. Alfo wifhes to obferve that as he intends to carry on his former bufinefs of

Silverfmith & Watchmaker;

Hopes that his affiduity and punctuality will merit a continuance of thofe favors which he has now the pleafure of gratefully acknowledging to have received.

P P *All kinds of* TIN WARE *to be fold, at low prices.*

Jan. 19, '78. 394f

Advertifement.

ALL perfons having claims to the eftate of *James Latham*, deceafed, are requefted to exhibit them before the firft day of April next properly authenticated; and thofe indebted to faid eftate, to make payment without delay, to JOHN YOUNG, *Adm'r.*

Newark, December 29, 1797.

FOR SALE,

The Houfe, and Lot

Containing one acre, occupied by the fubfcriber.—The payments will be made eafy to the purchafer.

JOHN
SON BUTLER.

Oct. 18, '97. 46ef

VOLUME IV. … R. [NUMBER 161.

Upper Canada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA; Printed by TITUS G. SIMONS. ——Saturday, FEBRUARY 3, 1798.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by proclamation iffued under, and by virtue of, an act of the parliament of this province, paffed in the thirty-feventh year of his Majefty's reign, entitled *An act for making temporary provifion for the regulation of trade between this province and the United States of America, by land or inland navigation*, it was ordered, that the operation of certain ordinances in the faid proclamation fpecified, fhould be fufpended: *And whereas* it has been found expedient that the provifions of the faid ordinances, except as herein after excepted, fhould be continued until fome further and other arrangements relative to the commercial intercourfe between the United-States of America and this province can be adjufted: NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that I have thought fit by and with the advice of the executive council to revoke and annul, and do hereby revoke and annul the faid proclamation, bearing date the twentieth day of September laft, except as herein after mentioned; and I do alfo by and with the advice and confent of his Majefty's executive council, hereby further order and declare, that fo much only of the ordinance paffed in the twentieth year of his Majeft's reign, as relates to the REGISTER, fhall be, and is hereby fufpended.

GIVEN under my hand feal at arms, this fixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thoufand feven hundred and ninety-feven, and in the thirty-eighth year of his Majefty's reign, at York, in the province of Upper Canada.

PETER RUSSELL.
Prefident, &c. &c. &c.

By command of his Honor.

JOHN SMALL, c. e. c.

Robert Porter,

Wheelwright from LONDONDERRY,

RETURNS his fincere thanks to the neighboring inhabitants of Newark, and informs them, that he has removed to the houfe oppofite the bake houfe, N° 24. where he carries on the bufinefs of making SPINNING WHEELS; and it is expected thofe ufeful machines made to fuch perfection, will improve the linen trade in this country, as he makes them on the fame conftruction with thofe of Ireland.

Weft Niagara, December 20.

☞ BLANK WRITS OF SUBPŒNA TICKETS, may be had at this Office.

Court of Probate.

WHEREAS application has been made to the court of probate of this province, by RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, efquire, merchant, of Kingfton, and a principal creditor of the eftate of the late THO'S GUMMERSAL, late of this province, for letters of adminiftration of the goods and chattels of the faid Thomas Gummerfal, to be granted to him the faid Richard Cartwright;—NOTICE is hereby given to all perfons next of kin to the faid Thomas Gummerfal, and they are hereby fummoned to be and appear before the faid court of probate, and fhew caufe within eight months from the date hereof, if any they have, why the administration of the goods and chattels of the faid Thomas Gummerfal fhould not be granted to the faid Richard Cartwright, upon his giving the ufual fecurity faithfully to adminifter the fame.

ALEX. BURNS, *Regifter of the court of probate.*

Newark, 8 June, 1797. (28.

TO BE LEASED FOR TWO YEARS,

That valuable Farm,

Adjoining the *Forty-mile Creek*, belonging to the fubfcriber, with 50 or 60 acres well fenced; on which is a commodious

Dwelling Houfe,

Two ftories high, a good framed BARN and outhoufes: The advantageous fituation and the conveniency of the houfe, for public bufinefs, are fo well known as to render a full defcription of it unneceffary. ALSO,

A Still-Houfe,

On the faid premifes, with two ftills, which he will either let or difpofe of. ALSO another FARM, about two miles from Mr. KITCHEN's MILLS, with 20 acres in fence: For particulars apply to

CHARLES ANDERSON.

Forty mile Creek, Jan. 10.

FOR SALE,

The Houfe, and Lot

Containing one acre, occupied by the fubfcriber.—The payments will be made eafy to the purchafer.

JOHNSON BUTLER.

Oct. 18, '97. 46ff

By Authority.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland king, defender of the faith, &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the feventh day of December, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament, until the fourth day of February next, at which time in our town of York you were held and conftrained to appear; but we taking into our royal confideration the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking, and by thefe prefents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the thirteenth day of March next enfuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into confideration the ftate and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may feem neceffary:—Herein fail not. In teftimony whereof we have caufed the great feal of our faid province to be hereunto affixed:—Witnefs the honorable PETER RUSSELL, prefident of our government of our faid province, this twenty-feventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thoufand feven hundred and ninety-eight, and thirty-eighth of our reign. P. R.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Advertifement.

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Jan. 19, '78. 40tf

REPEATED

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords.

November 2.

THE king at two o'clock came to St. James' palace, from whence his majeſty went in the uſual ſtate to the houſe of peers, to open the ſeſſion of parliament by a

SPEECH

from the throne.

On his majeſty's leaving the houſe, the ſpeech he had juſt delivered was read by the lord chancellor, in his place, and afterwards by the clerk.

"*My lords and gentlemen,*

"It is a matter of great concern to me, that the earneſt endeavors which I have continued to employ, ſince I laſt met you in parliament, to reſtore to my ſubjects the bleſſings of peace, on ſecure and honorable terms, have unhappily been rendered ineffectual.

"The declaration which I have cauſed to be publiſhed, and the other papers which I have directed to be laid before you, will I am confident abundantly prove to you, and to the world, that every ſtep has been taken on my part, which could tend to accelerate the concluſion of peace; and that the long delay and final rupture of the negociation, are ſolely to be aſcribed to the evaſive conduct, the unwarrantable pretentions, and the inordinate ambition of thoſe with whom we have to contend, and, above all, to their inveterate animoſity againſt theſe kingdoms.

"I have the fulleſt reliance, under the bleſſing of providence, on the vigor and wiſdom of your counſels, and on the zeal, magnanimity, and courage, of a great and free people, ſenſible that they are contending for their deareſt intereſt, and determined to ſhow themſelves worthy of the bleſſings which they are ſtruggling to preſerve.

"Compelled as we are, by the moſt evident neceſſity, to perſevere in the defence of all that is dear to us, till a more juſt and pacific ſpirit ſhall prevail on the part of the enemy, we have the ſatisfaction of knowing that we poſſeſs means and reſources proportioned to the objects which are at ſtake.

"During the period of hoſtilities, and under the unavoidable preſſure of accumulated burthens, our revenue has continued highly productive, our national induſtry has been extended, and our commerce has ſurpaſſed its former limits.

"The public ſpirit of my people has been eminently diſplayed; my troops of every deſcription, have acquired freſh claims to the eſteem and admiration of their country; and the repeated ſucceſs of my navy over all our different enemies. I have been recently crowned by the ſignal and deciſive victory with which providence has rewarded the exertions of my fleet under the command of admiral lord Duncan.

"No event could be attended with more important and beneficial conſequences, or form a more brillant addition to the numerous & heroic exploits which, in the courſe of the preſent war, have raiſed to a pitch, hitherto unequaled, the naval glory of the country.

"*Gentlemen of the houſe of commons,*

"I have directed the eſtimates for the enſuing year to be laid before you. The ſtate of the war, joined to the happy conſequences of our recent ſucceſs, will, I truſt, admit of diminution of expence, conſiſtently with the vigorous efforts which our ſituation indiſpenſably requires. In conſidering what may be the beſt mode of defraying the heavy expence which will ſtill be unavoidable, you will, I am perſuaded, bear in mind that the preſent criſis preſents every motive to animate you to the moſt effectual and ſpirited exertions; the true value of any temporary ſacrifices, which you may find neceſſary for this purpoſe, can only be eſtimated by comparing them with the importance of ſupporting effectually our public credit, and convincing the enemy that while we retain an ardent deſire for the concluſion of peace, on ſafe and honorable terms, we poſſeſs the means as well as the determination to ſupport with vigour this arduous conteſt, as long as it may be neceſſary for maintaining the ſafety and independence of theſe kingdoms.

"*My lords and gentlemen,*

"After the experience I have had of your loyalty and attachment to me, and of your anxious regards for the intereſts of my ſubjects, I have only to recommend to you a perſeverance in the ſame principles and conduct.

"The events of every day muſt more and more impreſs you with a juſt ſenſe of the bleſſings which we derive from our civil and religious eſtabliſhments, and which have ſo long diſtinguiſhed us among all the nations of Europe. Theſe bleſſings can only be preſerved by inculcating and enforcing a due reverence and obedience to the laws, by repreſſing with promptitude every attempt to diſturb our internal tranquillity, and by maintaining inviolate that happy conſtitution which we inherit from our anceſtors, on which the ſecurity and happineſs of every claſs of my ſubjects eſſentially depend."

LONDON, October 17.

The United armies on the Rhine, which Gen. Angereau is to command, will contain 140 000 men; it is expected they will ſoon be on the banks of the Danube; and that another republic will be formed in Germany, equal in importance to that in Italy.

October 18.

Laſt night a Dutch ſailor, armed with a ſword, planted himſelf on the ſide near Deptford, where he attacked every paſſenger with the moſt brutal ferocity. He ſtabbed a young woman in the breaſt, & wounded ſeveral gentlemen, but none mortally. After a deſperate reſiſtance he was at laſt overpowered by numbers, and conveyed to the watch houſe, where he declared it was his intention to deſtroy every perſon he met, in revenge for the defeat of his countrymen.

Admiral de Winter is detween 35 and 40 years of age. He is a tall, handſome man, plain in his manners, and joins to the moſt undaunted courage, an uncommon ardour and activity, as he has evinced on various occaſions. He is a major-general in the French ſervice.

October 21.

Yeſterday a report prevailed that hoſtilities had actually recommenced between the Auſtrians and French. The funds fell a [illegible] in conſequence; however, the report has no foundation, as we known of.

All the ſhips of lord Duncan's fleet have arrived in port, except the Iſis, of 54 guns; and no fears are apprehended of her ſafety.

Eight of the Dutch men of war prizes have arrived in port. The Liberty of 74 guns, Adm. de Winter's ſhip has ſince ſunk in Hoſely Bay. The Delft, of 56, ſunk at ſea; and the Monnikkendam, of 44 went aſhore on the coaſt of Holland—[illegible] of the whole ſaved.

PLEASANT ANECDOTE.

The animoſity of the two gallant commanders in chief in the late action ceaſed with the ſurrender of the Dutch admiral's ſhip, the next evening admirals Duncan's & de Winter ſat down together to a party at whiſt, of which game the latter is paſſionately fond.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1.

On Saturday arrived in town from Harve de Grace, via New-York, Mr. David Meredith, merchant of this city. Mr. Meredith ſailed from Havre the 24th of October, on which day he informs, that he ſaw a letter from the chancellor of the American Conſulate at Paris, to a gentleman at Havre, which ſtated that twelve days previous to the date of that letter, the American miniſters plenipotentiary, had delivered their credentials to M. Talleyrand Perigord foreign miniſter, and at that period they had received no communication from him either perſonal or official, and that in conſequence they found themſelves in a moſt awkward & unpleaſant ſituation imaginable.

[The French will not enter into negociation with our commiſſioners until they have brought to an iſſue their pending negociation with Autria An acknowledgement of the modern laws of neutrality, and a mutual ſtipulation to abide by them, will then be made a ſine qua non of accommodation. If our adminiſtration hold back upon this ground, ſo advantageous to this country as well as to France, the execution of our guarantee of the French Weſt Indies will then be required.

The project of Boulay for baniſhing all the nobles from France was found to be ſo unpoplar, that the commiſſion withdrew it, and ſubſtituted a modification by which the nobles are *only* disfranchiſed, and, previous to exerciſing the rights of citzens, are obliged to go thro' the forms preſcribed for foreigners. The diſcuſſion of this queſtion called up violent paſſions in the council, the members ruſhed to the tribune, bawling and ſtriking with their canes, with all the intemperance which diſtinguiſhed the debates in Danton's time.

Reports circulate, that our envoys had had an audience with the miniſter of foreign affairs, in which the miniſter put this queſtion, *Are you inſtructed to treat with England?* and on their anſwering in the negative, the miniſter replied—"I am inſtructed by the directory, not to enter into negociation on any other principles."

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14.

From recent European accounts it appears, that unleſs our envoys to the French republic accompliſh the object of their miſſion, by a treaty ſtipulating reparation for paſt injuries, and a more friendly conduct in future, no hope of averting the ruin of our commerce will remain, but what depends on our own meaſures and reſources. From the decree in the council of Five Hundred, diſavowing the apparently amicable motives which actuated that body a little before the late voilent change, to adopt the report and the motion of Paſtoret; and from certain unfriendly deciſions by the marine tribunals, we may infer, that unleſs engagements are entered into, and religiouſly obſerved, of treating us with more equity, the ſame piracies will be exerciſed on our ſhipping, which, during the two laſt years, have ſo indelibly tarniſhed the annals of the republic.

That their privateers have been ſucceſsful in cruiſing againſt the American, as well as Britiſh commerce, is a know truth: and the induſtrious preparations to carry it on more extenſively than ever, leave little room to hope for the eſcape of any of our merchantmen, bound to the Britiſh European dominions.

If, then, by a denial of national juſtice, we are to continue expoſed to the ſame, and greater riſques, from French cruizers, and from the unpricipled parricides of America reſident in France—If no reſource, but repelling force by force, remain—if, to ſubmit tamely to the blow aimed by an aſſaſſin, be ſynonimous with deliberate ſuicide, ſhall we continue to ſit with arms folded, without one attempt, and effort to avert our deſtruction? No—We do not deſire war—we ſolicitouſly wiſh for peace, with its attendant bleſſings—Our paſt conduct, is an adequate proof, and our obvious intereſts are ſufficient pledges, of this. But let us put ourſelves in a poſture of defence. Let us aſſume a repulſive attitude. Let our veſſels be armed. Let them no longer be the prey of ruffians, unprovided themſelves, with the means of offenſive operation, and formidable only by their numbers and character.

It is not uncommon to find cowardice aſſociated with cruelty. The miſerable poltroon who ſees a weaker individual in his power, feels no ſentiment of humanity, but gives looſe to the moſt boundleſs exceſſes. Where he finds himſelf matched, or his power overbalanced, the contemptible wretch is as abject, as he before ſhewed himſelf deſpotic.

This remark is confirmed by an incident which lately took place in the Britiſh channel. An armed American Indiaman (that deſcription are permitted to carry guns) was met by a French privateer full of men, who after firing into him, ordered him, in terms the moſt domineering, to heave to, and threatened inſtant deſtruction in caſe of non-compliance. The American, calm and unmoved, ſent one ball into the picaroon, which ſo deranged his courage, that he immediately ſtruck—and with the magnanimity of a hero, gave himſelf up.—Our countrymen, bid him ſheer off, and be more carefull in future how he medled with Americans.

This with other facts of a ſimilar complexion, ſhews at how little expence one half the property ſacraficed by our forbearence, might have been ſaved; and how great a part of the diſaſters incurred by our merchants, might have been avoided by the ſingle permiſſion to carry a few guns.

The idea of being involved in war, by meaſures of ſelf-protection, is chimerical and degrading in the extreme. If we may not defend ourſelves when attacked, how contemptible is our ſituation! We may at once renounce independedce as the ſhadow of a ſhade and acknowledge the U. States to be colonies of what ever power pleaſes to ſeize upon them. Let us think like the preſident, and, with him, declare, that "nothing will contribute ſo much to the preſervation of peace, as the manifeſtation of that energy and unanimity, of which, on many former occaſions, the people of the United States have given ſuch memorable proofs; and the exertion of thoſe reſources for national defence, which a beneficent Providence has kindly placed within our power."

December 25.

"Captain Paterſon, from Bourdeaux, informs, that our envoys were received at Paris, but it had not tranſpired whether they had entered upon negociation.

That no accounts had been received of the commencement of hoſtilities with America, and that it was wiſhed and believed, that peace would prevent it.

That the Dutch defeat had been received.

That he heard of no new order of the directory to capture all American veſſels, as reported via St. Thomas's.

That he went on ſhore at Rouen, in the Bourdeaux river, and that two ſailors came there from Breſt, who informed, that the fleet, was in no redineſs, but, on the contrary, there were but few men, and thoſe unpaid; and that no veſſels would go out unleſs ſome merchant ſhould hire the frigates for private ſervice, which it was expected they would do.

GEORGETOWN, Dec. 5.

A privateer boat, it is ſaid, attemped to bring to an Eaſt-Indiaman comming into the Cheſapeak biy a few days ago. The ſhip run down the boat and the pirates periſhed.

WEST-NIAGARA, February 3.

The city of London have voted thanks to admiral Duncan and all the officers and men compoſing his fleet, for their conduct in the action with the Dutch; and have preſented admiral Duncan with a ſword valued at 200 guineas, and admiral Onſlow with a ſword, valued at 100 guineas. Alſo directed 500l. to be paid by a ſubſcription opened for the widows and orphans of ſeamen who fell in the conflict 2000 guineas were ſubſcribed by individuals for the ſame purpoſe.

It appears by the laſt Paris papers, ſays a New-York paper, that the famous ſtatues of Laocon and the Apollo have arrived in the capital, and are placed upon the terrace of the Thuilleries.

A Mr. Deblois writes from Paris to his friend in Salem, that it is his private opinion war between France and America will probably take place in three months—certainly in ſix.

A word of conſolation to Holland.

Paris, Oct. 26.

The executive directory of France has requeſted of the republic of HOLLAND, that they promptly repair their late maritime diſaſter, and equip and put to ſea as ſoon as poſſible, as many veſſels as they have loſt.

It is hoped that the differences which exiſt between the French republic and the United States of America, will terminate amicably, and to the ſatisfaction as well as the advantage of the two countries.

The order of the directory muſt be a conſolation indeed to Holland; but would it not have been more ſo, to have been accompanied with money? Beſides, we can not find much fault with the order, ſince the veſſels captured are ſo much ſhattered, new ones will be more acceptable to *us*; nor need they doubt but we will *take* them in the place of the *old*.

ERRATUM—In our laſt for Mr. *James Muirhead*, read Mr. *John Muirhead*.

AT a meeting held at Hind's hotel, of the ſubſcribers to the BLACK SWAMP this day, Wm. Jarvis eſq. in the chair, it was reſolved, that Peter Ball, eſq. John Backhouſe, eſq. Mr. Andrew Heron, Mr. John Young, and Mr. Samuel Thompſon, be appointed truſtees to overſee and conduct the ſame, for which purpoſe there is 200 dollars ſubſcribed towards carrying the ſame into immediate effect; and it was further reſolved that ſubſcription papers be opened at the following places, viz. at Mr. Heron's in Newark, Mr. David Secord's mills, near Queenſton, Mr. Clandenen's mills, at the 12 mile creek, Mr. Robert Nelles' mills, at the 40 mile creek, and at Mr. James Wilſon's, in Ancaſter, where thoſe gentlemen who are inclined to aid ſo neceſſary a work, will have an opportunity of adding their donations.

Newark, 30, Jan. '98.

THE ſubſcriber, as collector for the townſhip of Newark, once more calls on thoſe who have not paid their taxes, and is determined to give them no further indulgence, but will return their names to the magiſtrates.

ANDREW TEMPLETON,
Collector.
Feb. 2.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed away about two months ſince,

A Red Cow,

About 4 or 5 years old, has a white face, the end of each horn cut off, and heavy with calf;—Any perſon giving information of her at Mr. M'KAY's ſtore, or at the Printing-Officer, ſhall receive the reward.

Feb. 2.

Secretary's Office.

West-Niagara, December 30, 1797.

List of GRANTS lying in the *Secretary's* Office ready to be iſſued, in addition to thoſe already advertiſed.

¶ Thoſe having no quantities annexed are for 200 acres.

Names.	*Townſhips.*	*Acres.*
Brownell Sephen	Oſnabruck	100
Beverly David	Auguſta	
Brady Luke & Frederic Pfauſt	Cornwall	
Carr William and M'Genis David	do	243
Clark Daniel	Matilda	
Colliſon John and Every Joſeph	do	
Colliſon John and Edward Brooks	do	300
Coon Catherine	Oſnabruck	
Campbell William	do	
Curry Morris	do	
Cameron Hugh and Wait John	Cornwall	
Cain Peter	Lanſdown	100
Campbell Lachlin	Lancaſter	
Curry widow	do	156
Caſtleman Dederic	Williamſburgh	
Fitcher James	do	
Crouſe Peter	Matilda	
Ferguſon James	Lancaſter	
Flynn David	Charlottenburg	400
Goole Elizabeth and Hannah	Oſnabruck	
Clandenning Abm. and wife	Flamboro' E.	850
Clandenning Walter & wife	do	450
Bremer Chriſtopher	Louth	
Coſta Francis eſq.	Portland	1200
Bedford Robert	Chatham	
Counſtiler Peter	Delaware townſhip	300
Geo. Reed	Grantham	216
Donell Roſs	Lancaſter	371
John Hartle and Adam Hartle	Cornwall	
Geo. Young	Walſingham	600
Peter Ruport	Oſnabruck	100
Henry Hartle and Chriſtopher Hartle	Cornwall	
Lieut. Nath'l Hilliard	Oſnabruck	114
Peter Ruſſell, eſq.	York	
Blachly Robins	Thorold	
Roderick M'Donell	Charlottenburg	100
James Hare	Lancaſter	193
Annie Lewis	Sophiaſburg	
Nath'l Hawn	Cornwall	100
Donald M'Aley, jun.	Lancaſter	
Arch. M'Miller	do	
Arch. M'Gillevray	do	
Dan'l. Morden	Oſnabruck	71
John M'Intire	Charlottenburg	100
Neil M'Kuman	Lancaſter	
William M'Leod and Donell M'Donell	Cornwall	
John M'Lelan	Kenyon	150
Henry Mercle	Williamſburgh	
Henry Marclay	do	133
John Hill jun	Newark	1
John Munchiſon	Charlottenburg	
Richard Louks	Oſnabruck	600
John Lawrence	Auguſta	do
Cornelius Caſtleman & Werner Caſtleman	W lliamſburg	247
Niel Campbell	Charlottenburg	
Daniel M'Kercher	do	100
William Gillis	do	
Frederick Merckle	Williamſburg	300
Robert Nicholſon	Auguſta	111
Hugh M'Donald	Lancaſter	
Alexander Grant eſq	Aldborough	1750
Alex. Grant eſq.	do	1250
Alex. Grant	Charlottenburgh	
Alin Crant	do	100
Donald Grant	do	do
Duncan Gilles	Lancaſter	
Andrew Gibſon	Oſnabruck	100
Chriſtopher Gallinger	do	400
Miſs Eliz. Louks	Oſnabruck	300
Donald M'Gillis	Lancaſter	
John Loup	Auguſta	100
George Law	Newark	1
John Lawrence eſq.	York	228
William Loffe	Kingſton	2
James Ramlay	Newark	206
John Moore	Oſnabruck	
Henry Meddoch Buſh and Charles Buſh	do	
Donell M'Donell	Charlottenburg	100
Archibald M'Donell	Lancaſter	400
Jacob Link	Williamſburg	
Allan M'Donnell	Charlottenurg	100
Conrad Vanduſen	Adolphuſtown	do
Henry Waggoner	Williamſburg	
John Vanvoſit	Newark	1

Ab'm Hopper & Geo. Loucks	Williamſburg	266
Dugal M'Millin	Lancaſter	
Rich'd Hamer's wife	Flamboro' Laſt	
Chriſtopher Haines	Williamſburg	
Joſeph Haines	do	
John Huff	do	
Conrad Hopper & Peter Garlack jr	do	
Jon Helmer	Roxboro'	400
Hendrick Hawn	do	
Hartle Adam	Cornwall	148
John Hartle & Alex. Cameron	Roxboro'	
Barney Hart	do	300
Joh. Havens	Charlotteville	
John Hill jr	Pelham	300
Alexander M'Millan	Lancaſter	
Corp'l Colin Hamilton	Roxboro'	300
Enſign Hurley	Pittſburg	600
John Quin	Oſnabruck	
Joſeph Haines ſen.	Beverly	350
Lt Paul Huff	Sophiaſburg	180
Lt Paul Huff	do	400
Michael Quin & Adam Knave	Roxboro'	
John Quin	Cornwall	160
Michael Phillibere	Matilda	do
Chriſty M'Arthur	Lancaſter	
Edw James O'Brian	Chatham	201
Nicholas Oil	Pelham	400
John Hartle	Cornwall	do
Chriſtopher Robinſon	Murray	1040
Athel Wright & ſerjt Robertſon	Cornwall	237
John Lynck & Nich Weaver	Williamſburg	
Charlotte Dickſon	Flamboro' Eaſt	800
Conrad Van Duien	Fredericksburg	100
Mrs Waldroff	Oſnabruck	350
James Wait	Williamſburg	
John Waldroff & Martin Waldroff	Oſnabruck	
Barney Wade & Heſtor M'Donold	Williamſburg	
Francis Ulman & John Snell	do	
John Waldroff	Oſnabruck	300
Thomas Wilſon	Stamford	
Martin Steeley	Matilda	400
John Snider & Jas Seely	Lancaſter	400
John Shaver	Matilda	do
Dr James Stewart	Oſnabruck	900
Chriſtopher Servous	do	123
John Auſtin Shwerdfeger	Williamſburg	
John Davis & wife	Oſnabruck	100
Jacob Countryman	do	300
ohn Hayes	Flamboro' Eaſt	300
William Hare	Matilda	
James Houſe	Harberſtone	550
Herman Rawn	Cornwall	200
David Demud	Flamboro' Eaſt	
Cornelius Dougan	do	300
Jonathan Doan	Wainfleet	

Wm. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

Council Chamber,

YORK, DECEMBER 22, 1797.

An Extract from the minutes.

ORDERED, by the preſident in council, that all petitions read in council after this day, except thoſe of U. E. loyaliſts, and their children, and the officers and ſoldiers of the troops diſbanded in 1793, to whom the faith of government may have been pledged in ſpecific quantities of land, by the promiſes and regulations of lord DORCHESTER, or by his Majeſty's inſtructions, ſhall be conſidered as coming within certain NEW regulations, recommended to the adoption of this government, by his grace the duke of Portland, and read in council the 20th inſt. and liable to ſuch additional expeuce as may be incurred in conſequence; leaving it, however, to the option of the reſpective petitioners to come forward, or not, when theſe regulations ſhall be made known, and their petitions are to remain filed in the council-office for that purpoſe

JOHN SMALL, c. c.

Home Diſtrict,

OFFICE of CLERK of the PEACE,
Newark, Upper Canada, Jan. 19, '98.

WHEREAS his honor the Preſident has, by virtue of an act paſſed in the firſt ſeſſion of the ſecond provincial parliament of Upper-Canada, entitled "An act for ſecuring the titles to lands in this province," iſſued his commiſſion to the hon. JOHN ELMSLY, eſq. our chief juſtice, with other commiſſioners therein named, for the purpoſe of carrying the ſaid act into effect, BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, that the ſaid commiſſioners will proceed to the buſineſs on Monday the nineteenth day of FEBRUARY enſuing; of which all concerned will take notice.

The clerk of the peace, at the ſame time informs the public, that his office is now kept in the room, commonly called the jury room, in the court houſe, where attendance will be given on the uſual days of buſineſs, from ten o'clock of the forenoon until two o'clock in the afternoon.

RALFE CLENCH, c. p.

Secretary's Office.

West-Niagara, December 30, 1797.

List of GRANTS lying in the *Secretary's* Office ready to be iſſued, in addition to thoſe already advertiſed.

¶ Thoſe having no quantities annexed are for 200 acres.

Names.	*Townſhips.*	*Acres.*
Brownell Sephen	Oſnabruck	100
Beverly David	Auguſta	
Brady Luke & Frederic Pfauſt	Cornwall	
Carr William and M'Genis David	do	243
Clark Daniel	Matilda	
Colliſon John and Every Joſeph	do	
Colliſon John and Edward Brooks	do	300
Coon Catherine	Oſnabruck	
Campbell William	do	
Curry Morris	do	
Cameron Hugh and Wait John	Cornwall	
Cain Peter	Lanſdown	100
Campbell Lachlin	Lancaſter	
Curry widow	do	156
Caſtleman Dederic	Williamſburgh	
Fitcher James	do	
Crouſe Peter	Matilda	
Ferguſon James	Lancaſter	
Flynn David	Charlottenburg	400
Goole Elizabeth and Hannah	Oſnabruck	
Clandenning Abm. and wife	Flamboro' E.	850
Clandenning Walter & wife	do	450
Bremer Chriſtopher	Louth	
Coſta Francis eſq.	Portland	1200
Bedford Robert	Chatham	
Counſtiler Peter	Delaware townſhip	300
Geo. Reed	Grantham	216
Donell Roſs	Lancaſter	371
John Hartle and Adam Hartle	Cornwall	
Geo. Young	Walſingham	600
Peter Ruport	Oſnabruck	100
Henry Hartle and Chriſtopher Hartle	Cornwall	
Lieut. Nath'l Hilliard	Oſnabruck	114
Peter Ruſſell, eſq.	York	
Blachly Robins	Thorold	
Roderick M'Donell	Charlottenburg	100
James Hare	Lancaſter	193
Annie Lewis	Sophiaſburg	
Nath'l Hawn	Cornwall	100
Donald M'Aley, jun.	Lancaſter	
Arch. M'Miller	do	
Arch. M'Gillevray	do	
Dan'l. Morden	Oſnabruck	71
John M'Intire	Charlottenburg	100
Neil M'Kuman	Lancaſter	
William M'Leod and Donell M'Donell	Cornwall	
John M'Lelan	Kenyon	150
Henry Mercle	Williamſburgh	
Henry Marclay	do	133
John Hill jun	Newark	1
John Munchiſon	Charlottenburg	
Richard Louks	Oſnabruck	600
John Lawrence	Auguſta	do
Cornelius Caſtleman & Werner Caſtleman	W lliamſburg	247
Niel Campbell	Charlottenburg	
Daniel M'Kercher	do	100
William Gillis	do	
Frederick Merckle	Williamſburg	300
Robert Nicholſon	Auguſta	111
Hugh M'Donald	Lancaſter	
Alexander Grant eſq	Aldborough	1750
Alex. Grant eſq.	do	1250
Alex. Grant	Charlottenburgh	
Alin Crant	do	100
Donald Grant	do	do
Duncan Gilles	Lancaſter	
Andrew Gibſon	Oſnabruck	100
Chriſtopher Gallinger	do	400
Miſs Eliz. Louks	Oſnabruck	300
Donald M'Gillis	Lancaſter	
John Loup	Auguſta	100
George Law	Newark	1
John Lawrence eſq.	York	228
William Loffe	Kingſton	2
James Ramlay	Newark	206
John Moore	Oſnabruck	
Henry Meddoch Buſh and Charles Buſh	do	
Donell M'Donell	Charlottenburg	100
Archibald M'Donell	Lancaſter	400
Jacob Link	Williamſburg	
Allan M'Donnell	Charlottenurg	100
Conrad Vanduſen	Adolphuſtown	do
Henry Waggoner	Williamſburg	
John Vanvoſit	Newark	1

Ab'm Hopper & Geo. Loucks	Williamſburg	266
Dugal M'Millin	Lancaſter	
Rich'd Hamer's wife	Flamboro' Laſt	
Chriſtopher Haines	Williamſburg	
Joſeph Haines	do	
John Huff	do	
Conrad Hopper & Peter Garlack jr	do	
Jon Helmer	Roxboro'	400
Hendrick Hawn	do	
Hartle Adam	Cornwall	148
John Hartle & Alex. Cameron	Roxboro'	
Barney Hart	do	300
Joh. Havens	Charlotteville	
John Hill jr	Pelham	300
Alexander M'Millan	Lancaſter	
Corp'l Colin Hamilton	Roxboro'	300
Enſign Hurley	Pittſburg	600
John Quin	Oſnabruck	
Joſeph Haines ſen.	Beverly	350
Lt Paul Huff	Sophiaſburg	180
Lt Paul Huff	do	400
Michael Quin & Adam Knave	Roxboro'	
John Quin	Cornwall	160
Michael Phillibere	Matilda	do
Chriſty M'Arthur	Lancaſter	
Edw James O'Brian	Chatham	201
Nicholas Oil	Pelham	400
John Hartle	Cornwall	do
Chriſtopher Robinſon	Murray	1040
Athel Wright & ſerjt Robertſon	Cornwall	237
John Lynck & Nich Weaver	Williamſburg	
Charlotte Dickſon	Flamboro' Eaſt	800
Conrad Van Duien	Fredericksburg	100
Mrs Waldroff	Oſnabruck	350
James Wait	Williamſburg	
John Waldroff & Martin Waldroff	Oſnabruck	
Barney Wade & Heſtor M'Donold	Williamſburg	
Francis Ulman & John Snell	do	
John Waldroff	Oſnabruck	300
Thomas Wilſon	Stamford	
Martin Steeley	Matilda	400
John Snider & Jas Seely	Lancaſter	400
John Shaver	Matilda	do
Dr James Stewart	Oſnabruck	900
Chriſtopher Servous	do	123
John Auſtin Shwerdfeger	Williamſburg	
John Davis & wife	Oſnabruck	100
Jacob Countryman	do	300
ohn Hayes	Flamboro' Eaſt	300
William Hare	Matilda	
James Houſe	Harberſtone	550
Herman Rawn	Cornwall	200
David Demud	Flamboro' Eaſt	
Cornelius Dougan	do	300
Jonathan Doan	Wainfleet	

Wm. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

Council Chamber,

YORK, DECEMBER 22, 1797.

An Extract from the minutes.

ORDERED, by the preſident in council, that all petitions read in council after this day, except thoſe of U. E. loyaliſts, and their children, and the officers and ſoldiers of the troops diſbanded in 1793, to whom the faith of government may have been pledged in ſpecific quantities of land, by the promiſes and regulations of lord DORCHESTER, or by his Majeſty's inſtructions, ſhall be conſidered as coming within certain NEW regulations, recommended to the adoption of this government, by his grace the duke of Portland, and read in council the 20th inſt. and liable to ſuch additional expeuce as may be incurred in conſequence; leaving it, however, to the option of the reſpective petitioners to come forward, or not, when theſe regulations ſhall be made known, and their petitions are to remain filed in the council-office for that purpoſe

JOHN SMALL, c. c.

Home Diſtrict,

OFFICE of CLERK of the PEACE,
Newark, Upper Canada, Jan. 19, '98.

WHEREAS his honor the Preſident has, by virtue of an act paſſed in the firſt ſeſſion of the ſecond provincial parliament of Upper-Canada, entitled "An act for ſecuring the titles to lands in this province," iſſued his commiſſion to the hon. JOHN ELMSLY, eſq. our chief juſtice, with other commiſſioners therein named, for the purpoſe of carrying the ſaid act into effect, BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, that the ſaid commiſſioners will proceed to the buſineſs on Monday the nineteenth day of FEBRUARY enſuing; of which all concerned will take notice.

The clerk of the peace, at the ſame time informs the public, that his office is now kept in the room, commonly called the jury room, in the court houſe, where attendance will be given on the uſual days of buſineſs, from ten o'clock of the forenoon until two o'clock in the afternoon.

RALFE CLENCH, c. p.

ONE ISSUE
MISSING

Hon: D. W. Smith

74244

VOLUME IV. G. R. NUMBER 163.

Upper Canada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA; Printed by TITUS G. SIMONS. Saturday, FEBRUARY 17, 1798.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by a proclamation iſſued under, and by virtue of, an act of the parliament of this province, paſſed in the thirty-ſeventh year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled *An act for making temporary proviſion for the regulation of trade between this province and the United States of America, by land or inland navigation*, it was ordered, that the operation of certain ordinances in the ſaid proclamation ſpecified, ſhould be ſuſpended: *And whereas* it has been found expedient that the proviſions of the ſaid ordinances, except as herein after excepted, ſhould be continued until ſome further and other arrangements relative to the commercial intercourſe between the United States of America and this province can be adjuſted:—NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that I have thought fit by and with the advice of the executive council to revoke and annul, and do hereby revoke and annul the ſaid proclamation, bearing date the twentieth day of September laſt, except as herein after mentioned; and I do alſo by and with the advice and conſent of his Majeſty's executive council, hereby further order and declare that ſo much only of the ordinance paſſed in the twentieth year of his Majeſty's reign, as relates to the REGISTER, ſhall be, and is hereby ſuſpended.

GIVEN under my hand ſeal at arms, this ſixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, and in the thirty-eighth year of his Majeſty's reign, at York, in the province of Upper-Canada.

PETER RUSSELL,
Preſident, &c. &c. &c.

By command of his Honor,
JOHN SMALL, *C. P. C.*

Home Diſtrict,

OFFICE of CLERK of the PEACE,
Newark, Upper Canada, Jan. 19, 98.

WHEREAS his honor the preſident has, by virtue of an act paſſed in the firſt ſeſſion of the ſecond provincial parliament of Upper Canada, entitled *an act for ſecuring the titles to lands in this province*, iſſued his commiſſion to the honorable JOHN ELMSLY, eſq. our chief juſtice, with others commiſſioners therein named, for the purpoſe of carrying the ſaid act into effect:—*Be it therefore known*, that the ſaid commiſſioners will proceed to the buſineſs on Monday the 19th day of February enſuing, of which all concerned will take notice.

The clerk of the peace at the ſame time informs the public, that his office is now kept in the room, commonly called the jury-room, in the courthouſe where attendance will be given on the uſual days of buſineſs, from 10 o'clock of the forenoon, until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

RALFE CLENCH, *C. P.*

The Regiſter's Office

FOR THE COUNTY OF YORK,

IS opened in the town of York, for the public enregiſtring of deeds, conveyances wills, &c. purſuant to an act of the legiſlature.

THOMAS RIDOUT,
Regiſter.

York, January 25. (6a—4

THE ſubſcriber, as collector for the township of Newark, once more calls on thoſe who have not paid their taxes, and is determined to give them no further indulgence, but will return their names to the magiſtrates.

ANDREW TEMPLETON.

FEB. 2. *Collector.*

ENGLAND.

Manifeſto againſt the French.

HIS Majeſty's moſt benevolent endeavours to reſtore to his people the bleſſings of ſecure and honourable peace, again repeated without ſucceſs, have again demonſtrated, beyond the poſſibility of doubt the, determined and perſerving hoſtility of the government of France, in whoſe unprovoked aggreſſion the war originated, and by whoſe boundleſs and deſtructive ambition it is ſtill prolonged. And while, by the courſe of theſe tranſactions, continual proofs have been afforded to all his majeſty's faithful ſubjects, of his anxious and unremitting ſolicitude for their welfare, they cannot, at the ſame time, have failed to recognize, in the uniform conduct of the enemy, the ſpirit by which the councils of France are ſtill actuated, and the objects to which they are directed.

His majeſty could not but feel how much the means of peace had been obſtructed by the many additional difficulties which his enemies had ſo repeatedly thrown in the way of negociation. Nevertheleſs, on the very firſt appearances of circumſtances in ſome degree favourable to the intereſts of humanity, the ſame ardent deſire for the eaſe and happineſs of his ſubjects induced his majeſty to renew his overtures for terminating the calamities of war—thus availing himſelf of every opening which could in any manner lead to ſecure an honourable peace, and conſulting equally the wiſhes of his own heart and the principles by which his conduct has invariably been guided.

New objects were immediately interpoſed by thoſe who ſtill directed the councils of France, and who amidſt the general deſire for peace which they could not at that time openly diſclaim,

still retained the power of frustrating the wishes of their own country, of counteracting his majesty's benevolent intentions, and of obstructing that result which was so necessary for the happiness of both nations. Difficulties of form were studiously created—modes of negotiation were insisted upon, the most inconsistent with their own conduct in every other instance; the same spirit appearing in every step which was taken by them—and while the most unwarranted insinuations were thrown out, and the most unfounded reproaches brought forward, the established customs and usages, which have long prevailed in Europe, were purposely departed from, even in the simplest acts which were to be done on their part for the renewal of the negociations.—All these things his majesty determined to disregard; not as being insensible of their purport and tendency, nor unmindful of the importance of these points in the public intercourse of great and independent nations, but resolving to defeat the object of these artifices, and to suffer no subordinate or inferior consideration to impede, on his part, the discussion of the weighty and extensive interests on which the termination of the war must necessarily depend.

He directed his minister to repair to France, furnished with the most ample powers, and instructed to communicate at once an explicit and detailed proposal and plan of peace, reduced into the shape of a regular treaty, just and moderate in its principles, embracing all the interests concerned, and extending to every subject connected with the restoration of public tranquility. The communication of this paper, delivered in the very first conference, was accompanied with such explanation as fully stated and detailed the utmost extent of his majesty's views, and at the same time gave ample room for the examination of every disputed point, for mutual arrangement and concession, and for reciprocal facilities arising out of the progress of fair discussion.

To this proceeding, open and liberal beyond example, the conduct of his majesty's enemies opposes the most striking contrast. From them no counter-project has ever yet been obtained, no statement of the extent or nature of the conditions on which they would conclude any peace with these kingdoms. Their pretentions have always been brought forward either as detached or as preliminary points, distinct from the main object of negociation, and accompanied in every instance, with an express reserve of further and unexplained demands.

The points which, in pursuance of this system, the plenipotentiaries of the enemy proposed for separate discussion in their first conferences with his majesty's minister, were at once frivolous and offensive—none of them productive of any solid advantages to France, but all calculated to raise new obstacles in the way of peace. And to these demands were soon added another, in its form unprecedented, and in its substance extravagant, and such as could originate only in the most determined and inveterate hostility.—The principle of mutual compensation, before expressly admitted by a common consent, as the just and equitable basis of negociation, was now disclaimed—every idea of moderation or reason, every appearance of justice, was disregarded and a concession was required from his majesty's plenipotentiary, as a preliminary and indispensable condition of negociation, which must at once have superseded all the objects, and precluded all the means of treating. France, after incorporating with her own dominions so large a portion of her conquests, and effecting to have deprived herself by her own internal regulations, of the power of alienating these valuable additions of territory, did not scruple to demand from his majesty the absolute and unconditional surrender of all that the energy of his people, and the valour of his fleets and armies, have conquered in the present war, either from France, or her allies.

She required that the power of Great-Britain should be confined within its former limits, at the very moment when her own dominion was extended to a degree almost unparalleled in history. She insisted, that in proportion to the increase of danger, the means of resistance should be diminished; and that his majesty should give up, without compensation, and into the hands of his enemies, the necessary defences of his possessions, and the future safeguards of his empire. Nor was even this demand brot forward as constituting the terms of peace but the price of negociation; as the condition on which alone his majesty was to be allowed to learn what further unexplained demands were still reserved, and to what greater sacrifices these unprecedented concessions of honour and safety were to lead.

Whatever were the impressions which such a proceeding created, they did not induce the king abruptly to preclude the means of negociation. In rejecting without a moment's hesitation, a demand, which could have been made for no other reason than because it was inadmissible, his majesty, from the fixed resolution to avail himself of every chance of bringing the negociation to a favorable issue, directed that an opening should still be left for treating on honorable and equal grounds, such as might become the dignity of his crown and the rank and station in Europe in which it has pleased the Divine Providence to place the British nation.

This temperate and conciliatory conduct was strongly expressive of the benevolence of his majesty's intentions; and it appeared for some time to have prepared the way for that result which has been the uniform object of all his measures. Two months elapsed ere his majesty had unequivocally and definitively refused to comply with the unreasonable and extravagant preliminary which had been demanded by his enemies. During all that time the negociation was continued open, the conferences were regularly held, and the demand thus explicitly rejected by one party was never once renewed by the other. It was not only abandoned; it was disclaimed; assurances were given in direct contradiction to it.—Promises were continually repeated, that his majesty's explicit and detailed proposals should at length be answered by that which could alone evince a real disposition to negociate with sincerity, by the delivery of a counter-project of a nature tending to facilitate the conclusion of peace; and the long delays of the French government in executing these promises were excused and accounted for by an unequivocal declaration, that France was concerting with her allies for those sacrifices on their part, which might afford the means of proceeding in the negociation. Week after week passed over in the repetition of these solemn engagements on the part of his majesty's enemies. His desire for peace induced him to wait for their completion, with an anxiety proportioned to the importance of the object; nor was it much to expect, that his minister should at length be informed what was the extent and nature of the conditions on which his enemies were disposed to terminate the war.

It was in this stage of the business, that, on the 11th of September, the appointment of new plenipotentiaries was announced on the part of France, under a formal promise that their arrival should facilitate and expedite the work of peace.

To renew, in a shape still more offensive than before, the inadmissible demand so long before brought forward, and so long abandoned, was the first act of these messengers of peace.—And such was now the undisguised impatience of the king's enemies to terminate all treaty, and to exclude all prospect of accommodation, that even the continuance of the king's plenipotentiary at the appointed place of negociation, was made by them to depend on his immediate compliance with a condition which his court had two months before explicitly refused, and concerning which no farther discussion had since occurred. His reply was such as the occasion required; and he immediately received a positive and written order to depart from France.

The subsequent conduct of his majesty's enemies has aggravated even this proceeding, and added fresh insult to this unexampled outrage. The insurmountable obstacles which they threw in the way of peace were accompanied with an ostentatious profession of the most pacific dispositions. In cutting off the means of negociation, they still pretend to retain the strongest desire to negotiate: in ordering the king's minister to quit their country they professed the hope of his immediate return to it; & in rewing their former inadmissible and rejected demands, they declared their confident expectation of a speedy and favorable answer. Yet before any answer could arrive, they published a declaration, announcing to their country the departure of the king's minister, and attempting, as in every former instance, to ascribe to the conduct of Great-Britain the disappointment of the general wish for peace, and the renewal of all the calamities of war. The same attempt has been prolonged in subsequent communications, equally insidious and illusory, by which they have obviously intended to furnish the colour and empty pretence of a wish for peace, while they have studiously and obstinately persisted in evading every step which could lead to the success of any negociation, have continued to insist on the same inadmissible and extravagant preliminary, and have uniformly withheld all explanation, either on the particulars of the proposals of peace so long since delivered by his majesty's minister, or any other terms on which they were themselves ready to conclude: and this in the vain hope, that it could be possible by any artifice to disguise the truth of these transactions, or that any exercise of power, however despotic, could prevent such facts from being known, felt, and understood, even in France itself.

To France, to Europe, and the world, it must be manifest, that the French government (while they persist in their present sentiments) leave his majesty without any alternative, unless he were prepared to surrender and sacrifice to the undisguised ambition of his enemies, the honor of his crown, and the safety of his dominions. It must be manifest, that, instead of showing on their part, any inclination to meet his majesty's pacific overtures on any moderate terms, they never brought themselves to state any terms (however exorbitant) on which they were ready to conclude peace. They have asked as a preliminary (and in the form the most arrogant and offensive) concessions which the comparative situation of the two countries would have rendered extravagant in any stage of negociation; which were directly contrary to their own repeated professions; and which nevertheless, they peremptorily required to be complied with in the very outset; reserving an unlimitted power of afterwards accumulating from time to time, fresh demands, increasing in proportion to every new concession.

On the other hand, the terms proposed by his majesty have been stated in the most clear, open and unequivocal manner. The discussion of all the points to which they relate, or of any others which the enemy might bring forwards as the terms of peace, has been, on his majesty's part, repeatedly called for, as often promised by the French plenipotentiaries, but to this day has never yet been obtained. The rupture of the negociation is not therefore to be ascribed to any pretentions (however inadmissible) urged *as the price of peace*; nor to any ultimate difference *on terms*, however exorbitant; but to the evident and fixed determination of the enemy to prolong the contest, and to pursue, at all hazards their hostile designs against the prosperity and safety of these kingdoms.

While this determination continues to prevail, his majesty's earnest wishes and endeavors to restore peace to his subjects, must be fruitless. But his sentiments remain unaltered. He looks with anxious expectation to the moment when the government of France may show a disposition and spirit in any degree corresponding to his own. And he renews, even now, and before all Europe, the solemn declaration, that, in spite of repeated provocation, and at the very moment when his claims have been strengthened and confirmed by that fresh success, which by the blessings of Providence has recently attended his arms, he is yet ready (if the calamities of war can be now closed) to conclude peace on the same moderate and equitable principles and terms which he has before proposed: the rejection of such terms must now, more than ever, demonstrate the implacable animosity and insatiable ambition of those with whom he has to contend, and to them alone must the future consequences of the prolongation of the war be ascribed.

If such unhappily is the spirit by which they are still actuated, his majesty can neither hesitate as to the principles of his own conduct, nor doubt the sentiments and determination of his people. He will not be wanting to them, and he is confident they will not be wanting to themselves. He has an anxious, but a sacred and indispensible duty to fulfil: he will discharge it with resolution, constancy and firmness. Deeply as he must regret the continuance of the war, so destructive in its progress, and so burthensome even in its success, he knows the character of the brave people whose interest and honour are entrusted to him. These it is the first object of his life to maintain; and he is convinced, that neither the resources nor the spirit of his kingdoms will be found inadequate to this arduous contest, or unequal to the importance & value of the objects which are at stake. He trusts, that the favor of providence by which they have always hitherto been supported against all their enemies, will be still extended to them; and that under this protection, his faithful subjects, by a resolute and vigorous application of the means which they possess, will be enabled to vindicate the independence of their country, and glory of their ancestors, and to resist with just indignation the assumed superiority of an enemy, against whom they have fought with courage and success, and who aims at nothing less than to destroy at once whatever has contributed to the prosperity and greatness of the British empire; all the channels of its industry, and all the sources of its power; its security from abroad, its tranquility at home, and above all, that constitution, on which alone depends the undisturbed enjoyment of its religion, laws, and liberties.

Westminster, Oct. 25, 1797.

§§§ From a deficiency in our stock of paper of the usual size, we are obliged to contract that of the gazette, and propose, occasionally, to make up the deficiency with supplements. The great decrease of advertising, that is immediately to take place, will, nevertheless, allow us on this size as much room as has been generally occupied for political intelligence.

West-Niagara, February 10, 1798.

List of GRANTS lying in the *Secretary's* Office ready to be iffued, in addition to thofe already advertifed.

N. B. Thofe having no quantities annexed are for 200 acres.

Names.	*Townfhips.*	*Acres.*
Pet. Dingman Cordon	Ameliafburg	
D[illegible]k Di[illegible]gman & Henry Woolfey	Matilda	
Philip Freeman and Robert Chambers	Cornwal	
John Davis	Roxborough	
John Finkner	Cornwal	100
Duncan Fergufon	Lancafter	
Henry Frauts	Williamfburg	100
Peter Fraiher	Cornwal	105
Mr Robert Dickfon	Flamboro' E.	600
Rich'd Cartwright efq.	Kingfton	2·5
Adam Clyne	Ofnabruck	500
John Staring	Matilda	
Auguftus Sealy	Lancafter	400
Nicholas Selmifer	Roxborough	
John Smith	Augufta	
William Starder	Matilda	
Henry Strader	do	400
John Siver	do	600
John Shaver	Williamfburgh	
John Seaver and Leonard Morden	Matilda	
Stephen Seaburn	Stamford & Thorold	400
Sam'l Shwerdfeger jr.	Williamfburg	
Henry Stala	do	
John Shell	do	
George Stewart	Ofnabruck	
Peter Louks	do	95
Edward Long	Delaware townfhip	400
Robert Surphlet	Dover	202
Adam Snider	Williamfburg	400
John Shaver	Ancafter	
Jacob Smith	Ofnabruck	
Jacob Shwerdfeger	Williamfburg	
Frederick Shwerdfeger	do	
Henry & Gilbert Stewart	Ofnabruck	
Geo. & Gilbert Stewart	do	
Leonard Stoneburner	do	180
Henry Sager	do	100
Jofeph Stoneburner	do	
Sam. Swerdfeger fen.	Williamfburg	400
William Stoar	Newark	1
Alex. Stewart efq.	do	do
George Stewart	Ofnabruck	50
Jacob Sheets	do	66
John Shaver	Williamfburg	400
Henry Stuart	Ofnabruck	100
Chriftopher Templer	Cornwall	do
Mary Shorts *alias* Vandufen	Thurlow	
Henry Smith	Louth	300
Jacob Stoneburner jr.	Roxboro'	
William Shaver	Ancafter	
Chriftopher Scaron	Ofnabruck	150
Robert Stewart	Bertie	210
Thomas Swan	Cornwall	530
Andrew Uirich	Garfield	
Enoch Sregly	Pelham	600
William Wedge	Beverly	
Rufus Walbridge	Newark	1
Thomas Waugh	Ancafter	
Henry Woods	Willoughby	400
John Wheaton	Chatham	204
John Touloufe	Kenyon	250
Henry Winter	Ofnabruck	360
George Waite	Matilda	do
Thomas Williams	Raleigh	405
Francis Ulman	Williamfburg	
John A. Helman and John Plautz	Cornwall	
Lucas Feeder and widow Feader	Matilda	210
Nicholas Selmifer and George Waite	Cornwal	
Philip Walters and corp'l John M'Kaughey	Williamfburg	275
Peter Whitney	Newark & Crowland	
Dr James Latham	Ameliafburg	1200
James Young	Lancafter	5 7
Andrew Frifter	Cornwall	100
John and Frederick Weaver	Williamfburg	3·7
Chriftian Bradt and his wife	Flamboro' E.	300
Robert Comfort	Clinton & Gainfboro'	300
Jacob Ball efq.	Grimfby	do
John Touloufe	Cornwall	100
Eluha Taimage	Wainfleet	
John Pratt	Ofnabruck	100
John Kennedy	Cornwall	do
Widow Wright	Kingfton	
George Woodley	Beverly	400
Thomas Wedge	do	
Henry Whitner	Matilda	100
John Wrong	Stamford	do
Solomon Tuttle	Ofnabruck	95
Cornelius Wardle	Gainfborough	
George Weft	Williamfburgh	121
Richard Trapp	Charlottenburg	50
Abraham Frais	Ofnabruck	91
Philip Walter	Williamfburg	
Nicholas Phagmire	do	
Peter Thompfon	Humberftone	380
James Thompfon	Stamford	256
Andrew Templeton	Ancafter	
Michael Philibere	Williamfburg	100
Adam Knoot	Matilda	
Donald Kennedy	Lancafter	
John Kennady	do	
Duncan Kennedy	Charlottenburg	
William Kitchen	Grimfby	400
Serj. Jofeph Knapp	Augufta	409
Adam Knave	Roxboro' & Cornwall	300
Philip Kilmire and corp. Abijah Wade	Williamfburg	
John Warern jun.	Townfhip above Delaware village	
John Fennell	Ofnabruck	323
John Coon	do	300
David Ketchum	do	100
Thomas Rofs	Matilda	
John Rofe	do	
Alexander Rofs	Lancafter	
Andrew Ranfier	Newark	1
Donald Rofs	Charlottenburg	
Phillip Rofs & wife	do	100
Thomas Ben Rofs	Lancafter	224
Aihal Wright	Cornwall	
John Watt fen.	Ofnabruck	500

Wm. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

Mr. E. Whiting

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has juft arrived from the United States with a fmall affortment of

JEWELLRY

Which he has for fale, on reafonable terms. Alfo wifhes to obferve that as he intends to carry on his former bufinefs of SILVERSMITH & WATCH-MAKER; hopes that his affiduity and punctuality will merit a continuance of thofe favors which he has now the pleafure of gratefully acknowledging to have received.

P. S. All kinds of TIN WARE *to be fold, at low prices.*

Jan. 19, '78. 59tf

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away, about two months fince, a RED COW, about 4 or 5 years old, has a white face, the end of each horn cut off, and heavy with calf. Any perfon giving information of her at Mr. M'KAY's ftore, or at the Printing-Office, fhall receive the reward.

Feb. 2. (62

FOR SALE,

The Houfe, and Lot

Containing one acre, occupied by the fubfcriber.—The payments will be made eafy to the purchafer.

JOHNSON BUTLER.

Oct. 18, '97. 46tf

THE fubfcriber having lately experienced the lofs of his ftable by fire, moft refpectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has procured another, probably the moft convenient in town, fufficient to contain a number of horfes, where they may depend upon receiving the greateft attention from their devoted fervant,

TITUS SIMONS.

Newark, 16 Feb. '98.

VOLUME IV. G. R. NUMBER 164.

Upper Canada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA; Printed by TITUS G. SIMONS. Saturday, FEBRUARY 24, 1798.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by a proclamation iffued under, and by virtue of, an act of the parliament of this province, paffed in the thirty-feventh year of his Majefty's reign, entitled *An act for making temporary provifion for the regulation of trade between this province and the United States of America, by land or inland navigation*, it was ordered, that the operation of certain ordinances in the faid proclamation fpecified, fhould be fufpended: *And whereas* it has been found expedient that the provifions of the faid ordinances, except as herein after excepted, fhould be continued until fome further and other arrangements relative to the commercial intercourfe between the United-States of America and this province can be adjufted:—NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that I have thought fit by and with the advice of the executive council to revoke and annul, and do hereby revoke and annul the faid proclamation, bearing date the twentieth day of September laft, except as herein after mentioned; and I do alfo by and with the advice and confent of his Majefty's executive council, hereby further order and declare that fo much only of the ordinance paffed in the twentieth year of his Majeft's reign, as relates to the REGISTER, fhall be, and is hereby fufpended.

GIVEN under my hand feal at arms, this fixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thoufand feven hundred and ninety-feven, and in the thirty-eighth year of his Majefty's reign, at York, in the province of Upper Canada.

PETER RUSSELL,
Prefident, &c. &c. &c.

By command of his Honor.

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Black Swamp.

AT a meeting held at Hind's hotel, of the fubfcribers to the BLACK SWAMP ROAD this day, Wm. Jarvis efq. in the chair, it was refolved, that Peter Ball, efq. John Backhoufe, efq. Mr. Andrew Heron, Mr. John Young, and Mr. Samuel Thompfon, be appointed truftees to overfee and conduct the fame, for which purpofe there is 200 dollars fubfcribed towards carrying the fame into immediate effect; and it was further refolved that fubfcription papers be opened at the following places, viz. at Mr. Heron's in Newark, Mr. David Secord's mills, near Queenfton, Mr. Clandenen's mills, at the 12 mile creek, Mr. Robert Nelles' mills, at the 40 mile creek, and at Mr. James Wilfon's, in Ancafter, where thofe gentlemen who are inclined to aid fo neceffary a work, will have an opportunity of adding their donations.

Newark, 30. Jan. '98.

The Regifter's Office

FOR THE COUNTY OF YORK,

IS opened in the town of York, for the public enregiftring of deeds, conveyances wills, &c. purfuant to an act of the legiflature.

THOMAS RIDOUT,
Regifter.

York, January 25. (62—4

THE fubfcriber, as collector for the town fhip of Newark, once more calls on thofe who have not paid their taxes, and is determined to give them no further indulgence, but will return their names to the magiftrates.

ANDREW TEMPLETON.

Feb. 2. *Collector.*

BLANK DEEDS and Subpœna Tickets may be had at the printing office.

FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER OF *Oct.* 17.

The Endemial Difeafes of Europe.

Difcovered by feeling the pulfe of the Times.

FRANCE.

In a *Phrenzy Fever*, which it is apprehended will require more bleeding and purging than ever: notwithftanding the has undergone thofe operations already, in a violent degree.

SPAIN.

Laboring under a moft oppreffive fit of *Indigeftion*; from having been compelled to fwallow an olive branch, which fticks in her ftomach, fo that fhe can neither get it up nor down.

PORTUGAL.

Afflicted in a fimilar manner, with ftrong fymptoms of a *Surfeit* befides, and no phyfician to advife with but an old woman, who is fubject to fits of *Non Compos*, of which there cannot be a greater proof than her ftiling herfelf *moft faithful*, while fhe makes no fcruple to break with her very beft friends.

GERMANY.

A little touched in the wind with hard pufhing, which the French faculty pronounce to be an *Afthma*, & that another brufh with Buonaparte, will entirely knock her up: be that as it may—the race is not to the fwift—and whether fhe gives in for want of ftrength, fhe and her rider have proved herfelf *bottom*.

HOLLAND.

In a galloping confumption; occafioned by not wearing the breeches in fo profufe a degree as ufual; being obliged to fupply the Sans Culottes, by which poor Mynheer has got the pip, and it has flown from his pofteriors to the noble parts. This diforder gains ground daily, and the patient who was remarkable for being fat as a hog, is now reduced to a mere fhadow.—The late courfe of medicine adminiftered by admiral Duncan, has been found too powerful, the boluffes have caufed fo great an evacuation, that it will prove a death ftroke.

SWITZERLAND.

In a fit of the heart-burn, from fome four ingredients which were lately ferved up in her mefs, to the praife and glory of French cookery.

but a little falt of wormwood, has done much towards neutralizing the acid—and the paroxifm is not likely to be of any long duration.

SARDINIA,

Sadly troubled with ruptures, which it is faid, arofe from a violent ftrain, in wreftling with a French raw head and bloody bones, who only peeped into Piedmont, crying out fee, faw, fum, and like Cæfar with his veni vidi vici, bore down every thing before him.

NAPLES,

Full of morbid humours, which are increafing at an alarming degree, and it is feared that nothing lefs than a political plague will fhortly be the confequence of thofe peftilential fymptoms.

TURKEY,

Quite paralytic; from the Divan having been gorged with an unufual quantity of opium pills, gilded with the aurum Gallicanum;—which, as for fome time paft they had been fubject to political qualms, they were advifed by fome quacks to fwallow, as neutral; being told that nothing tended more efficacioufly to allay fermentations. The diagnoftics are highly unfavorable, and unlefs the patient fhakes off the difeafe in a very fhort time, fhe muft inevitably fink under it.

VENICE,

Rotting, inch by inch, from an infection communicated by French embraces, commonly called the fraternal hug. The diftemper gains ground apace, and nothing but a political falvation can fave the whole ftate from falling into one univerfal mafs of corruption.

PRUSSIA,

Still far worfe off than the fpoufe of the Adriatic, being at once moft grievoufly fmitten, both with the fcurvy, and the King's Evil: the former difeafe having pervaded the whole Pruffian army, of which many fcurvy proofs are extant, and for which they will cut a moft fcurvy figure in the eyes of all Europe. And, as for the latter, there never was known a nation under Heaven, in which the king's evil has proved a fcourge fo univerfal; nor a king, who outwardly and inwardly has fo manifefted evil, in the vileft fenfe of the word. In fhort, every thing here is in a ftate incurable, & may Heaven in mercy to mankind right fuddenly remove the evil caufe, that thofe evil effects may fhortly be no more.

THE POPE,

Struggling moft utteringly againft the falling fickness, but all in vain. We will not be fo rude as to fay the whore of Babylon, but the poor old lady, call her by what name you pleafe, is literally, upon her laft legs, and the ftaggering blows fhe has lately had from her own unnatural fons, will, certainly, lay her as flat as a flounder: And then farewel to future bulls, indulgencies, difpenfations, benedictions, anathemas, and the holy commodities of the holy fee, when the holy fons of the church fhall exclaim with holy forrow, that the title of his holinefs is gone forever!

RUSSIA,

In a lethargy.—Often dreaming of doing what, waking was neverthought on. Dead in effect to the calls of humanity, and unfeelingly deaf to the groans of mankind! Aroufe fupine, unanimated PAUL. Nor become like Frederick, the object of deteftation "Shake off this idle fleep, death's counterfeit, and look on death itfelf." See the carnage which Frenchmen have fpread over Europe; fpurn this inglorious fomnolency, awake in time to redeem thy dying fame, and do the duty of a man to empire born.

DENMARK AND SWEDEN,

Both feized with the cramp; and rendered incapable of ftirring hand or foot. Poor crippled object, how contemptible in the eyes of the active and the brave. War to them even in the beft of caufes, was gall and vinegar; a neutralizing draught went down quite fweet, and they drank it off to the very dregs. How little did they think when imbibing the potion, that, like Sorcerer Comus' vile beverage, it would degrade the drinkers to a rank inferior to the pigmies. Yet SIC MUTAMINI PECUNIARII! And the metamorphofes of thofe degenerate Hyperboreans affords food for laughter to the TRUE born SONS of

OLD ENGLAND,

Who, while combating a chronical flux, and a fweating ficknefs, by which fhe has been dwindled to a lenten likenefs of her former felf, yet ftill preferves her ftamina, found, firm and uncorroded: and by virtue of a conftitution, which neither the power of France can overturn, nor the politics of France undermine, holds her head up fecure of her recovery, while fmiling hope anticipates the hour, when in her convalefcent ftate, fhe fhall reftore the healing balm of peace to a diftempered and diftracted world.

LONDON, November 6.

The threats and fulminations of the French directory of an invafion of England, are confidered as mere gafconade. The funds are not in the leaft affected by them; and fo much does government place reliance on the wooden walls of Old England, that many corps of the militia have been ordered to be difbanded.

Several of the line of battle fhips are to be put out of commiffion.

Goverment has publifhed the entire correfpondence between lord Malmefbury and the French commiffioners at Lifle. It contains 53 communications, and demonftrates to the world the fincerity of our court to negociate a peace: and the inveterate difpofition of the ruling government of France, to carry on the war.—By this correfpondence it appears, that Great-Britain propofed to give up all the poffeffions fhe had acquired by the war except the ifland of Trinidad, the Cape of Good Hope and the ifland of Ceylon in the Eaft-Indies.—France, on the other hand, contended, that all the conquefts made by Great Britain, fhould be relinquifhed; and further, that the king of Great-Britain fhould renounce the title of king of France;—that he fhould make reftitution for the veffels taken or deftroyed at Toulon, and relinquifh the mortgage on Belgium!

On demands fuch as the above it is ufelefs to comment.—There is not a Briton who would not facrifice his life and property before he would confent to fuch humiliating terms.

Nov. 9. Stocks have been very fteady for the laft few days; a proof that the people, though alive to a due fenfe of their national honour, and ready at all times to come forward in defence of their independence and fafety, are not to be alarmed by the infolent threats of an arrogant foe.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Nov. 8.

Lord Duncan took his feat. The vote of thanks was communicated to him by the lord Chancellor; and the admiral made a fhort reply.

Lord Grenville, after a few fpirited obfervations, moved an addrefs to his majefty, which in fubftance was,

"That the houfe affured his majefty, that they had taken the papers which he had ordered to be laid before them into the moft ferious confideration, and by fo doing, they were convinced of the infidious defigns of our inveterate enemy, who evidently appeared to aim at the deftruction of the laws, liberties, and conftitution of this country; but, trufting to that divine Providence by which he had hitherto been protected, they doubted not but he would be enabled to defeat their defigns; they were aware that the exertions would require great energy, yet they pledged themfelves to his majefty that they would fupport his throne, and ftand or fall with our religion, and the laws and liberties of our happy conftitution."

VENICE, October 17.

The people here are greatly divided in their opinions. The news of the ceffion of confiderable part of the Venetian territory to Auftria, has thrown all the friends of democracy into defpair, as they thought to make their fortune, and never fufpected the negociation would have had fuch an iffue.—The principal part of the Venetians, however, are pleafed that they are to be under the dominion of Auftria. It is hoped that this change will take place without difturbance. To preferve tranquility in cafe of any tumult, 8000 French troops have arrived here. The difficulty of finding any compenfation for the Auftrian territory in Italy, except the Venetian ftates, has decided our fate.

FRONTIERS OF ITALY, Oct. 27.

The French army is now drawing off from the Auftrian Italian frontiers, and marching in different columns into the Milanefe. In feveral places and diftricts which have been left by the French and taken poffeffion of by the Cifalpine troops, the former have levied all the arrears of the contribution, or impofed new ones. At Brefcia they required 2,000,000 of livres, of which count Veneroli paid 70,000. They have likewife required 2,000,000 of Mantua.

PARIS.

Council of five hundred, October 30.

Some citizens of the commune of Lyons write to the council—"The counter-revolutionary genius of Camille Jordan, efcaped from tranfportation, ftill hovers about us. His feditious proclamation of the 25th and 26th Fructidor, fixed up in Lyons, has become for the companions of Jefus a fignal of revolt. Recovered from the terror which the the day of the 10th Fructidor has caufed them, they meditate again new projects of carnage againft the republicans."—Some to the directory.

NEW YORK, January 22.

Extract of a late letter from London.

"For public news, I refer you to the public papers. I cannot form any judgment, whether the late fortunate victory obtained by admiral Duncan over the Dutch fleet, will or will not accelerate a peace—I fear not. It has however, removed to a much greater diftance our apprehenfions of an invafion; and has, I think, placed the fecurity of our commerce on a better footing. The fpecie too, of which this country was well nigh drained, has returned, and the commerce of the world is in fome degree centered here; fo that at no period fince the commencement of the war, has England been fo well prepared to continue it, as at the prefent moment.

"Mr. Pitt can raife money now without difficulty; as much, and more than he has occafion for. If the people of this country would be unanimous, this unhappy and diftreffing war may yet be made to terminate honorably for this country. Not any thing is doing here in American ftocks. The nominal value of bank fhares, £106—fix per cent. 79—three per cent. 49—deferred, 65 per cent.—no fales."

WEST-NIAGARA, February 24.

We hear that his excellecy governor Simcoe is appointed governor general of the Canadas, and lieutenant R. Pilkington promoted to a captain in the regiment of Royal Engineers.

We have the pleafure of declaring the account received in December laft, of the death of col. *Littlehales* premature.—Letters have recently been received from him, dated in England.

A London paper of Nov. 17, fays, infurance to America is this moment at twelve guineas per £100.

Accounts are received via Batavia, of a late date, that the Britifh have extended their conquefts in India, to the Dutch ifland of Ternate, the moft northerly of the Moluccas, formerly celebrated for their clove trees, but which the Dutch, in the reign of Kg James I. tranfplanted principally to the famous ifland of Amboyna, where their enormities convinced the world that Hollanders could be cruel.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated the 13th ult. to a gentleman in this town.

"The following is a paragraph in a letter from a young gentleman in the ftate of Rhode Ifland, to his father in this city, and received by the laft mail:

"Two inward bound American veffels were chafed into the harbor at Newport, nearly up to the town, which is five miles from the mouth of the harbor, and there captured by a French privateer. The wind being light, after making the beft of their way, they were obliged to come to anchor off the light houfe. The inhabitants feeling themfelves much injured, a number of them ftepped on board a brig lying at the wharf, and armed her, and another company went on board boats, equiped with fmall arms, &c. and towed the brig down along fide the privateer: after an exchange of a few broad fides, and a brifk fire from the boats into the cabin windows, attended with confiderable lofs of lives on both fides, the privateer furrendered with her two prizes, and was with them fafely moored in the harbor."

An arrival at Norfolk brings Paris accounts to Nov. 12, & London to Nov. 20:—that the directory demand of the American plenipotentiaries fatisfaction for the outrage offered to the French government in the fpeech of the prefident in May laft, and the re-eftablifhment of the pofition in which the United States ftood in 1771, is afferted in a Paris paper of Nov. 10.

By our lateft London account Nov. 20) Spain marches troops to prevent the French croffing her territory to invade Portugal—changes her miniftry, by which the prince of Peace is difmiffed, and flackens her warlike preparations. By a London article of an earlier date, fhe propofes to England a feparate treaty; and at the fame time Pruffia collects a large army to be fubfidized by England!

Extract of a letter from mr. Fenwick, American conful at Bourdeaux, to his correfpondent at Charlefton, (S. C.) dated November 9.

"In confequence of the hoftile appearances with America, the bearer of this has changed his deftination, & tells me he will touch at Charlefton. I do not think for my own part that there will be a rupture with the U. States, yet the negociation at Paris is likely to be without fuccefs and it is faid our commiffioners are preparing to depart.—There is no change in the conduct towards our commerce."

It is currently reported and believed (fays a Philadelphia paper of January 19) that there is a letter in town from Mr. Vans Murray, our refident minifter at the Hague, informing he had received a letter from Mr. Marfhal, one of our commiffioners to the executive directory of France, who had ordered Mr. Murray to do fome little bufinefs for him, as he expects the commiffioners will have to return home fhortly without effecting the object of their miffion.—We could not learn by what veffel this letter had reached here, nor the date of Mr. Murray's letter, much lefs that of Mr. Marfhal to Mr. Murray; but we have no doubt of the exiftence of fuch a letter, as we have been affured of the fact by a gentleman of veracity.

On the propofed invafion of England, an Englifh paper of Nov. 8, remarks as follows:

A paper of oppofition obferved yefterday, that the project of the Directory for the invafion of this country was extremely likely to meet with fuccefs, as the numerous armies which had conquered all the continental powers, might now be employed againft Great-Britain.

On this fubject we fhall only remark, that previous to the termination of the congrefs at Raftadt, which, from the variety of momentous objects to be fettled there, may perhaps rekindle the flames of continental war, and make rage with increafed fury, the directory cannot withdraw the republican armies. It would be highly imprudent to weaken the army of Italy before the Cis-Alpine republic is completely organized; and it is from this army that the troops muft be drawn which are to form the garifons of the iflands which the French have acquired in the Ionian fea, and their new eftablifhments in Albania. Their final projects againft fuch ftates of Italy as they have not yet fubdued, calls rather for an augmentation of their force in that country, than for a diminution.

As to the army of Germany, it is fcarce ftrong enough to complete the directory's plan of invafion againft Hanover, Hamburg, &c. and to garrifon the new conquefts of Belgium. Befides, the comparative condition of our navy, and of that of the enemy, reders the projected invafion a mere farce. The directory may fucceed in vomiting a few more of their galley flaves on fome defencelefs part of our coft, but we have no fear from any formidable preparation they may make.

MARRIED]—In this town, by the reverend Mr. Burk, Capt. MILES McDONELL, of the R. C. V. to the amiable Mifs KATY McDONELL.

West-Niagara, February 10, 1798.

LIST of GRANTS lying in the *Secretary's* Office ready to be iſſued, in addition to thoſe already adverti[ſ]ed.

☞ Thoſe having no quantities annexed are for 200 acres.

Names.	*Townſhips.*	*Acres.*
Francis Elſworth	Bertie	300
Ditto	Stamford	
Dedrick Dingman & Henry Wooſley	Matilda	
Philip, Freeman and Robert Chambers	Cornwal	
John Finkner	Cornwal	100
Duncan Ferguſon	Lancaſter	
Henry Frauts	Williamſburg	100
Peter Frather	Cornwal	105
Mr Robert Dickſon	Flamboro' E.	600
Rich'd Cartwright eſq.	Kingſton	2-5
Adam Clyne	Oſnabruck	500
John Staring	Matilda	
Auguſtus Sealy	Lancaſter	400
Nicholas Selmiſer	Roxborough	
John Smith	Auguſta	
William Strader	Matilda	
Henry Strader	do	400
John Saver	do	600
John Shavet	Williamſburgh	
John Seaver and Leonard Morden	Matilda	
Stephen Seaburn	Stamford & Thorold	400
Sam'l Shwerdfeger jr.	Williamſburg	
Henry Stala	do	
John Shell	do	
George Stewart	Oſnabruck	
Peter Louks	do	95
Edward Long	Delaware townſhip	400
Robert Surphlet	Dover	202
Adam Snider	Williamſburg	400
John Shaver	Ancaſter	
jacob Smith	Oſnabruck	
jacob Shwerdfeger	Williamſburg	
Frederick Shwerdfeger	do	
Henry & Gilbert Stewart	Oſnabruck	
Geo. & Gilbert Stewart	do	
Leonard Stoneburner	do	180
Henry Sager	do	100
joſeph Stoneburner	do	
Sam. Swerdfeger ſen.	Williamſburg	400
William Stoat	Newark	1
Alex. Stewart eſq.	do	do
George Stewart	Oſnabruck	50
jacob Sheets	do	66
John Shaver	Williamſburg	400
Henry Stuart	Oſnabruck	100
Chriſtopher Templer	Cornwall	do
Mary Shorts *alias* Vanduſen	Thurlow	
Henry Smith	Louth	
Jacob Stoneburner jr.	Roxboro'	300
William Shaver	Ancaſter	
Chriſtopher Scaron	Oſnabruck	150
Robert Stewart	Bertie	210
Thomas Swad	Cornwall	530
Andrew Ulrich	Oſnabruck	
Enoch Sreely	Pelham	600
William Wedge	Beverly	
Rufus Walbridge	Newark	1
Thomas Waugh	Ancaſter	
Henry Woods	Wilioughby	400
John Wheaton	Chatham	204
John Touloufe	Kenyon	250
Henry Winter	Oſnabruck	300
George Waite	Matilda	do
Thomas Williams	Raleigh	405
Francis Ulman	Williamſburg	
John A. Helman and John Plautz	Cornwall	
Lucas Feeder and widow Feader	Matilda	210
Nicholas Selmiſer and George Waite	Cornwal	
Philip Walters and corp'l John M'Kaughey	Williamſburg	275
Peter Whitney	Newark & Crowland	
Dr James Latham	Ameliaſburg	1200
James Young	Lancaſter	5 7
Andrew Frifter	Cornwall	100
John and Frederick Weaver	Williamſburg	317
Chriſtian Bradt and his wife	Flamboro' E.	300
Robert Comfort	Clinton & Gainſboro'	300
Jacob Ball eſq.	Grimſby	do
John Touloufe	Cornwall	100
Eliſha Talmage	Wainfleet	
John Pratt	Oſnabruck	100
John Kennedy	Cornwall	do
Widow Wright	Kingſton	
George Woodley	Beverly	400
Thomas Wedge	do	
Henry Whitner	Matilda	100
John Wrong	Stamford	do
Solomon Tuttle	Oſnabruck	95
Cornelius Wardle	Gainſborough	
George Weſt	Williamſburgh	322
Richard Trapp	Charlottenburg	50
Abraham Frais	Oſnabruck	91
Philip Walter	Williamſburg	
Nicholas Phagmire	do	
Peter Thompſon	Humberſtone	380
James Thompſon	Stamford	256
Andrew Templeton	Ancaſter	
Michael Philibere	Williamſburg	100
Adam Knoof	Matilda	
Donald Kennedy	Lancaſter	
John Kennady	do	
Duncan Kennedy	Charlottenburg	
William Kitchen	Grimſby	400
Serj. Joſeph Knapp	Auguſta	409
Adam Knave	Roxboro' & Cornwall	300
Philip Kilmire and corp. Abijah Wade	Williamſburg	
John Warern jun.	Townſhip above Delaware village	
John Fennell	Oſnabruck	323
John Coon	do	300
David Ketchum	do	100
Thomas Roſs	Matilda	
John Roſe	do	
Alexander Roſs	Lancaſter	
Andrew Ranſier	Newark	1
Donald Roſs	Charlottenburg	
Philip Roſs & wife	do	100
Thomas Ben. Roſs	Lancaſter	370
Aſhal Wright	Cornwall	
John Wart ſen.	Oſnabruck	500

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

MR. E. WHITING

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has juſt arrived from the United States with a ſmall aſſortment of

JEWELLRY

Which he has for ſale, on reaſonable terms. Alſo wiſhes to obſerve that as he intends to carry on his former buſineſs of SILVERSMITH & WATCH-MAKER; hopes that his aſſiduity and punctuality will merit a continuance of thoſe favors which he has now the pleaſure of gratefully acknowledging to have received.

☞ *All kinds of* TIN WARE *to be ſold, at* low prices.

Jan. 19, '98. 59tf

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away, about two months ſince, a RED COW, about 4 or 5 years old, has a white face, the end of each horn cut off, and heavy with calf. Any perſon giving information of her at Mr. M'KAY's ſtore, or at the Printing-Office, ſhall receive the reward.

Feb. 2. (6a

FOR SALE,

The Houſe, and Lot

Containing one acre, occupied by the ſubſcriber. —The payments will be made eaſy to the purchaſer.

JOHNSON BUTLER.

Oct. 18, '97. 46tf

THE ſubſcriber having lately experienced the loſs of his ſtable by fire, moſt reſpectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has procured another, probably the moſt convenient in town, ſufficient to contain a number of horſes, where they may depend upon receiving the greateſt attention from their devoted ſervant.

TITUS SIMONS.

Newark, 16 Feb. '98.

VOLUME IV. GAZETTE. NUMBER 195.

Upper Canada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA, Printed by TITUS G. SIMONS. Saturday, MARCH 3, 1798.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by a proclamation iſſued under, and by virtue of, an act of the parliament of this province, paſſed in the thirty ſeventh year of his majeſty's reign, entitled *An act for making temporary proviſion for the regulation of trade between this province and the United States of America, by land or inland navigation*, it was ordered, that the operation of certain ordinances in the ſaid proclamation ſpecified, ſhould be ſuſpended: *And whereas* it has been found expedient that the proviſions of the ſaid ordinances, except as herein after excepted, ſhould be continued until ſome further and other arrangements relative to the commercial intercourſe between the United States of America and this province can be adjuſted:—NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that I have thought fit by and with the advice of the executive council to revoke and annul, and do hereby revoke and annul the ſaid proclamation, bearing date the twentieth day of September laſt, except as herein after mentioned; and I do alſo by and with the advice and conſent of his Majeſty's executive council, hereby further order and declare that ſo much only of the ordinance paſſed in the twentieth year of his Majeſt's reign, as relates to the REGISTER, ſhall be, and is hereby ſuſpended.

GIVEN under my hand ſeal at arms, this ſixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, and in the thirty-eighth year of his Majeſty's reign, at York, in the province of Upper Canada.

PETER RUSSELL,
Preſident, &c. &c. &c.

By command of his Honor.

JOHN SMALL, *ſ. t. c. c.*

EAST INDIES.

From the Asiatic Mirror, Jan. 25. 1797.

Zemaun Shah made his triumphal entry into Lahore, the capital of the Seicks, on the 5th inſtant. He was preparing for his march to Delhi, with an army at leaſt of 100,000 men, accompanied by a Frenchman, late ambaſſador from Conſtantinople.

FUTTY GHUR, Jan. 28.

Zemaun ſhah had formed his army into ſeven diviſions, endeavoring, by different roads, to ſurprize the rear of the Seicks; but, proving unſucceſsful, had again united his forces. A moſt deſperate battle was fought at U-roomber. It commenced at about 8 in the morning, when the ſhah opened his ſhutar zenauls, or wall pieces, mounted on camels, againſt the Seicks, and both parties kept up a heavy fire with matchlocks till 2 o'clock. About this time the Seicks finding they had made no impreſſion on the enemy, gave the ſignal for a general charge; and agreeable to their mode in cloſe combat, flung away their turbans, let looſe their hair, put their beards in their mouths, and daſhed into the midſt of the Abdallah army ſword in hand. The two armies continued thus engaged for 4 hours, when Zemaun's troops gave way, and were purſued to the very entrance of Lahore. Thirty five thouſand men were killed, 20,000 on the part of the ſhah, and 15 thouſand of the Seicks.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27.

Handed for publication by Capt. Williams of ſloop Abby, of this port, lately carried into Guadaloupe and condemned.

The day before capt. Williams ſailed from Baſſaterre, a boat arrived there with ſome Frenchmen, who informed that they belonged to a privateer, which a few days before had captured a brig belonging to Portland. Four of the men belonging to the brig were taken on board the privateer. A few days after the American capt. with the aſſiſtance of ſome of his crew, retook his veſſel after a ſevere conteſt, in which ſeveral of the privateerſmen were compelled to jump overboard. He then hoiſted out his boat, ordered the remaining Frenchmen on board, ſupplied them with bread and water, and ſent them adrift. Shortly after their arrival at Baſſaterre, the privateer to which they belonged, arrived there with the four men above mentioned. The capt. finding that his prize had eſcaped, beat them in the moſt cruel and unmerciful manner, and had them impriſoned immediately, where they remained when capt. Williams left Baſſaterre.

NEW-YORK, January 24.

A very extraordinary application has been recently made to the court of directors of the Britiſh Eaſt India company, for leave to ſend out one hundred and thirty miſſionaries to India, by the ſhips of the next ſeaſon, for the converſion of the Gentoo. The application was made through a clergyman of the diſſenting intereſt, whoſe fortune is ſaid to amount to 100,000l. ſterling, and the company was to be free of any expence.

January 30.

Extract of letter from Norfolk, to a mercantile houſe in Philadelphia, dated Jan. 15.

"Yeſterday a ſhip from Nantz arrived here, which brings French papers as late as 7th Nov. at which time the American commiſſioners had not been received by the French government, nor any proſpect of its taking place.

"This veſſel belongs to Boſton, loaded here laſt year for Nantz, but was taken and there condemned. The capt. purchaſed her and has bro't home ſeveral American captains, who have been lately taken by the French.

"The capt. of this veſſel informs that he ſaw a letter from Mr. Skipwith, our

conful at Paris, to the conful at Nantz, received the day before he failed, defiring the latter to inform the American captainsto puſh off as quick as poſſible, as an embargo was expected ſhortly to take place ; that uncommon exertions were making in fitting out a great additional number of privateers, and that every thing bore the appearance of hoſtility on the part of France againſt this country."

FROM GUADALOUPE, *Dec.* 20.

By an arrival at New London.

" Victor Hughes has ordered by a late arret, the condemnation of all American veſſels taken more than two leagues to the ſouthward of Deſenda, without reſpect to deſtination.

" The Americans are treated with great indignity at Guadaloupe, even the negroes inſult them in the ſtreets."

CHARLESTON, (S.C.) Dec. 20.

Arrived the 18th of Sept. laſt the brig Amſterdam, Capt. Scott, from Amſterdam. About fortnight before her arrival, ſhe ſuddenly ſprung a leak, which was ſo alarming that capt. Scott tho't it neceſſary to keep his boat in readineſs to leave her, ſhould it increaſe, fortunately ſhe got in ſafe. After her cargo was diſcharged, ſhe was ſent to Hobcaw to have the leak ſearched for ; in the firſt ſide that was hove out, every plank was found to be ſound and in excellent condition: but, on examining the other ſide, it was diſcovered, that inſtead of a defect in the veſſel, the leak was owing to a ſtroke ſhe had received from a fiſh, armed with a horn ; 14 and a half inches long, was left in the third plank from the keel ; after penetrating the plank, it paſſed between two timbers which were very cloſe to each other, where it remained like a wedge. The horn is of an oval ſhape ; its largeſt diameter is upwards of two inches ; it is ſolid, and has the appearance of coarſe ivory. It is now in the poſſeſſion of Florian Charles Mey, Eſq. the owner of the brig.

Jan. 4. A letter dated Cape Nichola Mole, Dec. 8, from capt. Hunter, of the ſhip Pallas, which was captured off our bar, on the 18th of Oct. laſt, by a French privateer, informs his owners in this city, that after the capture, the French crew which was put on board of his ſhip, carried her into Port-a Plata, in St. Domingo ; on her arrival there, the Spaniſh government refuſed to condemn her ; they then got her under weigh, and left the port ; on the 22d of Nov. ſhe was chaſed into Monti Chriſto, by the Thames frigate, which on the evening of that day ſent her boats and cut her out ; ſhe was then carried to the Mole.

A fort and three privateers firing on the ſhip while they were cutting her out of an enemy's port, precluded all claim from the owners. All the letters & papers capt. Hunter had on board were taken by the prize-maſter and his crew, who left the ſhip in a boat before the frigate got poſſeſſion of her.

FALMOUTH, January 3.

Friday arrived the ſchr. Friendſhip, Seleck, from New-York, laſt from Port-au-Paix, into which place ſhe was carried by a French privateer of one gun and twenty men, who plundered her of the greater part of her cargo, conſiſting of proviſions and lumber, and condemned the veſſel ; the captain, however, went immediately to Cape-Francois by land and ſtated his cauſe to the black commandant Touiſſaint, who received him very politely, and gave him orders for the reſtoration of his veſſel. She was originally conſigned to John Cunningham, eſq. of Montego Bay. The captain informs, that a number of American veſſels, which had been condemned with their cargoes, by the robber Santhonax, had been ſet at liberty by gen. Touiſſaint, whoſe regard for juſtice and humanity had rendered him popular, and obtained him many friends.

PROVIDENCE, (R.I) Jan. 6.

Mr. William Magee, who arrived from Canton in the ſhip Grand Turk came to town ſince our laſt.

He informs, that, homeward bound, in the ſtraits of Banca, they ſpoke the ſhip Eliza, of this port late commander capt. William Page.—captain Carr (the commander) informed him that on the 17th of April laſt, in the ſtraits of Java, they diſcovered a prow with Malays on board—ſuppoſing her a trading veſſel, the captain diſpatched a boat to her, on which the came along ſide. The linguiſt aſked if they were traders—they anſwered in the affirmative—upon which he, with the captain, Thomas Page, and another ſeaman, went on board.

Capt. Page obſerving ſome weapons, requeſted the Malay chief to give him one, which he did ; on ſeeing others of a more curious workmanſhip, he aſked for one of them, on his ſtooping to examine them a Malay thruſt a knife into his body.—Captain P. on his receiving the wound, ſprang for his own veſſel, but he fell between her and the prow into the water—the mate with conſiderable exertion, got him in at the cabin window—he lived about forty minutes—On the captain's being wounded, the action became general. Thomas Page and the linguiſt were killed, on board the prow the Malay chief and 10 of his crew killed, and in about half an hour they were beat off.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Mr. Pitt has given notice of his intention of propoſing in the committee of ways and means, on Monday the 26th inſt. the mode of raiſing the ſupplies for the enſuing year. We have taken ſome pains to learn what the plan is to be offered to the public, and we believe our readers may rely upon what we are enabled to ſtate to them upon the ſubject.

It will readily be admitted, that while the 3 per cents are at 49, to make a large loan in the common mode would be attended with the moſt diſadvantageous circumſtances to the country ; it could hardly be ſuppoſed likely to be made on better terms than valuing the three per cents at 46, and if it were made in any other ſtock, the diſadvantages would be at leaſt equally great to the public. It ſeems adviſable, therefore, to have recourſe to ſome new mode of raiſing the ſums neceſſary to defray the current ſervices, which, however, from reductions in our navy and army eſtabliſhments, will be conſiderably leſs than laſt year. The meaſure to be propoſed, we underſtand to be as follows.

The duties on houſes, horſes, carriages, ſervants, watches and dogs, uſually known by the denomination of the aſſeſſed taxes, are to be trebled. This will produce a ſum of above 7,000,000 allowing for deductions, which will ariſe from exceptions which it is ſuppoſed will be made. This levy will, of courſe, be paid by inſtalments, which will render the payment of it as eaſy as poſſible to individuals. The tax is to continue near three years ; the conſequence of which will be, that it will enable the miniſter to pay off within the period the tax is to be levied, whatever loan he may find it neceſſary to make in addition to the ſum of 7,000,000 to be raiſed.

The effect of this exertion will be, that the money to be borrowed being to be paid in ſo ſhort a time, will be procured upon good terms for the public ; and the price of the funds will not depreciate by an addition to the preſent capital.

Other taxes, to the amount of about 1,000,000l. or 2,000,000l. are alſo to be laid, to make good any that may be

laſt year now, or that hereafter may become unneceſſary.

This we believe to be the outline of the plan. It muſt be obſerved, that the poorer claſs of ſociety will be totally exempted from the paying of the duty, they not being liable to any of the aſſeſſed taxes. It is true, that it will fall heavy upon all thoſe who are to pay it, but it falls very much in proportion to the means of contributing towards it ; and theſe are times when exertion is become neceſſary : we have no alternative, but to give up a part of what we poſſeſs, or ſacrifice all to the will of an unjuſt and implacable enemy.

This plan avoids what we confeſs we ſhould have ſeen at the preſent moment with great regret, the having recourſe to the uſual modes of loan, and providing only for the intereſt of the ſum borrowed—and it, as we fear, it is impoſſible to obtain a certain portion of the incomes of individuals, from the difficulty, we might ſay the impracticability, of aſcertaining, without the moſt objectionable procedure, the amount of ſuch incomes. It ſeems to us, that the beſt attainable criterion of wealth is expenditure, which is perhaps better aſcertained by the amount of what individuals pay in aſſeſſed taxes, than in any mode. The principle we think fair ; and feeling, as we do moſt ſincerely, more than ever, the neceſſity of heavy burthens, we cannot help ſaying, that the outline of the plan appears to us as little objectionable as any that could be deviſed conſiſtently with the object of procuring the means of reſiſting the extravagant demand, and exorbitant ambition of our enemy, and of preſerving the ſafety and independence of the kingdom.

GREENWICH, Oct. 30.

This morning, at 9 o'clock, agreeably to appointment, his majeſty, in his poſtchaiſe and four, attended by generals Lafcelles and Garth, with earl Spencer, lord Hugh Seymour, admiral Gambier, and Mr. Marſden, of the board of admiralty, and the comptroller of the navy, &c. arrived from Windſor at the government houſe of this hoſpital, previous to his embarkation on board the Royal Charlotte, which, with the Auguſta and Mary yachts, were moored off the hoſpital for their reception. On his Majeſty's entrance at the weſt gate, the officers ranged the college in two lines, ſo that the royal carriage might paſs between them ; and altho' we did not look for martial-like appearance in the maimed and worn out Britiſh ſeamen, ſtill the uniformity and cleanlineſs of their dreſs, and the becoming decency of their whole department, was ſuch as to be highly gratifying to all the ſpectators. After having been politely and hoſpitably entertained by lord and lady Hood with an elegant breakfaſt (of which the princeſs of Wales, who arrived a little before the king, partook) the ſide ſerving a few minutes after when his majeſty proceeded on foot to the north gate, which was lined by the Weſt London regiment of militia, and an immenſerable concourſe of ſpectators, who received him with every demonſtration of heart-felt joy. He there embarked on board the Royal Barge, which, with the ſtandard flying, was fleered by capt. Trollop. No ſooner had it put off, than a general diſcharge of cannon from the three yachts, gun-boats and cutters, and many private veſſels, ſaluted the ſtandard, and repeated huzzas accompanied him to the yacht. On his majeſty's going on board, he was received by the lords of the admiralty, and the royal ſtandard was immediately diſplayed at the main, the lord high admiral's flag at the fore, and, the union-jack at the mizen top-gallant-maſt head of the Royal Charlotte ; and the Auguſta yacht, appropriated for the lords of the admiralty, hoiſted the lord high admiral's flag ; the Mary had capt. Phillips' pendant only. The wind blowing ſtrong againſt them at E. N. E. they found it neceſſary to warp the Royal Charlotte down the river to a conſiderable diſtance, before they could venture to caſt her looſe. The proceſſion was thus arranged :

A King's cutter.

(An armed brig.) The Royal Charlotte. (An armed brig.)

The Princeſs Auguſta..

The Mary.

The captains commanding the yacht were, capt. Trollop, of the Royal Charlotte ; Roin, of the Princeſs Auguſta ; Phillips of the Mary.

His majeſty did not reach Blackwell, owing to contrary winds, until half paſt twelve, where he was again ſaluted by a number of cannon, and the wind being two points to the northward of eaſt, the royal yacht lay down the Reach without making a ſingle tack, and was off Woolwich about half paſt one, where ſimilar honors were paid to his majeſty, and a very general and long cannonade took place. His majeſty never looked better, or appeared in better ſpirits. A profuſion of ſtrong beer was ordered for the penſioners at this place on the occaſion.

WEST-NIAGARA, March 3.

His majeſty is ſaid to have dined with the ſtadtholder the very day on which the intelligence of the defeat of the Dutch fleet arrived. After dinner, his ſerene highneſs, with much gravity, gave the following toaſt :—" Succeſs to your majeſty's navy, and thanks to admiral Duncan for the care which he has taken of my ſhips !

A bill is before the legiſlature of New-York, for opening a lock navigation between lakes Ontario and Erie, by the Niagara falls.

Cadiz remained blockaded by the Engliſh as late as the 16th of December. The court of Portugal had reconcluded peace with France.

The mulattoes, negroes and charibs have riſen and taken poſſeſſion of the iſland of Trinidad, except the capital.

Three regiments had ſailed from Martinico to the relief of Trinidad.

Hartford, (Con.) Jan. 18.

Capt. Horace Church, of this place, in the brig Hope, arrived at New-port, on Saturday laſt, in 28 days from Port-Liberty, formerly called Point Peter, in Guadaloupe, having been taken on his outward bound paſſage and carried into that place, where he was condemned without having a hearing, being himſelf confined on board a priſon ſhip at the time of his trial.

Church had every neceſſary paper, Roll d'equippage, &c. No paper avails any thing with the lawleſs banditti of Guadaloupe.

Twelve American veſſels were condemned on the day that captain Church's veſſel was five of the number belonged to this ſtate.

Departed this life, on Monday morning laſt, after a few days ſevere illneſs, Mrs. JERUSHA SIMONS, wife of Mr. TITUS SIMONS, of this town, and mother of the printer of this paper.

UPPER-CANADA. MIDLAND DISTRICT
SURROGATE COURT.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

To all persons anywise related to TIMOTHY BROWN, *late serjeant in the Royal Canadian Volunteers, deceased, greeting:*

WHEREAS application has been made to our surrogate court, for the Midland district, by *Hazleton Spencer*, esq. major in his majesty's Royal Canadian Volunteers, stating that Timothy Brown, late serjeant in the said corps, died intestate, and that there is no person next of kin to the said Timothy Brown, resident within this province, an[illegible]erefore the said Hazleton Spencer, esq. prays that letters of administration may be granted to him.

Take notice, that unless you, or some of you, appear in our said court, to be holden for the Midland district, on or before eight months after this publication, in order to take out letters of administration, agreeably to an act of assembly of this province, entitled *an act to establish a court of probate in this province and also a surrogate court in every district thereof*, or to shew cause, if any you have, why letters of administration should not be granted to the said Hazleton Spencer, esq. that the same will be granted to him accordingly. Witness *Alexander Fisher*, esq. surrogate for the Midland district, this third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and in the thirty-eighth of our reign. POOLE ENGLAND,

Register.

THE subscriber having lately experienced the loss of his stable by fire, most respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has procured another, probably the most convenient in town, sufficient to contain a number of horses, where they may depend upon receiving the greatest attention from their devoted servant,

TITUS SIMONS.

Newark, 16 Feb. '98.

THE subscriber, as collector for the town ship of Newark, once more calls on those who have not paid their taxes, and is determined to give them no further indulgence, but will return their names to the magistrates.

ANDREW TEMPLETON.

1 Feb. 2. *Collector.*

BLANK DEEDS and Subpœna Tickets may be had at the printing office.

To be sold,

THE DWELLING HOUSE, & Lot containing one acre, in the town of Newark, now occupied by the subscriber. Also a pair of black geldings, 16 hands high, fit out in proportion to their height, perfectly quiet and safe in harness, and sold for no fault, the proprietor having no further use for them—also, a pair of grey cropped Canadian horses, without a fault—also, a stout boney cropped bay gelding, 16 hands high, six years old, a horse well known in the neighborhood of Newark, for his performances under the saddle.

For terms apply at the secretary's office. WM. JARVIS.

February 27, 1798. (63

BLACK SWAMP.

AT a meeting held at Hind's hotel, of the subscribers to the BLACK SWAMP ROAD this day, Wm. Jarvis esq. in the chair, it was resolved, that Peter Ball, esq. John Backhouse, esq. Mr. Andrew Heron, Mr. John Young, and Mr. Samuel Thompson, be appointed trustees to oversee and conduct the same, for which purpose there is 200 dollars subscribed towards carrying the same into immediate effect; and it was further resolved that subscription papers be opened at the following places, viz at Mr. Heron's in Newark, Mr. David Secord's mills, near Queenston, Mr. Clendenen's mills, at the 12 mile creek, Mr. Robert Nelles' mills, at the 40 mile creek, and at Mr. James Wilson's, in Ancaster, where those gentlemen who are inclined to aid so necessary a work, will have an opportunity of adding their donations.

Newark, 30. Jan. '98.

MR. E. WHITING

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just arrived from the United States with a small assortment of

JEWELRY

Which he has for sale, on reasonable terms. Also wishes to observe that as he intends to carry on his former business of SILVERSMITH & WATCH MAKER; hopes that his assiduity and punctuality will merit a continuance of those favors which he has now the pleasure of gratefully acknowledging to have received.

☞ *All kinds of* TIN WARE *to be sold, at low prices.*

Jan. 19, '98. 59tf

FOR SALE.

The House, and Lot

Containing one acre, occupied by the subscriber. —The payments will be made easy to the purchaser.

JOHNSON BUTLER.

Oct. 18, '97. 46tf

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away, about two months since, a RED COW, about 4 or 5 years old, has a white face, the end of each horn cut off, and heavy with calf. Any person giving information of her at Mr. M'KAY's store, or at the Printing-Office, shall receive the reward.

Feb. 2. (62

West-Niagara, March 3, 1798.

LIST of GRANTS lying in the *Secretary's* Office ready to be issued, in addition to those already advertised.

☞ Those having no quantities annexed are for 200 acres.

Names.	*Townships.*	*Acres.*
Francis Elsworth	Bertie	300
Ditto	Stamford	
George Campbell	Glanford	246
Elias Sloot	Grantham	
Martin Steely	Matilda	100
Abraham Scott	do	
Conrad Snider	Williamsburg	500
Capt. Pat. Daly	Cornwall	950
Henry Stanley and John Helmore	Williamsburg	266
Adam Shaffer and John Shaffer	Matilda	200
John Finkner	Cornwall	100
Duncan Ferguson	Lancaster	
Henry Frauts	Williamsburg	100
Peter Frather	Cornwal	105
Mr Robert Dickson	Flamboro' E.	600
Rich'd Cartwright esq.	Kingston	200
Adam Clyne	Osnabruck	
John Staring	Matilda	500
Augustus Sealy	Lancaster	
Nicholas Selmser	Roxborough	400
John Smith	Augusta	
William Starder	Matilda	
Henry Strader	do	400
John Saver	do	600
John Shaver	Williamsburgh	
Stephen Seaburn	Stamford & Thorold	400
George Stewart	Osnabruck	
Peter Louks	do	95
Edward Long	Delaware township	400
Robert Sutphlet	Dover	202
Christopher Scaron	Osnabruck	150
Robert Stewart	Bertie	210
Thomas Swan	Cornwall	530
Adam Smuer	Williamsburg	400
John Warren.	Osnabruck	200

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

VOLUME IV. G. R. NUMBER 166.

Upper Canada Gazette; or, *American Oracle.*

WEST-NIAGARA; Printed by TITUS G. SIMONS. Saturday, MARCH 10, 1798.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by a proclamation issued under, and by virtue of, an act of the parliament of this province, passed in the thirty-seventh year of his Majesty's reign, entitled *An act for making temporary provision for the regulation of trade between this province and the United States of America, by land or inland navigation*, it was ordered, that the operation of certain ordinances in the said proclamation specified, should be suspended: *And whereas* it has been found expedient that the provisions of the said ordinances, except as herein after excepted, should be continued until some further and other arrangements relative to the commercial intercourse between the United States of America and this province can be adjusted:—NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that I have thought fit by and with the advice of the executive council to revoke and annul, and do hereby revoke and annul the said proclamation, bearing date the twentieth day of September last; except as herein after mentioned; and I do also by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's executive council, hereby further order and declare that so much only of the ordinance passed in the twentieth year of his Majesty's reign, as relates to the REGISTER, shall be, and is hereby suspended.

GIVEN under my hand seal at arms, this sixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and in the thirty-eighth year of his Majesty's reign, at York, in the province of Upper Canada.

PETER RUSSELL,
President, &c. &c. &c.

By command of his Honor.

JOHN SMALL, *c. c. c.*

EDUCATION.

Instructions from a Parent to the Tutor of his Son. A SCRAP.

"I VALUE the instilling of a single principle of goodness or honour into the mind of my dear child, beyond all the wealth that the Indias can remit.

"I would not have you, through any zeal or attachment to me, think of pushing my boy into learning of the languages, beyond his own pleasure: neither would I have you oppress or perplex his infant mind with the deep or mysterious parts of our holy religion.

"First, be it your care to instruct him in morality; and let the law precedes the gospel,—for such was the education which God appointed for the world. Give him, by familiar and historical instances, an early impression of the shortness of human life, and of the nature of the world in which he is placed. Let him learn, from this day forward, to distinguish between natural and imaginary wants; and that nothing is estimable, or ought to be desirable, but so far as it is necessary or useful to man. Instruct my darling, daily and hourly, if possible, in a preference of manners and things which bear an intrinsic value, to those which receive their value and currency from the arbitrary and fickle stamp of fashion. Shew him, also, that the same toils and sufferings, the same poverty and pain, from which people now fly as from a plague, were once the desire of heroes and the fashion of nations; and that thousands of patriots, of captains, and philosophers, thro' a love of glory, of applause during life, or distinction after death, have rejected wealth and pleasure, embraced want and hardship, and suffered more from a voluntary mortification and self-denial, than our church seems to require, in these days, for the conquest of a sensual world into which we are fallen, and for entitling us to a crown in the kingdom of eternity."

STATE PAPER.

The following are the most material features of the project delivered by lord Malmsbury to the French plenipotentiaries on the 8th of July, '97. Taken from the documents laid before parliament.

Art. 1. Is the usual stipulation for a perpetual peace.

2. States that the treaties of Nimeguen of 1678 and '98; of Ryswick of 1697, and Utrecht of 1713; that of Baden of 1714; that of the Triple alliance of the Hague of London of 1718; the treaty of peace of Vienna of 1736; that of Aix la Chapelle of 1754; the definitive treaty of Paris of 1763, and that of Versailles of '83 serve as a basis to the present treaty; and are to be observed as not derogated from by the present treaty.

3. Relates to the restoration of prisoners and hostages.

4. Restores to France the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

5. Stipulates generally for the *Status ante bellum*, except as hereafter excepted.

6. Contains a first exception in favor of Britain of which is to remain to them in full sovereignty.

7. No fortresses which are to be delivered up shall be injured before delivery.

8. A stipulation in favor of persons who may find themselves in the possessions delivered up and three years allowed them to remove.

9. The restitutions to take place in Europe within one month, in Africa and America within three, and Asia within six months after the ratification.

10. Reſpects to conteſted private property in the territory to be delivered up.

11. Relates to captures before the declaration of hoſtilities; and to ſuch as may be made after the ratification of the treaty and prior to its effectual promulgation.

12. The allies of the two parties are to be *invited* by the contracting parties to accede to the peace on the conditions of the three following articles; and the contracting parties are to *guarantee* their execution to each other reſpectively; and if the allies refuſe to accede, within two months after the exchange of the ratifications, the party refuſing ſhall receive no ſuccour from its ally during the further continuance of the war.

[By this and the following articles it was propoſed to France to ſtipulate for ſome of the territory of her allies, and to agree to abandon them to the mercy of England if they refuſed to ratify ſuch ceſſion.]

13. His Britannic majeſty engages to conclude a definitive peace with his catholic majeſty on the footing of the ſtate of poſſeſſion before the war, with the exception of which ſhall remain in full ſovereignty to his Britanic majeſty.

14. His Britannic majeſty in like manner engages to conclude a definitive peace with the Batavian republic on the ſame footing of the ſtate of poſſeſſion before the war, with the exception of which ſhall remain to his Britannic majeſty in full ſovereignty, and of which ſhall be ceded to his majeſty in exchange for In conſideration of theſe reſtitutions, to be hereby made by his Britannic majeſty, all property belonging to the prince of Orange in the month of December 1794, and which has been ſeized and confiſcated ſince that period, ſhall be reſtored to him or a full equivalent in money given him for the ſame. And the French republic further engages to procure for him, at the general peace, an adequate compenſation for the loſs of his offices and dignities in the United Provinces; and the perſons who have been impriſoned or baniſhed, or whoſe property has been ſequeſtrated or confiſcated in the ſaid republic, on account of their attachment to the intereſts of the houſe of Orange, or to the former government of the United Provinces, ſhall be releaſed, and ſhall be at liberty to return to their country, and to reſide therein, and to enjoy their property there, conforming themſelves to the laws and conſtitution there eſtabliſhed."

[Blanks were left to be filled in this project. What poſſeſſions of the Spaniards and Dutch were to be ceded to Britain remained to be ſettled by negociation with France. But ſomething was to be ceded.

15. Stipulates that the French ſhould make peace with Portugal on the footing of the eſtate of poſſeſſion before the war.

16. Stipulates the ſame regulations reſpecting the poſſeſſions to be reſtored to the allies, as thoſe reſpecting the poſſeſſion of the contracting parties.

17. Makes common to the allies the ſtipulations between the contracting parties, reſpecting treaties exiſting before the war; the reſtoration of priſoners, the ceſſation of hoſtilities, and the deciſions relative to prizes and ſeizures.

18. Sequeſtrations taken off and private engagements complied with. Any complaint to be ſettled by ſworn commiſſioners of both nations; who ſhould have power in caſe of difference to call arbitrators of a different nation.

19. Promiſes to fulfill the treaty and guarantee its ſtipulations mutally.

20. Ratifications to be exchanged in one month at leaſt from the ſigning.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.

Extract of a letter, dated Cape Nichola Mole, Dec. 24, '97.

"At preſent every thing is tolerably peaceable in the Colony. Since the departure of Santhonax the Brigands have made no attempt upon our poſſeſſions. It is ſaid, however, that St. Marc is threatened; but I doubt whether the Brigands will make any ſerious attempt. They will confine themſelves to petty aggreſſion. What induces me to believe this, is, that Touſſaint continues at the Cape. He is not himſelf without uneaſineſs.—Santhonax has ſtill ſome partizans who murmur at his being ſent away, and Touſſaint dreads the effects of this diſſatisfaction."

ALBANY, Feb. 5.

Capt. Lunt arrived at Newburyport from Guadaloupe, informs that the French continue fitting out privateers, and take and condemn all Americans bound to Britiſh ports.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated October 30.

"Our commiſſioners have not advanced one ſtep towards negociation.—My hopes and fears are on the alarm."

KNOXVILLE, November 22.

Report of the Cherokees.

"That as ſoon as the chiefs return from hunting, a full national council will be held at Turkey's town, to take into conſideration the inſult offered to the nation by the United States, in confining under a military guard, by the commiſſioners of the United States, one of the commiſſioners appointed by them (the Cherokees) to extend the line between the U. States and the Cherokees." The Cherokees commiſſioner confined by the commiſſioners of the United States, is a man of great perſonal ſpirit and boldneſs, who never received an inſult with impunity, and of much conſequence in his nation. Much is ſaid by the federal officers of the imprudence and cauſe of war offered to the Indians by individual frontier Indians; but can any act be a more juſt cauſe of war than that the commiſſioners of one nation ſhould confine, under a military guard, the commiſſioners of another, their equal in authority in the buſineſs in which they were engaged, and a free man, repreſenting a free, ſovereign and independent nation? Experience has taught us that we need not hope for eternal peace with any nation, even chriſtian nations; and if war ſhould again take place between the United States and the Cherokees, which God forbid, let the officers of the federal government, whoſe duty it is to preſerve peace, keep in remembrance, that they themſelves have given juſt cauſe for ſuch war on the part of the Cherokees; perhaps they may forbear, but they will not forget nor forgive ſo groſs an inſult—Let it be ſuppoſed, for a moment, that when the commiſſioners of the United States arrive at Paris, that the commiſſioners on the part of France, at a conference, confine the whole or any of them under a military guard, [becauſe they have the *power*] and then aſk what would be the ſenſations of the citizens of the United States, and what the immediate conquet of the government on ſo daring an inſult? Any and every citizen can give the anſwer. The cauſe of confining the Cherokee commiſſioner under a military guard, by the commiſſioners of the United States, is precicely ſimilar. The Cherokees are as much a nation as the French, according to the acknowledgments of the United States, and of courſe entitled to all the national rights that the French or any other nation of the earth is from the United States.

De cember 20.

It is here reported and believed, that on the night preceding that on which the people ſtrid to be ſettled upon Indian lands, in Powell's Valley, were compelled, by military power, to quit houſe, home and property, ſeven women, wives of thoſe diſtreſſed citizens, were delivered of ſo many children. It don't require the ſpirit of prophecy to predict that theſe children, as well as others of Tenneſee, whether born or to be born for years to come, will be taught from the time they can liſp the pleaſing words of pappa and mamma, to execrate the ſourſe and inſtruments of the oppreſſion of their parents. Let it be admitted for a moment, that the authority exiſts in the federal government to remove by military power ſuch people as appear, by the extention of Hawkins' line, to be upon Indian lands; is it not then a violent act of oppreſſion to compel thouſands of men, women and children, at the immediate approach of winter, upon a ſhort notice, to quit houſe and home, and to ſeek ſhelter in a new country, where they could find it—The ſame authority or power which could permit them to remain a month or more after the line was run, could have extended the time of their countinnance in their houſes until the winter was over, if they had ſo pleaſed. The principle that goes to one period goes to another, provided the removal be in any reaſonable time. The Indians themſelves have expreſſed their diſapprobation of this haſty and inhuman removal, conſequently no doubt can be entertained but they would have conſtrued the removal next April or May as within a reaſonable time. By that time theſe unhappy people might have looked out for other places of ſettlement; and not have been expoſed in camps in the woods, upon the ſides of brooks, in the cold, rain, ſnow and froſt of a winter that promiſes to be uncommonly ſevere, deſtitute of the common neceſſaries of life. Let ſuch an act be exerciſed or attempted to be exercited upon an equal number of the inhabitants of any of the large and *civilized* cities of the United States, would the reſult be paſſive obedience and non-reſiſtance?

"On the 28th November, two companies of the third regiment of federal troops deſcended the Cumberland from fort Blount, for fort Maſſac, upon the Ohio. One of them was commanded by capt. Wade, whole conduct in office, and in the ſociety of the citizens, while in this ſtate, was ſuch as to cauſe *his* departure from it to be regretted by all who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance. To the duty of his office he was punctiliouſly attentive, and in the ſociety of the citizens he diſcovered no political or other party ſpirit. The *highly faſhionable* word *inſurgents* as applied to the citizens of Tenneſee, his good ſenſe and uniform adherence to truth never permitted him to uſe.

LONDON, November 16.

Yeſterday a humble, but ſpirited addreſs was preſented by both houſes of parliament, to his majeſty, on the ſubject of the late negociations at Liſle.—In this addreſs the lords and commons properly eſtimate the deſigns of the French directory, and acknowledge the ardency of the deſire exhibited by his majeſty to put an end to the horrors of war. "No ſacrifice," ſay they, "will content the French, but that of our liberty;—no conceſſion, but that of our envied and happy conſtitution?"—And they conclude thus, "Under ſuch circumſtances, we feel the duty which we owe, in this great criſis, to God and to our country. Animated by the ſame ſentiments which your Majeſty has been pleaſed to declare to your people and to the world; attachment to your majeſty by principle, duty and gratitude, and ſenſible that it is only from courage and ſtimneſs that we can look either for preſent ſafety or permanent peace; we are determined to defend, with unſhaken reſolution, your majeſty's throne, the lives and properties of our fellow-ſubjects, the government and conſtitution of our country, and the honor and independence of the Britiſh empire." We know that great exertions are neceſſary; we are prepared to make them; and placing our firm reliance on that divine protection which has always hitherto been extended to us, we will ſupport your majeſty to the utmoſt, and ſtand and fall with our religion, laws and liberties."

His Majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer.

"My lords and gentlemen,

"Nothing could be more ſatisfactory to me than this unanimous declaration of the ſentiments of my two houſes of parliament. They are ſuch as the conduct and declared intentions of the enemy could not fail to produce. We are engaged in a cauſe which is common to us all; and contending for every intereſt which a free and independent nation can have to maintain. Under the bleſſing of providence I look with confidence to the iſſue of this great conteſt; but in every event my reſolution is taken. It is ſuch as I owe to God, to my country, and to myſelf; and it is confirmed by the ſentiments which you have this day declared to me. I will not be wanting to my people, but will ſtand or fall with them, in the defence of our religion and in the maintenance of the independence, laws, and liberties of theſe kingdoms."

☞ *We expect ſoon to be in poſſeſſion of the addreſs of the two houſes of parliament at length, at preſent we poſſeſs only the above.*

☞ *The laſt mail is unimportant.*

HOME DISTRICT, } Newark, *March 8,*
To wit. } '98.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the next general and quarter ſeſſions of the peace of and for the diſtrict aforeſaid, is to be holden and kept in Newark, in the diſtrict aforeſaid, on Tueſday the tenth day of April next enſuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day; of which all coroners, gaolers, high conſtables, conſtables, bailiffs and all others otherwiſe concerned are deſired to take notice, and that they be then and there preſent, to do and perform that which to their ſeveral offices doth appertain.

ALEX. M'DONELL,
Sheriff.

To all concerned.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *ſhop, tavern,* and *ſtill* LICENCES will be ready for iſſuing on the 5th of April, enſuing, at the Secretary's office in the Home diſtrict, and at the offices of his deputies in the Eaſtern, Midland and Weſtern diſtricts.

Wm. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*
Newark, March 6, 1798. (66

FOR ſale at Mr. M'KAY's ſtore, in NEWARK,

10 barrels old whiſky,
8 ditto Holland gin,
3 ditto white wine vinegar,
6 ditto Mackena powdered ſugar,
6 kegs do do
The above articles will be diſpoſed of on low terms, but for ready money.

March 10. (66—7

Taken up,

Some time laſt fall, in the mouth of the Niagara River, by the ſubſcriber, a three-hand *Schenectady* BOAT. The owner, by proving his property, and paying the expence, may have her by applying at Mr. Forſyth's ſtore in this town. SAM'L HURST.

Newark, March 8. (66

UPPER-CANADA, MIDLAND DISTRICT
SURROGATE COURT.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

To all perſons anywiſe related to TIMOTHY BROWN, *late ſerjeant in the Royal Canadian Volunteers, deceaſed, inteſtate:*

WHEREAS application has been made to our ſurrogate court, for the Midland diſtrict, by *Hazleton Spencer*, eſq. major in his majeſty's Royal Canadian Volunteers, ſtating that Timothy Brown, late ſerjeant in the ſaid corps, died inteſtate, and that there is no perſon next of kin to the ſaid Timothy Brown, reſident within this province, and therefore the ſaid Hazleton Spencer, eſq. prays that letters of adminiſtration may be granted to him.

Take notice, that unleſs you, or ſome of you, appear in our ſaid court, to be holden for the Midland diſtrict, on or before eight months after this publication, in order to take out letters of adminiſtration, agreeably to an act of aſſembly of this province, entitled *an act to eſtabliſh a court of probate in this province and alſo a ſurrogate court in every diſtrict thereof*, or to ſhew cauſe, if any you have, why letters of adminiſtration ſhould not be granted to the ſaid Hazleton Spencer, eſq. that the ſame will be granted to him accordingly. Witneſs *Alexander Fiſher*, eſq. ſurrogate for the Midland diſtrict, this third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, and in the thirty-eighth of our reign. POOLE ENGLAND,

Regiſter.

THE ſubſcriber having lately experienced the loſs of his ſtable by fire, moſt reſpectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has procured another, probably the moſt convenient in town, ſufficient to contain a number of horſes, where they may depend upon receiving the greateſt attention from their devoted ſervant,

TITUS SIMONS.

Newark, 16 *Feb.* '98.

FOR SALE,

The Houſe, and Lot

Containing one acre, occupied by the ſubſcriber. — The payments will be made eaſy to the purchaſer.

JOHNSON BUTLER.

OR. 18. '97. 46tf

BLANK DEEDS and Subpœna Tickets may be had at the printing office.

Advertiſement.

WILL be ſold at public AUCTION on the 10th day of April, at one o'clock, at the houſe lately occupied as a ſtore by mr. John Clement, a variety of MERCHANDISE: a liſt of which may be ſeen at the auctioneer's, at any time before the day of ſale.

The aforeſaid HOUSE will be ſold, or let; for further particulars reſpecting it, enquire of mr. Samuel Thompſon, merchant, in this town, who is authoriſed to receive payments from thoſe indebted to the ſaid mr. John Clement, who requeſts that payments be made before the 1ſt day of May next, of which thoſe concerned will take notice.

R. CLENCH. *Auctioneer.*

Newark, March 7, 1798. (66

To be ſold,

THE DWELLING HOUSE, & Lot containing one acre, in the town of Newark, now occupied by the ſubſcriber. Alſo a pair of black geldings 16 hands high, ſtout in proportion to their height, perfectly quiet and ſafe in harneſs, and ſold for no fault, the proprietor having no further uſe for them—alſo, a pair of grey cropped Canadian horſes, without a fault—alſo, a ſtout boney cropped bay gelding, 16 hands high, ſix years old, a horſe well known in the neighborhood of Newark, for his performances under the ſaddle.

For terms apply at the ſecretary's office. WM. JARVIS.

February 27, 1798. (65

Black Swamp.

AT a meeting held at Hind's hotel, of the ſubſcribers to the BLACK SWAMP ROAD this day, Wm. Jarvis eſq. in the chair, it was reſolved, that Peter Bell, eſq. John Backhouſe, eſq. Mr. Andrew Heron, Mr. John Young, and Mr. Samuel Thompſon, be appointed truſtees to overſee and conduct the ſame, for which purpoſe there is 200 dollars ſubſcribed towards carrying the ſame into immediate effect; and it was further reſolved that ſubſcription papers be opened at the following places, viz. at Mr. Heron's in Newark, Mr. David Secord's mills, near Queenſton, Mr. Clandenen's mills, at the 12 mile creek, Mr. Robert Nelles' mills, at the 40 mile creek, and at Mr. James Wilſon's, in Ancaſter, where thoſe gentlemen who are inclined to aid ſo neceſſary a work, will have an opportunity of adding their donations.

Newark, 30, *Jan.* '98.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING:*

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the twenty ſeventh day of January, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament, until the thirteenth day of March next, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twentieth day of April next enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary:—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs the honorable PETER RUSSELL, preſident of our government of our ſaid province, this tenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, and the thirty-eighth of our reign.

P. R.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

Weſt-Niagara, March 2. 1798.

LIST of GRANTS lying in the *Secretary's* Office ready to be iſſued, in addition to thoſe already advertiſed.

☞ Thoſe having no quantities annexed are for 200 acres.

Names.	*Townſhips.*	*Acres.*
Francis Elfworth	Pa[illegible]	3[illegible]
Ditto	Stamford	3[illegible]
George Campbell	[illegible]ford	246
Elas Sloot	Grantham	
Martin Steely	Matilda	1[illegible]
Abraham Scott	do	
Conradt Snider	Williamſburg	5[illegible]
Capt. Pat. Daly	Cornwall	9[illegible]
Henry Stauley and John Helmore	Williamſburg	266
Adam Shaffer and John Shaffer	Matilda	3[illegible]
John Wa[illegible]ten.	Oſnabruck	5[illegible]
Adam Snider	Williamſburg	4[illegible]

Wm. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

VOLUME IV. [illegible] R. NUMBER 167.

Upper-Canada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA: Printed by TITUS G. SIMONS. Saturday, MARCH 17, 1798.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by a proclamation iſſued under, and by virtue of, an act of the parliament of this province, paſſed in the thirty-ſeventh year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled *An act for making temporary proviſion for the regulation of trade between this province and the United States of America, by land or inland navigation*, it was ordered, that the operation of certain ordinances in the ſaid proclamation ſpecified, ſhould be ſuſpended: *And whereas* it has been found expedient that the proviſions of the ſaid ordinances, except as herein after excepted, ſhould be continued until ſome further and other arrangements relative to the commercial intercourſe between the United-States of America and this province can be adjuſted:—NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that I have thought fit by and with the advice of the executive council to revoke and annul, and do hereby revoke and annul the ſaid proclamation, bearing date the twentieth day of September laſt, except as herein after mentioned: and I do alſo by and with the advice and conſent of his Majeſty's executive council, hereby further order and declare that ſo much only of the ordinance paſſed in the twentieth year of his Majeſt's reign, as relates to the REGISTER, ſhall be, and is hereby ſuſpended.

GIVEN under my hand ſeal at arms, this ſixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, and in the thirty-eighth year of his Majeſty's reign, at York, in the province of Upper Canada.

PETER RUSSELL,
Preſident, &c. &c. &c.

By command of his Honor.

JOHN SMALL, *c. e. c.*

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Nov.* 8.

On his Majeſty's ſpeech.

THE earl of Glaſgow eulogized the virtues of his majeſty, deprecated the conduct of the enemy, and countenanced for the continuance of the war—He concluded by moving an humble addreſs to his majeſty.

Ld. Gwydir followed upon the ſame ground. He concluded by ſeconding the motion, and expreſſing a hope that adequate means of finance for carrying on the war might be found; and that what additional burdens might be neceſſary would be cheerfully borne, not doubting that the reſources and ſpirit of the country were fully equal to every emergency of our preſent ſituation, and ſuch as, by a timely and proper direction, were capable of defeating the inſidious projects of our enemies, and leading to a ſafe and honorable peace.

Earl Fitzwilliam agreed perfectly in every thing which had fallen from the two noble lords who had made and ſeconded the motion, as to the importance of the preſent criſis, and danger to the country from the inordinate ambition and inſidious projects of the enemy. France, it was obvious, exerciſed a tyranny that it was difficult to reſiſt; a tyranny that reached not only the fartheſt extremity of its own dominion but actually through the medium of its power and influence, extended over a great part of Europe. At the ſame time, however, tho' he could not too much approve of what had fallen from the two noble lords on this head, yet he felt himſelf compelled to diſapprove of ſome part of the addreſs, which he did with the greater reluctance, as it might affect that unanimity which he could wiſh the other part of the addreſs to poſſeſs. The part of the addreſs to which he thus objected, was that which approved and ſanctioned the various overtures that had been made on the part of his majeſty's miniſters towards peace; theſe he could not but conſider as utterly inconſiſtent with the principles laid down from the throne, & formerly ſanctioned by that houſe; and therefore, tho' he endangered a unanimity on other points, he ſhould be under the neceſſity of moving, by way of amendment, that all expreſſions of that tendency ſhould be ſtruck out. He could not conſent that ſentiments ſo contradictory of their former reſolutions ſhould be carried to the throne, and which, in their direct & inevitable tendency, went to check and weaken that exertion and public energy by which alone we could farmount our preſent difficulties, and baffle the open and undiſguiſed projects of our enemy, now directed to the total overthrow of the power and independence of this kingdom. The principle to which he alluded, ſo often advanced from the throne and recognized by that houſe, was this *that no peace could be expected from France till ſhe poſſeſſed a government capable of maintaining the accuſtomed relations of peace and amity.* He aſked, was ſuch the preſent ſtate of the government of France, either in its principles or profeſſions, or as proved by their conduct to neutral & friendly powers? Beyond all doubt it was not. If any one tho't otherwiſe, it was incumbent on them to ſhew how and when the government of France became changed ſince that period in which it was reported as being incapable of the relations of peace. If they looked to principles, the government of France was as completely Jacobinical now as at any one period of the revolution: every one who ſwerved from that party, and ſeemed inclined to treat for peace on fair and moderate grounds were, on that account alone, ſeized and tranſported as the vileſt criminals. If they adverted to the profeſſions and acknowledged objects of this party, the

same destructive and malignant principles were at work :—If they regarded their conduct to neutral and friendly powers, the same inference followed.—They began to reduce their ambitious and destructive system to practice by Avignon and Geneva : But the late conduct of their generals in Italy and the Rhine, had evinced the same mischievous spirit in all its violence and rancor—neutral and friendly powers had been deprived of their rights by Buonaparte, on no other pretence than that it was for the advantage of the French republic. He would not even condescend to give a color to his encroachments and oppression by unreal, tho' more specious motives. Now, unless some alteration in the disposition and practices of France was pointed out, he saw not how they could, consistently with their former resolutions, and with the declaration of his majesty, say that any thing like a permanent and secure peace could be obtained ; and if not, every attempt at negociation was not only useless, & injurious, but it diminished energy, & engendered distrust. On this principle it was that he had condemned, about two years ago, the first indication in his majesty's speech from the throne, that views of a pacific nature were entertained. He tho't that declaration at the time extremely injudicious ; and he had no doubt, that to that circumstance was to be ascribed the diff. verence of the grand alliance against France that very soon after commenced, and has since continued till we may be said to stand entirely by ourselves in the contest.—This intimation on our part must have spread timidity & distrust ; and to that effect he ascribed every secession that had since taken place in the combination, even the late peace of Udina. He maintained that no peace could possibly be at present entered into with France, that could give a hope of permanence or security. In no one instance with respect to the powers with whom they had made peace, had they shewn themselves inclined or able to maintain the relation annexed to that state. After the preliminaries of peace with the emperor had been signed the Cisalpine republic had been established, & also the Cis-Rhinane republic, in defiance of an express stipulation of the treaty. He then adverted to the effect of any peace concluded at present, which he contended would be to lay this country unconditionally at the feet of France. In the actual situation of this country, there was nothing that could justify so disgraceful and injurious a step. The affluence of the country and individuals was yet great, and, so was the spirit of the people ; great exertions might yet be made, and these resources and this spirit only wanted to be properly called out and directed. He had originally supported the war, to oppose the principles of the French revolution ; and till they were destroyed, or kept within strict bounds, there could be no security for this country, or any part of Europe. The example of Prussia, Spain, or even Austria, did not alter his opinion. He thought those countries in imminent danger of falling sacrifices to their ill-judged timidity. If the power and influence of France remained, those governments, he was fully persuaded, would not long subsist. He had never calculated on the overthrow of France by means of her finances ; though persons of great authority, both in that and the other house, had done so. It was the abandonment of principles injurious to Europe, and the adoption of such principles by France, as could enable her to maintain the relations of peace and amity—neither of these had been obtained, and therefore every object of the war remained. The present government of France could not maintain its own interior relation. Whatever it might be in theory, the directory was a fierce tyranny, the councils were their representatives, not the people's—The ruling party had triumphed over nearly two thirds of the representation. Fifty three departments had been disfranchised ; and that not only as to its representatives, but to the subordinate municipal officers. He saw great and imminent danger to all Europe from the present power and influence of France ; nor could he think that danger less because the emperor had become a *jacobin*. This he thought unpropitious to the ancient orders of Europe, and a circumstance that called for increased vigilance and precaution on our part. Against this new system he saw no security at present, but in the prosecution of the war, till a regular government was established in France, under some monarchical form, capable of preserving the relations of peace and amity. Such had been the declaration of his majesty, and for the pursuit of this object, he stood pledged by his declaration to the royalists of France, inviting them to re-establish and maintain that form of government. On every principle, therefore, of consistency, promise, and policy, he conceived that we were bound to prosecute the war. Under the present circumstances, no security could be obtained ; and by attempting to negociate, we sacrificed the honor of the country, while we diminished that national vigor on which alone our security depends. He therefore highly disapproved of giving any thing like a legislative countenance to overtures or dispositions to peace in the present situation of the government of France, compared to the power and yet remaining resources of this country. He then concluded by moving, that all such parts of the address, containing expressions to that effect, should be omitted by way of amendment, and supplied by words confirming the former resolutions of the house, and the declarations from the throne, in favor of which he contended.

Lord Grenville professed himself under some difficulty how to reply to the noble earl in support of an amendment to the address. He agreed with the noble earl respecting the ambitious designs of the enemy ; and also, if the disposition of France should render the continuance of the war necessary, that the spirit and resources of the country should be called forth with a determined resolution to overcome every difficulty. The noble earl maintained that all overtures of peace are disgraceful, & every possible peace dangerous ; whereas he thought the character of the peace would depend on the terms :—and, if concluded with justice and moderation, that it might be both safe and honorable ; and such a peace might be obtained, he had no doubt, if France was sincerely disposed towards it. In the present situation of the two countries, and state of the war, he could not but regard the proposed amendment as of an injurious tendency, and therefore felt himself bound to oppose it, though at the same time he joined very sincerely with the noble earl in calling on every person to stand by their king and country in this arduous contest, and by united spirit and resolution, to conduce to the overthrow of that rancourous enmity on the part of France, which threatens the safety, honour and independence of this kingdom.

The humble address of the right honorable the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons in parliament assembled, presented to his majesty, on Wednesday, Nov. 15, '97

WE, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons in parliament assembled, have taken into our most serious consideration, the papers which your majesty has been pleased to direct to be laid before us on the subject of the negociation into which your majesty had entered, with a view of restoring to your people a secure and honourable peace. In every stage of that transaction we have recognized your majesty's invariable and unremitted solicitude for our prosperity and welfare ; while we have seen on the other hand the most abundant proofs of the continuance of that spirit of inveterate animosity and desperate ambition on the part of our enemies, in which the present contest first originated. Your majesty's conduct characterized by an unexampled moderation, openness and confidence, has left to the enemy no means of evasion, no subterfuge of disguise or artifice. It can no longer be denied that their conduct is actuated by a fixed determination of excluding all means of peace, and of pursuing, at all hazards, their hostile designs against the happiness and safety of these kingdoms. Even the vain pretences of pacific dispositions is now abandoned, and the real purpose of all their councils, and all their measures is at length openly and publicly avowed. It is to our laws and government that they have declared their irreconcilable hatred. No sacrifice will content them, but that of liberty ; no concession, but that of our envied and happy constitution.

Under such circumstances, we feel the duty which we owe, in this great crisis, to God and to our country. Animated by the same sentiments which your majesty has been pleased to declare to your people and to the world ; attached to your majesty by principle, duty and gratitude, and sensible that it is only from courage, and firmness that we can look, either for present safety or permanent peace ; we are determined to defend with unshaken resolution, your majesty's throne, the lives and properties of our fellow subjects, the government and constitution of our country, and the honor and independence of the British empire. We know that great exertions are necessary ; we are prepared to make them ; and placing our firm reliance on that divine protection which has always hitherto been extended to us, we will support your majesty to the utmost, and stand and fall with our religion, laws and liberties

For his majesty's answer see our last.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16.

By a gentlemen who arrived at Wilmington, N. C. in the schooner Phebe, Ferry, from Cape Nichola Mole, we learn that on the 25th of December last, 65 launches were fitted out, & manned with 900 soldiers and 200 men from on board the English shipping at the Mole. They proceeded at 9, A. M. to the platform, under the command of captain White, of the ship Carnatic, and that at 4 P. M. commenced an action which compelled the French to retreat. The English then burnt the buildings, together with 500 bbls. flour and other provisions, burst their guns &c. On their return, those boats that were nearest the shore, were fired upon from thence with small arms, by a party of the French who lay in an ambush. One lieutenant and 7 men were killed on board the launches, besides several wounded. The French had 18 killed and wounded.

We are happy in being able to confirm the intelligence we stated on Tuesday respecting the relinquishment of the posts on the Mississipi within the American line, by the Spanish government ; at least so far as relates to the intentions for this purpose : for we were rather premature in stating the business as already accomplished. Thomas Stoughton, esq. his catholic majesty's consul for this city, recieved a letter from his excellency don Gayoso De Lemos, the present governer of New-Orleans, dated the 18th of Jan. stating, particularly, that orders had been received from his majesty for the immediate delivery of the posts, &c. and that preparations had been, and were still making for carrying these orders into effect with every possible expedition.

NORFOLK, (Vir.) Feb. 3.

On Thursday arrived in Hampton roads the snow William, capt. Wells, 43 days from Lisbon bound to Baltimore. From Mr. Brandram (a gentleman who came passenger in the above vessel) we have information that he read in a London paper of the 27th or 28th of November, an account of the arrival in London of one of the American commissioners from Paris, but which of them he does not recollect.

Feb. 6. At a late hour last night capt. Colley of the ship Flora, arrived in town from Hampton roads, where his ship now lies, after a passage of 44 days from Guernsey. Captain Colley politely handed us London papers of the 11th, 15th, and 18th December. He gave a few to some of the officers of the British ships of war lying in the roads. From those we received, we hasten to give the following crude summary of late European news :—

That gens. Buonaparte and Joubert had arrived on the 6th of Dec. at Paris, that a great part of the army of Italy had returned into France—that a new conspiracy had taken place in Paris, and that a number of the conspirators were committed to the temple ; that the pope refuses to acknowledge the independence of the Cisalpine republic, in consequence of which ten thousand republicans were marching towards Rimini, to support the demand of the Cisalpine ambassador. It is also said, at Paris, that the pope had entered into a secret treaty with the emperor of Russia ; that the king of Prussia is dead.

NEW-LONDON, Jan. 31.

Arrived brig Juno, Fairchild, 20 days from Guadaloupe. Mr. Charles Campbell, the mate informs that three days previous to sailing, an insurrection took place at Gadaloupe and Marigalante. Three encampments of negroes & mulattoes, together with some whites (making in number about 1500) were formed in the neighbourhood of Point-Petre. Victor Hughes at a military force against them, who defeated and took 50 of them prisoners ; among whom were three chiefs, who were imprisoned ; the 50 men were ordered to be put to death. Hughes had become extremely unpopular, and it was supposed the insurrection would not easily be suppressed. A defection had taken place among the white soldiers and the utmost vigilance was used to prevent them from deserting ; which they did in considerable numbers.

WEST-NIAGARA, March 17.

Major general White, commander in chief of his Britanic majesty's forces in St. Domingo, has issued a proclamation offering a reward of a thousand dollars for the safe delivery of any of the persons concerned in murdering the officers of the Hermoine frigate, and carrying her into the Spanish port of La Guira.—The general mentions in his proclamation, that the governor of La Guira refused to take advantage of this traitorous act.

A motion is before congress to allow a drawback of the duties on all goods, &c. exported by the ways of the lakes to the Canadas.

The free ports of the island of Jamaica are opened to the Spaniards, notwithstanding the war.

A swindler by the name of Clingman lately decamped from Alexandria, (Virginia) after defrauding the merchants there of fifty thousand dollars.

To be sold.

On the lowest terms, at mr. Simons' inn,

A QUANTITY of SHOES, of the best quality ; GUN POWDER ; best black oil FLINTS ; a few gallons of excellent sherry WINE ; Jamaica RUM ; old Coniac BRANDY ; two or three FOWLING PIECES ; a Harness and a pair of good HORSES, one of which, (4 years old) would make a neat Pad for a lady.

Newark, March 16. 97-8

FOR sale at Mr. M'KAY's store, in NEWARK,

10 barrels old whisky,
8 ditto Holland gin,
3 ditto white wine vinegar,
6 ditto Mackena powdered sugar,
6 kegs do do

The above articles will be disposed of on low terms, but for ready money.

HOME DISTRICT, } Newark, *March* 8,
To wit. } '98.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the next general and quarter ſeſſions of the peace of and for the diſtrict aforeſaid, is to be holden and kept in Newark, in the diſtrict aforeſaid, on Tueſday the tenth day of April next enſuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day; of which all coroners, gaolars, high conſtables, conſtables, bailiffs and all others otherwiſe concerned are deſired to take notice, and that they be then and there preſent, to do and perform that which to their ſeveral offices doth appertain.

ALEX. M'DONELL,
ſheriff.

To all concerned.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *ſhop, tavern*, and *ſtill* LICENCES will be ready for iſſuing on the 5th of April, enſuing, at the Secretary's office in the Home diſtrict, and at the offices of his deputies in the Eaſtern, Midland and Weſtern diſtricts.

Wm. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*
Newark, March 6, 1798. (66

Taken up,

[So]me time laſt fall, in the mouth of [th]e Niagara River, by the ſubſcriber, a three hand *Schenectady* BOAT. The owner, by proving his property, and paying the expence, may have her by applying at Mr. Forſyth's ſtore in this town.

SAM'L HURST.
Newark, March 8. (66

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcriber having lately experienced the loſs of his ſtable by fire, moſt reſpectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has procured another, probably the moſt convenient in town, ſufficient to contain a number of horſes, where they may depend upon receiving the greateſt attention from their devoted ſervant,

TITUS SIMONS.
Newark, 16 *Feb.* '98.

FOR SALE,

The Houſe, and Lot

Containing one acre, occupied by the ſubſcriber.—The payments will be made eaſy to the purchaſer.

JOHNSON BUTLER.
Oct. 18, '97. 46tf

BLANK DEEDS and Subpœna Tickets may be had at the printing-office.

Advertiſement.

WILL be ſold at public AUCTION on the 10th day of April, at one o'clock, at the houſe lately occupied as a ſtore by mr. John Clement, a variety of MERCHANDISE: a liſt of which may be ſeen at the auctioneer's, at any time before the day of ſale.

The aforeſaid HOUSE will be ſold, or let; for further particulars reſpecting it, enquire of mr. Samuel Thompſon, merchant, in this town, who is authoriſed to receive payments from thoſe indebted to the ſaid mr. John Clement, who requeſts that payments be made before the 1ſt day of May next, of which thoſe concerned will take notice.

R. CLENCH, *Auctioneer.*
Newark, March 7, 1798. (66

To be ſold,

THE DWELLING HOUSE, & Lot containing one acre, in the town of Newark, now occupied by the ſubſcriber. Alſo a pair of black geldings, 16 hands high, ſtout in proportion to their height, perfectly quiet ane ſafe in harneſs, and ſold for no fault, the proprietor having no further uſe for them—alſo, a pair of grey cropped Canadian horſes, without a fault—alſo, a ſtout boney cropped bay gelding, 16 hands high, ſix years old, a horſe well known in the neighborhood of Newark, for his performances under the ſaddle.

For terms apply at the ſecretary's office.

WM. JARVIS.
February 27, 1798. (65

Black-Swamp Road. X

THE truſtees reſpectfully inform the ſubſcribers, and the public at large, that there are 387 rods cauſewayed, and 240 only remain undone, which, at one and a half dollar, will make 360 dollars. Thus that tremendous Black-Swamp bridge, that has been eſtimated at ſo many thouſand dollars, and calculated to take up ſo much time, has been nearly two-thirds done in about one month, that too in a ſevere winter. Upper-Canada cannot boaſt a work of the kind ſo far advanced in ſo ſhort a time. Three hundred and ſixty dollars more, gentlement, and the work will be completed. The money that has been ſubſcribed being all expended, the truſtees hope the ſubſcribers will be good enough to pay into the hands of either of them, their reſpective donations;—any further donation will be thankfully received, and carefully expended. *Newark, March* 15.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,
GREETING.

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the twenty-ſeventh day of January, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament, until the thirteenth day of March next, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking; and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twentieth day of April next enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary:—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs the honorable PETER RUSSELL, preſident of our government of our ſaid province, this tenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, and the thirty-eighth of our reign.

P. R.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

Weſt-Niagara, March 3, 1798.

LIST of GRANTS lying in the *Secretary's* Office ready to be iſſued, in addition to thoſe already advertiſed.

☞ Thoſe having no quantities annexed are for 200 acres.

Names.	*Townſhips.*	*Acres.*
Francis Elſworth	Bertie	300
Ditto	Stamford	
George Campbell	Gainſboro'	246
Elas Sloot	Grantham	
Martin Steely	Matilda	100
Abraham Scott	do	
Conradt Snider	Williamſburg	500
Capt. Pat. Daly	Cornwall	950
Henry Stauley and John Helmore	Williamſburg	266
Adam Shaffer and John Shaffer	Matilda	300
John Wart ſen.	Oſnabruck	500
Adam Snider	Williamſburg	400

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

VOLUME IV. G. R. NUMBER 168.

Upper-Canada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA; Printed by TITUS G. SIMONS. Saturday, MARCH 24, 1798.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by a proclamation iſſued under, and by virtue of, an act of the parliament of this province, paſſed in the thirty-ſeventh year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled *An act for making temporary proviſion for the regulation of trade between this province and the United States of America, by land or inland navigation*, it was ordered, that the operation of certain ordinances in the ſaid proclamation ſpecified, ſhould be ſuſpended: *And whereas* it has been found expedient that the proviſions of the ſaid ordinances, except as herein after excepted, ſhould be continued until ſome further and other arrangements relative to the commercial intercourſe between the United-States of America and this province can be adjuſted:—NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that I have thought fit by and with the advice of the executive council to revoke and annul, and do hereby revoke and annul the ſaid proclamation, bearing date the twentieth day of September laſt, except as herein after mentioned; and I do alſo by and with the advice and conſent of his Majeſty's executive council, hereby further order and declare that ſo much only of the ordinance paſſed in the twentieth year of his Majeſt's reign, as relates to the REGISTER, ſhall be, and is hereby ſuſpended.

GIVEN under my hand ſeal at arms, this ſixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, and in the thirty-eighth year of his Majeſty's reign, at York, in the province of Upper Canada,

PETER RUSSELL,
Preſident, &c. &c. &c.

By command of his Honor.

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

UPPER-CANADA, MIDLAND DISTRICT
SURROGATE COURT.

GEORGE the third by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

To all perſons anywiſe related to TIMOTHY BROWN, *late ſerjeant in the Royal Canadian Volunteers, deceaſed, inteſtate:*

WHEREAS application has been made to our ſurrogate court, for the Midland diſtrict, by *Hazleton Spencer*, eſq. major in his majeſty's Royal Canadian Volunteers, ſtating that Timothy Brown, late ſerjeant in the ſaid corps, died inteſtate, and that there is no perſon next of kin to the ſaid Timothy Brown, reſident within this province, and therefore the ſaid Hazleton Spencer, eſq. prays that letters of adminiſtration may be granted to him,

Take notice, that unleſs you, or ſome of you, appear in our ſaid court, to be holden for the Midland diſtrict, on or before eight months after this publication, in order to take out letters of adminiſtration, agreeably to an act of aſſembly of this province, entitled *an act to eſtabliſh a court of probate in this province and alſo a ſurrogate court in every diſtrict thereof*, or to ſhew cauſe, if any you have, why letters of adminiſtration ſhould not be granted to the ſaid Hazleton Spencer, eſq. that the ſame will be granted to him accordingly. Witneſs *Alexander Fiſher*, eſq. ſurrogate for the Midland diſtrict, this third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, and in the thirty-eighth of our reign.

POOLE ENGLAND,
Regiſter,

ALL perſons indebted to G. TIFFANY, late printer of this paper, are requeſted to call at the printing-office to make ſettlemnt and ſave coſts.

SILVESTER TIFFANY.

WONDERFUL.

IT is ſaid, by ſeveral whoſe veracity is not doubted, that there is now living near Pittſburgh, a lad known by the name of Eli Yarnall, about nine years of age, deſcended of a reſpectable family of that place, formerly of Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, aforeſaid who is poſſeſſed of the moſt uncommon faculties. He can foretell events at home and abroad—has a knowledge of things paſt, preſent, and to come, though the objects are ſome hundred miles diſtant.—It is ſaid, upon good authority, that he foretold the inſurrection of the inhabitants of the country where he reſides; and that alſo of the army marching to ſubdue them, and the entire reſult of the buſineſs. He foretold the reſignaion of preſident Waſhington, and the actual ocurrences of the preſent European war. He was ſeldom known to ſmile; but one evening, ſitting by the fire-ſide, he ſuddenly burſt out laughing; on being interrogated of the cauſe, he replied, that his father had that moment let his keg of whiſky fall, coming out of a ſtore in Pittſburgh, and was then in full chaſe after it, down a hill; on enquiry next day it was found to be exactly as he ſaid.

This was the firſt time he was diſcovered to poſſeſs ſuperior abilities to other children: when ſhortly after he was applied to for information relative to two ſtray horſes. The lad inſtantly pointed to the quarter where they might be found, but ſaid only one of them would be of uſe. It turned out as he ſaid. The man found his horſes, but one of them was dead.

What is the moſt ſupriſing is, that he has had no education, and yet will ſpeak of foreign countries as if he were a complete geographiſt. He ſays, there is a lad in Old-England, poſſeſſed of the

like gift; and what he cannot see, the other can. He tells those with him, that he can clearly discern the watery element, with the several kinds of fish, and will describe them with precision. He has told many trifling occurrences which excited much amazement. He will describe the size and features of a person he never saw or heard of.

The writer of this, has heretofore put over these reports, as without foundation; but from the unquestionable information he has now received, is inclined to think they are facts. A person, who has just returned from the country, went to see this lad, and asked him several questions relative to himself; and he told him facts, as they stood. He unfolded to him many secrets, and even told him how many children he had; how many were at home, and in what circumstances he had left his wife: which were as he said, about 300 miles distant! He likewise told an Englishman, at the same time, what part of Great-Britain he resided in and described his house; he did not know what his house was covered with, but said it was with a black, hard substance—a slate roof. S. G.

From a Providence, (R.I.) paper.

PREDICTIONS

For the year 1798, calculated for the meridian of Providence, but useful, allowing for the variation, in any of the adjacent states.

SEVERAL mornings this year the sun will rise before certain people discover it, and set before they have done their day's work.

In the course of the spring and summer many alterations will be made in the form and trimmings of the ladies' head-dresses; but I am not able to give an opinion at present whether their appearances will be improved by the alterations.

The French people will try during the whole year to think that they are under a free government, and the rest of the world will know that they are under arbitrary government.

On the fourth of July next many sober people will be drunk before they are aware of it.

The public debt will not be paid this year.

The same will happen with many private debts.

There will be many eclipses of male and female virtue this year, some visible and some invisible.

Many delicate ladies whom one would not suspect will be kissed; and though for my own part I see no harm in it, yet I forbear to publish their names.

Many people will drink more strong liquor than would be sufficient to keep them sober, and take more physic than would be sufficient to keep them in health.

In the summer months the filth and putrefaction of all kinds collected in docks, alleys, cellars, &c. will be removed, the air will be sweet and in the fall the town will be healthy, excepting in a few instances of the common autumnal fever.

Hospitality and generosity will abound; dinners and entertainments will be given to those who have enough at home, and the poor will receive gratis much good advice, medical and legal excepted.

Many young ladies will be married who are not yet courted, and many who are courted must wait another year.

ARCHIMAGO.

ANECDOTE.

MR. COLT, superintendant of the canal at Fort Stanwix, being provoked at an Irishman, gave him a sturdy kick: "By J——s, returned the Hibernian, if you kick so while you are a *colt*, what will you do when you come to be a *horse*?

Mr. Simons,

WITH the utmost satisfaction have I perused the report of the *trustees*, in your last, of the very rapid progress of the causeway thro' the Black-Swamp: well may they say Upper-Canada cannot boast a work of the kind advanced so far in so short a time. It is to be hoped that the spirited exertions of Newark, and its vicinity, will be the means of creating an emulation in the rest of the province, especially in the county of Lincoln, so famed for bad roads; and that it may be the means of uniting the inhabitants together, knowing that nothing can be done without unanimity. May every person overlook his petty selfish ends, and join heartily in the public good, which always ends in the interest of every individual.

Being well acquainted in the country, I can affirm that nothing could have been projected of so general utility to both town and country: it is like the channel of a great navigable river thro' the middle of a country, the roads leading into the same as so many small branches. New roads are already projecting to come into it that never were thought of before.

Great praise is due to the officers of government, and the military gentlemen, for their disinterested goodness in so powerfully patronizing, and so liberally contributing to the same; altho' they have no permanent residence in the place, none have been more forward in the business, none have so powerfully forwarded it:—such disinterested patriotism must warm the heart of every inhabitant of it is place, and induce them to look up with gratitude to their donors. May it be the happy means of uniting us more closely, that by our united endeavors we may not only finish this undertaking, but any other that we may find for the public good; knowing that united we can do almost any thing—divided we can do nothing. PHILANTHROPOS.

March 20.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.

IN consideration of the great utility that would result from the citizens of the United States being able to procure, free from expense, an analysis of any ores or mineral substances.—"The Chemical Society of Philadelphia;" on the 20th of June, '97, passed the following resolution:

"Resolved,"

"That a committee of five members be appointed, whose business it shall be to notify, in the different papers of the United States, and by circular letters, that they will give an analysis of all minerals which may be sent them."

In conformity to the above resolution, we hereby give notice, that we will analize any mineral which may be sent us, provided it may be sent us free of expence, and situation in which it was found.

Thomas Smith, No. 19. N. 5th street,
James Woodhue, 13. Cherry street,
Samuel Cooper, 117. N. 2d. street,
Adam Seybert, 119. N. 2d. street,
John G. Otto, 37. N. 4th street

February 16.

Translated extract from the New Orleans paper, of January 15.

The governor of this province having received by the last courier the orders of his majesty to evacuate the forts of Walnut Hills and Natchez, immediately took proper measures for their execution, having sent off the necessary advices for Natchez."

The above leaves no doubt of the important fact of the evacuation of our posts by the Spanish.

Extract of a letter, dated New Orleans, January 16, to a person in this city:

"Orders have been received from the court of Spain to deliver up the posts without any further delay, and the garrisons of Walnut Hills and Natchez will evacuate those places on the news reaching them. The orders have come by the September packet, via Havannah and have relieved the governor from the greatest difficulty he ever experienced.

The demarcation of limits will take place, it is supposed, in March. This information has not yet been officially announced here, although an express was sent with the news two days ago to Natchez."

AUGUSTA, (Georgia) Jan. 6.

We learn by mr Hill from the neighbourhood of Curry's ferry, that on Friday the 22d ultimo, a party of white men crossed the Oconee river about 15 miles above fort Fidius, attacked a camp of Indians, killed 1 and wounded 2 of them. He who was killed is reported to be one of the commissioners appointed by the Creeks to attend running the line between that nation and the settled parts of this state. Thus from the wanton barbarity of a few individuals, is the peace of the community disturbed, and the rights of humanity grossly violated.

BOSTON, February 3.

Nearly 90 days have expired since we have heard officially from our extraordinary envoys at Paris; and the public ought to be prepared to hear that they will be returned to us.

The United States at this eventful period, has but a choice of difficulties. Their citizens must either patiently endure the continuation of the depredations on their commerce—suspend their navigation entirely—arm their vessels and assert that the government, which will not protect their lawful trade shall compensate them for all spoliations on the ocean. On Monday next, congress will enter on the great question, *to arm* or be plundered. The members who compose the councils of the United States, coming as they do from all parts of the union, certainly possess the best information, & will undoubtedly decide on the great question which will be before them; with dignity, firmness and justice.

WEST-NIAGARA, March 24.

Capt. Malcolm arrived at Baltimore from Bremen, whence he sailed the 27th of November, informs that the current report of the day when he left Bremen, was, that two of the American commissioners had been received, and had commenced negociations; and that the third had departed for England.

A letter from Paris, Nov. 9, says,—"Citizen Mangourit is appointed minister plenipotentiary of the French republic to the United States, and only waits the termination of the conferences with the American ministers, to set out for the place of his destination."

From a London paper.

The French have committed a misnomer in calling their army which is to assemble at Brest, the *army of England*. They should have named it the *army of the ocean*; for should Bridport, Duncan or St. Vincent, catch one glimpse of them, on the water, they will soon add a new district to the New England primer, of "*Proud Gallia's troops*

Was swallowed up."

From the abstract of the account of the treasurer of the state of New-York, commencing Jan. 10, 1797, and ending Jan. 10, 1798.

Rec'd vendue duties	£11,640 : 3 : 8
do for interest on loans, mortgages, dividends on bank stock &c.	74,899 : 3 : 7
Paid for the encouragement of schools	19,990 : 0 : 0
do for the western inland lock navigation	4,000 : 0 : 0
do for support of St. Domingo refugees, a charity	1,000 : 0 : 0

The new superb theatre, in Federal street, Boston, all but the brick walls, was reduced to ashes, on the 2d of Feb. ascertained to be by accident, or carelessness of the fire keepers. The loss is said to be very great; but, fortunately, by great exertions, the fire was prevented from communicating to the adjacent buildings, though of wood.

Of Congress.

The house of representatives have for several weeks been principally employed in the case of Mr. *Lyon* from Vermont, who was impeached of indecorum in the house, in spitting in the face of Mr. *Grifwold* of Connecticut, another member. It seems Mr. G. had dropped some hints that Mr. L. had been a disgraced officer, and sentenced to wear a *wooden sword*; at which Mr. L. committed the fact, and for which the committee reported a resolution of expulsion; after several days had elapsed, and before the debates had ended, Mr. G. in the same place caned Mr. L. The majority, however, was not large enough to expel Mr. L. The enemies of Mr. Lyon, on this occasion, have published the following in the Gazette of the United States:

"Outlines of a project now on foot among certain partizans of indecency, in the council of 100, for instituting a new order of knighthood.

1. This order takes the denomination of, "*Knights of the wooden sword.*"

2. Every member of the order to be girt with a superb dagger of lath, bearing this motto "*Cave Hominem.*"

Every knight on his investure with this weapon, is understood to be endowed with the priviledge of spitting upon any man who shall on any occasion use the expressions "burning shame," "wooden sword," "hickory club," or "tobacco spittle."

3. The seat of honor to be so well guarded with plates of iron, that the toughest foal leather or the most active foot shall make no impression thereon.

4. The armorial bearings of the order are to be a Lion rampant, girt with the wooden sword of the order, in the act of spitting on all around him."—Motto, *Nemo me impunatus lacesjit.*

TO BE SOLD,

A TWO HUNDRED ACRE LOT in the vicinity of YORK, in a healthy and convenient situation, whereon some valuable improvements have been made:—For further particulars apply to JOHN M'GILL.

Adj. Q's. Rangers.

York, March 6, '98. (6w68)

TO BE SOLD.

On the lowest terms, at mr. Simons' inn,

A QUANTITY of SHOES, of the best quality; GUN POWDER; best black oil FLINTS; a few gallons of excellent sherry WINE; Jamaica RUM; old Conac BRANDY; two or three FOWLING PIECES; a Harness and a pair of good HORSES, one of which, (4 years old) would make a neat Pad for a lady. March 16.

Secretary's Office.

GRANTS ready to be issued.

Philip Stedman	Grand-River	94,305
Rich. Beasly, esq. James Willson and St. John B. Rousseau	do	94,012
Wm. Wallace	do	86,078
Wm. Jarvis, esq.	do	30,800
Benjamin Canby	do	19,000

Wm. JARVIS, sec'y.

THE YOUNG LADY's CHOICE.

LET the bold youth, who aims to win me, know,
I hate a fool, a clown, a sot, a beau!
I loath a sloven, I dispise a cit,
I scorn a coxcomb, and I fear a wit.

Let him be gentle, brave, good-humour'd, gay;
Let him, in smaller things, with pride obey;
Yet wise enough in great ones to command—
Produce me but the youth, and here's my hand.

To all concerned.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *shop, tavern,* and *still* LICENCES will be ready for issuing on the 5th of April, ensuing, at the Secretary's office in the Home district, and at the offices of his deputies in the Eastern, Midland and Western districts.

Wm. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

Newark, March 6, 1798. (66

Taken up,

Some time last fall, in the mouth of the Niagara River, by the subscriber, a three-hand *Schenectady* BOAT. The owner, by proving his property, and paying the expence, may have her by applying at Mr. Forsyth's store in this town. SAM'L HURST.

Newark, March 8. (66

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber having lately experienced the loss of his stable by fire, most respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has procured another, probably the most convenient in town, sufficient to contain a number of horses, where they may depend upon receiving the greatest attention from their devoted servant.

TITUS SIMONS.

Newark, 16 *Feb.* '98.

FOR SALE,

The House, and Lot

Containing one acre, occupied by the subscriber.—The payments will be made easy to the purchaser.

JOHNSON BUTLER.

Oct. 18, '97. 46tf

BLANK DEEDS and Subpœna Tickets may be had at the printing-office.

Advertisement.

WILL be sold at public AUCTION on the 10th day of April, at one o'clock, at the house lately occupied as a store by mr. John Clement, a variety of MERCHANDISE: a list of which may be seen at the auctioneer's, at any time before the day of sale.

The aforesaid HOUSE will be sold, or let; for further particulars respecting it, enquire of mr. Samuel Thompson, merchant, in this town, who is authorised to receive payments from those indebted to the said mr. John Clement, who requests that payments be made before the 1st day of May next, of which those concerned will take notice.

R. CLENCH, *Auctioneer.*

Newark, March 7, 1798. (66

To be sold,

THE DWELLING HOUSE, & Lot containing one acre, in the town of Newark, now occupied by the subscriber. Also a pair of black geldings, 16 hands high, stout in proportion to their height, perfectly quiet and safe in harness, and sold for no fault, the proprietor having no further use for them—also, a pair of grey cropped Canadian horses, without a fault—also, a stout boney cropped bay gelding, 16 hands high, six years old, a horse well known in the neighborhood of Newark, for his performances under the saddle.

For terms apply at the secretary's office. WM. JARVIS.

February 27, 1798. (65

Black-Swamp Road.

THE trustees respectfully inform the subscribers, and the public at large, that there are 387 rods causewayed, and 240 only remain undone, which, at one and a half dollar, will make 360 dollars. Thus that tremendous Black-Swamp bridge, that has been estimated at so many thousand dollars, and calculated to take up so much time, has been nearly two-thirds done in about one month, that too in a severe winter. Upper-Canada cannot boast a work of the kind so far advanced in so short a time. Three hundred and sixty dollars more, gentlemen, and the work will be completed. The money that has been subscribed being all expended, the trustees hope the subscribers will be good enough to pay into the hands of either of them, their respective donations;—any further donation will be thankfully received, and carefully expended. *Newark, March* 15.

HOME DISTRICT, } Newark, *March* 8,
To wit. } '98.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the next general and quarter sessions of the peace of and for the district aforesaid, is to be holden and kept in Newark, in the district aforesaid, on Tuesday the tenth day of April next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day; of which all coroners, gaolars, high constables, constables, bailiffs and all others otherwise concerned are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, to do and perform that which to their several offices doth appertain.

ALEX. M'DONELL,
Sheriff.

West-Niagara, March 24, 1798.

LIST of GRANTS lying in the *Secretary's* Office ready to be issued, in addition to those already advertised.

☞ Those having no quantities annexed are for 200 acres.

Names.	*Townships.*	*Acres.*
Hon. W. D. Powell	York	1
Miss Anne Powell	Glanford	1200
Mr Grant Powell	Blenheim	do
Miss Elizabeth Powell	Townsend	do
Miss Mary B. Powell	do	do
Mr John Powell	Blenheim	do
Mr Jeremiah Powell	Burford	do
Mr Thomas Powell	do	do
Hon. W. D. Powell	Kitley	2000
Mrs Anne Powell	Glanford	8 0
Mrs Anne Smith	York	1
Mrs Ann Smith, wife of D. W. Smith, esq.	Walpole	1105
Hon. D. W. Smith	Newark	35
Mrs Anne Smith	Charlottenville	
do do	Woodhouse	
do do	Rainham	
Hon. D. W. Smith	York	100
do do	do	1
Hon. John Elmsly	do	100
Capt. J. Brant	Home District	3450
Frederick Williams and Willoughby	Bertie	
Francis Elfworth	Bertie	300
Ditto	Stamford	
George Campbell	Gainsboro'	246
Elas Sloot	Grantham	
Martin Steely	Matilda	100
Abraham Scott	do	
Conradt Snider	Williamsburg	500
Capt. Pat. Daly	Cornwall	950
Henry Stauley and John Helmore	Williamsburg	266
Adam Shaffer and John Shaffer	Matilda	300
John Wart sen.	Osnabruck	400
Adam Snider	Williamsburg	400

Wm. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

VOLUME IV. G. R. NUMBER 169.

Upper-Canada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA; Printed by TITUS G. SIMONS. Saturday, MARCH 31, 1798.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by a proclamation issued under, and by virtue of, an act of the parliament of this province, passed in the thirty-seventh year of his Majesty's reign, entitled *An act for making temporary provision for the regulation of trade between this province and the United States of America, by land or inland navigation*, it was ordered, that the operation of certain ordinances in the said proclamation specified, should be suspended: *And whereas* it has been found expedient that the provisions of the said ordinances, except as herein after excepted, should be continued until some further and other arrangements relative to the commercial intercourse between the United States of America and this province can be adjusted:—NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that I have thought fit by and with the advice of the executive council to revoke and annul, and do hereby revoke and annul the said proclamation, bearing date the twentieth day of September last, except as herein after mentioned; and I do also by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's executive council, hereby further order and declare that so much only of the ordinance passed in the twentieth year of his Majesty's reign, as relates to the REGISTER, shall be, and is hereby suspended.

GIVEN under my hand seal at arms, this sixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and in the thirty-eighth year of his Majesty's reign, at York, in the province of Upper Canada.

PETER RUSSELL,
President, &c. &c. &c.

By command of his Honor.

JOHN SMALL, *c. p. c.*

UPPER-CANADA, MIDLAND DISTRICT
SURROGATE COURT.

GEORGE the third by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

To all persons any wise related to TIMOTHY BROWN, *late serjeant in the Royal Canadian Volunteers, deceased, intestate:*

WHEREAS application has been made to our surrogate court, for the Midland district, by *Hazleton Spencer*, esq. major in his majesty's Royal Canadian Volunteers, stating that Timothy Brown, late serjeant in the said corps, died intestate, and that there is no person next of kin to the said Timothy Brown, resident within this province, and therefore the said Hazleton Spencer, esq. prays that letters of administration may be granted to him.

Take notice, that unless you, or some of you, appear in our said court, to be holden for the Midland district, on or before eight months after this publication, in order to take out letters of administration, agreeably to an act of assembly of this province, entitled *an act to establish a court of probate in this province and also a surrogate court in every district thereof*, or to shew cause, if any you have, why letters of administration should not be granted to the said Hazleton Spencer, esq. that the same will be granted to him accordingly. Witness *Alexander Fisher*, esq. surrogate for the Midland district, this third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and in the thirty-eighth of our reign. POOLE ENGLAND,
Register.

ALL persons indebted to G. TIFFANY, late printer of this paper, are requested to call at the printing-office to make settlement and save costs.

SILVESTER TIFFANY.

RASTADT, (Germ,) Nov. 12.

ALL the quarters here are taken at a higher price than usual on such occasions, as it was expected that congress would not sit longer than two months; upwards of forty deputies, besides the principal ambassadors, are expected to come to the congress. There are several French already here and have taken their quarters in the taverns. The principal ambassadors are expected to arrive here between the 20th and 24th of this month, and the congress to commence the first of December.

BERLIN, (Prussia) Nov. 16.

The hopes entertained of a recovery of our sovereign, yesterday suddenly vanished, when his majesty's sweetings encreased to an uncommon degree, his end was momently expected and this day two minutes before 9 o'clock, A.M. he expired, (aged 53 years and 5a days) at the new palace in Potsdam. He ascended the throne, Aug. 17, 1786, and reigned 11 years and 3 months.

As soon as the government, the ministers of state, were informed of the king's death, the gates of the city were shut, all the troops in the garrison were ordered to repair on the parade, the several regiments formed the hollow square, with their commanders and all their other officers in the center. After a short address, the commanders of each regiment proclaimed with a loud voice, (the whole militia with an uplifted arm) *Long live his majesty our king* Frederick Wilhelm *the third*— and were answered by all the military and surrounding multitude of spectators of all degrees, with three times *Long live the king!*

PARIS, *Dec.* 6,

The following persons have been arrested on a charge of being implicated in a royalist conspiracy, discovered by the minister of police: Noel, inspector of the police under Cochon; Moiseu

of Calais, already implicated in the affair of Dunan and Brothier, Moreus, Pollent, Dupont Fontaine, Cotilan Pillot, Francois, formerly advocate at Macon, and a female named Poisfiere, with her brothers.

December 8.

New arrests have taken place in consequence of the counter-revolutionary members discovered within these few days past. We are assured that several bankers and some persons of consequence are among these persons. The government has taken on itself the exclusive care of these pursuits, but the details remain unknown.

They write from the frontiers of Holland, that the new king of Prussia is making great preparations, and that the Hessian troops have been put upon the footing of war.

December 10.

Letters from Hamburgh speak of an offensive and defensive alliance as on the point of being concluded between Prussia and Russia.

We are assured that the number of prisoners in the temple amount to 98.

HAGUE, Nov. 21.

Admiral Winter's account of the naval engagement of the 11th ult. is now printed, and the convention have resolved,

1. That the admiral's ship, the Fryheit, was defended to the last.

2. That the English fleet, tho' only equal in the number of the ships of the line to the Batavian fleet, was superior in force.

3. The English covered more sea, and were also better in *concert* with each other.

4. That the English fleet had the advantage of the attack.

5. That the retreat of six of the Dutch ships was the chief cause of the loss of the battle.

Our two state prisoners, the Pensionary and count Bentick, will be exchanged with England, it is said, for admiral Winter and another of our naval commanders.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 23.

The English have increased, within a few days, their ships of war at the mouth of the Scheldt, and upon our coasts.

If the French cruisers continue to take the Danish, Swedish, Hamburg, and other vessels, as if they were English, the last blow will be given to commerce, and our ports will be in want of the most necessary provisions, for there is much that we can receive only from neutrals, such as materials for building, which come from the north.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.

A letter from Baltimore informs, that two vessels belonging to that city have been seized and condemned at the late Spanish port of St. Domingo, in Hispaniola, for having British manufactured goods on board, and that it is the determination of the French there to condemn all vessels found in their ports or taken on the high seas with British manufactures on board.

BOSTON, *Feb.* 17.

SPANISH DECREE.

[Received by capt. Hopkins, translated by Mr. Sales.]

Having read to the king the reflections of the board of commerce and having informed him of other precedents, and of what occurred in the former war against Great-Britain, his majesty has been pleased to grant permission, that during the actual war, the commerce of Spain with her possessions in America, should be carried on with neutral flags, and leaving full liberty to the merchants to expedite the vessels of this description, either from the licenced ports in Spain, or from those of foreign nations. But the vessels of this last class, must submit to three conditions:

1. That they must pay in the ports of America, besides the duties established there, those that they would have paid had they sailed from Spain.

2. That they must not carry any of the articles prohibited by the regulation of free commerce.

3. That the returns must be made to the ports of the Peninsula, without being subjected to any in particular.—On these conditions we grant all the solicitations made on the subject.

SAABEDRA.

Further—The king has been pleased to free commerce in general from the necessity of loading determined quantities of foreign goods, that are sent to America; and the department of the treasury in Spain, notifies it to that of America for their information and government, in what concerns them.

St. Lorenzo, Nov. 17th, '97.

GEREL.

JANUARY 28.

The following proceeding is translated from a Paris paper of Jan. 5.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED,

January 4.

A message from the directory was read:—"In the detail of grievances which the French government has to make against the British cabinet, the directory recollects the regulation of '94, and proposes by extension, the following measures:

"The flag of a vessel shall no longer cover her cargo—That is to say, every vessel, laden in whole, or in part, with English merchandize, shall be declared good prize, let her belong to whatever nation she may.

"All ports of the republic shall be shut against any vessel, of whatever nation, which, in the course of her voyage, shall have entered a port of England.

"These measures" add the directory, "are perhaps the only ones calculated effectually to affure to the French nation, the benefits it proposes to itself."

Committed.

By the arrivals since our last from France, dispatches for government were received from our extraordinary envoys, at Paris, which have been transmitted to Philadelphia.

Private letters by the same conveyance, from the hon. Mr. Gerry, and others, inform, that our commissioners have not been accredited by the directory, nor was is probable they would be. The public dispatches it is probable will contain nothing more than this fact.

FOREIGN MEMORANDA.

Admiral Story has been tried and acquitted for his conduct in the affair of admiral de Winter. The killed and wounded in the Dutch ships was 1159. The prince of Conde, has found an asylum in the palace of Paul I. at Petersburg, where he arrived the 27th November. The directory have forbidden under severe penalty, the ringing of bells to call people to church.—The monuments of the arts, and precious productions, particularly of Rome, which have passed through Marseilles, for Paris, amount to 228 pictures, 102 articles of sculpture, busts and statues, 1259 antiquities, 2543 volumes, in manuscript, and printed on paper and parchment, and 1051 articles of history

SALEM, *Feb.* 23.

The following is an extract of a letter received by a gentleman in this town; which will shew, that different persons are differently impressed by the same circumstances. We give it as handed to us, leaving our readers to make their own conclusions. It is dated

Bourdeaux, Dec. 10.

"Thanks to God, there is no more talk of war with America. I have had a letter lately from my friend Deblois at Paris who mentions that the American affairs in Paris do not carry such a bad appearance as they did some time back. He says, that messrs. Pinckney and Marshal are little regarded by the directory, but that the other is considered in a more favorable light. Therefore I hope we shall soon have accounts of an amicable termination of all existing differences."

NORFOLK, Feb. 23.

On Sunday arrived at Hampton roads the brig Verand Etang, F. C. Meyer, late master, bound to Baltimore from Hamburgh, out 31 weeks; had lost her anchors and totally destitute of provisions. Three weeks before her arrival the captain died; three were sick in bed, one had been starved to death, one drowned, and one made his escape on board a schr. at sea; they had only the mate, one seaman, and a boy, that were able to stand, and those so weak, they could not let the reefs out of the topsails.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.

We are informed, that the ship Newport, Capt. Tew, loaded on account of, and by the United-States, is bound from this port to Algiers, was captured by the Spaniards, and sent into Algeziras, and, after some detention, was cleared: that 2 or three vessels of the same condition, had also been captured and released:—that in consequence of their detention, the dey had demanded 60,000 dols. from the Spanish government, or he would make immediate reprisals. The Newport had passports from all the resident ministers here.

LONDON, *Dec.* 19.

FROM Madrid it appears, that the council of Castile have been charged by the king to make a report upon the sentiments and temper of the monks and other ecclesiastics. The number of people in the capital is to be ascertained, measures for public safety increased, and every means adopted for reducing the price of provisions.

December 25.

On Saturday the unpleasant news was received at Lloyd's coffee house, that the Ariadne, *ser ship* from Quebec, valued at 150,000l. was captured & carried into Bourdeaux.

January 1.

A private letter from Berlin, received by the last mail, gives the following account of the new king of Prussia—Frederick William the third promises to be a great king. He is of a most excellent disposition; and a lover of military exercises. He is an economist, and a model for good husbands. His table is frugal, and he lives quite domesticated with his consort, for whom he has the most sincere love. The dutchess of York, his sister, seems to inherit similar virtues.

WEST-NIAGARA, *March* 31.

Capt. Pain, arrived at New-York from Gibraltar, whence he sailed Jan. 30, informs that 17 sail of the British fleet still blockaded Cadiz, in which port were thirty-six Spanish sail of the line ready for sea.

Capt. Graham, arrived at New-York, from Bourdeaux, whence he sailed the 11th of January, brings nothing new. He says, Americans are treated there with the utmost contempt.

Under head of "*Alarming and important,*" in the (New-York) Commercial Advertiser, we are informed, that several Americans have been arrested and confined in Paris, without any cause being assigned therefor—among them Mr. Jesse Putnam, of Boston, and Mr. J. B. Murray, of N. York. The brother of the minister of police informed the gentlemen confined, that Americans were not under the protection of the laws.

Some remarks appearing in the Argus, tending to shew that it probably was owing to political motives, as insinuated in the Commercial Advertiser, that the above Americans were arrested, produced in a subsequent paper, the following account of Mr. Murray's case, from a correspondent:

"His passport for going to Paris was regular, and which he could not obtain until he had demonstrated, that he had claims for a vessel captured by a French cruiser. He was arrested and thrown into prison by order of the French government, where he remained for four days, when taken out was sent to Calais under an escort of two soldiers. Although he petitioned to have liberty of leaving the republic via Bourdeaux, it was refused, and without being heard in his defence, he was compelled to quit France."

According to late accounts, the Ottoman government begins to treat christian subjects with great mildness: in several places these last have obtained liberty to build churches, and publicly to exercise their religion. The Turkish commandants have received orders to protect them in a special manner.

A Philadelphia paper contains the last part of Mr. Fox's speech, and the reply of the chancellor of the exchequer, on mr. Pitt's new tax bill, in the house of commons, Dec. 14 received this incomplete by the arrival at Norfolk, from Guernsey) with the division of the house on the 2nd reading, viz. for second reading 175, against it 50.

A letter perceived at Philadelphia from Guadaloupe mentions a second insurrection having broke out there, and that in a contest between the whites and negroes, 900 of the latter and 200 of the former were killed.

Latest from Europe.

By the brig Mary, capt. Earl, arrived at Philadelphia, London accounts are received to Jan. 3.—Capt. Earl informs that the American envoys remained at Paris at the date of the latest accounts received in England (Dec. 31) at which time they had not been accepted by the government and every appearance indicate serious and hostile designs against the United States. The following Paris article, given in one of the London papers, is the only information we can find respecting American affairs.

Paris, December 14.

The three commissioners sent by the congress of the United States are here, without having advanced one step in their mission. They are the victims of the just indignation with which the conduct of the present rulers of their country has inspired our government. It looks as if all communication would be interrupted between the two countries. They have not had a place among the members of the diplomatic body at the fete of the tenth of this month; not even the consul gen. of the United States, Mr. Skipwith, was invited to it, altho' that honor has been hitherto paid him on all such occasions. It has been remarked, that Mr. Signeul, the consul gen. of Sweden, has been also forgotten.

A letter from a respectable house in Hamburgh, dated Nov. 21, received at Philadelphia, says—the last accounts from Paris, give reason to apprehend that an open rupture may perhaps take place between France and the United States. Our under-writers therefore refuse to take risks in the American bottoms, unless at 15 per cent. in case that war should not be declared, before the arrival of the ship."

Advice has been received at the Hague, from Petersburgh, that the emperor acknowledges the debt of 72 million which Poland and Russia owe Holland, and will pay the interest.

ANECDOTE.

The late Dean Swift, of eccentric memory, once preaching a charity ſermon at St. Patrick's church, Dublin, the prolixity of it diſguſted many of his auditors; which coming to his knowledge, and it falling to his lot ſoon after to preach another ſermon of the like kind in the ſame place, he took eſpecial care to avoid falling into his former error. His text was—"He that hath pity upon the poor, lendeth unto the Lord, and that which he hath given will he pay him again." The Dean, after repeating his text with a more than common emphatical tone of voice, added—"Now, my dearly beloved brethren, you hear the terms of this loan: if you like the ſecurity, down with your duſt." It is worthy remark, that the quaintneſs and brevity of this ſermon produced a very large contribution.

To all concerned.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *ſhop, tavern,* and *ſkill* LICENCES will be ready for iſſuing on the 5th of April, enſuing, at the Secretary's office in the Home diſtrict, and at the offices of the deputies in the Eaſtern, Midland and Weſtern diſtricts.

Wm. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

Newark, March 6, 1798. (66

Taken up,

Some time laſt fall, in the mouth of the Niagara River, by the ſubſcriber, a three-hand *Schenectady* BOAT. The owner, by proving his property, and paying the expence, may have her by applying at Mr. Forſyth's ſtore in this town.

SAM'L HURST.

Newark, March 8. (66

To be ſold,

A TWO HUNDRED ACRE LOT in the vicinity of YORK, in a healthy and convenient ſituation, whereon ſome valuable improvements have been made;—For further particulars apply to JOHN M'GILL,

Adj. Q's. Rangers.

York, March 6, '98. (6w68)

FOR SALE,

The Houſe, and Lot

Containing one acre, occupied by the ſubſcriber.—The payments will be made eaſy to the purchaſer.

JOHNSON BUTLER.

Oct. 18, '97. 46tf

Advertiſement.

WILL be ſold at public AUCTION on the 10th day of April, at one o'clock, at the houſe lately occupied as a ſtore by mr. John Clement, a variety of MERCHANDISE: a liſt of which may be ſeen at the auctioneer's, at any time before the day of ſale.

The aforeſaid HOUSE will be ſold, or let; for further particulars reſpecting it, enquire of mr. Samuel Thompſon, merchant, in this town, who is authoriſed to receive payments from thoſe indebted to the ſaid mr. John Clement, who requeſts that payments be made before the 1ſt day of May next, of which thoſe concerned will take notice.

R. CLENCH. *Auctioneer.*

Newark, March 7, 1798. (66

To be ſold,

THE DWELLING HOUSE, & Lot containing one acre, in the town of Newark, now occupied by the ſubſcriber. Alſo a pair of black geldings, 16 hands high, ſtout in proportion to their height, perfectly quiet ane ſafe in harneſs, and ſold for no fault, the proprietor having no further uſe for them—alſo, a pair of grey cropped Canadian horſes, without a fault—alſo, a ſtout boney cropped bay gelding, 16 hands high, ſix years old, a horſe well known in the neighborhood of Newark, for his performances under the ſaddle.

For terms apply at the ſecretary's office.

WM. JARVIS.

February 27, 1798. (65

Black-Swamp Road.

THE truſtees reſpectfully inform the ſubſcribers, and the public at large, that there are 387 rods cauſewayed, and 240 only remain undone, which, at one and a half dollar, will make 360 dollars. Thus that tremendous Black-Swamp bridge, that has been eſtimated at ſo many thouſand dollars, and calculated to take up ſo much time, has been nearly two-thirds done in about one month, that too in a ſevere winter. Upper-Canada cannot boaſt a work of the kind ſo far advanced in ſo ſhort a time. Three hundred and ſixty dollars more, gentlemen, and the work will be completed. The money that has been ſubſcribed being all expended, the truſtees hope the ſubſcribers will be good enough to pay into the hands of either of them, their reſpective donations;—any further donation will be thankfully received, and carefully expended. *Newark, March 15.*

HOME DISTRICT, } Newark, *March 8,*
To wit. } '98.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the next general and quarter ſeſſions of the peace of and for the diſtrict aforeſaid, is to be holden and kept in Newark, in the diſtrict aforeſaid, on Tueſday the tenth day of April next enſuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day; of which all coroners, gaolars, high conſtables, conſtables, bailiffs and all others otherwiſe concerned are deſired to take notice, and that they be then and there preſent, to do and perform that which to their ſeveral offices doth appertain.

ALEX. M'DONELL, *Sheriff.*

Weſt-Niagara, March 24, 1798.

LIST of GRANTS lying in the *Secretary's* Office ready to be iſſued, in addition to thoſe already advertiſed.

☞ Thoſe having no quantities annexed are for 200 acres.

Names.	*Townſhips.*	*Acres.*
Hon. W. D. Powell	York	1
Miſs Anne Powell	Glanford	1200
Mr Grant Powell	Blenheim	do
Miſs Elizabeth Powell	Townſend	do
Miſs Mary B. Powell	do	do
Mr John Powell	Blenheim	do
Mr Jeremiah Powell	Burford	do
Mr Thomas Powell	do	do
Hon. W. D. Powell	Khlev	2000
Mrs Anne Powell	Glanford	800
Mrs Anne Smith	York	1
Mrs Anne Smith, wife of D. W. Smith eſq.	do	1
Mrs Ann Smith, wife of D. W. Smith, eſq.	Walpole	1105
Hon. D. W. Smith	Newark	35
Mrs Anne Smith	Charlottenville	
do do	Woodhouſe	
do do	Rainham	
Hon. D. W. Smith	York	100
do do	do	1
Hon. John Elmſly	do	100
Capt. J. Brant	Home Diſtrict	9410
Philip Stedman	Grand River	94,305
Rich. Beaſly, eſq. James Wilſon and St. John B. Rouſſeau	do	94,012
Wm. Wallace	do	86,078
Wm. Jarvis, eſq.	do	30,800
Benjamin Canby	do	19,000
Frederick Williams Bertie and Willoughby		

Wm. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

BLANKS.

BLANK DEEDS and Subpœna Tickets may be had at the printing-office.

VOLUME IV. G. R. NUMBER 170.

Upper-Canada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA; Printed by TITUS G. SIMONS. Saturday, APRIL 6, 1798.

200 Dollars Reward.

Home Diſtrict, } *Newark, April 2, '98.*
Upper-Canada. }

BROKE the gaol of this diſtrict, on the night of the 1ſt inſt. ALLAN M'NABB, a confined debtor:—He is a reduced lieutenant of horſe, on the half pay liſt of the late corps of Queen's Rangers; aged 38 years, or there abouts 5 feet 8 inches high; fair complexion; light hair; red beard; much marked with the ſmall-pox; the middle finger of one of his hands is remarkable for an overgrown nail; round ſhouldered; ſtoops a little in walking, and altho' a native of the Highlands of Scotland, affects much, in ſpeaking, the Iriſh dialect.—Whoever will apprehend the ſaid debtor, and deliver him into the cuſtody of the gaoler of this diſtrict, ſhall receive the above reward, with all reaſonable expences.

ALEX'R. M'DONELL, *Sheriff.*

☞ The printers within his majeſty's governments in America, and thoſe of the United-States, are requeſted to give circulation in their reſpective papers, to the above advertiſement, the eſcape of the perſon therein deſcribed, having been attended with circumſtances peculiarly diſhonorable.

To be ſold.

A TWO HUNDRED ACRE LOT in the vicinity of YORK, in a healthy and convenient ſituation, whereon ſome valuable improvements have been made;—For further particulars apply to JOHN M'GILL,

Adj. Q's. Rangers.

York, March 6, '98. (6w68)

Blanks to be ſold at this office.

Advertiſement.

TO be ſold, *one hundred* and *forty* acres of land, belonging to the ſubſcriber, near the town of Newark. They are bounded by the line of the military reſerve, and the lands of the honorable D. W. Smith, the late Areent Bradt, Wm. M'Lellen and John M'Farlane.—It is expected that one fourth of the purchase money ſhall be paid down.—Should credit be required for the balance, the purchaſer will be allowed his own time on his giving approved ſecurity for the payment of principal and intereſt.

Propoſals will be received on behalf of the ſubſcriber by James Clarke, eſq. ſenior, in Newark.

PETER RUSSELL.

York, March 22, 1798. (70

Poſt-Office, Fort-Niagara, April 2, 1798.

LIST of LETTERS remaining with J. Edwards, eſq. at Newark, (U.C.) for the accommodation of the perſons to whom they are addreſſed:—

Mrs Sarah Avery, Niagara; Charles Anderſon, innkeeper, do. Jacob Bowman, Niagara falls, 2; Archibald Cameron, York; S. D. Cozens, do; Daniel Dehart, Niagara: Wm. Deveniſh, Fort Erie; John Foot, 15 miles from Newark; Benj. Fairchild, near Grand-river; John Hill, jr. town of Thorold; miſs Jane Lambert, Mount Dorcheſter, Niagara; John Macolom, Niagara; John B. Nandatten, do; John Pierce, Chippawa creek; Chatwell Perſons, Niagara; Hugh Roſe, do; Rheuben Rowe, Fort-Erie; Thomas Scoual, Newark; Luddom Stull, do; Naadiah Sawyer, Oxford, river Le Trench; Cornelius V Slyke, Niagara; Coenradt Tarrſen, Niagara, near Ft. Erie; Jeſſe Turrell, Niagara; James Van Vraumen, or Vraulen, do. John P. Clement do. Ichabod Marſhall.

J. G. COFFIN, P. M.

For the Upper-Canada Gazette.

—"IT IS ALL A BORE."—

Mr. Printer,

AS the gentlemen of this town appear to be ſo ſingularly attached to the word BORE, as to be continually interlarding their converſation with a repetition of it, I have, with the moſt indefatigable induſtry, made ſuch neceſſary reſearches as to enable me to lay before the public all the different ſpecies of *boring*, uſing ſuch *technicals* as are beſt calculated to convey clear and diſtinct ideas of the ſame; and am extremely happy that it has fallen within my province to render ſuch ſignal ſervice to the literati of Newark, at the ſame time to eurich the language with what is beautiful and deſcriptive.

I ſat out with obſerving that, if a gentleman in company tell a ſtraight ſtory, it is called a *bore*, if a crooked one it is a *bore*, if a long one, a *bore*, if a ſhort one, all the ſame, and a round about ſtory is ſure to be denominated a *bore*. Now, in order to diſcriminate between the one and the other, I have divided the ſubject of BORING into eight different ſpecies, as follow, viz.

A *pod*, *pumper*,
gouge, *auguile*,
ſcrew, *corkſcrew*, and
gimblet, *taphorer*,

to be uſed and diſpoſed of as follow:

1ſt. When a gentleman ſo forgets himſelf as to trouble the company with a long, dull and unintereſting ſtory, it is in future to be called a *pod*, and derives its name from *pod auger*.

2d. If any one directly, or indirectly, ſhall open a way, or cauſe another to occupy the company's time with a *pod*, ſuch a ſpecies ſhall be entitled a *gouge*.

3d. Provided you make application to your neighbor, in a dunning ſtile, and your inceſſant demands are the op-

caſion of his teſtily throwing you down the money, by no means call this a *bore* for it is evidently a *ſcrew*.

4th. Whenever a gentleman happens to be in company, and hobbyhorſically engroſſes the time with a crooked ſtory, that is, a ſtory fraught with circumlocutions and perplexities, this is univerſally to be called a *cork-ſcrew*.

5th. A ſmall, inſignificant narrative is ſtiled a *gimblet*.

6th. When a lady's reputation, or any other ſubject of a delicate texture is *bored* in a manner not altogether conſiſtent with decency and decorum, it muſt be called a *wimble*. N. B. This word is entirely of the feminine gender.

7th. When any one in a high ſpirited ſtrain of egotiſm entertain a company, climacterically, with the ſuperiority of his own accompliſhments, &c. ſuch conduct is to be called a *tap-borer*.

8th. A narration once began and carried on in ſuch a profound, round-about, ſuperexcellent manner that neither the perſon who is ſpeaking, nor thoſe who hear, know any thing of the ſubject, then it is to be called a *pumper*, from *pump auger*. N. B. This ſpecies of *boring* is much uſed in Newark.

Thus, mr. printer, I have given you at large the innovation that I mean to ſtruggle for; and I hope that the gentlemen for whoſe particular purpoſes I have now taken up my pen, will be particularly careful in diſcriminating between one ſpecies and another, ſo as to apply them properly, and, in future, aſſume a more dignified appearance than they have hitherto done in chuſing a BOAR for a hobby-horſe.

I am, &c. A BORER.

Newark, April 5.

NEW YORK, January 18.

New Goal, (in the fields) Jan. 10, '98.

A true and ſurpriſing account of the apparation or ghoſt of a woman, that has appeared ſeveral nights in the New Goal, to the great terror and affright of the priſoners, many of whom are ready to affirm the truth of it on oath.

Capt. Fiſh declares that for ſeveral nights paſt, the apparition of a woman has haunted the goal from room to room, this and the laſt week, followed and encircled by a radient light, dreſſed in a white flowing robe, and turban on her head, ſeeming of a pleaſing but dejected countenance. Capt. Fiſh declares that about 12 o'clock on Friday night this apparition came to his bedſide, and drew the curtains, looking ſtedfaſtly on him for ſome time, which ſo affrighted him, that he adjured her in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghoſt, to tell him who ſhe was, and why ſhe came in "ſo queſtionable a ſhape," when ſhe, caſting a look of ſorrow, accompanied with moſt ineffable ſweetneſs gradually diſappeared in the ſight of ſeveral other priſoners who were in the room, and are ready to teſtify the truth of what is here advanced.

Mr. Miller, another debtor in the ſame room, going to the upper hall, about one in the morning, was met by the ſame woman who pulled him by the coat; which ſo alarmed and frightened him that he ſtood petrefied as a ſtatue; when he came a little to himſelf he ſaw her gradually advance to the window, from which ſhe vaniſhed. He then called to the watchman to aſk him if he had ſeen it, he declared he did, and that he had ſeen it vaniſh from the ſame window ſeveral nights ſucceſſively.

Mr. Miller further declares, that after ſhe was gone, a large globe of fire of the moſt beautiful and diverſified colours rolled up and down the hall for the ſpace of five minutes; and then of a ſudden burſt with a dreadful exploſion, which left him in total darkneſs, which ſtill affrighted him worſe than the firſt rencounter of the apparition; when making but one ſtep from the top of the ſtairs to the bottom, he recovered his room in a condition of undeſcribable terror.

The Friday following Mr. Evens being aſleep in his bed, was ſuddenly awakened by ſomething drawing open the curtains of his bed, when he perceived the figure of a beautiful woman arrayed in white, looking ſtedfaſtly on him, which much alarmed him; he communicated his fear to another man who was in the ſame bed with him, who alſo ſaw it with terror and aſtoniſhment. It continued a conſiderable time by the bedſide in a contemplative poſture, often putting her hand on the left ſide of her robe, which ſeemed to be tinged with blood, and then heaving a deep ſigh, vaniſhed through the wall.

Mr. Hewit a few evenings after this, in the dead of the night being alarmed in his ſleep, ſuddenly leaped out of bed, & the firſt thing preſented to his view was the apparition of this woman, who with the moſt placid countenance ſeemed to claim his pity; but frightened to greateſt degree at ſo uncommon an appearance, he leaped again into bed, covering himſelf over head and ears, with every particle of the bed furniture that was within his graſp. In a minute after, this apparition diſappeared, which was accompanied by a ſolemn hollow, rumbling noiſe, leaving him in "The utmoſt exacerbation of human nature."

The priſoners in general further declare, that almoſt every night about 12 o'clock there appears a large ball of fire at intervals, which illuminate every room in the goal for a time.

Sequel of the above, from a late paper.

I wonder what it means, has been vociferated by a thouſand tongues. The fact is, a young married woman, whoſe huſband was confined for debt, deſpairing of other means the (creditor being uncharitable and ſtubborn) conjured up the ghoſt; and truſting the ſecret with a confidential printer, the account was printed before it was liſped abroad, and immediately put into the hawkers hands for ſale. The project ſucceeded, buſineſs was ſuſpended—the multitude flocked about the goal. And here the hawkers were at their poſts, vending their bills of the appearances, and performances of the ghoſt. The debtor's wife having in a ſhort time, raiſed a ſufficient ſum to ſatisfy his creditors, and to gladden his heart with a nouriſhing repaſt—*miſs puſs was let out of the bag*, and the abaſhed multitude returned one to his ſtall and the other to his merchandize.

BOSTON, February 17.

Capt. Cook, from Provinceton, (Cape Cod) informs, that a perſon who calls himſelf Gridley, was apprehended, (from a variety of circumſtances appearing againſt him) as being concerned in an attrocious buſineſs, of which the following are particulars, as related. A Mr. Barker and his ſon, were proceeding into the country for the purpoſe of purchaſing a farm. They had muſtered together about 1500 dollars—had got nearly as far as Rocheſter, when, on ſtopping at a tavern at the cloſe of day, with intent to paſs the night, they remarked three men who behaved in an extraordinary manner. They were alarmed, and urged the lanlord to compel them to depart; but he replied, that from the nature of his buſineſs he was neceſſitated to entertain ſuch as made application. The farmer and his ſon then concluded to go to the next public houſe, which was about 12 miles diſtant. They had arrived but a few minutes at this ſecond place of accommodation, when the three ſuſpicious men entered. This increaſed the fears of the honeſt yeoman & he made the ſame requeſt to this innholder, as to the former one, and had much the ſame reply, adding however, that he alſo ſuſpected the men had bad intentions, offered the travellers a room to themſelves, and the uſe of two piſtols and a cutlaſs, which were accepted; and the family ſoon after retired to reſt. The farmer did not ſleep. About midnight a knocking was heard at the chamber door. The farmer demanded what was wanted. It was ſaid that a ſaddle was left in the room, which it was neceſſary to have immediately. There was no ſaddle in the room and the perſons at the door were denied entrance. Immediately the door was burſt open, and the three villains appeared at the threſhold. The farmer inſtantly fired and ſhot one. The remaining two continued to advance, when the ſecond piſtol was diſcharged, and another of the raſcals fell, the ſon at the ſame moment ſtruck the other a ſevere blow upon the forehead—and he retreated with precipitation, and for that time eſcaped.—On looking into the other rooms of the houſe, it was diſcovered that the villains had murdered the landlord, previous to attacking the chamber which held the ſpirited countryman and his ſon. To this effect is the account we have heard.

HARRISBURGH, (*Penn.*) Feb. 14.

A curious *ſtone mould* for running muſket & rifle bullets, was found in digging a well, near 30 feet below the ſurface of the earth, at Cox's town, 4 miles from this borough a few days ſince. It is remarkable to a reflecting mind, how ſuch a curioſity could have been depoſited there, as it lay ſeveral feet under a ſolid rock, thro' which the workmen were obliged to penetrate, to procure water. A ſpectator obſerved, that at the time of the flood, as there were no muſkets, he tho't it probable that it was uſed to run marbles for the uſe of Noah's crew.

WEST-NIAGARA, April 6.

At a late hour on Saturday night laſt, Mr. John M'Ewen with two others ſet out to go to his ſloop lying off at anchor in the river; early on Sunday morning their ſkiff was taken up, drifted to ſhore oppoſite to town. The men are, undoubtedly, drowned.

Mr. Printer,

HAVING obſerved an advertiſement offering a reward of 200 dollars for the apprehenſion of mr. ALLAN M'NABB, who made his eſcape from the gaol of this town, on the night of the 1ſt inſt. It becomes impoſſible to do ſuch injuſtice to the ſuggeſtions of humanity, & the dictates of truth, as to ſuppreſs them on this occaſion. The advertiſement alluded to is couched in language far from being manly and ingenuous; in order, therefore, that the public mind may not be prepoſſeſſed, neceſſity demands a brief relation of the facts which have taken place between mr. M'Nabb and mr. J. Edwards, and which have cauſed mr. M'Nabb to purſue the ſtep which he has. It is a ſaying as juſt as it is frequent, that one ſtory appears to be true until the other be heard. The facts then are theſe—Mr. M'Nabb came into this province (to this place) about four or five years ſince, with as flattering proſpects as moſt men then in it—he having a family at the time, it of courſe became neceſſary to have intercourſe with the merchants to procure ſuch things as might be requiſite for comfort and convenience; among the reſt mr. M'Nabb connected himſelf with mr. Edwards, and indeed for a conſiderable period of time was the only perſon to whom he applied to tranſact his pecuniary concerns, and to ſupply his family with various articles from his ſtore. Suffice it to ſay, that in the courſe of 3 or 4 years, mr. Edwards' account againſt mr. M'Nabb amounted to two hundred & 30 or 40 pounds, provincial currency. By this time mr. M'Nabb's proſpects were blaſted, his hopes diſappointed, and his circumſtances ſtraitened; in ſhort, ſo much ſo, that it was impracticable for him to pay the amount of his debt to mr. Edwards immediately.—mr. Edwards grew urgent, & finally commenced an action againſt mr. M'Nabb, & obtained a judgment the beginning of the laſt year for the amount of his debt. Mr. M'Nabb had now nothing to ſupport his family on but his half pay as a lieutenant of dragoons: he wiſhed to ſatisfy mr. Edwards, but by what means could he do it!—mr. E. was determined to be ſatisfied with nothing ſhort of his money, or ſuch ſecurity as mr. M'N. could not give:—he offered to ſecure to mr. E. the half of his half pay during his life, till the debt ſhould be liquidated; but no, this mr. E. would not accede to; he inſiſted that mr M'N. ſhould ſecure to him half the amount of his half pay, or a ſum equal to it, unconditionally, ſhould he live or die. Such terms mr. M'N would not, could not agree to; the conſequence was an execution againſt his perſon, iſſued in September laſt; he was taken and has ſince been confined in the gaol of this diſtrict.

This ſhort detail of facts incontrovertiable, has never been given the public—it was known that mr. M'N. was arreſted and impriſoned at the ſuit of mr. E. but the particulars now made known were not generally heard of.—Let every man apply the circumſtances of mr. M'N's caſe to himſelf, and aſk his own heart what other remedy he would have purſued in a like ſituation. A diſmal proſpect indeed preſented itſelf to him, a cloſe impriſonment awaited on the one hand, on the other a family diſtreſſed to be ſupported; no hopes could be there entertained of ſatisfying the craving demand of a reſtleſs creditor. It is to the public the appeal is made, and that public will impartially decide whether the conduct of mr. M'N. has not been ſuch as a man of the ſtricteſt probity and honor would have adopted under the preſſure of ſimilar misfortune.

VERITAS.

§†§ The printers who publiſh the advertiſement are requeſted to give this a place.

☞ ALL perſons indebted to the printer for, or on account of printing, are requeſted to make payment before the firſt of May enſuing, that a ſettlement may be made with mr. S. Tiffany, who is to diſcontinue his concern on that day.

Public Notice.

FLOUR and PEAS are wanted at Fort George, for the ſupply of his majeſty's forces in Upper Canada, each barrel of flour to contain two hundred pounds nett.—the ſeveral articles to be of the firſt quality, properly packed in good and ſufficient caſks, and warranted to keep good and ſound for twelve months after delivery; for ſuch, ſealed tenders will be received at the office of the agent for purchaſes at York, on or *before* the *firſt day of May next*, in any proportion:—the earlieſt period of delivery is to be ſpecified, but it is not to be later than the firſt day of July 1798. Payment will be made by the agent for purchaſes on producing the receipts of the commiſſary at Fort George in triplicate of the quantity of each ſpecies delivered into the King's magazine at the aforementioned depot, by bill of exchange drawn upon the lords commiſſioners of his majeſty's treaſury: and due notice will be given of ſuch propoſals as are accepted.

JOHN M'GILL,

Agent for purchaſes Upper Canada

A. P. Office York 1ſt March 1798.

THE creditors of JOHN M'EWEN, ſuppoſed drowned, are requeſted to meet at Weiſhuhn's tavern, at Queenſton, on Saturday the 14th inſt. at XII o'clock, and to bring with them a ſtatement of their claims.

Queenſton, April 5.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcriber having lately experienced the loſs of his ſtable by fire, moſt reſpectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has procured another, probably the moſt convenient in town, ſufficient to contain a number of horſes, where they may depend upon receiving the greateſt attention from their devoted ſervant,

TITUS SIMONS.

Newark, 16 *Feb*. '98.

A FEW BARRELS OF

York Salmon,

For ſale at the ſtore of the ſubſcriber.

J. EDWARDS.

Newark, April 6, '98. 70

ALL perſons indebted to G. TIFFANY, late printer of this paper, are requeſted to call at the printing-office to make ſettlement and ſave coſts.

SILVESTER TIFFANY.

West-Niagara, April 7, 1798.

Lift of GRANTS lying in the *Secretary's* Office ready to be iſſued, in addition to thoſe already adverti[ſ]ed.

☞ Thoſe having no quantities annexed are for 200 acres.

Names.	*Townſhips.*	*Acres.*
Geo. Hamilton	Gainſboro'	190
Chriſtian Bugginer	Clinton	500
John Fonyca	Walſingham	140
William Dilce	Gainſborough	
Richard Whittle	Goſfield	114
John Freeman	Flamboro' E.	300
Jacob Ball ſen.	Windham	800
Dan'l Malcolm	Caiſter	
Thomas Burch	Grantham	
Tho's Medcalf	Beverly	
Hugh Mulholland	do	600
Serj. John M'Bride	York	1-5
Miſs Anne Smith	Pickering	1200
Joſeph Brown	Beverly	
John Morty	do	
Parker Mills	York	1-5
Wm Reymile	Barton	300
Aſa Schooley	Bertie	100
Stephen Burtch	Grimſby	
Rev. R. Addiſon	Flamboro' E.	400
John Beemer jr	Grimſby	
James Newkirk	Beverly	100
Rev. R. Addiſon	Newark	54
Mathew Cain	Barton	150
Joſeph Sinn	Stamford	100
Jonathan Griffin	Grimſby	207
John Guſtin	Charlotteville	
John Depue jr	Barton	
Wm. Neil	Grimſby	
Capt Benj. Pawling	Saltfleet	100
John Smith	Grimſby	230
Derrick Beil	Beverly	300
Peter Ruſſell eſq.	York	100
Capt Dan'l Cozens	do	210
do	do	1
do	Clarke	1790
do	Vaughan	1000
Joſeph Ketchum	Scarboro'	1000
James Epton	Goſfield	114
Adam Bowman	Beverly	
D. W. Smith eſq.	York	
Robt Hamilton eſq	Newark	310
Adam Vrooman and wife	Gainſboro'	641
James Mulholland	Beverly	
Serj. Hen. Bougenet	Crowland	100
Margaret M'Cool	Beverly	600
Robt J. D.Gray eſq. ſon and heir to the late maj. James Gray	Cornwall	70
Benj. Fairchild	Barton	
Robt J. D. Gray eſq. ſon and heir to the late maj. James Gray	Cornwall	750
James M'Garvin & wife	Delawar	490
Jacob Beſley	Grantham	
Jacob Reedhart	Colcheſter	114
Chriſtophe Birt	Pelham	
Andrew Engliſh	Batton	160
Samuel Green	Grimſby	
Lt Caleb Reynolds	Barton	100
Thomas Mathews	York	1-5
Wm Allan	do	do
Miſs Eliza. Ruſſell	do	4-5
Robert Beſſee	Beverly	250
Hon. W. D. Powell	York	1
Miſs Anne Powell	Glanford	1200
Mr Grant Powell	Blenheim	do
Miſs Elizabeth Powell	Townſend	do
Miſs Mary B. Powell	do	do
Mr John Powell	Blenheim	do
Mr Jeremiah Powell	Burford	do
Mr Thomas Powell	do	do
Hon. W. D. Powell	Kitley	2000
Mrs Anne Powell	Glanford	800
Mrs Anne Smith	York	1
Mrs Anne Smith, wife D. W. Smith eſq.	do	1
Mrs Ann Smith, wife of D. W. Smith, eſq.	Walpole	1195
Hon. D. W. Smith	Newark	35
Mrs Anne Smith	Charlottenville	
do do	Woodhouſe	
do do	Rainham	
Hon. D. W. Smith	York	100
do do	do	1
Hon. John Elmſly	do	100
Capt. J. Brant	Home Diſtrict	3450
Philip Stedman	Grand-River	94,305
Rich. Beaſly, eſq. James Wilſon and St. John B. Rouſſeau	do	94,012
Wm. Wallace	do	86,078
Wm. Jarvis, eſq.	do	30,800
Benjamin Canby	do	19,000
Frederick Williams Bertie and Willoughby		

Wm. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

Taken up,

Some time laſt fall, in the mouth of the Niagara River, by the ſubſcriber, a three-hand *Scheneſtady* BOAT. The owner, by proving his property, and paying the expence, may have her by applying at Mr. Forſyth's ſtore in this town. SAM'l HURST.

Newark, March 8. (66

FOR SALE,

The Houſe, and Lot

Containing one acre, occupied by the ſubſcriber. —The payments will be made eaſy to the purchaſer.

JOHNSON BUTLER.

Oct. 18, '97. 46tf

BLANK DEEDS and Subpœna Tickets may be had at the printing-office.

Advertiſement.

WILL be ſold at public AUCTION, on the 10th day of April, at one o'clock, at the houſe lately occupied as a ſtore by mr. John Clement, a variety of MERCHANDISE: a liſt of which may be ſeen at the auctioneer's, at any time before the day of ſale.

The aforeſaid HOUSE will be ſold, or let; for further particulars reſpecting it, enquire of mr. Samuel Thompſon, merchant, in this town, who is authoriſed to receive payments from thoſe indebted to the ſaid mr. John Clement, who requeſts that payments be made before the 1ſt day of May next, of which thoſe concerned will take notice.

R. CLENCH, *Auctioneer.*

Newark, March 7, 1798. (66

To be ſold,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE, & Lot containing one acre, in the town of Newark, now occupied by the ſubſcriber. Alſo a pair of black geldings, 16 hands high, ſtout in proportion to their height, perfectly quiet and ſafe in harneſs, and ſold for no fault, the proprietor having no further uſe for them—alſo, a pair of grey cropped Canadian horſes, without a fault—alſo, a ſtout boney cropped bay gelding, 16 hands high, ſix years old, a horſe well known in the neighborhood of Newark, for his performances under the ſaddle.

For terms apply at the ſecretary's office. WM. JARVIS.

February 27, 1798. (65

BLACK SWAMP.

THE truſtees reſpectfully inform the ſubſcribers, and the public at large, that there are 387 rods cauſewayed, and 240 only remain undone, which, at one and a half dollar, will make 360 dollars. Thus that tremendous Black-Swamp bridge, that has been eſtimated at ſo many thouſand dollars, and calculated to take up ſo much time, has been nearly two-thirds done in about one month, that too in a ſevere winter. Upper-Canada cannot boaſt a work of the kind ſo far advanced in ſo ſhort a time. Three hundred and ſixty dollars more, gentlemen, and the work will be completed. The money that has been ſubſcribed being all expended, the truſtees hope the ſubſcribers will be good enough to pay into the hands of either of them, their reſpective donations;—any further donation will be thankfully received, and carefully expended. *Newark, March 19.*

VOLUME IV. NUMBER 171.

Upper-Canada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA; Printed by TITUS G. SIMONS. Saturday, APRIL 14, 1798.

200 Dollars Reward.

Home Diſtrict, } *Newark, April 2, '98.*
Upper-Canada. }

BROKE the gaol of this diſtrict, on the night of the 1ſt inſt. ALLAN M'NABB, a confined debtor:—He is a reduced lieutenant of horſe, on the half pay liſt of the late corps of Queen's Rangers; aged 38 years, or there abouts 5 feet 8 inches high; fair complexion; light hair; red beard; much marked with the ſmall-pox; the middle finger of one of his hands is remarkable for an overgrown nail; round ſhouldered; ſtoops a little in walking, and altho' a native of the Highlands of Scotland, affects much, in ſpeaking, the Iriſh dialect.—Whoever will apprehend the ſaid debtor, and deliver him into the cuſtody of the gaoler of this diſtrict, ſhall receive the above reward, with all reaſonable expences.

ALEX'R. M'DONELL, *Sheriff.*

☞ The printers within his majeſty's governments in America, and thoſe of the United-States, are requeſted to give circulation in their reſpective papers, to the above advertiſement, the eſcape of the perſon therein deſcribed, having been attended with circumſtances peculiarly diſhonorable.

To be ſold.

A TWO HUNDRED ACRE LOT in the vicinity of YORK in a healthy and convenient ſituation, whereon ſome valuable improvements have been made;—For further particulars apply to JOHN M'GILL,

Adj. Q's. Rangers.

York, March 6, '98. (6w68)

Blanks to be ſold at this office.

Advertiſement.

TO be ſold, *one hundred and ſixty acres* of land, belonging to the ſubſcriber, near the town of Newark. They are bounded by the line of the military reſerve, and the lands of the honorable D. W. Smith, the late Aeneas Bradt, Wm. M'Lellen and John M'Farlane.—It is expected that one fourth of the purchaſe money ſhall be paid down.—Should credit be required for the balance, the purchaſer will be allowed his own time in his giving approved ſecurity for the payment of principal and intereſt.

Propoſals will be received on behalf of the ſubſcriber by James Clarke, eſq. ſenior, in Newark.

PETER RUSSELL.

York, March 22, 1798. (70

Poſt-Office, Fort-Niagara, April 2, 1798.

LIST of LETTERS remaining with J. Edwards, eſq. at Newark, (U.C.) for the accommodation of the perſons to whom they are addreſſed:—

Miſs Sarah Avery, Niagara; Charles Anderſon, inn-keeper, do. Jacob Bowman, Niagara falls, 2; Archibald Cameron, York; S. D. Citizens, do; Daniel Dehart, Niagara: Wm. Devenith, Fort Erie; John Foot, 15 miles from Newark; Benj. Fairchild, near Grand-river; John Hill, jr. town of Thorold; miſs Jane Lambert, Mount Dorcheſter, Niagara; John Macolom, Niagara; John B. Nondatten, do; John Pierce, Chippawa creek; Chatwel Perſons, Niagara; Hugh Rofe, do; Rheuben Rowe, Fort-Erie; Thomas Scouſil, Newark; Luddom Stull, do; Nadrah Sawyer, Oxford, river Le Trench; Cornelius V Syke, Niagara; Coenradt Tarſſen, Niagara, near Ft. Erie; Jeſſe Turrell, Niagara; James Van Vraumen, *or* Vraulten, do. John P. Clement do. Ichabod Marſhall. J. G. COFFIN, P. M.

Public Notice.

FLOUR and PEAS are wanted at Fort George, for the ſupply of his majeſty's forces in Upper Canada; each barrel of flour to contain two hundred pounds neat.—the ſeveral articles to be of the firſt quality, properly packed in good and ſufficient caſks, and warranted to keep good and ſound for twelve months after delivery; for ſuch, ſealed tenders will be received at the office of the agent for purchaſes at York, on or *before* the *firſt day of May next*, in any proportion:—the earlieſt period of delivery is to be ſpecified, but it is not to be later than the firſt day of July 1798. Payment will be made by the agent for purchaſes on producing the receipts of the commiſſary at Fort George in triplicate of the quantity of each ſpecies delivered into the King's magazine at the aforementioned depot, by bill of exchange drawn upon the lords commiſſioners of his majeſty's treaſury: and due notice will be given of ſuch propoſals as are accepted

JOHN M'GILL,

Agent for purchaſes Upper Canada

A. P. Office York 1ſt March 1798

Take Notice.

THE creditors of JOHN M'EWEN, ſuppoſed drowned, are requeſted to meet at Weilhuhn's tavern, at Queenſton, on Saturday the 14th inſt. at XII o'clock, and to bring with them a ſtatement of their claims.

Queenſton, April 5.

A FEW BARRELS OF

York Salmon,

For ſale at the ſtore of the ſubſcriber.

J. EDWARDS.

Newark, April 6, '98. '70

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the tenth day of March, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament, until the twentieth day of this present month of April, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the seventh day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary;—Herein fail not. In testimony whereof we have caused the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness the honorable PETER RUSSELL, president of our government of our said province, this first day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and the thirty-eighth of our reign. P. R.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

UPPER-CANADA, MIDLAND DISTRICT
SURROGATE COURT.

GEORGE the third by the grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

To all persons anyways related to TIMOTHY BROWN, *late serjeant in the Royal Canadian Volunteers, deceased, greeting:*

WHEREAS application has been made to our surrogate court, for the Midland district, by *Hazleton Spencer*, esq. major in his majesty's Royal Canadian Volunteers, stating that Timothy Brown, late serjeant in the said corps, died intestate, and that there is no person next of kin to the said Timothy Brown, resident within this province, and therefore the said Hazleton Spencer, esq. prays that letters of administration may be granted to him.

Take notice, that unless you, or some of you, appear in our said court, to be holden for the Midland district, on or before eight months after this publication, in order to take out letters of administration, agreeably to an act of assembly of this province, entitled *an act to establish a court of probate in this province and also a surrogate court in every district thereof*, or to shew cause, if any you have, why letters of administration should not be granted to the said Hazleton Spencer, esq. that the same will be granted to him accordingly. Witness *Alexander Fisher*, esq. surrogate for the Midland district, this third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and in the thirty-eighth of our reign.

POOLE ENGLAND,
Register.

☞ ALL persons indebted to the printer for, or on account of printing, are requested to make payment before the first of May ensuing, that a settlement may be made with Mr. S. Tiffany, who is to discontinue his concern on that day.

FOR SALE,

The House, and Lot

Containing one acre, occupied by the subscriber. —The payments will be made easy to the purchaser.

JOHNSON BUTLER.

Oct. 18, '97. 46tf

Mary Wilson,

WIFE of GEORGE WILSON, taylor, informs those gentlemen who are indebted to her husband, to make immediate payment to her and save cost. She has for sale

A Town Lot,

Which she will dispose of on moderate terms for cash.

Newark, 13 April.

ANECDOTE.

A Parson, having once made a great preachment about miracles, observed that the prophet Jonah was three days and three nights in the belly of a *Quail*! he never took the least notice of the blunder, until he came down from the pulpit, and was whispered in the ear, by his clerk, who with becoming modesty and submission, told the learned preacher, that he mistook a *Quail* for a *Whale*!—Jatsy you fool, reply'd the shrewd parson, the miracle's the greater!

EAST-INDIES.

Asiatic Mirror, April 12, 1797.

By captain Weatherall, we have accounts of a dreadful earthquake that happened on the west coast of Sumatra, on the 20th of February: the vibratory shocks of this earthquake are stated on competent authority, to have continued for three minutes, and to have returned at intervals, during a space of three hours from its beginning, till the shocks had completely ceased.

At Padang, the houses of the inhabitants are almost totally destroyed; & the public works much damaged. The town Padang, lying at anchor in the river, was thrown, by the sudden rise of the sea, upwards of three miles in shore where the still remains. The number of lives lost at Padang on this melancholy occasion, exceed three hundred. Of these, some were crushed under the ruins of falling houses; some were literally entombed alive by the earth closing upon them, and others were drowned by the sudden eruption of the waters of the ocean.

The effects of this awful convulsion of nature, do not appear to have extended to the northward. Tapanoolly as at that place little or no damage was sustained. It appears to have come from the southward, and is supposed to have extended as far as Bencoolen; but no accounts having been received at Tapanoolly, or Padang, from the southward, between the time of the occurrence of the earthquake, and the sailing of the capt. Weatherall from Padang, the extent of this calamity has not been ascertained.

At Natal, the residence of a subordinate of Bencoolen, very considerable damage was sustained, and several houses thrown down, but no lives were lost. It is however, much to be feared, that when the particulars are collected from the different quarters on the west coast, where the earthquake was felt, that the sum, both of lives and property destroyed, will be much greater than yet apprehended.

DUBLIN, Dec. 29.

On Saturday passports were sent off by the commissioners for French prisoners, for a French agent to come to this country, to superintend and have charge of the provisioning of the French prisoners. It is now agreed upon between the two countries, that the prisoners of each shall be maintained at the costs of their respective countries, the markets of both being open to the agent residing therein. The prisoners in both are likewise to be kept in two or three places of general rendezvous in place of being scattered over the country as heretofore. This country will save near half a million a year by this arrangement.

HOUSE of LORDS, *January* 11.

Lord Greenville brought down to the house the following message from his majesty:

"G. R.

"His majesty thinks proper to acquaint the house of lords, that his majesty has received various advices of preparations made, and measures taken in France, apparently in pursuance of a design openly and repeatedly professed of attempting the invasion of these kingdoms.

"His majesty is firmly persuaded, that by the zeal, courage and exertions of his subjects, struggling for whatever is most dear to them, such an enterprize, attempted, will terminate in the confusion and ruin of those who may be engaged in it. But his majesty, in his anxious concern for the safety and welfare of his faithful people, feels it incumbent on him to omit no suitable precaution which may contribute to their defence.

"His majesty, therefore, in pursuance of the act passed for providing for the augmention of the militia, has thought it right to make this communication to the house of lords, to the end, that his majesty may cause the said militia or such part thereof, as he shall think necessary, to be drawn out and embodied, and to march as occasion shall require."

The message being read,

Lord Greenville moved that an humble address be presented to his majesty, thanking him for his gracious message, and promising the determination of the house to adopt such efficacious measures as the exigencies of the times require. This motion was put and agreed to, nem. di's.

LONDON, Dec. 25.

Col. Nesbitt is appointed commander in chief of the British troops in St. Domingo. That part of the regiment of Hompesch, in the isle of Wight, as well as that which is at present in Portugal, are to reinforce our troops in that colony.

January 1.

It will be seen by our parliamentary proceedings on Saturday, that the regular military force of the country is about to receive an augmentation from the supplementary militia, of at least 20,000 men.

The present situation of affairs in the French metropolis are said to be such, that immediate and important changes are inevitable; each of the hostile factions around Paris with their partisans, and under pretext of augmenting the levies in the western provinces, draw from the frontiers, towards the capital, such corps as they think affected to their respective interests.—The army in general is devoted to Barras and his colleagues. Reubel and his sanguinary associate have a decided majority in the citizens of Paris, to great, indeed, that Buonaparte, from considerations to his personal safety, was prevented from appearing in the public streets.

In our paper of the 26th ult. we mentioned a plan for the invasion of this country by the French, of which citizen Monge is said to be the projector. Of this plan we give the following as the outline:

"Thirty rafts are to be built; they are to be composed of enormous quantities of timber, connected in the strongest manner; they are to be provided with parapets of timber and hides, cannon proof, with artillery, and furnaces to heat the red hot balls; they are to be navigated with sails, oars and rudders; each is to bring over 10, 000 men, making in the whole 300, 000, with a due proportion of horses and field artillery; they are to proceed from different ports of France, and to attempt a landing in different parts of this island. Their red hot balls are to serve to repel the attack of a fleet of battle ships while their own immersion will render them incombustible. Their small draft of water will enable them to approach the flattest coast; their enormous bulk, covering a great number of waves, will prevent their being much agitated by the motion of the sea; and by means of draw bridges affixed to them, each raft will disgorge its myriad upon the English shore!"

LONDON, Dec. 25.

Jan. 8. The following information was taken from a morning print:

Government, convinced of the dangers which at present hang over us, are taking the necessary steps to guard against the threatened vengeance of the enemy. The most able and skilful officers, both naval and military, are now engaged in forming a plan for the defence of the country, and instructions are preparing for the several commanders of the regular militia, and volunteer corps throughout the kingdom, pointing out the places to which they are to repair and the means they are to adopt, in order to check the progress of the enemy, should they be able to effect a landing. The following are a few of the leading particulars of the plan, which, it is understood, ministers mean to adopt:

The Irish are to be invited to furnish horses and waggons to draw the artillery and ammunition, for which liberal premiums will be given.

"Besides a strong corps of reserve, three armies are to be formed for the defence of the capital—two of fifteen thousand, and one in the centre, for which Colchester is deemed the proper station, of thirty thousand strong.

"The utmost care is taken in the preparation of these instructions to limit their number, so that they may not get into improper hands.

"Four particular landing places, on the Southern Coast, are designated as the most likely to afford the enemy a footing, which of course, are to be provided with the most formidable means of defence."

WEST-NIAGARA, April 14.

THE packet Halifax arrived at New-York the 16th March: she sailed from Falmouth 25th Jan. bringing papers to the 20th. The captain informs that the coasts were well guarded, and that no apprehension was had on the score of an invasion. The papers state that the new assessed triple tax bill is gone into effect; that it will not affect the poor, as its objects are houses, servants, coatches and other luxuries; that there was a prompt obedience to orders; the naval armaments encreased, and the sailors truly loyal; the spirit of the nation high; many offers in cash had been made by individuals, particularly 200, 000l. by his majesty, 20,000l. by the duke of Bedford, 10,000l. by lady Cavendish; and that there had been 228 promotions.

The accounts we have given this day are taken from the mail due on Thursday of last week, which did not arrive until Thursday last, being one week late, owing to the extreme height of the streams and other hindrances common to the season. The post says, that the Genesee flats are overflown, and the water past 3 miles wide!

The American commissioners at Paris have officially gave it as their opinion that the French will not accredit them.

☞ *The Newark Races will be in the last week in May.*

West-Niagara, April 14, 1798.

List of GRANTS lying in the *Secretary's* Office ready to be iſſued, in addition to thoſe already adverſtiſed.

☞ Thoſe having no quantities annexed are for 200 acres.

Names.	*Townſhips.*	*Acres.*
D. W. Smith eſq.	York	
David B. Morgan	do	1-5
Abraham Aſkinn	Humberſtone	100
Abijah Chambers	Saltfleet	310
Capt Tho. Alliſon	Delaware	1000
Thomas Cooper	Pelham	
Adam Conckle	Beverly	
Joſhua Chamberlain	York	
John Conckle	Beverly	
James Field	do	
Wm Wilcocks	Whitby	1000
Lt. Broomhead	Glanford	1200
Smith Griffin	Grimſby	130
Leonard Miſener	Crowland	
John Denniſon	York	
Barnet Shavour	Crowland	
John Snider	Colcheſter	114
Thomas Hall	do	do
Allen M'Donald	Walpole	250
Robert I. D. Gray, eſq. ſon and heir to the late major James Gray	Marlboro'	3430
James Neville	Stamford	100
Wm. Chewitt	Whitby	800
Wm. Wright	Goſfield	114
Lieut. James Givens	Whitby	1000
Colin Andrews	Colcheſter	114
James Little	do	do
Lieut. Robert Nellis	Windham	1500
Do do	Grimſby	632
James Clement, eſq.	Windham	2000
John Roſs	York	
Mrs. Mary Hamilton	Pittſburg	
John Chiſholm	Whitchurch	400
Chriſtian Almis	Barton	100
James Cooper	Pelham	
John Murray Q. M.	Saltfleet	150
Dan. M'Queen	Bertie	240
Wm. Wilcocks, eſq.	York	2-5
Mathew Bugginer	Woodhouſe	550
Wm. Andrews	Dover	201
Nicholas Nicholſon	Waſſingham	
Philip Buck	Beverly	300
Patrick Rice	Raleigh	201
Wm. Dell	Willoughby	
Mrs. Mary Ridout	nine ſquare chains York	
Tho's Ridout, eſq.	nine ſquare chains York	
Mary Grant wife of	Peter Bouville Waſſingham	
Oliver Mabe	Charlotteville	
Ezekel Chamberlain	York	234
Jacob Beſſey	Beverly	100
Peter Ruſſell, eſq.	York	4-5
Benjamin Hill	Pelham	
Elijah Doan	Crowland	
John M'Dougal	York	4-5
Burnet Dell jun.	Willoughby	
Wm. Lemmons	Crowland	
Geo. Hamilton	Gainſboro'	190
Chriſtian Bugginer	Clinton	500
John Foryca	Waſſingham	130
William Dilce	Gainſborough	
Richard Whittle	Goſfield	114
John Freeman	Flamboro' E.	300
Jacob Ball ſen.	Windham	800
Dan'l Malcolm	Caiſter	
Thomas Burch	Grantham	
Tho's Medcalf	Beverly	
Hugh Mulholland	do	600
Serj. John M'Bride	York	1-5
Miſs Anne Smith	Pickering	1200
Joſeph Brown	Beverly	
John Morty	do	
Parker Mills	York	1-5
Wm Reymile	Barton	300
Aſa Schooley	Bertie	100
Stephen Burich	Grimſby	
john Beemer jr	Grimſby	
James Newkirk	Beverly	100
Rev. R. Addiſon	Newark	54
Mathew Cain	Barton	150
Joſeph Sinn	Stamford	100
Jonathan Griffin	Grimſby	207
john Guſtin	Charlotteville	
john Depue jr	Barton	
Wm. Neil	Grimſby	
Capt Benj. Pawling	Saltfleet	100
john Smith	Grimſby	230
Derrick Bell	Beverly	300
Peter Ruſſell eſq.	York	100
Capt Dan'l Cozens	do	210
do	do	1
do	Clarke	1790
do	Vaughan	1000
Joſeph Ketchum	Scarboro'	1000
James Epſon	Goſfield	114
Adam Bowman	Beverly	
D. W. Smith eſq.	York	
Robt Hamilton eſq	Newark	310
Adam Vrooman and wife	Gainſboro'	641
James Mulholland	Beverly	
Serj. Hen. Bougener	Crowland	100
Margaret M'Cool	Beverly	600
Robt I. D. Gray eſq. ſon and heir to the late maj. James Gray	Cornwall	70
Benj. Fairchild	Barton	
Robt I. D. Gray eſq. ſon and heir to the late maj. James Gray	Cornwall	750
James M'Garvin & wife	Delawar	400
Jacob Beſſey	Grantham	
Jacob Reedhart	Colcheſter	114
Chriſtopher Birt	Pelham	
Andrew Engliſh	Barton	160
Samuel Green	Grimſby	
Lt Caleb Reynolds	Barton	100
Thomas Mathews	York	1-5
Wm Allan	do	do
Miſs Eliza. Ruſſell	do	4-5
Robert Beſſee	Beverly	250
Mrs Anne Smith	York	
Mrs Anne Smith, wife D. W. Smith eſq.	do	1
Mrs Ann Smith, wife of D. W. Smith, eſq.	Walpole	4195
Hon. D. W. Smith	Newark	36
Mrs Anne Smith	Charlottenville	
do do	Woodhouſe	
do do	Rainham	
Hon. D. W. Smith	York	100
do do	do	1
Hon. John Elmſly	do	100
Capt. J. Brant	Home Diſtrict	3450
Philip Stedman	Grand River	94,305
Rich. Beaſly, eſq.	do	94,012
James Wilſon and	do	
St. John B. Rouſſeau	do	
Wm. Wallace	do	86,078
Wm. Jarvis, eſq.	do	30,800
Benjamin Canby	do	19,000
Frederick Williams Bertie and Willoughby		

Wm. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

To be ſold,

THE DWELLING HOUSE, & Lot containing one acre, in the town of Newark, now occupied by the ſubſcriber. Alſo a pair of black geldings, 16 hands high, ſtout in proportion to their height, perfectly quiet one ſafe in harneſs, and ſold for no fault, the proprietor having no further uſe for them—alſo, a pair of grey cropped Canadian horſes, without a fault—alſo, a ſtout boney cropped bay gelding, 16 hands high, ſix years old, a horſe well known in the neighborhood of Newark, for his performances under the ſaddle.

For terms apply at the ſecretary's office. WM. JARVIS.

February 27, 1798. (6s

Taken up,

Some time laſt fall, in the mouth of the Niagara River, by the ſubſcriber, a three-hand *Schenectady* BOAT. The owner, by proving his property, and paying the expence, may have her by applying at Mr. Forſyth's ſtore in this town. SAM'L HURST.

Newark, March 8. (6s

ALL perſons indebted to G. TIFFANY, late printer of this paper, are requeſted to call at the printing-office to make ſettlement and ſave coſts.

SILVESTER TIFFANY.

March 31.

VOLUME IV. G. K. NUMBER 172.

Upper-Canada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA; Printed by TITUS G. SIMONS. Saturday, APRIL 21, 1798.

200 Dollars Reward.

Home Diſtrict, Upper Canada. } *Newark, April 2, '98.*

BROKE the gaol of this diſtrict, on the night of the 1ſt inſt. ALLAN M'NABB, a confined debtor:—He is a reduced lieutenant of horſe, on the half pay liſt of the late corps of Queen's Rangers; aged 38 years, or there abouts 5 feet 8 inches high; fair complexion; light hair; red beard; much marked with the ſmall-pox; the middle finger of one of his hands is remarkable for an overgrown nail; round ſhouldered; ſtoops a little in walking, and altho' a native of the Highlands of Scotland, affects much, in ſpeaking, the Iriſh dialect.—Whoever will apprehend the ſaid debtor, and deliver him into the cuſtody of the gaoler of this diſtrict, ſhall receive the above reward, with all reaſonable expences.

ALEX'R. M'DONELL, *Sheriff.*

☞ The printers within his majeſty's governments in America, and thoſe of the United-States, are requeſted to give circulation in their reſpective papers, to the above advertiſement, the eſcape of the perſon therein deſcribed, having been attended with circumſtances peculiarly diſhonorable.

To be ſold.

A TWO HUNDRED ACRE LOT in the vicinity of YORK, in a healthy and convenient ſituation, whereon ſome valuable improvements have been made;—For further particulars apply to JOHN M'GILL,

Adj. Q's Rangers.

York, March 6, '98. (6w68)

blanks to be ſold at this office.

Advertiſement.

TO be ſold, *one hundred* and *ſixty* acres of land, belonging to the ſubſcriber, near the town of Newark. They are bounded by the line of the military reſerve, and the lands of the honorable D. W. Smith, the late Arent Bradt, Wm. M'Lellen and John M'Farlane.—It is expected that one fourth of the purchaſe money ſhall be paid down.—Should credit be required for the balance, the purchaſer will be allowed his own time on his giving approved ſecurity for the payment of principal and intereſt.

Propoſals will be received on behalf of the ſubſcriber by James Clarke, eſq. ſenior, in Newark,

PETER RUSSELL.

York, March 22, 1798. (70

Poſt-Office, Fort-Niagara, April 2, 1798.

LIST of LETTERS remaining with J. Edwards, eſq. at Newark, (U.C.) for the accommodation of the perſons to whom they are addreſſed:—

Mrs Sarah Avery, Niagara; Charles Anderſon, inn-keeper, do. Jacob Bowman, Niagara falls, 2; Archibald Cameron, York; S. D. Cozens, do; Daniel Defart, Niagara; Wm. Deveniſh, Fort Erie; John Foot, 15 miles from Newark; Benj. Fairchild, near Grand-river; John Hill, jr. town of Thorold; miſs Jane Lambert, Mount Dorcheſter, Niagara; John Macolom, Niagara; John B. Nondatten, do; John Pierce, Chippawa creek; Chatwell Perſons, Niagara; Hugh Roſe, do; Rheuben Rowe, Fort-Erie; Thomas Scoual, Newark; Luddom Stull, do; Naadiah Sawyer, Oxford, river Le Trench; Cornelius V Slyke, Niagara; Coenradt Tarrſen, Niagara, near Fr. Erie; Jeſſe Turrell, Niagara; James Van Vraumen, or Vraulren, do. John P. Clement do. Ichabod Marmall. J. G. COFFIN, P. M.

Public Notice.

FLOUR and PEAS are wanted at Fort George, for the ſupply of his majeſty's forces in Upper Canada, each barrel of flour to contain two hundred pounds net.—the ſeveral articles to be of the firſt quality, properly packed in good and ſufficient caſks, and warranted to keep good and ſound for twelve months after delivery; for ſuch, ſealed tenders will be received at the office of the agent for purchaſes at York, on or *before* the *firſt day of May next*, in any proportion:—the earlieſt period of delivery is to be ſpecified, but it is not to be later than the firſt day of July 1798. Payment will be made by the agent for purchaſes on producing the receipts of the commiſſary at Fort George in triplicate of the quantity of each ſpecies delivered into the King's magazine at the aforementioned depot, by bill of exchange drawn upon the lords commiſſioners of his majeſty's treaſury: and due notice will be given of ſuch propoſals as are accepted

JOHN M'GILL,

Agent for purchaſes Upper Canada

A. P. Office York 1ſt March 1798

TAKE NOTICE.

☞ ALL perſons indebted to the printer for, or on account of printing, are requeſted to make payment before the firſt of May enſuing, that a ſettlement may be made with mr. S. Tiffany, who is to diſcontinue his concern on that day.

FOR SALE,

The Houſe, and Lot

Containing one acre, occupied by the ſubſcriber. —The payments will be made eaſy to the purchaſer.

JOHNSON BUTLER.

Oct. 18, '97. 40tf

KINGSTON (Jam.) Jan. 6.

By the brig Jupiter, from Cork, last from Lisbon, from whence she sailed the 16th of Nov. we learn, that the Spanish ambassadors had been ordered to quit Paris, and a declaration of war by France against Spain was daily expected. Ld. St Vincent, with 15 sail of the line, was in the Tagus, and the British troops had possession of all the forts and garrisons on the river.

Three large ships, full of troops, entered the harbor of Lisbon on the day captain Jones sailed.

NEW-YORK, March 12.

Yesterday arrived here his majesty's packet Hallifax, capt. Rowe, in 44 days from Falmouth.

A gentleman passenger on board, who left London on the 16th January, informs, that Mr. Pinckney had wrote his friends, requesting them to procure lodgings for him in London, as he intended to leave Paris shortly.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, March 5.

The following important message, with the documents accompanying it, were received from the president of the United States:

Gentlemen of the senate, and gentlemen of the house of representatives,

The first dispatches from our envoys extraordinary, since their arrival at Paris were received at a late hour the last evening. They are are all in a character which will require some days to be decyphered, except the last which is dated the 8th of January, 1798. The contents of this letter are of so much importance to be immediately made know to congress, and to the public, especially to the merchantile part of our fellow citizens, that I have tho't it my duty to communicate them to the house without loss of time.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, March 5th, 1798.

Paris, Jan. 8, 1798.

DEAR SIR,

We embrace an unexpected opportunity to send you the "Redacteur," of the 4th inst. containing the message of the directory to the council of five hundred, urging the necessity of the law to declare as good prize, all neutral ships [illegible] on board merchandizes & commodities, the production of England, or of the English possessions, that the flag, as they term it, may no longer cover the property. And declaring further that the ports of France except in case of distress, shall be shut against all neutral ships which, in the course of their voyage, shall have touched at an English port. A commission has been appointed to report on the message, and it is expected that a decree will be passed in conformity to it.

Nothing new has occurred since our last, in date of the twentyfourth ultimo. We can only repeat that there exists no hope of our being officially received by this government, or that the objects of our mission will be in any way accomplished.

We have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servants,

C. C. PINCKNEY,
J. MARSHALL,
E. GERRY.

Timothy Pickering, esq.

(TRANSLATION.)

Message of the executive directory to the council of five hundred, of the 15th Nivose, 6th year, (Jan. 5, 1798.)

Citizen Representatives,

To day, the 15th Nivose, and at the very hour at which the executive directory addresses this message to you, the municipal administrators, the justices of the peace, the commissaries of the directory, and the supervisors of the customs are proceeding, in all the chief places of the departments, and in all the principal communes of the republic, to seize the English merchandise now in France, or introduced upon its territory in contravention of the law of the 10th Brumair. 5th year, (Oct. 31, '96.)

Such is the first act by which, when peace is given to the continent, the war declared a long time since against England is about to assume its genuine character. The French will not suffer a power who strives to found its prosperity upon the misfortunes of other nations, to raise its commerce upon the ruin of that of other people, and which aspiring to the domination of the seas, wishes to introduce every where articles of its own manufacture, and to receive nothing from foreign industry, any longer to enjoy the fruit of its culpable speculation.

The English government has kept in pay, during the war, the coalesced forces, with the produce of her manufactories. It has violated all the principles of the law of nations, in order to shackle the relations of neutral powers: it has caused to be seized the provisions, grain and commodities which it supposed to be destined for France; it has declared contraband every thing which is tho't useful to the republic: it desired to starve it. All the citizens demand vengeance upon it.

When it had to fear the capture of vessels sailing under its flag, it corrupted foreign captains to induce them to take on board their vessels English merchandize, and thus to introduce it, by cunning, by fraud or otherwise, into foreign states, and especially into the French republic.

The neutral powers should have perceived, by this conduct, their merchants took a part in the war, and that they lent assistance to one of the belligerent powers.

We serve a party as well when we procure for him the means of augmenting his forces, as when we unite ourselves to those which he has. The neutral powers should have perceived that England, by stopping the vessel of others powers, laden in their respective ports, and destined for France, by permitting articles coming from her own manufactories alone to circulate aimed at an extensive commerce, and that it would be necessary to seek reparation for such an attempt.

The ordinance of the marine, and the regulation of 1704, have declared to be good prize, the vessels and their cargoe in which is found English merchandise belonging to enemies. These provisions should be extended. The interest of Europe demands it.

The directory thinks it urgent and necessary to pass a law declaring that the condition of vessels in what concerns their quality of neutral or enemy, shall be determined by their cargo. shall no longer covered by the flag; in consequence, that every vessel found at sea having on board English merchandize and commodities, as her cargo, whole or in part, shall be declared to be good prize, whosoever may be the proprietor of these commodities & merchandise; which shall be reputed contraband, for this cause alone, that the come from England or her possessions.

It would be useful to declare, at the same time, that, except in case of distress, the ports of the republic shall be shut to all foreign vessels, which, in the course of their voyage, shall have entered those of England.

The executive directory requests you citizens representatives, to adopt these measures. No neutral or allied power can mistake their object; nor complain of them, unless it be already delivered up to England. The infallable effect of the measure is to enhance the value of the product of their soil and of their industry, to encrease the prosperity of their commerce, to repeal every thing that comes from England, and essentially to influence the conclusion of the war.

Such are the motives which induce the executive directory to invite you, citizens representatives, to take the object of this message into the most prompt consideration.

P. BARRAS, president,
LAGARDE, sec. gen.

This message was ordered to be printed and committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

The following contains the articles which are to be considered as British manufactures, according to the late decree of the French government.

1. All kinds of cotton velvets; all stuffs and woollen cloths, whether made of cotton or hair, wholly or mixed; all quiltings, dimities, nankeens, and muslinets, spun woollens and cottons, and English carpets.

2. All kinds of hosiery, cotton, wool or mixed.

3. Buttons of all kinds.

4. Every kind of plated ware, hard ware, cutlery, clock work, and other iron, steel, pewter, copper, brass, cast iron, sheet iron, tin and other metals, polished or rough, pure or mixed.

5. Leather, tanned, curried or prepared, worked or not worked; carriages put together or in pieces; harness and every other saddlery article.

6. Ribbons, hats, gauzes, shawls, known to be English.

7. All sorts of skins for gloves, breeches or waistcoats, also those articles when manufactured.

8. All kinds of glass and crystal ware, besides watch glasses, spectacle glasses, &c.

9. All sugar refined both in loaves and in powder.

10. All sorts of earthen wire, known by the name of English ware.

OF ENGLAND.

By a report to the president, by the secretary of state, and published by order of the house, it appears that the case of 57 vessels referred to sir William Scott, the king's advocate-general, and dr. John Nichol, the advocate retained on the part of the United States, had been determined by those gentlemen, advantageously to the claimants. The sums awarded were paid on the 28th of last July, and amount to 33,419 : 1 : 11 sterling. The report further states that of 15 causes, in which on the 29th July last (the date of the latest communication) restitution had been decreed by the board of commissioners, and it had been paid, amounting to 21,944 : 10 : 4—so that the whole amount paid is, in sterling, 55,162 : 12 : 3.

LONDON.

Jan. 11. The intelligence from Radstadt, dated on the 27th ult. Count Metternich had delivered in a note to the French plenipotentiaries, remonstrating on the infraction of the line of neutrality, and on the occupation of Mentz; to which the French had returned no answer.

From the same place we learn, that the king of Prussia had communicated to the northern circle of the empire, an assurance which he had received from the French, that they would attempt no expedition against the northern part of Germany; the French envoys had likewise repeated to the deputies of several states of the empire, that they would undertake no expedition against Hanover.

Tempest in the Dutch convention.

In a discussion in the Dutch convention of the 11th December, on the subject of their navy, there has hapened a shameful fracas without example. "About 30 members rose greatly agitated in the same instant, rushed into the middle of the hall, and were on the point of coming to blows. It was in vain the president thundered out "to order to order." The galleries took an active part in these violent agitations, and it was some time before peace was restored by adjourning the question to next day."

January 13.

The king yesterday consented to the assessed tax-bill; and parliament adjourned to Feb. 13.

There is to be a grand fast throughout Great-Britain next month, to implore the divine protection and success on his majesty's arms.

The proprietors of estates in St. Domingo, resident in London, have voted 400,000l. to the government towards the expences incurred in that island.

WEST-NIAGARA, April 21.

An augmentation of the British army has been made; and the navy daily increases in number and strength. The ships of war, in commission, on the 1st Jan. 1798, amounted to 130 sail of the line, 18 fifty gun ships, 165 frigates and 266 sloops of war. Total, in and out of commission, 746.

A squadron of 17 sail of the line, with frigates, armed brigs cutters, &c. under the command of admirals Gardner and Kingsmill, are allotted for the protection of the coast of Ireland.

A French paper entitled "Defender of Truth," was denounced to the council of 500, as slandering the constituted authorities.

The Redacteur, a famous French paper has been divested of its officiality, by the directory, for publishing a piece ridiculing the people of Great-Britain. The directors declaring that they venerated the people, but only despised the government of that country.

Major-general Gansevoort's, or the western division of New-York militia, consists of the counties of Albany, Otsego, Herkimer, Ontario, Steuben, Schoharie, Montgomery, Saratoga, and Tioga, which contain 25,787 men enrolled; his proportion of the 80,000 required by congress, is 3,248, being nearly one eighth; or, about one tenth of those able to bear arms.

The invasion threatened by France is a business more to be wished than feared, as we cannot entertain a hope of peace with that extravagant foe, much short of their extirpation, the English Channel is, perhaps, as convenient a place for doing the work as any that at present can be named, for here we can kill and bury at the same stroke.

The affairs of the United-States and France seem now to be haftening to an important crisis.

AN ITALIAN SONG.

DEAR is my little native vale,
The ringdove builds and murmurs there;
Close by my cot she tells her tale
To every passing villager.
The squirrel leaps from tree to tree
And shells his nuts at liberty.

In orange-groves and myrtle-bowers,
That breathe a gale of fragrance round;
I charm the fairy-footed hours
With my lov'd lute's romantic sound,
Or crowns of living laurels weave,
For those who win the race at eve.

The shepherd's horn at break of day,
The vallet danc'd in twylight glade,
The canzonet and roundelay
Sung in the silent greenwood shade;
These simple joys which never fail,
Shall bind me to my native vale.

☞ *The Newark Races will be in the last week in May.*

West-Niagara, April 14, 1798.

LIST of GRANTS lying in the *Secretary's* Office ready to be iſſued, in addition to thoſe already advertiſed.

☞ Thoſe having no quantities annexed are for 200 acres.

Names.	*Townſhips.*	*Acres.*
D. W. Smith eſq.	York	
David B. Morgan	do	1-5
Abraham Atkins	Humberſtone	100
Abijah Chambers	Saltfleet	310
Capt Tho. Alliſon	Delaware	1000
Thomas Cooper	Pelham	
Adam Conckle	Beverly	
Joſhua Chamberlain	York	
John Conckle	Beverly	
James Field	do	
Wm Wilcocks	Whitby	1000
Lt. Broomhead	Glanford	1200
Smith Griffin	Grimſby	130
Leonard Miſener	Crowland	
John Denniſon	York	1
Barnet Shavour	Crowland	
John Snider	Colcheſter	114
Thomas Hill	do	do
Allen M'Donald	Walpole	250
Robert I. D. Gray, eſq. ſon and heir to the late major James Gray	Marlboro'	3430
James Neville	Stamford	100
Wm. Chewitt	Whitby	800
Wm. Wright	Goſfield	114
Lieut. James Givens	Whitby	1000
Coſin Andrews	Colcheſter	114
James Little	do	do
Lieut. Robert Nellis	Windham	1500
Do do	Grimſby	632
James Clement, eſq.	Windham	2000
John Roſs	York	
Mrs. Mary Hamilton	Pittſburg	
John Chiſholm	Whitchurch	400
Chriſtian Almis	Barton	100
James Cooper	Pelham	
John Murray Q. M.	Saltfleet	150
Dan. M'Queen	Bertie	240
Wm. Wilcocks, eſq.	York	2-5
Mathew Bugginer	Woodhouſe	550
Wm. Andrews	Dover	201
Nicholas Nicholſon	Waſſingham	
Philip Buck	Beverly	300
Patrick Rice	Raleigh	201
Wm. Dell	Willoughby	
Mrs. Mary Ridout	nine ſquare chains York	
Tho's Ridout, eſq.	nine ſquare chains York	
Mary Grant wife of Peter Bouville	Waſſingham	
Oliver Mabe	Charlotteville	
Zeke1 Chamberlain	York	234
Jacob Beſſey	Beverly	100
Peter Ruſſell, eſq.	York	4-5
Benjamin Hill	Pelham	
Elijah Doan	Crowland	
John M'Dougal	York	1-5
Barnet Dell jun.	Willoughby	
Wm. Lemmons	Crowland	
Geo. Hamilton	Gainſboro'	100
Chriſtian Bugginer	Clinton	500
John Foryca	Waſſingham	140
William Dilce	Gainſborough	
Richard Whittle	Goſfield	114
John Freeman	Flamboro' E.	300
Jacob Ball ſen.	Windham	800
Dan'l Malcolm	Caiſter	
Thomas Burch	Grantham	
Tho's Medcalf	Beverly	
Hugh Mullholland	do	600
Serj. John M'Bride	York	1-5
Mils Anne Smith	Pickering	1200
Joſeph Brown	Beverly	
John Morty	do	
Parker Mills	York	
Wm Reymile	Barton	
Aſa Schooley	Bertie	
Stephen Burtch	Grimſby	
john Beemer jr	Grimſby	
james Newkirk	Beverly	
Rev. R. Addiſon	Newark	
Mathew Cain	Barton	
Joſeph Sinn	Stamford	
Jonathan Griffin	Grimſby	
John Guſtin	Charlotteville	
John Depue jr	Barton	
Wm. Neil	Grimſby	
Capt Benj. Pawling	Saltfleet	100
john Smith	Grimſby	230
Derrick Bell	Beverly	300
Peter Ruſſell eſq.	York	100
Capt Dan'l Cozens	do	210
do	do	1
do	Clarke	1790
do	Vaughan	1000
Joſeph Ketchum	Scarboro'	1000
james Epton	Goſfield	114
Adam Bowman	Beverly	
D. W. Smith eſq.	York	
Robt Hamilton eſq	Newark	310
Adam Vrooman and wife	Gainſboro'	641
James Mulholland	Beverly	
Serj. Hen. Bougener	Crowland	100
Margaret M'Cool	Beverly	600
Robt I. D. Gray eſq. ſon and heir to the late maj. James Gray	Cornwall	70
Benj. Fairchild	Barton	
Robt I. D. Gray eſq. ſon and heir to the late maj. James Gray	Cornwall	750
James M'Garvin & wife	Delawar	400
Jacob Beſſey	Grantham	
Jacob Reedhart	Colcheſter	114
Chriſtopher Birt	Pelham	
Andrew Engliſh	Barton	160
Samuel Green	Grimſby	
Lt Caleb Reynolds	Barton	100
Thomas Mathews	York	1-5
Wm Allen	do	1
Mils Eliza. Ruſſell	do	4-5
Robert Beſſee	Beverly	850
Mrs Anne Smith	York	1
Mrs Anne Smith, wife of D. W. Smith eſq.	do	1
Mrs Ann Smith, wife of D. W. Smith, eſq.	Walpole	1195
Hon. D. W. Smith	Newark	85
Mrs Anne Smith	Charlottenville	
do do	Woodhouſe	
do do	Rainham	
Hon. D. W. Smith	York	100
do do	do	1
Hon. John Elmſly	do	100
Capt. J. Brant	Home Diſtrict	3450
Philip Stedman	Grand River	94,305
Rich. Beaſly, eſq.	do	94,012
James Wilſon and St. John B. Rouſſeau		
Wm. Wallace	do	86,078
Wm. Jarvis, eſq.	do	30,800
Benjamin Canby	do	49,000
Frederick Williams Bertie and Willoughby		

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

To be ſold,

THE DWELLING HOUSE, & Lot containing one acre, in the town of Newark, now occupied by the ſubſcriber. Alſo a pair of black geldings, 16 hands high, ſtout in proportion to their height, perfectly quiet and ſafe in harneſs, and ſold for no fault, the proprietor having no further uſe for them—alſo, a pair of grey cropped Canadia horſes, without a fault—alſo, a ſtout boney cropped bay gelding, 16 hands high, ſix years old, a horſe well known in the neighborhood of Newark, for his performances under the ſaddle.

For terms apply at the ſecretary's office. WM. JARVIS.

February 27, 1798. (65

Taken up,

Some time laſt fall, in the mouth of the Niagara River, by the ſubſcriber, a three-hand *Schenectady* BOAT. The owner, by proving his property, and paying the expence, may have her by applying at Mr. Forſyth's ſtore in this town. SAM'L HURST.

Newark, March 8. (66

ALL perſons indebted to G. TIFFANY, late printer of this paper, are requeſted to call at the printing-office to make ſettlement and ſave coſts.

SILVESTER TIFFANY.

March 31.

VOLUME IV. G. R. NUMBER 173.

Upper-Canada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA; Printed by TITUS G. SIMONS. Saturday, MAY 5, 1798.

By Authority.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING*:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the tenth day of March, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament, until the twentieth day of this preſent month of April, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the *twenty-eighth* day of May next enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary:—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs the honorable PETER RUSSELL, preſident of our government of our ſaid province, this firſt day of May in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, and the thirty-eighth of our reign.

P. R.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

☞ Books to be ſold at this office.

OLD AGE.

OLD AGE is a ſtate, to which, unleſs prevented by death, we are all approaching. It will be wiſdom therefore, to contemplate the diſadvantages that attend it, and make the beſt defence againſt them in our power.

After having paſſed the meridian of life, our ſenſes continually grow more and more obtuſe, and the pleaſures which are conveyed by them, are of conſequence diminiſhed. Extreme old age is almoſt a medium between the vigor of youth and utter inſenſibility. The appetite then grows inſenſible to the delicacies of food; the ear is leſs charmed with the melody of ſound, and the eye with the beautiful landſcape. The purſuits of avarice and ambition are relinquiſhed, and the gay ſcenes of youth are forgotten. Every external object is overſpread with a gloom.—The opening of the ſpring reminds the aged perſon, of what he was once; and the penſive aſpect of autumn warns him of that winter which will ſoon overtake him. He relliſhes no longer the pleaſures of conviviality; the luſtre is departed from the eye, and the cheek is deſerted of its youthful bloom; the blood glides ſlowly through the veins, a languor ſeizes the limbs, and the whole frame preſages ſpeedy diſſolation.

But are there no advantages attending this ſtate, and no remidies againſt the evils of it? Do the pleaſures of the mind vaniſh with thoſe of ſence; and is here no comfort, in anticipating the joys of futurity? If there is not, the aged are of all men moſt miſerable. To the view of him, whoſe enjoyment depends wholly on the objects of this world, old age muſt preſent a dreary waſte, where there is not a ſingle verdant tree, to relief the eye of the traveller.

Let us not conſider what precautions are to be uſed to prevent, or at leaſt, to alleviate the evils here contemplated.

As the mind is expanded, and the ideas multiplied, the leſs will be ſuffered from want of variety. All kinds of uſeful knowledge will be of eſſential ſervice, as they will afford an opportunity of enjoying a larger circle of acquaintance, and of converſing with men of different profeſſions. To old people, this is a matter of conſiderable importance, as they generally find but few aſſociates, and ſuffer much from ſolitude.

Habits of benevolence and cheerfulneſs are eſſential to a happy old age; by theſe, a perſon partakes of the enjoyment of others, and renders himſelf agreeable to all.—He is happy in reflecting, (if he can make the reflection) that his family, educated by his care, and enfluenced by his good example, lead virtuous lives, and are becoming uſeful to ſociety. He is pleaſed at the proſperity of his neighborhood, town, or country in general, or to look back on the inſtances, in which he has been inſtrumental in promoting the knowledge, virtue, or happineſs of others. A peculiar ſatisfaction will ariſe from a conſciouſneſs of having viſited the widow, and fatherleſs, in their affliction, and having been careful, in the maintenance of good works. The eaſtern ſage in his adverſity, found relief from conſidering his paſt religious conduct. "If," ſaid he, "I have withheld the poor from his deſire, or cauſed the eyes of the widow to fail: If I have eaten my morſel myſelf alone, and the fatherleſs have not eaten thereof: If I have ſeen any periſh for want of clothing, or any poor without covering: If his loins have not bleſſed me, and he were not warmed with the fleece of my ſheep: If I have lifted up my

hand againſt the fatherleſs, when I ſaw my help in the gate: then let my right arm fall from my ſhoulder blade, and mine arm be broken from the bone."

Like him did the courageous and independent Samuel, a little before his death, make is ſolemn proteſtation of his innocent life—I am old and grey headed: I have walked before you from my youth: behold here I am: witneſs againſt me before the Lord.—Whom have I defrauded? Or whom have I oppreſſed? Or of whoſe hands have I received any bribe to blind mine eyes therewith, and I will reſtore it.

FROM A NEW YORK PAPER.

COMMUNICATION.

IN the late interview between Buonaparte and the French directory the citizen miniſter of foreign affairs, who preſented him, told the general "that a new enemy was calling on him. Let the genius of Buonaparte make him ſoon expiate his hatred and tyranny, and dictate to the tyrants of the ſea, a peace worthy of the glory of the French of republic."

Buonaparte then delivered to the preſident, the emperor's ratification of the treaty, and among other things, ſaid,—"this peace ſecures the liberty the proſperity, and the glory of the republic."

An orater who not long before made a ſpeech before the aſſembled directory tho't differently. He declared no doubt at the deſire of the Directory,—"that the government of Great-Britain and that which prevails in France, were incompatible, and could not both exiſt."

Buonaparte, however, perſiſts in thinking otherwiſe. He adds and his words are remarkable, "When the happineſs of the French people ſhall be firmly ſettled on the baſis of the beſt and wiſeſt laws, all Europe will be free." Not one word does he mention of the propoſed conqueſt—but, conceiving that under the preſent government of France, the laws are not the beſt and wiſeſt—and conſequently that freedom cannot be ſaid to exiſt there as it does in England, where the public felicity and individual ſafety depend on known laws, and not on the variable caprices of men—he wiſhes a change, and hopes, that when peace is once eſtabliſhed, and France freed from the preſent revolutionary tyranny, not only ſhe, but all Europe will be free; that is, freed from the deſpotic, unwarranted interferences of the terrible republic, in the domeſtic affairs of the reſpective nations of Europe.

After having atchieved the conqueſt of Italy, made peace with the Emperor, and guaranteed by ſolemn treaty, the exiſtence of the new Italian republic, he ſeems to think of reſting from his labours—he does not incline to ſtep acroſs the channel and overrun England. The Directory, however, is otherwiſe diſpoſed.

"Citizen general!" ſays Barras the preſident, "crown ſo glorious a career by a conqueſt which the nation owes to its outraged dignity. Go—and by the puniſhment you inflict on the cabinet of London, ſtrike terror into all governments which ſhall dare to doubt the power of a nation of Freemen, of Frenchmen, which are only ſynonimous terms. Go!—puniſh in London crimes which have remained unpuniſhed too long. Numerous votaries of liberty wait your arrival. You will find no enemy but vice and wickedneſs? They alone ſupport that perfidious government. Strike it down!—and let its downfall inform the world, that if the French people are the benefactors of Europe, they are alſo the avengers of the rights of nations!"

A ſtoniſhing nonſenſe!

The citizen general is to find no enemy but vice and wickedneſs, ſupporting the Britiſh government. 300,000 men in arms for the protection of their property from the fraternal embrace—men who have much to loſe, who dread the contributionary ſcenes of Belgium, Bavaria, Italy, &c. and who prefer the liberty they now enjoy to that propoſed for them by a nation of freemen—theſe, with nineteen twentieths of the people, are, according to citizen Barras, a maſs of wickedneſs and vice; and the parricides who, to riſe, into importance, would do any thing, however villainous and atrocious, are of courſe the venerable, eſtimable phalanx of votaries to liberty!

Buonaparte had too much good ſenſe not to ſee the exceſſive folly of all this highflown bombaſtic ſtuff—and was ſilent.

"Let the downfall of the Britiſh government announce to the world that the French people are the benefactors of Europe!"

The downfall of other governments has clearly evinced this—it is unneceſſary perhaps that England ſhould know it by experience. The exceſſive exactions upon Belgium—Holland—parts of Germany—Italy—Portugal—and other countries, can ſufficiently tell what ſort of benefactors this nation of freemen are! They know England is rich, and that Buonaparte is no bad hand at collecting money, ſtatues, and pictures. Hence they want him over there to liberate the people—not ſo much from the tyranny of government as from the gold of which this freeſt but not richeſt nation on earth ſtands ſo much in need.

THE ORACLE.

WEST-NIAGARA, *May* 5.

The editor has once more an opportunity of laying before his readers, the *moderate* demand by that daring and perfidious nation, the French republic, to the United States of America, of 50,000*l.* or 222,222 dollars, as a *douceur*, for a promiſe of an interview! and a loan of 32,000,000 florins, or 12, 800,000 dollars, which if not acceded to, their next ſtep will be to "free that country," as their is no other nation but itſelf that enjoys "true liberty;" but it is the reverſe; they are the moſt contemptible ſlaves exiſting. There is nothing they dare call their own—not even their ſouls—for their tyrants have decreed that they have none; but he finds that the Americans prefer an exchange of the 13,022,222 in *talli*, as the more ready *change*.

By Thurſday's Mail,

Philadelphia, April 7.

After conſiderable diſcuſſion, the ſenate yeſterday determined to make public all the communications lately received by congreſs from the preſident of the United States, relative to our diſpute with France (except the inſtructions which were given by the executive to our commiſſioners,) by ordering 500 copies of the diſpatches to be printed, ſo that a few days will develope the ſecret, to be informed of which the public mind has for ſeveral days been very anxious.

To gatify, in ſome degree, that anxiety we give the following, as being what we have reaſon to believe a tolerable correct outline as far as it goes.

When the laſt diſpatches left our miniſters, they had not been, nor were they likely to be, acknowledged by the French directory. They had, however, had ſome conferences with two perſons (whoſe names are omitted by the preſident, and are deſignated by the letters X and Y,) who informed them that they were commiſſioned by Talleyrand Perigord, the miniſter for foreign affairs, to wait on the envoys extraordinary from the United States, to ſtate to them upon what terms an advantageous treaty might be made with the French directory. Theſe terms were, that in the firſt place, a Douceur of fifty thouſand Pounds ſterling ſhould be made to Talleyrand Perigord; and that as the directory were greatly in want of money, the United States muſt engage to purchaſe from them, as a debt of fifteen millions florins, due from the Batavian to the French republic (but pay,) by way of loan to the French X and Y ſtated that theſe were the only conditions upon which the American miniſters could expect a favourable reception from the directory.

X and Y dwelt much on the power and reſources of French republic, and of the conſequence which muſt inevitable enſue to the United States from a war with France, refering to the fate of Venice and other countries, whoſe views had been inimical to the intereſts of France. Adding, that the directory were well informed as to the divided ſtate of opinion in this country; and that the miſunderſtanding between the two republics had been owing to meaſures injurious to France, which had been brought forward and ſupported in the government of this country, by what we call the federal party, but by what they call the Britiſh faction.

That our miniſters had afterwards an interview with M. Perigord himſelf, who informed them, that before any negociation could take place, it was indiſpenſably neceſſary that the terms which had been propoſed to them by X and Y ſhould becomplied with.

It does not appear that our miniſters have held any commerce with any of the members of the Executive directory themſelves.

Our miniſters ſuſpect that Merlin, the miniſter of marine, is peculiarly intereſted in all prizes carried into French ports, and that it is not likely, therefore, that they will diminiſh in number.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

A correſpondent aſſures us that the following may be depended upon as the leading points of the important communications from the preſident.

FIFTY thouſand pounds Sterling to Talleyrand Perigord, as a *douceur*, for a promiſe of an interview! but he would not engage for any reconciliation.

A loan required for thirty-two millions of florins (inſcriptions of Holland) which was then ſelling at ten ſhillings in the pound. This to be under a ſecret article of treaty, ſo as not to be known to Great-Britain.

When the amount of the French ſpoliations ſhall be known, double the ſum ſhall be lent by the United States to France, which ſhe will repay when convenient.

Queſtion, (by Mr. Marſhall,) How much money do you require?

Anſwer. As much as your people can pay!

Our commiſſioners ſaid, that the people of America had been warmly concerned for the eſtabliſhment of the liberties of France. That all the powers of Europe were againſt France, ſtill America has ſtood her friend—Notwithſtanding, the directory had ordered the ſpoliations to be committed upon us without cauſe, to a conſiderable amount—that the government of America was virtuous—that it had the moſt ardent diſpoſition to reconcile exiſting differences, and that they were willing to ſacrifice every thing not inconſiſtant with national honor and independence, to effect this deſired end—but that they had no orders to pay money.

The anſwer was, that the preſident of the United States had offended the French republic and the directory very much, in his ſpeech, at the opening of the extra-ſeſſion of congreſs, that they could not effect a reconciliation without money—that the government of France was terrible to its enemies, and to prove this, it was only neceſſary to view the ſituation of Venice, Hamburg, Geneva and Genoa.

Our commiſſioners anſwered them, that thoſe governments were ſmall, and near to France; but that the government of the United States was *powerful within itſelf*, and would not *ſubmit its liberty without a ſtruggle*.

To which it was replied, that the French had a ſtrong party in America, warmly attached to their cauſe. That it would be impoſſible for the United States, to carry on a war, becauſe the people were divided, and very unwilling to fight the French. That even money could not ſecure the whole number of the directory, becauſe Merlin received his pay better from another ſource.

Our envoys, that they ſuppoſed it was from maſters and owners of privateers to which they noded aſſent.

That X. Y. Z. and a lady, were employed to communicate with our commiſſioners, who ſaid that Talleyrand was powerful—had great influence in France and with the directory—and that he would probably retain his popularity for 6 months;—That it would be a very unfortunate ſituation for the U. S. and France to be engaged in war, when probably a party better diſpoſed to favour the intereſt of America might hereafter be admitted into the adminiſtration of France, and therefore it would be witer for the United States to pay large ſums of money than to make great preparations for war, which otherwiſe might be avoided—for why would you not pay France for a peace when you have already paid large ſums of money to the Indians and Algerines for the ſame purpoſe!

Boſton, March 28.

Capt. Roundy, from Liſbon, which he left about the middle of February, informs that a few days before he ſailed, an expreſs boat informed Earl St. Vincents, that the Spaniſh fleet were under ſail, from Cadiz. His lordſhip immediately made ſail, to join the ſquadron off that harbour, and according to accounts, had formed a conjuction; and that the whole fleet was within eight leagues of the Spaniſh. The latter was ſaid to be 23, and the Britiſh 22 ſail of the line ſtrong.

By new arrangements which have taken place in the government of the United States, one regiment of artillery is to be raiſed, for which the officers are now appointed, the garriſon of Oſwago to be abandoned, and that of Niagara, and the other weſtern poſts to be reinforced againſt the expected invaſion from Louiſiana.

☞ The legiſlature of this province, is to meet at YORK on the 28th inſtant.

☞ His honor the Preſident has been pleaſed to appoint RALFE CLENCH, eſq. regiſter to the ſurrogate court of the Home diſtrict.

☞ *The printer having been called to York laſt week upon buſineſs, is humbly tendered to his readers as an apology for the* Gazette's *not appearing.*

The *adverti*ſements omitted this week, will be inſerted in our next.

BLANK DEEDS and Subpœna Tickets may be had at the printing-office.

Secretary's Office,

West-Niagara, April 14, 1798.

LIST of GRANTS lying in the *Secretary's* Office ready to be iſſued, in addition to thoſe already advertiſed.

☞ Thoſe having no quantities annexed are for 200 acres.

Names.	*Townſhips.*	*Acres.*
D. W. Smith eſq.	York	
David B. Morgan	do	1-5
Abraham Aſkinn	Humberſtone	100
Abijah Chambers	Saltfleet	310
Capt Tho. Alliſon	Delaware	1000
Thomas Cooper	Pelham	
Adam Conckle	Beverly	
joſhua Chamberlain	York	
john Conckle	Beverly	
james Field	do	
Wm Wilcocks	Whitby	1000
Smith Griffin	Grimſby	130
Leonard Miſener	Crowland	
John Denniſon	York	1
Barnet Shavout	Crowland	
John Snider	Colcheſter	114
Thomas Hall	do	do
Allen M'Donald	Walpole	250
Robert I. D. Gray, eſq. ſon and heir to the late major James Gray	Marlboro'	3430
James Neville	Stamford	100
Wm. Chewitt	Whitby	800
Wm. Wright	Goſfield	114
Lieut. James Givens	Whitby	1000
Colin Andrews	Colcheſter	114
James Little	do	do
Lieut. Robert Nellis	Windham	1500
Do do	Grimſby	632
James Clement, eſq.	Windham	2000
John Roſs	York	
Mrs. Mary Hamilton	Pittſburg	
John Chiſholm	Whitchurch	400
Chriſtian Almis	Barton	100
James Cooper	Pelham	
john Murray Q. M.	Saltfleet	150
Dan. M'Queen	Bertie	240
Wm. Wilcocks, eſq.	York	2-5
Mathew Bugginer	Woodhouſe	550
Wm. Andrews	Dover	201
Nicholas Nicholſon	Wallingham	
Philip Buck	Beverly	300
Patrick Rice	Raleigh	201
Wm. Dell	Willoughby	
Mrs. Mary Ridout	nine ſquare chains York	
Tho's Ridout, eſq.	nine ſquare chains York	
Oliver Mabe	Charlotteville	
Zekel Chamberlain	York	234
Jacob Beſley	Beverly	100
Peter Ruſſell, eſq.	York	4-5
Benjamin Hill	Pelham	
Elijah Doan	Crowland	
John M'Dougal	York	1-5
Barnet Dell jun.	Willoughby	
Wm. Lemmons	Crowland	
Geo. Hamilton	Gainſboro'	190
Chriſtian Bugginer	Clinton	500
John Foryca	Wallingham	140
William Dilce	Gainſborough	
Richard Whittle	Goſfield	114
John Freeman	Flamboro' E.	300
Jacob Ball ſen.	Windham	800
Dan'l Malcolm	Caiſter	
Thomas Burch	Grantham	
Tho's Medcalf	Beverly	
Hugh Mulholland	do	600
Serj. John M'Bride	York	1-5
Miſs Anne Smith	Pickering	1200
Joſeph Brown	Beverly	
John Morty	do	
Parker Miſs	York	1-5
Wm Reymile	Barton	300
Aſa Schooley	Bertie	100
Stephen Burtch	Grimſby	
john Beemer jr	Grimſby	
James Newkirk	Beverly	100
Rev. R. Addiſon	Newark	54
Mathew Cain	Barton	150
joſeph Sinn	Stamford	100
jonathan Griffin	Grimſby	207
John Guſtin	Charlotteville	
john Depue jr	Barton	
Wm. Neil	Grimſby	
Capt Benj. Pawling	Saltfleet	100
john Smith	Grimſby	230
Derrick Bell	Beverly	300
Peter Ruſſell eſq.	York	100
Capt Dan'l Cozens	do	210
do	do	1
do	Clarke	1790
do	Vaughan	1000
joſeph Ketchum	Scarboro'	1000
james Epſon	Goſfield	114
Adam Bowman	Beverly	
D. W. Smith eſq.	York	
Robt Hamilton eſq	Newark	310
Adam Vrooman and wife	Gainſboro'	641
james Mulholland	Beverly	
Serj. Hen. Bougener	Crowland	100
Margaret M'Cool	Beverly	600
Robt I. D. Gray eſq. ſon and heir to the late maj. James Gray	Cornwall	70
Benj. Fairchild	Barton	
Robt I. D. Gray eſq. ſon and heir to the late maj. James Gray	Cornwall	750
james M'Garvin & wife	Delawar	400
Jacob Beſley	Grantham	
Jacob Reedhart	Colcheſter	114
Chriſtopher Dirt	Pelham	
Andrew Engliſh	Barton	160
Samuel Green	Grimſby	
Lt Caleb Reynolds	Barton	100
Thomas Mathews	York	1-5
Wm Allan	do	do
Miſs Eliza. Ruſſell	do	4-5
Robert Beſſee	Beverly	250
Mrs Anne Smith	York	1
Mrs Anne Smith, wife D. W. Smith eſq.	do	1
Mrs Ann Smith, wife of D. W. Smith, eſq.	Walpole	1193
Hon. D. W. Smith	Newark	35
Mrs Anne Smith	Charlottenville	
do do	Woodhouſe	
do do	Rainham	
Hon. D. W. Smith	York	100
do do	do	1
Hon. John Elmſly	do	100
Capt. J. Brant	Home Diſtrict	3450
Philip Stedman	Grand River	94.305
Rich. Beaſly, eſq.	do	94.012
James Wilſon and St. John B. Rouſſeau	do	
Wm. Wallace	do	86,078
Wm. Jarvis, eſq.	do	30,800
Benjamin Canby	do	19,000
Frederick Williams Bertie and Willoughby		

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

To be ſold,

THE DWELLING HOUSE, & Lot containing one acre, in the town of Newark, now occupied by the ſubſcriber. Alſo a pair of black geldings, 16 hands high, ſtout in proportion to their height, perfectly quiet and ſafe in harneſs, and ſold for no fault, the proprietor having no further uſe for them—alſo, a pair of grey cropped Canadian horſes, without a fault—alſo, a ſtout boney cropped bay gelding, 16 hands high, ſix years old, a horſe well known in the neighborhood of Newark, for his performances under the ſaddle.

For terms apply at the ſecretary's office. Wm. JARVIS.

February 27, 1798. (65

Taken up,

Some time laſt fall, in the mouth of the Niagara River, by the ſubſcriber, a three-hand *Schenectady* BOAT. The owner, by proving his property, and paying the expence, may have her by applying at Mr. Forſyth's ſtore in this town. SAM'L HURST.

Newark, March 8. (66

ALL perſons indebted to G. TIFFANY, late printer of this paper, are requeſted to call at the printing-office to make ſettlement and ſave coſts.

SILVESTER TIFFANY.

March 31.

VOLUME IV. G R. NUMBER 174.

Upper-Canada Gazette; or, *American Oracle.*

WEST-NIAGARA; Printed by TITUS O. SIMONS. Saturday, MAY 12, 1798.

By Authority.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the tenth day of March, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament, until the twentieth day of this preſent month of April, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the *twenty-eighth* day of May next enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary:—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs the honorable PETER RUSSELL, preſident of our government of our ſaid province, this firſt day of May in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, and the thirty-eighth of our reign.

P. R.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

BLANKS to be ſold at this office.

ALEXANDRIA, March 23.

A letter from Baltimore was yeſterday received by a gentleman of this town, which mentioned that our commiſſioners in Paris had detected a correſpondence between two of the members of congreſs of the Virginia repreſentation and the executive directory of France. What authority there is for ſuch an aſſertion, or what is the nature of the correſpondence, we are uncertain: at all events it is prudent to ſuſpend our judgement till the communications from Mr. Pinckney ſhall have been decyphered and laid before congreſs, or till ſomething on the ſubject ſhall be officially laid before the public, by the executive of the United States.

BALTIMORE. March 29.

We mentioned in the intelligencer of the 14th, the report of a war between Algiers and England.—From a converſation with capt. Daſhiel, we have obtained the following information on that ſubject:—About a twelve month ſince, an Engliſh ſhip of war and an Algerine veſſel ran foul of each other in the night; and the former engaged the latter, and killed ſeveral Algerines before they ceaſed firing. The dey, when acquainted with this circumſtance demanded 30,000 dollars per head for the men killed, which induced the Britiſh government to ſend over a commiſſioner to treat with the dey; this commiſſioner failed from Gibraltar in January but not being poſſeſſed with the contribution demanned, the Dey refuſed to receive him. Theſe circumſtances induced the people at Gibralter to hourly expect a declaration of war.

In conſequence of the detention by the Spaniards, of one of the American veſſels, bound with a load of contributory ſtores from the United States to Algiers, the Dey had demanded 80,000 dollars from Spain, for the damages which the cargo, ſuſtained. This the Spaniards refuſed to pay; and a declaration of war from the Dey immediately enſued. Capt. D. ſailed from Algiers in company with five ſail of the Dey's fleet, bound againſt the Spaniards.

The Algerines were very inquiſitive of capt. D. reſpecting the frigate which our government had promiſed them. They appeared to be diſpleaſed that ſhe had not arrived, and were diſſatisfied with many of the articles received from America, particularly the ſcantling. When the Dey was informed that a quantity of the boards were only eight inches wide, he ſent for the American conſul, and aſked him if his preſident thought "*that the Dey wanted boards to make bird cages?*"

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.

The ſenate yeſterday had before them a bill to authoriſe the executive to procure ſhips for the protection of our trade. The blank was filled up with twelve ſhips of 22 guns each.

The following reſolutions are ſtill before the ſenate of the United States.

Reſolved, that it is expedient to complete the fortifications of the ports and harbours of the United States, and effectually to garriſon the ſame,

Reſolved, that it is expedient to raiſe a proviſional army, to be employed when neceſſary for internal ſecurity and defence.

Reſolved, that it is expedient to provide for ſupplying any deficiency exiſting or ariſing in the arms or military ſtores of the United States.

And reſolved, that the foregoing reſolutions be referred to the committee to whom was referred the Preſident's meſſage of the 19th inſt. as inſtructions

to the said committee to prepare and report bills corresponding with the said resolutions, and in the same order in which they stand.

Extract of a letter from a merchantile house in London, to their friends in this city, dated London, 5th February, 1798.

"New instructions having been just issued to his majesty's ships and to privateers, which are interesting to you as neutrals, we take leave to subjoin a copy of the heads of them for your information.

"1st. That they shall bring in for lawful adjudication all vessels, with their cargoes that are laden with goods, the produce of any island or settlement belonging to France, Spain, or the United provinces, and coming directly from any port of the said islands or settlements to any port in Europe, not being a port of this kingdom, nor a port of that country, to which such ships, being neutral ships, shall belong.

"2d. That they shall bring in for lawful adjudication all ships, with their cargoes, that are laden with goods, the produce of the said islands or settlements, the property of which goods shall belong to subjects of France, Spain or the United Provinces, to whatsoever ports the same may belong.

"3d. That they shall seize all ships that shall be found attempting to enter any port of the said islands or settlements, that is, or shall be blockaded by the arms of his majesty, and shall send them in with their cargoes for a judication, according to the terms of the second article of the former instructions, bearing date the 8th day of June, 1793.

"4th. That they shall seize all vessels loaden wholly or in part with naval or military stores, bound to any port of the islands or settlements, and shall send them into some convenient port belonging to his majesty, in order that they, together with their cargoes, may be proceeded against according to the rules of the law of nations."

Extract of a letter received by a member of congress, dated Charleston, March 17th.

"The enclosed is from Timothy's paper of to-day. I sent to him to know on what authority it was so positively given—he said Messrs. Gardiner & co. had received letters from Pensacola, saying, that the French flag had been flying there for several days, and desiring them to charter, and send thither vessels to bring away the persons and property of some, who did not wish to remain under the French government."

From a Charleston paper of March 16.

FRENCH COLONIZATION.

It is no new idea that the terrible republic have contemplated the division and colonization of the United States; and we are enabled to announce upon the authority of letters, the credit of which are indubitable, that Louisiana and the Floridas have been ceded by Spain to France, and are now actually in her possession. This is a favourite accession to our allies, and a main step to the effecting of their purpose.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman dated Chickasaw Bluffs, Oct. 23, 1797, to his correspondent in this town.

"We shall in a few days embark for Natchez as the fort at this place, the erection of which detained us, was completed yesterday, and at twelve o'clock the American flag was displayed, accompanied with 15 discharges of cannon, at which time it received its name from capt. Guion—fort Adams—There will be an officer and a detachment of men left.

I dare say you have heard many various reports respecting us and the dons, but mutual peace and harmony has subsisted ever since our arrival at this place, and the same good disposition obtains at the Natchez. Baron de Caraondelet, the commandant there, wrote to capt. Guion, expressing great friendship, and offering houses for the accommodation of the American troops when they shall arrive at that place, but no assurance of a relinquishment of the fort.

"When col. Howard sailed with his gallies from the garrison on the opposite shore, reciprocal salutes were exchanged from the guns in our fort and their galley guns. The day preceding their departure, the colonel and officers gave us an elegant dinner, where nothing but the greatest hilarity and social harmoney prevailed during our stay. The claret which was liberally diffused seemed to absorb all national animosities and to inspire sentiments totally repugnant to political pickerings and malignant aspersions."

BOSTON, March 28.

Accounts from Rome are as late as January 1—at that time all was confusion and confusion. An immediate visit from the French was apprehended. The cardinals, priests and others were flying for safety—the aid of Heaven was invoked by prayers, fastings, and the suspension of public amusements—the emperor, the duke of Tuscany, the king of Spain, were called upon to intercede for the holy father with the "terrible republic."

A proclamation is issued by the president of the United States, recommending to the citizens of the union to observe Wednesday the ninth day of May next, as the day of solemn humiliation, fasting and prayer. The duty we owe to the Supreme Being of acknowledging, as a nation, our dependence upon his protection and blessing; the necessity of endeavouring to avert, by repentance and reformation, his just judgements against prevalent iniquity; and the present alarming crisis, arising from the prospect of a war with the French republic; are among the ostensible reasons of the president for calling upon his fellow citizens for a particular exertion and display of their piety and gratitude towards Heaven.

NEWARK, (N. J.) April 3.

We are authorised to inform the public, that a motion will be made at the annual town-meeting to be held in this town on Monday next, to take into consideration the alarming situation of this country, particularly so far as it relates to arming our merchant ships, and to remonstrate to the government of the union on the subject. We think it our duty to give this notice, that the citizens may be prepared to act on so important an occasion.

We likewise suggest to the inhabitants of the other towns in this state the propriety of their taking the same subject into consideration at the same time. We understand that many of the towns in the eastern states are pursuing this orderly method of expressing, like freemen, their sentiments on a subject on which their happiness so much depends.

ALBANY, April 13.

The Aurora, of Monday last, asserts—"It is a fact, that Mr. king's secretary lately arrived at Philadelphia, with, it is said, important dispatches, and it is also true that Mr. Liston's secretary shortly leaves this, for England, upon an errand also of importance."

A gentleman of Philadelphia, has received a letter from a person of information and respectability, dated St. Augustine, March 9. It makes not the least mention of the story relative to the taking possession of Florida by the French, which has been so prematurely, perhaps not without design, ushered in to the world.

THE ORACLE.

WEST-NIAGARA, *May* 12.

On the first of May, the volunteer company belonging to the 6 nations of Indians, assembled at the Mohawk village on the Grand River, amounting to 400, when they performed the various evolutions in a manner which met the plaudits of a surrounding multitude; among whom were several veteran officers. The firing was conducted with such exactness as was thought not to be exceeded by the best disciplined troops.

Capt. Dockfteder, lieut. Nellis with other officers, attended with the company of militia raised at the Grand River, composed of white men, who performed their manuel exercise &c. with such orde. as to give credit to themselves, and satisfaction to the spectators.

Capt. Joseph Brant gave a public dinner at his own house—after which many loyal TOASTS were drank, among the number, after the king &c. Capt. B. gave "the colonels of the different militias in this province; together with all those loyalists who were fellow sufferers with the 6 nations, during the late American war." The day was spent with the greatest conviviality, and finished with several Indian dances at the council house.

The Messiagua Indians attended by particular invitation. The day following a council was held by their chiefs, and those of the 6 nations, when *belts of wampum* were exchanged as a token of lasting friendship. The council lasted 3 hours, and was conducted with the utmost harmony and solemnity.

Reports say, that the Floridas and Louisiana have actually been ceded to the French republic, by Spain; and that the tri-coloured flag is already flying at Pensacola. This inteligence is probably true—such an event has been long expected

The approaching elections (says a Philadelphia paper of Feb. 7) appear to be viewed by the direct[illegible] with anxiety.

A letter received at Philadelphia, dated January 31st, says—"We have just learned, that the French are going against Hanover, Bremen and Hambro.

Jews turning Christians.

It is certain that all the Jews established in the States of the Emperor, have agreed to celebrate their Sabbath in future on Sunday. *(Vienna paper.)*

The treaty between France and Portugal remains unratified.—Such is the peculiar political situation of Portugal that she fears to act as the judgement of her councils would dictate, lest she might offend Great-Britain or France. The former commands her merchantile towns, and his her natural ally.—The latter threatens to attack her by land, through the Spanish dominions.—From both she has much to fear; and nothing but a general peace can insure her safety.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in London, to a merchant of Philadelphia, dated January 27.

"The government of Hamburgh, we understand, have submitted to some of the measures imposed on them by the French, but seem determined to resist the one that had for its object the confiscation of British property, and the non-admittance of our shipping into their ports, but the other alarming measures of the French, with respect to neutral vessels, we dare say will be adhered to with the utmost rigour. Premiums of insurance from hence to America are not quite fixed, but it is expected they will be as high as 20 guineas, with proportionate returns for convoy, should any be appointed, but it remains a matter of doubt whether it will be expedient for your shipping to avail themselves of the protection of our flag; it is a very delicate point, and your minister, Mr. King, is no doubt under great embarrassments how to act for the best under such perplexing circumstances."

MARRIED] At the Grand-River about three weeks since, A. JONES, esq. deputy surveyor, to a young lady of that place, daughter to the noted Mohawk warrier TERRIHOGAH.

"At each kind glance may their souls unite,
While love's soft sympathy imparts
The tender transport of delight,
Which beats in undivided hearts."

Elopement!

WHEREAS *MARY* my wife, has eloped from my bed and board, and notwithstanding my soliciting her in this public manner to return to her duty, she still persists in her elopement;—I therefore forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall not conceive myself bound to discharge any debts she may contract. SAMUEL BACKHOUS.

York, April 26 '98. 3w

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J. G. COFFIN, P. M.

Advertisement.

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West-Niagara, April 14, 1798.

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☞ Thoſe having no quantities annexed are for 200 acres.

Names.	*Townſhips.*	*Acres.*
D. W. Smith eſq.	York	
David B. Morgan	do	1-5
Abraham Aikins	Humberſtone	100
Abijah Chambers	Saltfleet	310
Capt Tho. Alliſon	Delaware	1000
Thomas Cooper	Pelham	
Adam Conckle	Beverly	
Joſhua Chamberlain	York	
John Conckie	Beverly	
James Field	do	
Wm Wilcocks	Whitby	1000
Smith Griffin	Grimſby	130
Leonard Miſener	Crowland	
John Dennis	York	1
Barnet Shevour	Crowland	
John Snider	Colcheſter	114
Thomas Hall	do	do
Allen M'Donald	Walpole	250
Robert I. D. Gray, eſq. ſon and heir to the late major James Gray	Marlboro'	3430
James Neville	Stamford	100
Wm. Chewitt	Whitby	800
Wm. Wright	Goſfield	114
Lieut. James Givens	Whitby	1000
Colin Andrews	Colcheſter	114
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Philip Buck	Beverly	300
Patrick Rice	Raleigh	201
Wm. Dell	Wiſloughby	
Mrs. Mary Ridout	nine ſquare chains York	
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Oliver Mabe	Charlotteville	
Zeke! Chamberlain	York	234
Jacob Beſſey	Beverly	100
Peter Ruſſell, eſq.	York	4-5
Benjamin Hall	Pelham	-
Elijah Dean	Crowland	
John M'Dougal	York	1-5
Barnet Bell jun.	Willoughby	
Wm. Lemmons	Crowland	
Geo. Hamilton	Gainſboro'	190
Chriſtian Bugginer	Clinton	500
John Foryca	Walſingham	140
William Dilce	Gainſborough	
Richard Whittle	Goſfield	114
John Freeman	Flamboro' E.	300
Jacob Ball ſen.	Windham	800
Dan'l Malcolm	Caiſter	
Thomas Burch	Grantham	
Tho's Medcalf	Beverly	
Hugh Mulholland	do	600
Serj. John M'Bride	York	1-5
Mils Anne Smith	Pickering	1200
Joſeph Brown	Beverly	
John Morty	do	
Parker Mills	York	1-5
Wm Reymile	Barton	300
Aſa Schooley	Bertie	100
Stephen Burtch	Grimſby	
John Beemer jr	Grimſby	
James Newkirk	Beverly	100
Rev. R. Addiſon	Newark	54
Mathew Cain	Barton	150
Joſeph Sinn	Stamford	100
Jonathan Griffin	Grimſby	207
John Guſtin	Charlotteville	
John Depue jr	Barton	
Wm. Neil	Grimſby	
Capt Benj. Pawling	Saltfleet	100
John Smith	Grimſby	230
Derrick Bell	Beverly	300
Peter Ruſſell eſq.	York	100
Capt Dan'l Cozens	do	210
do do	do	1
do do	Clarke	1790
do do	Vaughan	1000
Joſeph Ketchum	Scarboro'	1000
James Epſon	Goſfield	114
Adam Bowman	Beverly	
D. W. Smith eſq.	York	
Robt Hamilton eſq	Newark	310
Adam Vrooman and wife	Gainſboro'	641
James Mulholland	Beverly	100
Serj. Hen. Bougener	Crowland	600
Margaret M'Caol	Beverly	
Robt I. D. Gray eſq. ſon and heir to the late maj. James Gray	Cornwall	70
Benj. Fairchild	Barton	
Robt I. D. Gray eſq. ſon and heir to the late maj. James Gray	Cornwall	750
James M'Garvin & wife	Delawar	400
Jacob Beſſey	Grantham	
Jacob Reedhart	Colcheſter	114
Chriſtopher Birt	Pelham	
Andrew Engliſh	Barton	160
Samuel Green	Grimſby	
Lt Caleb Reynolds	Barton	100
Thomas Mathews	York	1-5
Wm Allen	do	do
Miſs Eliza. Ruſſell	do	4-5
Robert Beſſee	Beverly	250
Mrs Anne Smith	York	1
Mrs Anne Smith, wife		
D. W. Smith eſq.	do	1
Mrs Ann Smith, wife of D. W. Smith, eſq.	Walpole	1195
Hon. D. W. Smith	Newark	38
Mrs Anne Smith	Charlottenville	
do do	Woodhouſe	
do do	Rainham	
Hon. D. W. Smith	York	100
do do	do	1
Hon. John Elmſly	do	100
Capt. J. Brant	Home Diſtrict	3450
Philip Stedman	Grand River	94,305
Rich. Beaſly, eſq.		
James Wilſon and St. John B. Rouſſeau	do	94,012
Wm. Wallace	do	86,078
Wm. Jarvis, eſq.	do	30,800
Benjamin Canby	do	19,000
Frederick Williams	Bertie	
and Willoughby		

Wm. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

To be ſold,

THE DWELLING HOUSE, & Lot containing one acre, in the town of Newark, now occupied by the ſubſcriber. Alſo a pair of black geldings, 16 hands high, ſtout in proportion to their height, perfectly quiet and ſafe in harneſs, and ſold for no fault, the proprietor having no further uſe for them—alſo, a pair of grey cropped Canadian horſes, without a fault—alſo, a ſtout boney cropped bay gelding, 16 hands high, ſix years old, a horſe well known in the neighborhood of Newark, for his performances under the ſaddle.

For terms apply at the ſecretary's office.

Wm. JARVIS.

February 27, 1798. (65

Taken up,

Some time laſt fall, in the mouth of the Niagara River, by the ſubſcriber, a three-hand *Schenectady* BOAT. The owner, by proving his property, and paying the expence, may have her by applying at Mr. Forſyth's ſtore in this town.

SAM'L HURST.

Newark, March 8. (66

ALL perſons indebted to G. TIFFANY, late printer of this paper, are requeſted to call at the printing-office to make ſettlement and ſave coſts.

SILVESTER TIFFANY.

March 31.

VOLUME IV. G R. NUMBER 175.

Upper-Canada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA; Printed by TITUS G. SIMONS. Saturday, MAY 19, 1798.

By Authority.

PETER RUSSELL PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS.

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the firſt day of April, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament, until the ſeventh day of this preſent month of May at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtituted to appear; but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the *twenty-eighth* day of May next enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary:—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs the honorable PETER RUSSELL, preſident of our government of our ſaid province, this firſt day of May in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, and the thirty-eighth of our reign.

P. R.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

Blanks to be ſold at this office.

LONDON, January 29.

There ſeems to be but one opinion reſpecting the late inſurrection at Rome, the details of which have been conveyed by the official correſpondence of the French miniſter Buonaparte. It appears perfectly clear that the inſurrection was originally inſtigated by French emiſſaries, for the purpoſe of affording a pretext for the renual of hoſtilities againſt the Papal government. Not ſatisfied with the plunder which the French generals have extracted from the territory of the enfeebled father, the directory ſeem to have meditated the complete extinction of his government, and the addition of Rome itſelf to the already overgrown power of the French Republic.

The Papal miniſters offer the French any reparation that they may be required: but from the language held by the French ambaſſador, and by the miniſter for foreign affairs, no reparation will be accepted. The fate of Rome ſeems decided. The firſt meaſures purſued by the directory in conſequence of the ambaſſador's letter, have been to arreſt the Roman ambaſſador at Paris, and to order gen. Berthier to march a corps of republican troops againſt Rome, for the purpoſe of exacting vengeance for the outrage committed againſt the French nation in the perſon of its miniſter; and the tri-coloured flag will probably ſoon appear upon the capitol. For what purpoſes of partition or compenſation the dominions of his holineſs are required, it is impoſſible to conjecture. The bad faith of Venice, (real or pretended) cauſe very importunely to furniſh the ceſſions of Campo Formio, but what treaty of plunder are the ſpoil of Rome diſtined to promote? Time will probably diſcloſe ſome political views which this outrage againſt a power unenvied in its political influence, and perfectly harmleſs with reſpect to its military exertions; may be calculated to anſwer.

Buonaparte's letter to the directory, announcing the liberation of 18 Frenchmen from ſlavery by the dey of Tunis; is a ſevere ſatire upon his own infamous conduct in ſelling the Auſtrian ſoldiers whom he captured in Italy, to the government of Spain, to perpetual ſlavery in the mines in America. Such is the love of liberty, and ſuch the conſiſtency of the gallic *champion of freedom.*

March 5.

It has ſome time been rumoured that inſtead of waiting the threatened invaſion of the enemy, miniſters were preparing ſome offenſive meaſures againſt the enemy's own coaſts. The meaſure is now announced. A ſmall ſquadron under ſir Richard Strachan now blockades the river Seine, by which means the ports of Havre and Rouen, and even Paris itſelf, are excluded from all communication with the ſea.

We this day received the French journals at a late hour, owing to their having been detained ſome time at the duke of Portland's office. The only important intelligence they contain is a confirmation of the Spaniſh fleet having ſailed from Cadiz on the 17th ultimo. But by the mail arrived from Liſbon this morning, brought to Falmouth in the King George packet, we have certain information that the earl St. Vincent had driven them into Cadiz. This fleet conſiſted of 22 ſhips of the line, had come out of port on 7th ult. with the intenſion of attacking admiral Parker's diviſion, which conſiſted only of 10 ſhips, but the earl coming up with the remainder of our fleet, the enemy retired to port with greater expedition than they had quited it.

At a parochial meeting at Offwell, Somerſetſhire, yeſterday ſe'nnight, for

the purpose of ascertaining the number of males between the ages of 15 and 60 capable of bearing arms, the inhabitants unanimously offered to enrol themselves and to march against the foreign or domestic enemies of the constitution.

One hundred and twenty four recruits for the duke of York's regiment of guards were on Saturday brought to town from Birmingham, Manchester, and Wakefield, and 1000 from different parts of the north of England, to recruit the first regiment.

Circular letters have been sent from the duke of York's office to the colonels of the several militia regiments, directing that three serjeants three, corporals, and six privates (who are eligible to the rank of non-commissioned officers) be sent from each, to aid in disciplining the supplementary militia, from which corps they are to receive an equal number of men in return.

The Suffolk, York, and Salop supplementary militia are to be embodied to morrow, the Lancashire and Essex on the 8th, the Dorset on the 10th, Norfolk the 14th, and Cheshire the 15th of the present month, and the other counties in the kingdom within these periods.

One half of the militia are to be balloted from the whole number for immediate service; half of those so chosen are to be permitted to enter into regular regiments, on bounties, and the other part to join the old regiments of militia belonging to their respective counties; the services of both are limited to the duration of the war.

The average price of sugar, computed from the returns made in the week ending the 28th of February 1798, is 67s. 6d. per cwt.

The French look with confidence to a fleet of more than one hundred ships of the line before the month of July next. They say that they obtained sixteen ships of the line at Venice, together with an immense arsenal of naval stores; they have fourteen ships of the line at Toulon, & the Spaniards have ten at Carthagena—There are twenty-five in the port of Cadiz, and thirty at Brest, Rochester, and other French ports of the oceans. They look for sixteen from the Dutch, and thus they number a very formidable fleet on paper.—How to man and equip these ships is the desideratum. A very large body of seamen, both French and Dutch, are now prisoners in England, and ministers will take very good care that no exchange shall take place, by which the armament of the enemy might be forwarded.

Thursday fleut. Bells of the artillery, tried another experiment on the queens battery, Portsmouth, with a piece of orquanco, which fully answered every expectation formed of it, and will be of great public utility. In case a ship is stranded on rocks, &c, some distance from the shore, too far to throw a rope, and the sea running too high for people to get off to their assistance, then they are to have an iron ball with a ring bolt, in which is fastened a line of sufficient length to reach the shore, and being fired from a carronade in an oblique direction, with a quantity of powder proportioned to the distance it is meant to fall; the shot of course buries itself in the earth, leaving an end of the line on board by the help of which the crew, with the smallest raft, can not only save their lives but carry other ropes on shore, or valuable parts of the cargo. As the ball buries itself in an oblique direction, and will be pulled horizontally by the people getting on shore, it will of course bear a very great weight before it can be disengaged from the earth. Besides the principal officers there were a number of people on the ramparts to view so curious an invention.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Dispatches were last night received at the admiralty from sir Edward Pellew, commander of the Indefatigable, of 44 guns.

The north sea squadron is to re-assemble at Yarmouth towards the close of the present month. Most of the vessels which are to compose it are now nearly ready for sea.

The Black Joke lugger, arrived at Yarmouth from a cruize off the Dutch coast, looked into the Texel on Monday last, and could not discern any vessels of war there. She took a fishing boat, and landed the crew, six in number, on the Texel island, close in with which she afterwards captured a brig laden with spirits for Amsterdam.

The four advice boats lately built under the direction of gen. Bentham, are on perfectly naval principle, their keel being like a wedge without any bulge or bearing. Capt. Portlock has got No. 1, which he is fitting up in the best manner. No. 1, allotted a few days since to the isles of St. Marcou, sailed from Southampton-river round the buoys at Spithead to Portsmouth, a distance of 25 miles, in an hour and 25 minutes. She Mounts six 18 pounders carronades, and two long fours, and is said to be an excellent sea boat.

Saturday a new ship of 74 guns, called the Ajax, was launched from Randall's dock yard, at Rotherhithe.

The Princess Charlotte packet will take out the Barbadoes, Martinique, and Jamaica mails of Wednesday next.

EDINBURGH, March 7.

The magistrates and council of Dundee have subscribed 600l.

At Dumfries, upwards, of 700l. were subscribed in a few minutes. The royal Dumfries volunteers (2 corps) 40l.—drummers and fifers, (1 corps) one month's pay.

Sir John Sinclair, the president of the board of agriculture, has subscribed 200l. to be continued annually during the war, together with 6 months of his salary; amounting in the whole to 800l.

The principal inhabitants of Dalkeith have unanimously resolved to subscribe as they think proper.

The ministers of the presbyterry of Haddington have subscribed 80 guineas in support of government in the present critical state of affairs.

Magistrates and council of preebles, 500l.

The Burgh or Newton-upon-Air, has voted 50l. and the subscriptions there are going on with great alacrity.

The fishermen of the small village of Newhaven have cheerfully contributed 22l. 12s.

NEW-YORK, March 27.

It was publickly said yesterday, that a letter from Philadelphia, by the mail of the day, announced, that a TREATY, OFFENSIVE and DEFENSIVE, between Great Britain and America, was absolutely signed by the two parties, viz. *Robert Liston and John Adams.*

ALBANY, April 9.

National house of representatives.
April 11.

After attending to some private business the house went into a committe of the whole on the bill providing for the further defence of ports and harbours, and after a desultory debate the bill was agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. By this bill, 250,000 dollars are appropriated for this object, in addition to upwards of 90,000 dollars, which remain unexpected of a former appropriation.

Mr. Harper laid a resolution on the table, proposing the appointment in the war department, and subordinate thereto, of an officer for the immediate superintendance and construction of fortifications.

Since yesterday morning the Hudson has swelled beyond its usual boundaries to an extent which the oldest of our citizens do not remember to have ever before witnessed. All the Quays or docks, Dock-street, part of Courtstreet, and all that part of the city including the upper and lower pasture, are now overflown. The cellars within, as well as many beyond, those limits, are filled with water, greatly we fear to the damage of the proprietors. Several chimnies in the south end of the city were last night undermined and feell in.

THE ORACLE.

WEST-NIAGARA, *May* 19.

By the arrival of the schooner SIMCOE, capt. Murney, from Kingston, we are informed that upwards of a HUNDRED houses in the lower province have been carried away with the ice this spring!

The French citizen who proposed to Buonaparte to transport a number of men in balloons to England, has an excellent opportunity of gratifying the *high-flying* jacobins, by putting his design in practice. In order to guard against this formidable invasion from above, Mr. Pitt will probably put the game-keepers and the country gentlemen in requisition, as it will be necessary to oppose to our aerial foes, troops which can shoot *flying*. *(London paper.)*

MORE PROJECTS.

A French writer named Heurvitz, has recommended placing along the channel, cannon which will throw balls 50 leagues. These, says he, charged with *three millions of one hundred powders* will batter all the towns of *England* about their ears!

Thiloria proposes a squadron of *diving bells* which, by getting *under* the Island, would enable their crews to *scuttle* it, and thus send every mother's son of an Englishman to *old Davy's locker*.

Arthur O'Conner, the proprietor of the Dublin newspaper called the PRESS, with 4 others, have been apprehended at Margate, on a charge of high treason. O'Conner is the nephew of lord Longneville, and heir to his vast estates in Ireland.

Capt. Henry Arkins, arrived at Boston, from Malaga, which place he left Feb. 4, informs that just before he sailed, it was reported and believed, that the French had renewed hostilities against Portugal, and had marched an army of 50 000 men towards Lisbon.—The French capture all neutrals bound to any ports in the mediterranean, and carry them in for adjudication.

At a meeting of the merchants, traders, underwriter &c. of Philadelphia, on the 11th and 12th of April, at the city coffee-house, an address was agreed to be presented to the president of U.S. which has been signed by a large number of the merchants—the purpose of which is, to express their regret at the failure of the late attempt to negociate with the French republic, their approbation of the disposition of the president to effect so desirable a purpose, and their determination to support the measures of their government.

The navigation of the Hudson (says a New-York paper) being no longer impeded by ice, the late north-east gales have brought to our wharves, a large fleet of Albany traders, loaded with produce of various kinds, and building materials; but, alas! the din of war, and scarcity of money, occasions their being but little demand.

Extract of letter from Havre, dated February 30, 1798.

"The law relating to neutrals was no sooner know in England, than the British vessels of war commenced stopping all vessels going to any of the French ports; even the fishermen and pilot-boats are arrested by them."

[*Philadelphia paper.*]

A ship builder desires us to correct the errors in computation, of which a gentleman has been guilty in our paper of yesterday, when writing on the subject of the French rafts. Each raft of the dimensions proposed, 700 yards by 350, will take no less than 6,615,000 of four inch plank for the floors; and allowing that the timbers on which the floors are to be laid, will equal that quantity of timber necessary for the whole business will be 44,100,000 solid feet, which, at 1s. per foot, would cost 2,205,000l. sterling. When the expense of cordage and other materials, and of labour, are added to this, the whole cannot be estimated at less than 4,000,000l. *London paper*

Elopement!

WHEREAS *MARY* my wife, has eloped from my bed and board, and notwithstanding my soliciting her in this public manner to return to her duty, she still persists in her elopement;—I therefore forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall not conceive myself bound to discharge any debts she may contract. SAMUEL BACKHOUS.

York, April 26, '98. 3w

TO THE PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, having removed from West-Niagara, has opened his office of NOTARY PUBLIC at York, where he continues to draw all deeds, conveyances, bonds, letters of attorney and other writings; and to facilitate the buying and selling of lands in this province, for which, PATENTS have actually issued, he has established in said town a LAND AGENT OFFICE where all applications of that nature will be duly attended to.

THO's RIDOUT, N. B.

York, 25 April, '98. 3w.

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J. G. COFFIN, P. M.

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Richard Whittle	Goſfield	114
John Freeman	Flamboro' E.	300
Jacob Ball ſen.	Windham	800
Dan'l Malcolm	Caiſter	
Thomas Burch	Grantham	
Tho's Medcalf	Beverly	
Hugh Mulholland	do	600
Serj. John M'Bride	York	1-5
Miſs Anne Smith	Pickering	1200
Joſeph Brown	Beverly	
John Morty	do	
Parker Miſs	York	1-5
Wm Reymile	Barton	300
Aſa Schooley	Bertie	100
Stephen Burtch	Grimſby	
John Beemer jr	Grimſby	
James Newkirk	Beverly	100
Rev. R. Addiſon	Newark	54
Mathew Cain	Barton	150
Joſeph Sinn	Stamford	100
Jonathan Griffin	Grimſby	207
John Guſſin	Charlotteville	
John Depue jr	Barton	
Wm. Neil	Grimſby	
Capt Benj. Pawling	Saltfleet	100
John Smith	Grimſby	230
Derrick Bell	Beverly	300
Peter Ruſſell eſq.	York	100
Capt Dan'l Cozens	do	210
do	do	1
do	Clarke	1790
do	Vaughan	1000
Joſeph Ketchum	Scarboro'	1000
James Epſon	Goſfield	114
Adam Bowman	Beverly	
D. W. Smith eſq.	York	
Robt Hamilton eſq	Newark	310
Adam Vrooman and wife	Grantſboro'	641
James Mulholland	Beverly	100
Serj. Hen. Bougener	Crowland	600
Margaret M'Cool	Beverly	
Robt I. D. Gray eſq. ſon and heir to the late maj. James Gray	Cornwall	70
Benj. Fairchild	Barton	
Robt I. D. Gray eſq. ſon and heir to the late maj. James Gray	Cornwall	750
James M'Garvin & wife	Delawar	400
Jacob Beſſey	Grantham	
Jacob Reedhart	Colcheſter	114
Chriſtopher Birt	Pelham	
Andrew Engliſh	Barton	160
Samuel Green	Grimſby	
Lt Caleb Reynolds	Barton	100
Thomas Mathews	York	1-5
Wm Allen	do	44
Miſs Eliza. Ruſſell	do	4-5
Robert Beſſee	Beverly	230
Mrs Anne Smith	York	1
Mrs Anne Smith, wife of D. W. Smith eſq.	do	1
Mrs Ann Smith, wife of D. W. Smith, eſq	Walpole	1195
Hon. D. W. Smith	Newark	33
Mrs Anne Smith	Charlottenville	
do do	Woodhouſe	
do do	Rainham	
Hon. D. W. Smith	York	100
do do	do	1
Hon. John Elmſly	do	100
Capt. J. Brant	Home Diſtrict	2430
Philip Stedman	Grand River	94,305
Rich. Beaſly, eſq.		
James Wilſon and St. John B. Rouſſeau	do	94,012
Wm. Wallace	do	86,078
Wm. Jarvis, eſq.	do	30,800
Benjamin Canby	do	19,000
Frederick Williams Bertie and Willoughby		

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

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A TWO HUNDRED ACRE LOT in the vicinity of YORK, in a healthy and convenient ſituation, whereon ſome valuable improvements have been made;—For further particulars apply to JOHN M'GILL,

Adj. Q's Rangers.

York, March 6, '98. (6w68)

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The Houſe, and Lot

Containing one acre, occupied by the ſubſcriber.—The payments will be made eaſy to the purchaſer.

JOHNSON BUTLER.

Oct. 18, '97. 46tf

Taken up,

Some time laſt fall, in the mouth of the Niagara River, by the ſubſcriber, a three-hand *Schenectady* BOAT. The owner, by proving his property, and paying the expence, may have her by applying at Mr. Forfyth's ſtore in this town.

SAM'L HURST.

Newark, March 8. (66

ALL perſons indebted to G. TIFFANY, late printer of this paper, are requeſted to call at the printing-office to make ſettlement and ſave coſts.

SILVESTER TIFFANY.

March 31.

VOLUME IV. G. R. NUMBER 176.

Upper-Canada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA; Printed by TITUS G. SIMONS. Saturday, MAY 26, 1798.

By Authority.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the firſt day of April, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament, until the ſeventh day of this preſent month of May at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the *twenty-eighth* day of May next enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary:—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs the honorable PETER RUSSELL, preſident of our government of our ſaid province, this firſt day of May in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, and the thirty-eighth of our reign.

P. R.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

Blanks to be ſold at this office.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Voluntary ſubſcriptions.

The total amount of the ſubſcriptions paid at the bank and royal exchange, was yeſterday 730,000l.

Letters from Edinburgh received yeſterday, ſtate the amount of the contribution in that city at 34,000l.

Lord Somerville's ſubſcription at the bank is ſo highly creditable to him that we have tranſcribed it from the books verbatim.

"Lord Somerville gives annually, until the end of the war, the fifth of his clear income, in full confidence that when ſuch a period ſhall arrive the people of England will ſee the good policy of having the fifth of all aſcertained income to the relief of the aſſeſſed and other taxes, partial in their operation, becauſe they touch not the niggard or the diſaffected."

February 19.

Preparations are now making, we underſtand, in this country, for a deſcent, or rather various deſcents, on the French and Dutch coaſts. Thoſe parts where the republicans have collected, and are conſtructing veſſels for the threatened deſcent on England, are it is ſaid, to be the firſt objects of attack.

The command of the ſquadron deſtined for this ſervice, is, we are informed to be given to admiral ſir Horatio Nelſon under whoſe orders a large military force is alſo to act.

February 20.

Yeſterday, in the houſe of lords, the duke of Bedford moved for an humble addreſs to his majeſty, praying him to diſmiſs his preſent miniſters from the ſituation which they hold under the crown—Agreed to: and it was ordered, that the houſe be ſummoned on the 12th March.

The diſpatches received by the Lisbon mail, which arrived on Friday, ſtate that the directory has made a formal demand of the court of Spain for permiſſion to march 50,000 troops through that country for the attack on Portugal, which demand the weak cabinet of Madrid has complied with, although the conſequences are ſo obvious.

The council of Madrid did not agree to grant the paſſage required until after repeated deliberations during four days. One party of the council was of opinion that there was leſs danger in hoſtilities which the directory threatened in caſe of refuſal, than in acceding to the demand of marching republican troops through the country. But the other party having the greateſt preponderance, the meaſure was carried. Time will ſhew its conſequences.

FEBRUARY 21.

Vice-admiral ſir Charles Thompſon ſailed again on Sunday from Torbay with the fleet under his command. He come in merely on account of a very heavy gale of wind at S. W.

We have authority to ſtate in the moſt direct terms, that the Paragraphs which have lately appeared in ſeveral of the morning papers ſtating that a difference of opinion exiſts between the lord lieutenant and chancellor of Ireland, are totally void of foundation.

The gunboats are all ordered to be fited for immediate ſervice, and divided unto three diviſions; thoſe in the Downs to be commanded by captain Bowen, of his majeſty's ſhip Argo; thoſe at Portſmouth, by captain Briſbane: and thoſe at Plymouth, by captain Raber, of the Champion frigate.

The board of admiralty have it in contemplation to propoſe to parliament to erect a ſuperb monument in St Paul's chathedral to the memory of the gallant captain Burges, who fell in the action of the 11th of October, while com-

manding his Majesty's ship the Ardent.

BASLE, February 5.

War with Bern is inevitable. We just learn, that a body of troops from Bern took the city of Arau, which had declared itself independent, and put all the patriots in chains, without respecting the French guards which were stationed at several places. The French troops march in haste through our canton, and from the Pays de Vaud, &c. to hurl vengeance on Bern.

The French party here are of opinion, that in a short time a national assembly of all Switzerland will be convoked, to introduce a new republican constitution.

The patriots of the Pays de Vaud now march with the French army against Bern.

FRANKFORT, February 10.

The French envoy, citizen Mengaud, after the Berners, notwithstanding his remonstrance, had marched troops to Arau, and arrested the patriots there, issued a lengthy declaration of war against them. It is feared a terrible effusion of blood will take place when the French army, who are much enraged, arrive at Bern.

It is said, that the French have already entered the city of Bern.

ST. IOHN'S, (Antigua) March 1.

By a vessel from Cork, we learn that admiral Kingsmill, before she sailed, had taken 28 sail of French and Dutch privateers which were then lying in the cove; also that 8 sail of Portuguese ships from Brazil had been captured near the Tagus, by the fleet under lord St. Vincent.

BERMUDA, March 31.

By the sch't——, from Martinique, we learn that a few days since there came on such a ground swell off that island, without any wind, that it drove 16 ships a shore, where they were entirely knocked to pieces, but no lives lost.

By the above vessel we have a confirmation of the insurrections in Guadaloupe of the blacks—and find they had several engagements, in which great numbers were killed on both sides.

There have been much disturbances in the island of St. Domingo lately between the different parties of the French whites and blacks, and several bloody engagements have been fought.

NORFOLK, April 19.

Yesterday arrived in Hampton roads the ship Pomona, capt. Waters, from Bourdeaux, which place he left the 25th February. By this vessel we learn that our commissioners were still at Paris, unable to effect their mission, and waiting for further instructions from our government; that Talien had made a proposition in the council of five hundred, that all neutral vessels having cannon on board, be lawful prize, and both vessel and cargo condemned. This proposition was refered to a committee, of which Talien and Santhonax were a part.

Another proposition had also been made, to permit the captains of French privateers to send into their ports, any neutral vessels they may think proper, for investigation of their cargoes, regardless of those papers which have hitherto been thought sufficient to mark their neutrality.

BALTIMORE, April 6.

On board of the sloop Twins, Cape Francois.

We have received the following letter from the subscriber, who requested its publication.

Gentlemen of the United States of America.

You will think strange of this, I suppose, but you must be on the look out. I assure you, there are about 30 French privateers getting ready to cruise around the Capes of Virginia, and the northern parts of your country. I am confined here and cannot get away.—There is a report here that no Americans shall be permitted to go to their native homes until they have further accounts from America. They are taking your vessels as fast as they can.—They are mustering troops to send away to all the islands. They expect you will declare war, and say they are ready for you. They say if you embargo your vessels "*by God they no care.*" You will hardly believe this true, but you may rely on it for fact—I am an American myself, and write you this as friendship to Americans.

BENJAMIN RYLEIGH.

April 19.

Arrived this day, ship Hampton, captain Stafford, from Hamburgh, which she left the 24th of February.

We learn by captain S. that the reports of Hamburgh being invested by a French force and the confiscation of British goods there, are entirely without foundation. A French ambassador had arrived at that port, and wished to fraternize them out of a loan of 6 millions, but his request was not complied with. What the result would be they could not tell, but looked up for protection to Prussia and the northern powers.

The American ministers, it was reported at Hamburgh, had been ordered to quit France; and the general opinion was, that war between the two nations was inevitable. Insurance had consequently risen to 15 guineas; and a few days previous to capt. Stafford's failing no insurance could be had on American vessels at all.

ALBANY, April 30.

The present time is a moment of great expectation, and indicates the existence at no distant period, of important events; and it is the duty of every citizen to become acquainted with the causes by which the operation is carried on; a cool and dispassionate enquiry, and a disposition to know the truth, are necessary. The great enquiry is—shall we have peace or war with the French republic? The citizens of the United States are solicitous to enjoy the blessing of Peace, and whether that blessing shall be continued to them, depends much on the conduct of this administration. What the conduct of this administration has been, and is likely to be, should be carefully ascertained by every citizen. The result will be, either an ample and full support of the administration in all its purposes; or some modification thereof, that will correspond to the feelings, & give permanent security and prosperity to the great interests of the community.

[Argus.]

THE ORACLE.

WEST-NIAGARA, *May* 26.

ROMAN EMPIRE.

The æra so long looked for, and which has for ages been the subject of the prayers of all protestants, has at last arrived—the destruction of the papal tyranny—an event that will be followed by the fall of all similar usurpations over the consciences of men, wherever they may be found.—The arrival of the French troops at Rome has been signalized by the overthrow of the feeble government of the pope, and the establishment of a republic. Five consuls have been appointed as the executive power, and the other members of the provisional government have been installed in the papal palace.—Perhaps the enthusiasm which the revolution must excite upon the sacred soil of ancient liberty, will distinguish the institutions of the arrived Roman republic with the names and officers which flourished in its better days. Instead of primary assemblies we shall probably hear of the comitia, and consuls instead of an Executive directory. The modern Romans may thus establish eadom magistratum vocabular, but it remains to be seen with what spirit the Roman institutions are supported, and with what dignity the men who have so recently escaped from the ecclesiastical yoke will maintain the liberty they have reclaimed.

The affairs of Switzerland are still undecied. The minister of the French republic has published two notes, with a view of quieting the anxieties of the Swiss, on the subject of the pretensions of the directory. These notes, the one of the 13th and the other of the 18th of Feb. state, that the military measures of the French are hostile only to those who are corrupted by the gold of England—That the French government has no design to invade Switzerland, but merely wishes to substitute in the room of the existing constitution one purely democratic, for the express end that the helvetic government may be more conformable to that of the French and Cisalpine republics. [*London paper.*]

Extract of a letter from Hamburgh dated the 20th February.

"I see, by the newspapers, you have been in great alarm for our safety, as well as your own; I believe our fears are equally ill founded. We however, for certain, got a demand from the French, for a loan of sixteen millions of livres, and the whole Burgerhott are commoned to meet on thursday to determine whether it will be granted or not. The general opinion is, that it will be refused, as the senate are said to have received strong assurance of protection from the surrounding powers; and this day it is reported, that the British minister has sent in a note, saying that his court will consider a loan to the French as aiding the invasion of Britain."

[This letter is copied from the Glasgow Courier of March 6.]

In the West India seas an engagement has lately happened between an American ship of 20 and a French privateer of 16 guns. The Frenchman finally struck, and was dismissed in a shattered condition.

Gloucester, March 15.

"Capt. Hays has arrived here his day from Rochelly. He confirms former accounts of french politics being much opposed to the American government: or rather they were carrying their system of depredation to the summit. He gives a report that was current in France when he sailed, that the executive directory had promised to the council of five hundred to pass a law making all American vessels good prize, which should have on board papers signed by JOHN ADAMS! as they view him an emissary from Mr. PITT. He adds, that it was the general opinion at Rochelle, that the request of the directory would not be refused."

STAGE.

J. FAIRBANKS & THO's HIND

ACQUAINT their friends, and the public in general, that their STAGE will continue to run between Newark and Chippawa, on *Mondays, Wednesdays* and *Fridays*, to start from Newark at 7 o'clock A. M. of each day, and return the same evening, provided four passengers take seats by 4 o'clock in the afternoon; otherwise to start from Chippawa the following morning at 7 o'clock, and return the same evening. Each passenger is allowed 14lb. baggage, and to pay ONE DOLLAR; way passengers to be taken up at *six-pence* N. Y. C. per mile. Will stop at Queenston each way 20 minutes.

Good horses and careful drivers are provided, and that attention and dispatch which are necessary to the ease, satisfaction and convenience of the passengers, may always be expected.

☞ Letters 4d. each.

May 24.

TO BE SOLD,

AT public auction, on Monday the 2d of July next, at JOHN M'DOUGAL'S tavern in the town of YORK, a valuable FARM, situate on YONG STREET, about 12 miles from York, on which are a good LOG HOUSE, and 7 or 8 acres well improved.—The advantages of the above farm, from the richness of its soil, and its being well watered, are not equaled by many farms in the province; and above all, it affords an excellent *Salmon-fishery*, large enough to support a number of families, which must be conceived a great advantage in this infant country; the terms will be made known on the day of sale. May 24.

Fort-Niagara, May 26.

A NUMBER of stray HORSES are destroying the pasture ground near Fort-Niagara. The owners of them are hereby informed that unless these HORSES be removed within four days from this date, they will be taken and sold to indemnify the U.S. for the damage done by them.

J. J. U. RIVARDI,
Maj. Com. Niagara.

TO BE SOLD,

ON the flocks at the Bay of Long-Point, at any time before the 28th of June nex, a GOOD SLOOP ready for launching, in good order, and warranted sound and masterly built. She is framed of the best black walnut timber, 38 tuns burthen, and calculated for carrying timber. With her will be sold her rigging and tackle compleat. She will be sold by consent of Mr. Troyer, and a good title with warranty given on the sale. The conditions are for cash only; one half down, and the other in three months with approved security for payment.

Wm. DEALY.

I approve of the above,

J. TROYER.

☞ All persons having demands on said Dealy, are requested to exhibit them before the 28th of June, that the same may be paid within one month thereafter. May 24.

TO THE PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, having removed from West-Niagara, has opened his office of NOTARY PUBLIC at York, where he continues to draw all deeds, conveyances, bonds, letters of attorney and other writings; and to facilitate the buying and selling of lands in this province, for which, PATENTS have actually issued, he has established in said town a LAND AGENT OFFICE where all applications of that nature will be duly attended to.

THO's RIDOUT, N. B.

York, 25 April, '98. 3w.

BLANK DEEDS and Subpœna Tickets may be had at the printing-office.

Secretary's Office,

West-Niagara, April 14, 1798.

LIST of GRANTS lying in the *Secretary's* Office ready to be iſſued, in addition to thoſe already advertiſed.

☞ Thoſe having no quantities annexed are for 200 acres.

Names.	*Townſhips.*	*Acres.*
D. W. Smith eſq.	York	
David B. Morgan	do	1-5
Abraham Aſkins	Humberſtone	100
Abijah Chambers	Saltfleet	310
Capt Tho. Alliſon	Delaware	1000
Thomas Cooper	Pelham	
Adam Conckle	Beverly	
Joſhua Chamberlain	York	
John Conckle	Beverly	
James Field	do	
Wm Wilcocks	Whitby	1000
Smith Griffin	Grimſby	130
Leonard Miſener	Crowland	
John Dennſion	York	1
Barnet Shavour	Crowland	
John Snider	Colcheſter	114
Thomas Hall	do	do
Allen M'Donald	Walpole	250
Robert I. D. Gray, eſq. ſon and heir to the late	major James Gray	Mariboro' 3430
James Neville	Stamford	100
Wm. Chewitt	Whitby	800
Wm. Wright	Goſfield	114
Lieut. James Givens	Whitby	1000
Colin Andrews	Colcheſter	114
James Little	do	do
Lieut. Robert Nellis	Windham	1500
Do do	Grimſby	632
James Clement, eſq.	Windham	2000
John Roſs	York	
Mrs. Mary Hamilton	ſburg	
John Chitholm	Whitchurch	400
Chriſtian Almis	Barton	100
James Cooper	Pelham	
John Murray Q. M.	Saltfleet	150
Dan. M'Queen	Bertie	240
Wm. Wilcocks, eſq.	York	2-5
Mathew Bugginer	Woodhouſe	550
Wm. Andrews	Dover	201
Nicholas Nicholſon	Waſhingham	
Philip Buck	Beverly	300
Patrick Rice	Raleigh	201
Wm. Dell	Willoughby	
Mrs. Mary Ridout	nine ſquare chains York	
Tho's Ridout, eſq.	nine ſquare chains York	
Oliver Mabe	Charlotteville	
Zekel Chamberlain	York	234
Jacob Beſley	Beverly	100
Peter Ruſſell, eſq.	York	4-5
Benjamin Hill	Pelham	
Elijah Dunn	Crowland	
John M'Dougal	York	1-5
Barnet Dell jun.	Willoughby	
Wm. Lemmons	Crowland	
Geo. Hamilton	Gainſboro'	190
Curſtian Bugginer	Clinton	500
John Foryca	Waſhingham	140
William Dilce	Gainſborough	
Richard Whittle	Goſfield	114
John Freeman	Flamboro' E.	300
Jacob Ball ſen.	Windham	800
Dan'l Malcolm	Caiſter	
Thomas Burch	Grantham	
Tho's Medcalf	Beverly	
Hugh Mulholland	do	600
Serj. John M'Bride	York	1-5
Mils Anne Smith	Pickering	1200
Joſeph Brown	Beverly	
John Morty	do	
Parker Mills	York	1-5
Wm Reymile	Barton	300
Aſa Schooley	Bertie	100
Stephen Burtch	Grimſby	
John Beemer jr	Grimſby	
James Newkirk	Beverly	100
Rev. R. Addiſon	Newark	54
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Joſeph Sinn	Stamford	100
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John Depue jr	Barton	
Wm. Neil	Grimſby	
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do	do	1
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Miſs Eliza. Ruſſell	do	4-5
Robert Beſſee	Beverly	250
Mrs Anne Smith	York	1
Mrs Anne Smith, wife of D. W. Smith eſq.	do	1
Mrs Ann Smith, wife of D. W. Smith, eſq.	Walpole	1195
Hon. D. W. Smith	Newark	35
Mrs Anne Smith	Charlottenville	
do do	Woodhouſe	
do do	Rainham	
Hon. D. W. Smith	York	100
do do	do	1
Hon. John Elmſly	do	400
Capt. J. Brant	Home Diſtrict	3450
Philip Stedman	Grand-River	94,305
Rich. Beaſly, eſq. James Wilſon and St. John B. Rouſſeau	do	94,012
Wm. Wallace	do	86,078
Wm. Jarvis, eſq.	do	30,800
Benjamin Canby	do	19,000
Frederick Williams	Bertie and Willoughby	

Wm. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

To be ſold.

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Adj. Q's. Rangers.

York, March 6, '98. (6w68)

FOR SALE,

The Houſe, and Lot

Containing one acre, occupied by the ſubſcriber.—The payments will be made eaſy to the purchaſer.

JOHNSON BUTLER.

Oct. 18, '97. 46tf

Taken up,

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SAM'L HURST.

Newark, March 8. (6

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SILVESTER TIFFANY.

March 31.

VOLUME IV. G. R. NUMBER 177.

Upper-Canada Gazette; or, *American Oracle.*

WEST-NIAGARA; Printed by TITUS G. SIMONS. Saturday, JUNE 2, 1798.

By Authority.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the firſt day of May we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament, until the twenty eighth day of this preſent month of May at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the *FIFTH* day of *JUNE* next enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary:—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs the honorable PETER RUSSELL, preſident of our government of our ſaid province, this thirtieth day of May in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, and the thirty-eighth of our reign.

P. R.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

Blanks to be ſold at this office.

TO BE SOLD,

AT public auction, on Monday the 2d of July next, at JOHN M'DOUGAL's tavern in the town of YORK, a valuable FARM, ſituate on YONG STREET, about 12 miles from York, on which are a good LOG HOUSE, and 7 or 8 acres well improved.—The advantages of the above farm, from the richneſs of its ſoil, and its being well watered, are not equaled by many farms in the province; and above all, it affords an excellent *Salmon-fiſhery*, large enough to ſupport a number of families, which muſt be conceived a great advantage in this infant country; the terms will be made known on the day of ſale. May 24.

STAGE.

J. FAIRBANKS & THO's HIND

ACQUAINT their friends, and the public in general, that their STAGE will continue to run between Newark and Chippawa, on *Mondays, Wedneſdays* and *Fridays*, to ſtart from Newark at 7 o'clock A. M. of each day, and return the ſame evening, provided four paſſengers take ſeats by 4 o'clock in the afternoon; otherwiſe to ſtart from Chippawa the following morning at 7 o'clock, and return the ſame evening. Each paſſenger is allowed 14lb. baggage, and to pay ONE DOLLAR; way paſſengers to be taken up at *ſix-pence* N. Y. C. per mile. Will ſtop at Queenſton each way 20 minutes.

Good horſes and careful drivers are provided, and that attention and diſpatch which are neceſſary to the eaſe, ſatisfaction and convenience of the paſſengers, may always be expected.

☞ Letters 4d. each. May 24.

NEW-YORK, April 20.

IN the preſent criſis, it is preſumed there can be but one mind & one heart in the United States, in regard to the general policy to be purſued. *Defence* is the rallying point—defence of our ſovereignty and independence, and protection of our commerce. Theſe are the points in which all but *traitors* muſt agree; and *traitors* now muſt be ſilent. Honeſt men may differ as to the means by which theſe objects are to be ſecured; but we preſume it to be impoſible for Americans not to agree in the end or general policy.

Could the world enjoy uninterrupted peace, we could not be at a loſs what meaſures to purſue. But all proſpect of ſuch halcyon days is a chimera a phantom. Inſtead of an amelioration of the ſtate of ſociety, and inſtead, of a leſs warlike diſpoſition in mankind, Europe is retrograding from a ſtate of tolerable ſecurity, freedom and civilization, into more than ancient barbariſm. The influence of ſteady laws, and regular, adminiſtration of juſtice, for which the nations of Europe have been ſtruggling three or four centuries, is gradually yielding to the power and the corruption of the modern *reformers*, who are ſubverting all theſe inſtitutions of religion and policy, by which men have been hitherto held in ſubordination. This unhinging of all the moralities which reſtrain the vicious propenſities of the human heart, is followed by its natural conſequences, *ſhameleſs unbluſhing crimes.* Perjury, bribery, are not any longer concealed in France from the ſcrutinizing eye of police, of morality, of juſtice: but avowed and openly practiſed by the upſtart rulers of that degenerate country. No longer is the depraved heart obliged to wait for the offer of corruption; no longer, like the unhackneyed no-

vice in villainy, does the proſtituted miniſter of a great nation, delay for the advance to be made; but with aſtoniſhing effrontery, he comes forward and boldly ſolicits the bribe.

No longer do the rulers of France diſguiſe their views, and ſeek to cover their plunder of the ſeas under the ſtale plea of blockaded ports, or contraband of war; but with a candor, that ought never to be ſeparated from integrity, they avow the intention of reviving the cuſtoms of the tenth century, when commerce was univerſal piracy, and the ocean bore none but freebooters roving from country to country in ſearch of plunder. Even the Algerines, the curſe, the ſcourge and the contempt of all nations, are quoted as fit examples for imitation; and the French, who-in '92 were declared by our countryman Mr. Barlow, to be unqueſtionably the moſt *mild* and *polite* people on earth, are become the acknowledged imitators of the barbarous and ferocious Moors.

When Europe is thus verging back towards barbariſm, when *law* is giving place to *force*, and commerce is to be the object of univerſal plunder; what ſhall we ſay? ſhall we tamely ſubmit? ſhall we yield the freedom of the ſeas; feed the pirates who rob us, and become tributaries to France as well as Algiers? Let the ſpirit of America be conſulted for an anſwer.

May 1.

By the ſch't. Patrick, in 15 days from Curracoa, we are informed that the captain of a French privateer of 18 guns belonging to Gaudaloupe, was hired in preſence of a number of Americans that he had orders to put to the ſword all neutrals who ſhould make any reſiſtance, and that Victor Hughes ſaid, it was ſtipulated in his commiſſion.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.

Died on board the Aſſiſtance of 50 guns, in Hampton roads, commodore Mowat, ſecond in command of the Britiſh ſquadron on the American ſtation; his remains were interred on Tueſday laſt at Hamton.

Three Britiſh ſhips of war lay in Hampton roads on Friday laſt. The The Thetis has failed for Halifax, to repair.

Capt. Burke further informs, that a proclamation was iſſued at La Guira, forbidding any Spaniſh veſſel leaving that port for Curracoa, as accounts were received of that place being beſieged by the Britiſh.

The papers received by this day's mail contain accounts of the capture of no leſs than 31 American veſſels by the ſans-culottes of the ſiſter republic.

Laſt night, between the hours of eleven and twelve, a FIRE broke out in a cooper's ſhop, on a warf belonging to Mr. J. Wilcocks' eſtate below South ſtreet, which conſumed the ſhop, and encreaſed to an alarming heighth, deſtroyed a range of ſtores, extending to Water-ſtreet, and doing much damage to ſeveral adjoining houſes on both ſides.

Capt. Stolelbury of the Sloop Sally, from this port, to St. Thomas, informs that he was taken by a French privateer and carried into St. Martin's; he made an application to Victor Hughes, for his acquitance, imforming him that he had all the papers neceſſary in trading from one neutral port to another; that he was going from St. Thomas to France; the anſwer which Victor Hughes gave capt. S. was that all Americans was *damned raſcals*, he gave him to underſtand, that his cargo and veſſel was a good prize, and that all American veſſels which fell into their hands would be condemned.

LONDON, February 21.

Yeſterday ſeveral merchantile houſes received letters from Liſbon, via Falmouth, by a private ſhip. Thoſe letters ſtate in general terms that the Portugeſe in the capitol are very much alarmed at the march of the French troops through Spain to attack Portugal, in two diviſions. The Portugeſe miniſter is taking the moſt vigorous meaſures to make them repent their raſhneſs. There are now eighty thouſand, as fine troops as any in Europe, and the great body of the people are to raiſe en maſſe to preſerve their property againſt thoſe marauders, who firſt promiſe protection, but finiſh with plunder an deſtruction.

February 28.

The prince of Wales has given a very polite refuſal to the requeſt made by the officers of the Weſt York militia, who had requeſted that he ſhould take upon him the command of that regiment.

DUBLIN, March 2.

Lord's protest.—Earl Moira's motion.

Diſſentient.

Becauſe, that at a moment when government has thought itſelf obliged to exert unuſual rigor, it appears the extreme of impolicy not to proſecute the reluctance with which ſuch ſeverities are enforced, and the with of government to conciliate the minds of the people by a gentler courſe.

(Signed)

Granard, Wm. Down,
Moira, Wm. Connor,
Charlemont, Dunſany,
Abran, Mountcaſſle, proxy.

[The following is the motion above alluded to:—]

"That an humble addreſs be preſented to his excellency the lord lieutenant, repreſenting, that as parliament hath confided to his excellency's extraordinary powers for ſupporting the laws, and for defeating any traitorous combinations which may exiſt in this kingdom: this houſe feels it at the ſame time a duty to recommend the adoption of ſuch *conciliatory meaſures* as may allay the apprehenſions and extinguiſh the diſcontents unhappily prevalent in this country." Ayes 9—Nays 44.

THE ORACLE.

WEST-NIAGARA, *June 2.*

A London paper of the 15th Jan. ſays, "The preſent effective military force of G. Britain conſiſts of 16,160 regular cavalry, 13,124 ſencible cavalry 15,120 yeomary cavalry, 15,664 regular infantry, 41,042 ſencible infantry, 45,000 militia, 51,360 volunteers, 60,000 ſupplementary militia; making in the whole, 227,450 effective men, beſides 117 companies of invalid artillery, and 59 independent companies of invalids.

The military force of Ireland is alſo very formidable; the moſt accurate accounts ſtate it at no leſs than 120,000 effective men.—The militia and yeomanry compriſes 90.000 men."

The duke of Wertembergh ſucceeds, by the death of his father, to his hereditary dominions, and to 5238 copies of the holy bible, in different languages.

The London papers ſtate, that preparations are making at Conſtantinople to repel the attacks of the French.

The people of Ireland ſeem to vie with thoſe of Great-Britain in contributing to the aid of government, by voluntary ſubſcription.

Three anonymous letters have lately been directed to the preſident of the United States, (the laſt was received on Tueſday, May 1) threatening to ſet fire to the city on the ninth of May next. CITIZENS! the utmoſt vigilance is neceſſary to proteſt your lives and property from ſuch an infernal deſign. One unguarded hour may lay your city in aſhes. *(Phil. paper.)*

From Porcupine's Gazette.

ROME.

"Manes of Cato, of Pompey, of Brutus, of Cicero, and of Hortenſius! receive the homage of free Frenchmen, in that capitol where you have ſo often defended the rights of the people, and reflecting a luſtre on the Roman republic! The deſcendants of the Gauls enter this auguſt place, bearing the olive of peace in their hands, to reeſtabliſh the altars of liberty, erected by the firſt of the brutus's. And you, Roman people; who are about to reſume your legitimate right, recollect the blood which runs in your veins—regard the monuments of glory by which you are ſurrounded—reſcue your ancient grandeur, and the virtues of your anceſtors."

[This ſpeech was delivered by the ſans culotte general who took poſſeſſion of the city.—He did very well to tell the poor devils to recollect the *blood that runs in their veins*; and he might have added, that it could not run there much longer.—As a Philadelphian I would ſay, that it is rather untoward that the pope ſhould be hurled down, juſt at the moment that a *preſbyterian has been converted to a papiſt*, a miracle that the catholic church never could boaſt of in its brighteſt day.]

FOR SALE—In Iriſh-town, and other parts of the out ſkirts of the city, a quantity of half worn, *Tri Coloured Cockades*, ſome imported and others of home manufactory.—They compriſe a general and extenſive aſſortment, being of all ſizes from that of a trencher down to that of a ſleeve button.

N. B. The price will be made exceedingly low; but payment muſt be made in caſh, as the ſubſcribers affairs abſolutely require them to leave the country with a *fouve qui peut*, or *the devil take the hindmoſt*.

Sure-Sting,
Coupe-Gorge, & Co.

Celebration of Virgil's nativity.

The 15th October, which ancient manuſcripts, preſerved it the library of Mantua, point out as the birth-day of the chief of the Roman poets, has been this year celebrated with great ſolemnity. Gen. Miollis, the French commandant of Mantua, crowned Virgil's buſt, decorated with flowers and wreaths of laurel, to be placed on alters raiſed in the principal ſquares of the city.—All the members of the academy and men of learning of Mantua and its vicinity, aſſembled and walked in proceſſion to the village of Andes, now called Pietole, the place of nativity of Virgil, where a beautiful marble pyramid was lately raiſed in honor of that poet.—The ſtreets and theatres were illuminated in the evening, and the feſtival cloſed, not with dancing, eating & toaſts, but with diſtributing handſome dowries, the produce of voluntary contributions, made by the friends of learning and rural felicity, among fifty poor girls, who were the ſame day married to fifty induſtrious but poor young men. *[Hamburgh paper.]*

A FACT.

While doctor Fouſhee was addreſſing the people of Richmond and Henrico (Virginia) on the calamities of a French war, he aſked in an emphatic manner, "what we ſhould gain by war?" A planter in the crowd, replied," broken conſtitutions, ragged clothes, poor ſoldiers, and ſpeculating officers."

SENTIMENT.

Mankind, from their affinity to each other, ſhould conſider it as a duty incumbent to relieve the deſtreſſed, as far as their abilities will admit without injury to themſelves or families; but ſuch is the imbecility of human nature, few, while they can paſs on the rugged road of life uninterrupted by fortune's frowns, feel for the calamities of others: immerged in the buſy ſcenes of life, the ſufferings of their fellow creatures are viewed at a diſtance, and the diſtreſſed are permitted to pine away their days in gloomy anguiſh, without a conſoling friend to pour the balm of comfort into their drooping hearts.

UPPER-CANADA, MIDLAND DISTRICT

SURROGATE COURT.

GEORGE the third by the grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

To all perſons anywiſe related to TIMOTHY BROWN, *late ſerjeant in the Royal Canadian Volunteers, deceaſed, inteſtate:*

WHEREAS application has been made to our ſurrogate court, for the Midland diſtrict, by *Hazleton Spencer*, eſq. major in his majeſty's Royal Canadian Volunteers, ſtating that Timothy Brown, late ſerjeant in the ſaid corps, died inteſtate, and that there is no perſon next of kin to the ſaid Timothy Brown, reſident within this province, and therefore the ſaid Hazleton Spencer, eſq prays that letters of adminiſtration may be granted to him.

Take notice, that unleſs you, or ſome of you, appear in our ſaid court, to be holden for the Midland diſtrict, on or before eight months after this publication, in order to take out letters of adminiſtration, agreeably to an act of aſſembly of this province, entitled *an act to eſtabliſh a court of probate in this province and alſo a ſurrogate court in every diſtrict thereof*, or to ſhew cauſe, if any you have, why letters of adminiſtration ſhould not be granted to the ſaid Hazleton Spencer, eſq. that the ſame will be granted to him accordingly. Witneſs *Alexander Fiſher*, eſq. ſurrogate for the Midland diſtrict, this third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, and in the thirty-eighth of our reign.

POOLE ENGLAND,
Regiſter.

SHERIFF'S-OFFICE.

HOME DISTRICT, } Newark, June 1,
to wit, } '98.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the next general and quarter ſeſſions of the peace of and for the diſtrict aforeſaid, is to be holden and kept in Newark, in the diſtrict aforeſaid, on Tueſday the tenth day of July next enſuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day; of which all coroners, gaolers, high conſtables, conſtables, bailiffs and all others otherwiſe concerned are deſired to take notice, and that they be then and there preſent, to do and perform that which to their ſeveral offices doth appertain.

ALEX. M'DONELL,
ſheriff.

Advertiſement.

THE town clerks, of the different townſhips, within the Home diſtrict, are requeſted to ſend, without delay, to the clerk of the peace, liſts of their reſpective town and pariſh officers for the enſuing year; and the clerk of the peace at the ſame time informs the aſſeſſors of the different townſhips, that they muſt aſſeſs a full rate.

R. CLENCH, C. P.
Newark, 15 April, '98.

BLANK DEEDS and Subpœna Tickets may be had at the printing-office.

Secretary's Office,

Weft-Niagara, April 14, 1798.

LIST of GRANTS lying in the *Secretary's* Office ready to be iffued, in addition to thofe already advertifed.

☞ Thofe having no quantities annexed are for 200 acres.

Names.	*Townfhips.*	*Acres.*
D. W. Smith efq.	York	
David B. Morgan	do	1-5
Abraham Afkinn	Humberftone	100
Abijah Chambers	Saltfleet	310
Capt Tho. Allifon	Delaware	1000
Thomas Cooper	Pelham	
Adam Conckle	Beverly	
Jofhua Chamberlain	York	
John Conckle	Beverly	
James Field	do	
Wm Wilcocks	Whitby	1000
Smith Griffin	Grimfby	130
Leonard Mifener	Crowland	
John Dennifon	York	1
Barnet Shavour	Crowland	
John Snider	Colchefter	114
Thomas Hill	do	do
Allen M'Donald	Walpole	250
Robert I. D. Gray, efq. fon and heir to the late major James Gray	Marlboro'	3430
James Neville	Stamford	100
Wm. Chewitt	Whitby	800
Wm. Wright	Gosfield	114
Lieut. James Givens	Whitby	1000
Colin Andrews	Colchefter	114
James Little	do	do
Lieut. Robert Nellis	Windham	1500
Do do	Grimfby	632
James Clement, efq.	Windham	2000
John Rofs	York	
Mrs. Mary Hamilton	Pittfburg	
John Chitholm	Whitchurch	400
Chriftian Almis	Barton	100
James Cooper	Pelham	
John Murray Q. M.	Saltfleet	150
Dan. M'Queen	Bertie	240
Wm. Wilcocks, efq.	York	2-5
Mathew Bugginer	Woodhoufe	550
Wm. Andrews	Dover	201
Nicholas Nicholfon	Walfingham	
Philip Buck	Beverly	300
Patrick R[illegible]e	Raleigh	201
Wm. Dell	Willoughby	
Mrs. Mary Ridout York	nine fquare chains	
Tho's Ridout, efq. York	nine fquare chains	
Oliver M[illegible]e	Charlotteville	
Zeke Chamberlain	York	234
Jacob Betley	Beverly	100
Peter Ruffell, efq	York	4-5
B[illegible] H[illegible]	Pelham	
E[illegible]	Crowland	
John M'Dougal	York	1-5
Barnet Dell jun.	Willoughby	
Wm. Lemmons	Crowland	
Geo. Hamilton	Gainfboro'	190
Chriftian Bugginer	Clinton	500
John Foryca	Walfingham	140
William Dilce	Gainfborough	
Richard Whittle	Gosfield	114
John Freeman	Flamboro'-E.	300
Jacob Ball fen.	Windham	800
Dan'l Malcolm	Caifter	
Thomas Burch	Grantham	
Tho's Medcalf	Beverly	
Hugh Mulholland	do	600
Serj. John M'Bride	York	1-5
Mifs Anne Smith	Pickering	1200
Jofeph Brown	Beverly	
John Morty	do	
Parker Mills	York	1-5
Wm Reymile	Barton	300
Afa Schooley	Bertie	100
Stephen Burtch	Grimfby	
John Beemer jr	Grimfby	
James Newkirk	Beverly	100
Rev. R. Addifon	Newark	54
Mathew Cain	Barton	150
Jofeph Sinn	Stamford	100
Jonathan Griffin	Grimfby	207
John Guftin	Charlotteville	
John Depue jr	Barton	
Wm. Neil	Grimfby	
Capt Benj. Pawling	Saltfleet	100
John Smith	Grimfby	230
Derrick Bell	Beverly	300
Peter Ruffell efq.	York	100
Capt Dan'l Cozens	do	210
do	do	1
do	Clarke	1790
do	Vaughan	1000
Jofeph Ketchum	Scarboro'	1000
James Epfon	Gosfield	114
Adam Bowman	Beverly	
D. W. Smith efq.	York	
Robt Hamilton efq	Newark	310
Adam Vrooman and wife	Gainfboro'	641
James Mulholland	Beverly	
Serj. Hen. Bougener	Crowland	100
Margaret M'Cool	Beverly	600
Robt I. D.Gray efq. fon and heir to the late maj James Gray	Cornwall	70
Benj. Fairchild	Barton	
Robt I. D. Gray efq. fon and heir to the late maj. James Gray	Cornwall	750
James M'Garvin & wife	Delawar	400
Jacob Betley	Grantham	
Jacob Reedhart	Colchefter	114
Chriftopher Birt	Pelham	
Andrew English	Barton	160
Samuel Green	Grimfby	
L. Caleb Reynolds	Barton	100
Thomas Mathews	York	1-5
Wm Allan	do	do
Mifs Eliza. Ruffell	do	4-5
Robert Beffee	Beverly	250
Mrs Anne Smith	York	1
Mrs Anne Smith, wife D. W. Smith efq.	do	1
Mrs Ann Smith, wife of D. W. Smith, efq.	Walpole	1195
Hon. D. W. Smith	Newark	35
Mrs Anne Smith	Charlottenville	
do do	Woodhoufe	
do do	Rainham	
Hon. D. W. Smith	York	100
do do	do	1
Hon. John Elmfly	do	100
Capt. J. Brant	Home Diftrict	3450
Philip Stedman	Grand-River	94,305
Rich. Beafly, efq., James Wilfon and St. John B. Rouffeau	do	94,012
Wm. Wallace	do	86,078
Wm. Jarvis, efq.	do	30,8[illegible]0
Benjamin Canby	do	19,000
Frederick Williams	Bertie and Willoughby	

Wm. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

To be fold.

A TWO HUNDRED ACRE LOT in the vicinity of YORK, in a healthy and convenient fituation whereon fome valuable improvements have been made;—For further particulars apply to JOHN M'GILL,

Adj. Q's. Rangers.

York, March 6, '98. (6w68)

FOR SALE,

The Houfe, and Lot

Containing one acre, occupied by the fubfcriber.—The payments will be made eafy to the purchafer.

JOHNSON BUTLER.

Oct. 18, '97. 46tf

Taken up,

Some time laft fall, in the mouth of the Niagara River, by the fubfcriber, a three-hand *Schenectady* BOAT. The owner, by proving his property, and paying the expence, may have her by applying at Mr. Forfyth's ftore in this town. SAM'l HURST.

Newark, March 8. (66

ALL perfons indebted to G. TIFFANY, late printer of this paper, are requefted to call at the printing-office to make fettlement and fave cofts.

SILVESTER TIFFANY.

March 31.

VOLUME IV. G. R. NUMBER 178.

Upper-Canada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA; Printed by TITUS G. SIMONS. Saturday, JUNE 23, 1798.

European News.

VIENNA, (GERMANY) March 10.

THE 8th inft. a Neapolitan courier brought the advices of difturbances between the French and the people of Rome, which continued four days, during which time much blood was fhed; the latter obtained the fuperiority. Two thoufand of the French loft their lives: and 500 were confined in the caftle of St. Angelo. The remainder were encamped without the city, waiting for reinforcements. The difturbances were owing to the cruelty with which the Republicans enforced the firft payment of the requifition of four millions of livres.

BOURDEAUX, March 22.

Intelligence from Madrid announces great changes in the Spanifh government. A revolution was on the tapis, at the head of which was the King himfelf.—Great reforms were in agitation, the revival of the *Cortes* and the appointment to miniftry of men without prejudice. The count of Cabar is to be minifter of finance—and the prince of Peace to exchange his high poft, and the unbounded power he has fo long enjoyed, for the embaffy to France.

LONDON, March 13.

The Auftrian government has publifhed a plan of the new organization of the continental dominions of Venice, by which the ancient laws and regulations are reftored, and the nobility and other corporations reinftated in the privileges they enjoyed previous to the invafion of the French. All the inftitutions formed by democracy are annulled. The ecclefiaftical authorities as well as the ancient tribunals are re-eftablifhed on their ancient footing. The councils in the provinces, called the noble councils, are to nominate to public places, and a fpecial commiffion is to be appointed for the purpofe of auditing the accounts of the adminiftration of the cidevant damocratic government.

March 15.

To the intelligence which we yefterday received from Plymouth, of the preparations making in France for a fpeedy defcent on this country, we have to add the fubftance of information brought by a feaman who had been a prifoner in France, and who had arrived at Falmouth on Friday laft in a cartel. He ftates the French force in Breft harbor and Breft water to confift of twenty-one or twenty-two of the line, about eight of which were nearly equipped, and the greateft diligence was employed in fitting the remainder for fea; one of thefe failed on the 6th inft. into the outer road, in which lay eleven frigates, a corvette, and three armed brigs. The frigates were ready for fea.

No letters have for thefe three or four weeks been received from capt. Cotes, our agent for prifoners in France, from which it is concluded, that his letters are intercepted by an order from the directory.

Private letters from the Hague mention, that the Batavian government demurs to accede to the pofitions of the executive directory, for prohibiting the entry of any merchandize or goods from Great Britain. Every perfon converfant with the iffue to Holland, knows that the Dutch cannot even fubfift without a commercial intercourfe with this country.

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From Breft we learn, that there are twenty fail of the line in that port, of which 18 are fuppofed to be fit for fea, and of thofe nine were ready to fail at a moment's warning; from Havre, it appears that there are nine frigates and corvetts in that port ready to put to fea. There are alfo a very confiderable number of gun boates, but nothing goes in or comes out fince fir Richard's fquadron has remained off that port.

Yefterday government iffued a proclamation, offering a reward of 200l. to be paid by the lords of his majefty's treafury, for the apprehenfion of Robert Thomas Grofsfield, charged on fufpicion of being guilty of high treafon. Grofsfield is the fame perfon who was in cuftody fome time fince for having caufed a poifoned dart to be made, which it was fuppofed was intended to have been thrown at the king when in the theatre.

We have reafon to believe that our preparations for fecret expeditions, which are now carrying on, create the moft ferious apprehenfions in the French rulers, notwithftanding their pompous and arrogant threats of invading and fubjugating this country.—We are confident, that the carrying the projected expeditions into prompt execution will not only tend to roufe the fpirit of Englifhmen, but perplex and appal our infolent and implacable foe.

April 12.

Yefterday a cabinet council was held at which all the minifters in town attended. It is conjectured, that the object of the council's meeting was to confider of the propriety of recommending a general arming of the people, by forming affociations in *every* diftrict of the kingdom; the time of exercife to be fo appointed as to interfere as little as poffible with the occupations of thofe who are engaged in bufinefs, but who are ftill anxious to fhow their zeal in the defence of the country.

It is perfectly true that his majefty intends to hoift the royal ftandard in the camp about to be marked out near Windfor, in which neighbourhood very large magazines of flour are now forming, fo as to fupply the environs of the metropolis in cafe the enemy fhould effect a landing in either of the adjacent counties lying near the fea, by which there might be a momentary interruption to the communication with the port of London.

We learn by a letter from Venice, of the 14th ult. that an Auftrian army is affembling in the vicinity of Verona, which is to be joined by a part of the garrifon of Venice.

Difpatches were yefterday received at lord Grenville's office from Lifbon, which are underftood to contain an intimation of a treaty of peace between France and Portugal being in a confiderable ftate of forwardnefs, through the mediation of the court of Spain.

April 13.

In confequence of a letter fent on Wednefday by Mr. Secretary Dundas to the Lord Mayor, to know what volunteer corps, befides the militia, were at prefent raifed in the city of London, for the defence of the country, his Lordfhip held a meeting of Aldermen yefterday at the Manfion-houfe. We underftand that requifitions are to be immediately iffued to invite volunteers in every ward to incorporate themfelves in a body for the above purpofe.

The city of Hamburgh has fettled her differences with the French Directory, by paying a ranfom of fix millions of livres Tournois.

The King of Naples continues to make the moft vigorous preparations fo-

Secretary's Office,

West-Niagara, April 14, 1798.

LIST of GRANTS lying in the *Secretary's* Office ready to be iſſued, in addition to thoſe already advertiſed.

☞ Thoſe having no quantities annexed are for 200 acres.

Names.	*Townſhips.*	*Acres.*
D. W. Smith eſq.	York	
David B. Morgan	do	1-5
Abraham Atkinn	Humberſtone	100
Abijah Chambers	Saltfleet	310
Capt Tho. Alliſon	Delaware	1000
Thomas Cooper	Pelham	
Adam Conckle	Beverly	
Joſhua Chamberlain	York	
John Conckie	Beverly	
James Field	do	
Wm Wilcocks	Whitby	1000
Smith Griffin	Grimſby	130
Leonard Miſener	Crowland	
John Dennilon	York	1
Barnet Shavour	Crowland	
John Snider	Colcheſter	114
Thomas Hill	do	do
Allen M'Donald	Walpole	250
Robert I. D. Gray, eſq. ſon and heir to the late major James Gray	Marlboro'	3430
James Neville	Stamford	100
Wm. Chewitt	Whitby	800
Wm. Wright	Goſheid	114
Lieut. James Givens	Whitby	1000
Colin Andrews	Colcheſter	114
James Little	do	do
Lieut. Robert Nellis	Windham	1500
Do do	Grimſby	632
James Clement, eſq.	Windham	2000
John Roſs	York	
Mrs. Mary Hamilton	Pittſburg	
John Chitholm	Whitchurch	400
Chriſtian Almis	Barton	100
James Cooper	Pelham	
John Murray Q. M.	Saltfleet	150
Dan. M'Queen	Bertie	240
Wm. Wilcocks, eſq.	York	2-5
Mathew Bugginer	Woodhouſe	550
Wm. Andrews	Dover	201
Nicholas Nicholſon	Wallingham	
Philip Buck	Beverly	300
Patrick Rice	Raleigh	201
Wm. Den	Willoughby	
Mrs. Mary Ridout	nine ſquare chains York	
Tho's Ridout, eſq.	nine ſquare chains York	
Oliver Mabe	Charlotteville	
Zeke. Chamberlain	York	234
Jacob Bailey	Beverly	100
Peter Roſſell, eſq	York	4-5
Barnet Dell jun.	Willoughby	
Wm. Lemmons	Crowland	
Geo. Hamilton	Gainſboro'	190
Chriſtian Bugginer	Clinton	500
John Foryca	Walſingham	140
William Dilce	Gainſborough	
Richard Whittle	Goſfield	114
John Freeman	Flamboro'-E.	300
Jacob Ball ſen.	Windham	800
Dan'l Malcolm	Caiſter	
Thomas Burch	Grantham	
Tho's Medcalf	Beverly	
Hugh Mulholland	do	600
Serj. John M'Bride	York	1-5
Miſs Anne Smith	Pickering	1200
Joſeph Brown	Beverly	
John Morty	do	
Parker Mills	York	1-5
Wm Reymile	Barton	300
Aſa Schooley	Bertie	100
Stephen Burtch	Grimſby	
John Beemer jr	Grimſby	
James Newkirk	Beverly	100
Rev. R. Addiſon	Newark	54
Mathew Cain	Barton	150
Joſeph Sinn	Stamford	100
Jonathan Griffin	Grimſby	207
John Guſtin	Charlotteville	
John Depue jr	Barton	
Wm. Neil	Grimſby	
Capt Benj. Pawling	Saltfleet	100
John Smith	Grimſby	230
Derrick Bell	Beverly	300
Peter Ruſſell eſq.	York	100
Capt Dan'l Cozens	do	210
do	do	1
do	Clarke	1790
do	Vaughan	1000
Joſeph. Ketchum	Scarboro'	1000
James Epton	Goſheld	114
Adam Bowman	Beverly	
D. W. Smith eſq.	York	
Robt Hamilton eſq	Newark	310
Adam Vrooman and wife	Gainſboro'	641
James Mulholland	Beverly	
Serj. Hen. Bougener	Crowland	100
Margaret M'Cool	Beverly	600
Robt I. D. Gray eſq. ſon and heir to the late maj. James Gray	Cornwall	70
Benj. Fairchild	Barton	
Robt I. D. Gray eſq. ſon and heir to the late maj. James Gray	Cornwall	750
James M'Garvin & wife	Delawar	400
Jacob Betley	Grantham	
Jacob Reedhart	Colcheſter	114
Chriſtopher Birt	Pelham	
Andrew Engliſh	Barton	160
Samuel Green	Grimſby	
L. Caleb Reynolds	Barton	100
Thomas Mathews	York	1-5
Wm Allan	do	do
Miſs Eliza. Ruſſell	do	4-5
Robert Beſſee	Beverly	250
Mrs Anne Smith	York	1
Mrs Anne Smith, wife of D. W. Smith eſq.	do	1
Mrs Ann Smith, wife of D. W. Smith, eſq.	Walpole	1195
Hon. D. W. Smith	Newark	35
Mrs Anne Smith	Charlottenville	
do do	Woodhouſe	
do do	Rainham	
Hon. D. W. Smith	York	100
do do	do	1
Hon. John Elmſly	do	100
Capt. J. Brant	Home Diſtrict	3450
Philip Stedman	Grand River	94.395
Rich. Beaſly, eſq.	do	1
James Wilſon and	do	94.012
St. John B. Rouſſeau	do	
Wm. Wallace	do	86.078
Wm. Jarvis, eſq.	do	30.000
Benjamin Canby	do	19,000
Frederick Williams Bertie	2nd Willoughby	

Wm. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

To be ſold.

A TWO HUNDRED ACRE LOT in the vicinity of YORK, in a healthy and convenient ſituation whereon ſome valuable improvements have been made;—For further particulars apply to JOHN M'GILL,

Adj. Q's. Rangers.

York, March 6, '98. (6w68)

FOR SALE,

The Houſe, and Lot

Containing one acre, occupied by the ſubſcriber. —The payments will be made eaſy to the purchaſer.

JOHNSON BUTLER.

Oct. 18, '97. 46tf

Taken up,

Some time laſt fall, in the mouth of the Niagara River, by the ſubſcriber, a three-hand *Schenectady* BOAT. The owner, by proving his property, and paying the expence, may have her by applying at Mr. Forſyth's ſtore in this town. SAM'L HURST.

Newark, March 8. (6

ALL perſons indebted to G. TIFFANY, late printer of this paper, are requeſted to call at the printing office to make ſettlement and five coſts.

SILVESTER TIFFANY.

March 31.

VOLUME IV. G. R. NUMBER 178.

Upper-Canada Gazette; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA; Printed by TITUS G. SIMONS. Saturday, JUNE 23, 1798.

European News.

VIENNA, (GERMANY) March 10.

THE 8th inſt. a Neapolitan courier brought the advices of diſturbances between the French and the people of Rome, which continued four days, during which time much blood was ſhed; the latter obtained the ſuperiority. Two thouſand of the French loſt their lives: and 500 were confined in the caſtle of St. Angelo. The remainder were encamped without the city, waiting for reinforcements. The diſturbances were owing to the cruelty with which the Republicans exacted the firſt payment of the requiſition of four millions of livres.

BOURDEAUX, March 22.

Intelligence from Madrid announces great changes in the Spaniſh government. A revolution was on the tapis, at the head of which was the King himſelf.—Great reforms were in agitation, the revival of the *Cortes* and the appointment to miniſtry of men without prejudice. The count of Cabar is to be miniſter of finance—and the prince of Peace to exchange his high poſt, and the unbounded power he has ſo long enjoyed, for the embaſſy to France.

LONDON, March 13.

The Auſtrian government has publiſhed a plan of the new organization of the continental dominions of Venice, by which the ancient laws and regulations are reſtored, and the nobility and other corporations reinſtated in the privileges they enjoyed previous to the invaſion of the French. All inſtitutions formed by democracy are annulled. The eccleſiaſtical authorities as well as the ancient tribunals are re-eſtabliſhed on their ancient footing. The councils in the provinces, called the noble councils, are to nominate to public places, and a ſpecial commiſſion auditing the accounts of the adminiſtration of the ſeveral democratic governments.

March 15.

To the intelligence which we yeſterday received from Plymouth, of the preparations making in France for a deſcent on this country, we add the ſubſtance of information brought by a ſeaman who had been a priſoner in France, and who had arriving at Falmouth on Friday laſt in a cartel. He ſtates the French force in Breſt harbor and Breſt water to conſiſt of twenty-one or twenty-two of the line, about eight of which were nearly equipped, and the greateſt diligence was employed in fitting the remainder for ſea; one of theſe failed on the 6th inſt. into the outer road, in which lay ſixteen frigates, a corvette, and three armed brigs. The frigates were ready for ſea.

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By the laſt accounts from ſir R. Strachan, who is now blocking up the port of Havre, it appears that there are nine frigates and corvettes in that port ready to put to ſea.

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April 12.

Yeſterday a cabinet council was held at which all the miniſters in town attended. It is conjectured, that the object of the council's meeting was to conſider of the propriety of recommending a general arming of the people, by forming aſſociations in every diſtrict of the kingdom; the time of exerciſe to be ſo appointed as to interfere as little as poſſible with the occupations of thoſe who are engaged in buſineſs, but who are ſtill anxious to ſhow their zeal in the defence of the country.

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In conſequence of a letter ſent on Wedneſday by Mr. Secretary Dundas to the Lord Mayor, to know what volunteer corps, beſides the militia, were at preſent raiſed in the city of London, for the defence of the country, his Lordſhip held a meeting of Aldermen yeſterday at the Manſion houſe. We underſtand that requiſitions are to be immediately iſſued to invite volunteers in every ward to incorporate themſelves in a body for the above purpoſe.

The city of Hamburgh has ſettled their differences with the French Directory, by paying a ranſom of ſix millions of livres Tournois.

The King of Naples continues to make the moſt vigorous preparations fo-

defence, in case his dominions should be invaded by the French; but no act of hostility has yet taken place.

We are informed that Pius VI. is to remain at Sienna, the French Directory having allowed him to exercise there his spiritual government.

Extract of a letter from Yarmouth, Ap. 11.

"It is reported here that the Dutch fleet is out; in consequence of which our fleet is under sailing orders."

The Venetians are said to be extremely discontented with the Imperial Government, and bitterly regret their liberty. The conduct of the Austrian government is said to be very severe.

April 14.

The following state of the French and Spanish navies, which, we are informed, is generally correct, shows that our enemies are determined to omit no exertions that may enable them to meet us at sea. There can arise no apprehensions with respect to the republican force at Brest; but the situation of Lord St. Vincent, who, with only 33 ships of the line, will have to contend, as appears from the following statement, with no less a force than 66 line of battle ships, should they succeed in effecting a junction, must be highly interesting. The acknowledged circumspection of Lord Spencer will, no doubt, provide against such an event, by sending a proper reinforcement to the gallant Admiral.

A list of the Republican Fleet rendezvouzing at Brest, April, 1798.

1 of 130 guns, 2 of 120, 2 of 110, 5 of 80, 32 of 74—Total 42.

A list of the Toulon Fleet, March, 1798.

3 of 120, 1 of 80, 12 of 74—Total 16.

Spanish Fleet.

At Cadiz, of the line 22, at Carthagena, ditto 16, at Ferrol, ditto 12—Total 50.

April 16.

Vice Admiral Sir Richard Onslow was expected to sail from Yarmouth on Saturday, to join the squadron off the Texel.

Several Cantons in Switzerland persist in their opposition to the new order of things; but they will no doubt be compelled to submit to the necessity of being revolutionized.

United States.

ALEXANDRIA, May 8.

The editor of the Columbian Mirror was, at a late hour last evening, politely favored with three separate files of London papers, viz. the Sun, the Star, and the Times, up to the 16th of March which are latter by three days than any accounts heretofore received. He takes the earliest opportunity of laying a portion of such interesting contents before his patrons.

From a careful perusal of those papers, that the French directory entertained serious apprehensions as to the approaching election, and that the people were very generally disatisfied with their conduct. That there is not the least probability of the French being successful in their intended invasion as the rage for voluntary contribution had extended its influence to all classes, and the cruising squadrons of Great Britain had been particularly successful in taking and destroying some of the convoys collecting for that purpose.

The cabinet council of Great Britain have been occupied in the examination of persons taken up for treasonable practices: and every day's experience teach us, that there are wretches in all countries.

NORFOLK, May 8.

By a gentleman who arrived in town on Sunday from Cape Francois, and who came passenger in the ship John and Jane, Capt. Adams, to Baltimore, we are favoured with the following particulars: that the new governor, Hedouville, arrived at the Cape the 19th April, from St. Domingo; that the administration continued their depredations on every kind of provisions on board of American vessels bound to their ports, giving them in return their administration notes; that Toussaint was hourly expected at the Cape, from his unsuccessful expedition against the British possessions, in which he had lost between 5 and 6000 men; that Burney had received, by the last frigates from France, his promotion to the rank of vice-admiral; that Raymond and Pascal are appointed delegates to represent them in France, and were about to embark in one of the last sailing frigates to go home.

BOSTON, May 16.

Consular office of the United States of America.

Amsterdam, March 20, 1798.

Mr. Benjamin Russell, Boston.

Sir,

I avail myself of the first opportunity to acquaint you that the ship America, capt. Henshaw, from New-York, lately brought in here by a French cruiser, has been immediately released by the consul of that nation; and I am happy to add, that every thing will be done here to support and protect the intercourse with the United States.

My letters by the last mail from Paris mention that our envoys have lately had several conferences with the Minister of foreign affairs——result not known.

I am your obedient servant.

SYLVANUS BOURNE,

Another letter from the above gentleman, says, that Mr. Gerry had informed him, that the envoys had three conferences with the Minister for foreign affairs, and that the negociation appeared to be in good train.

NEW YORK, May 18.

Guns, the only sure Role d'Equipage.

Among the many happy consequences of arming merchant vessels, we instance with peculiar pleasure the ship Belvidere, Capt. Reynolds, owned by Mr. Arden of this city, which has safely arrived at Philadelphia. In the Gulf Stream, Capt. R. fell in with a French pirate, which gave chace to him, and must unquestionably have made a prize of him, had he not possessed the means and the resolution to defend himself. No sooner had the pirate come within gun shot, than Capt. R. hove too and nobly repulsed the picaroon. Capt. R. generously took under convoy, the ship Warren, Captain Fawn, for Virginia. Capt. Reynolds well deserves, and will doubtless receive the plaudits of his countrymen for preserving from French rapacity a fine ship and valuable cargo.

From good authority we learn, that the ship Ganges, which carries 22 nine pounders, and 120 men, will be ready to sail from Philadelphia in a day or two. The crew are said to be as fine men as ever went on board any ship of war. We hope the may prove a scourge to some of the infernal pirates who seize neutral merchantmen indiscriminately.

THE ORACLE.

WEST-NIAGARA, *June* 23.

York, June 5, 1798.

This day at one o'clock, his Honor the PRESIDENT came down to the Legislative Council in the usual state, and being seated on the Throne, was pleased to make the following SPEECH to the two Houses of Legislature:

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, And Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I called you together at an early period this year, in the hope that you may be able to finish the business of the Session before the commencement of your approaching harvest.

Agreeable to the powers with which I was vested by an Act of the last Session, Commissioners have been appointed for the purpose of arranging a provisional agreement with Lower Canada; and they will proceed upon the object of their mission as soon as official information arrives of Commissioners having been appointed to meet them on the part of that province. In the exercise of the authority given me at the same time by another act, I did not find it expedient to suspend the operation of other parts of the ordinances relative to a commercial intercourse between the United States and this province, than of such as related to the registering of vessels; you may consequently judge proper to digest such further regulations for carrying that intercourse into proper effect, as may appear to you to be necessary and conducive with the reciprocal interests naturally subsisting between the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I have directed to be laid before you the report sent me by the inspector stationed at the Coteau du Lac, of dutiable articles which have passed that post upwards in the course of the last year. You will also receive at the same time, an account of the Provincial Revenues which have been paid into your Treasurer's hands since your last meeting, with their application.

Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen,

I lament that I have no favorable intelligence to communicate to you respecting the approach of Peace; and that, not having received any late dispatches from the Secretary of State, I am equally unable to announce to you the Royal Pleasure on your Address to his Majesty, and the two unconfirmed Acts of your last Session, which I transmitted home immediately after.

York having been selected for the Capital of the province, it will appear of course to you, to be expedient that it should be made the Capital also of a District; I submit to you therefore, the propriety of dividing the Home into two separate Districts. You may probably at the same time take into your consideration, the expediency of revising and altering the boundaries of some of the other districts.

P. R. PRESIDENT.

ADDRESS

Of the honorable Legislative Council in answer to his honor the PRESIDENT's speech:—

To the honorable PETER RUSSELL, *esq President, administering the government of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR,

We, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the members of the legislative council in provincial parliament assembled, return your Honor our thanks for calling the legislature together at that season of the year, when under the present circumstances of the country the attendance on our public duty may be the least prejudicial to our private affairs.

We will chearfully concur in any further regulations respecting a commercial intercourse with the United States, that may be calculated to promote the reciprocal interests of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

We join with your Honor in lamenting that there is yet no favorable intelligence respecting the approach of peace; but we have the fullest confidence, that the magnanimous and unparralleled exertions of our parent state, will procure a speedy and honorable termination of our struggles with France.

We shall take into our consideration the propriety of dividing the Home district into two separates districts; and also the expediency of revising and altering the boundaries of some of the other districts.

(Signed) JOHN ELMSLEY, *Speaker.*

Legislative Council chamber, York, June 7, '98.

ADDRESS

Of the Commons House of Assembly in answer to his honor the PRESIDENT's speech:—

To his honor PETER RUSSELL, *esq President administering the government of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR,

We, his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons House of Assembly of Upper Canada, in parliament met, beg leave to return your Honor the thanks of this house for your Honor's speech.

We acknowledge our obligations to your Honor, for calling us together at this season of the year, certainly the most favorable for our several occupations during the present state of the roads, and other communications, and for providing so suitable a house for our temporary reception.

We trust, that the new commissioners will provide a system for the future arrangements between Upper and Lower Canada, upon a basis which shall be reciprocal to the interests which ought naturally to subsist between the two provinces. We therefore observe with pleasure, that the sister colony has directed the Inspector stationed at the Coteau du Lac, to continue to you his reports of the dutiable articles which have passed that post upwards, in the course of the last year.

We lament with your Honor, there is so little appearance of the approach of peace, and cannot omit (considering the circumstances of other countries) to return thanks to the Great Director of all things, for the tranquillity this infant colony has experienced.

We perceive forcibly, the good which must result to his Majesty's Courts and departments, as well as to all classes of people, by the fixing and making known some certain place for the seat of government.

And we readily see the necessity of the Home district being divided, and of York being made the capital of a new district; we shall therefore endeavor to effect so desireable a purpose: and should we see the necessity of other alterations during our deliberation, we shall take the advantage of them for the public good, and the *convenience of his Majesty's subjects.*

(Signed) D. W. SMITH, *Speaker.*

York, June 6, '98.

By a gentleman from the Forty mile-creek we are informed, that on Thursday last a dead body was seen floating upon the surface of the lake, about 8 miles above that place, supposed to be the body of one of the unfortunate persons that was lost this spring in this river.

MORAL.

MIND your business—govern your passions—pay your debts; keep good temper; send home what you borrow, and be willing to lend. Be industrious in getting, and prudent in spending, and you will grow in riches. Be honest and obliging to your family and neighbours, and you will grow in their esteem. Be no blasphemer or lunatic, but soberly religious, and you will grow in the favor of God and be happy here and hereafter.

☞ The GAZETTE's not appearing last week, was unavoidable.

UPPER-CANADA, MIDLAND DISTRICT
SURROGATE COURT.

GEORGE the third by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

To all person[s] anywise related to TIMOTHY BROWN, *late serjeant in the Royal Canadian Volunteers, deceased, intestate:*

WHEREAS application has been made to our surrogate court, for the Midland district, by *Hazleton Spencer*, esq. major in his majesty's Royal Canadian Volunteers, stating that Timothy Brown, late serjeant in the said corps, died intestate, and that there is no person next of kin to the said Timothy Brown, resident within this province, and therefore the said Hazleton Spencer, esq. prays that letters of administration may be granted to him.

Take notice, that unless you, or some of you, appear in our said court, to be holden for the Midland district, on or before eight months after this publication, in order to take out letters of administration, agreeably to an act of assembly of this province, entitled *an act to establish a court of probate in this province and also a surrogate court in every district thereof*, or to shew cause, if any you have, why letters of administration should not be granted to the said Hazleton Spencer, esq. that the same will be granted to him accordingly. Witness *Alexander Fisher*, esq. surrogate for the Midland district, this third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and in the thirty-eighth of our reign.

POOLE ENGLAND, *Register.*

FOR SALE,

The House, and Lot

Containing one acre, occupied by the subscriber.—The payments will be made easy to the purchaser.

JOHNSON BUTLER.

Oct. 18, '97. 46tf

Advertisement.

THE town clerks of the different townships within the Home district, are requested to send, without delay, to the clerk of the peace, this of their respective town and parish officers for the ensuing year; and the clerk of the peace at the same time informs the assessors of the different townships, that they must assess a full rate.

R. CLENCH, C. P.

Newark, 15 April, '98.

Secretary's Office,

York, April 14, 1798.

List of GRANTS lying in the *Secretary's* Office ready to be iſſued, in addition to thoſe already advertiſed.

☞ Thoſe having no quantities annexed are for 200 acres.

Names.	*Townſhips.*	*Acres.*
D. W. Smith eſq.	York	
David B. Morgan	do	1-5
Abraham Aſkinn	Humberſtone	100
Abijah Chambers	Saltfleet	310
Capt Tho. Alliſon	Delaware	1000
Thomas Cooper	Pelham	
Adam Conckle	Beverly	
Joſhua Chamberlain	York	
John Conckle	Beverly	
James Field	do	
Wm Wilcocks	Whitby	1000
Smith Griffin	Grimſby	130
Leonard Miſener	Crowland	
John Denniſon	York	1
Barnet Shavour	Crowland	
John Snider	Colcheſter	114
Thomas Hall	do	do
Allen M'Donald	Walpole	250
Robert I. D. Gray, eſq. ſon and heir to the late major James Gray	Marlboro'	3430
James Neville	Stamford	100
Wm. Chewitt	Whitby	800
Wm. Wright	Goſfield	114
Lieut. James Givens	Whitby	1000
Colin Andrews	Colcheſter	114
James Little	do	do
Lieut. Robert Nellis	Windham	1500
Do do	Grimſby	632
James Clement, eſq.	Windham	2000
John Roſs	York	
Mrs. Mary Hamilton	Pittſburg	
John Chiſholm	Whitchurch	400
Chriſtian Almis	Barton	100
James Cooper	Pelham	
John Murray Q. M.	Saltfleet	150
Dan. M'Queen	Bertie	240
Wm. Wilcocks, eſq.	York	2-5
Mathew Bugginer	Woodhouſe	550
Wm. Andrews	Dover	201
Nicholas Nicholſon	Walſingham	
Philip Buck	Beverly	300
Patrick Rice	Raleigh	201
Wm. Dell	Willoughby	
Mrs. Mary Ridout	nine ſquare chains York	
Tho's Ridout, eſq.	nine ſquare chains York	
Oliver Mabe	Charlotteville	
Zekel Chamberlain	York	234
Jacob Beſſey	Beverly	100
Peter Ruſſell, eſq.	York	4-5
Benjamin Hill	Pelham	
Elijah Doan	Crowland	
John M'Dougal	York	1-5
Barnet Dell jun.	Willougby	
Wm. Lemmons	Crowland	
Geo. Hamilton	Gainſboro'	190
Chriſtian Bugginer	Clinton	500
John Foryca	Walſingham	140
William Dilce	Gainſborough	
Richard Whittle	Goſfield	114
John Freeman	Flamboro'-E.	300
Jacob Ball ſen.	Windham	800
Dan'l Malcolm	Caiſter	
Thomas Burch	Grantham	
Tho's Medcalf	Beverly	
Hugh Mulholland	do	600
Serj. John M'Bride	York	1-5
Miſs Anne Smith	Pickering	1200
Joſeph Brown	Beverly	
John Morty	do	
Parker Mills	York	1-5
Wm Reymile	Barton	300
Aſa Schooley	Bertie	100
Stephen Burtch	Grimſby	
John Beemer jr	Grimſby	
James Newkirk	Beverly	100
Rev. R. Addiſon	Newark	54
Mathew Cain	Barton	150
Joſeph Sinn	Stamford	100
Jonathan Griffin	Grimſby	207
John Guſtin	Charlotteville	
John Depue jr	Barton	
Wm. Neil	Grimſby	
Capt Benj. Pawling	Saltfleet	100
John Smith	Grimſby	230
Derrick Bell	Beverly	300
Peter Ruſſell eſq.	York	100
Capt Dan'l Cozens	do	210
do	do	1
do	Clarke	1790
do	Vaughan	1000
Joſeph Ketchum	Scarboro'	1000
James Epſon	Goſfield	114
Adam Bowman	Beverly	
D. W. Smith eſq.	York	
Robt Hamilton eſq	Newark	310
Adam Vrooman and wife	Gainſboro'	641
James Mulholland	Beverly	
Serj. Hen. Bougener	Crowland	100
Margaret M'Cool	Beverly	600
Robt I. D. Gray eſq. ſon and heir to the late maj. James Gray	Cornwall	70
Benj. Fairchild	Barton	
Robt I. D. Gray eſq. ſon and heir to the late maj. James Gray	Cornwall	750
James M'Garvin & wife	Delawar	400
Jacob Beſſey	Grantham	
Jacob Reedhart	Colcheſter	114
Chriſtopher Burt	Pelham	
Andrew Engliſh	Barton	160
Samuel Green	Grimſby	
Lt Caleb Reynolds	Barton	100
Thomas Mathews	York	1-5
Wm Allan	do	do
Miſs Eliza. Ruſſell	do	4-5
Robert Beſſee	Beverly	250
Mrs Anne Smith	York	1
Mrs Anne Smith, wife D. W. Smith eſq.	do	1
Mrs Ann Smith, wife of D. W. Smith, eſq.	Walpole	1195
Hon. D. W. Smith	Newark	35
Mrs Anne Smith	Charlottenville	
do do	Woodhouſe	
do do	Rainham	
Hon. D. W. Smith	York	100
do do	do	1
Hon. John Elmſly	do	100
Capt. J. Brant	Home Diſtrict	3450
Philip Stedman	Grand-River	94,305
Rich. Beaſly, eſq. James Wilſon and St. John B. Rouſſeau	do	94,012
Wm. Wallace	do	86,078
Wm. Jarvis, eſq.	do	30,800
Benjamin Canby	do	19,000
Frederick William	Bertie and Willoughby	

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD,

AT public auction, on Monday the 2d of July next, at JOHN M'DOUGAL's tavern in the town of YORK, a valuable FARM, ſituate on YONG STREET, about 12 miles from York, on which are a good LOG HOUSE, and 7 or 8 acres well improved.—The advantages of the above farm, from the richneſs of its ſoil, and its being well watered, are not equaled by many farms in the province; and above all, it affords an excellent *Salmon-fiſhery*, large enough to ſupport a number of families, which muſt be conceived a great advantage in this infant country; the terms will be made known on the day of ſale. May 24.

STAGE.

J. FAIRBANKS & THO's HIND

ACQUAINT their friends, and the public in general, that their STAGE will continue to run between Newark and Chippawa, on *Mondays, Wedneſdays* and *Fridays*, to ſtart from Newark at 7 o'clock A. M. of each day, and return the ſame evening, provided four paſſengers take ſeats by 4 o'clock in the afternoon; otherwiſe to ſtart from Chippawa the following morning at 7 o'clock, and return the ſame evening. Each paſſenger is allowed 14lb. baggage, and to pay ONE DOLLAR; way paſſengers to be taken up at *ſix-pence* N. Y. C. per mile. Will ſtop at Queenſton each way 20 minutes.

Good horſes and careful drivers are provided, and that attention and diſpatch which are neceſſary to the eaſe, ſatisfaction and convenience of the paſſengers, may always be expected.

☞ Letters 4d. each. May 24.

To be ſold.

A TWO HUNDRED ACRE LOT in the vicinity of YORK, in a healthy and convenient ſituation, whereon ſome valuable improvements have been made;—For further particulars apply to JOHN M'GILL,

Adj. Q's. Rangers.

York, March 6, '98. (6w68)

Taken up,

Some time laſt fall, in the mouth of the Niagara River, by the ſubſcriber, a three-hand *Schenectady* BOAT. The owner, by proving his property, and paying the expence, may have her by applying at Mr. Forſyth's ſtore in the town. SAM'l HURST.

Newark, March [illegible]

ALL perſons indebted to G. TIFFANY, late printer of this paper, are requeſted to call at the printing [illegible] to make ſettlement and ſave coſts.

SILVESTER TIFFANY.

March 31.

65

VOLUME IV. G. R. NUMBER 179.

Upper-Canada Gazetté; or, American Oracle.

WEST-NIAGARA; Printed by TITUS G. SIMONS. Saturday, JUNE 30, 1798.

European News.

MILAN, March 1.

THE following are the details of the diſturbance in the garriſon of Mantua. The 23d Pluvioſe, in the morning, the inhabitants of Mantua remarked an extraordinary movement in the French garriſon. Theſe troops aſſembled ſuddenly at the Place d'Armes, with four pieces of cannon, lighted matches, arms and baggage; and there took up a line of march to quit the city, declaring that they intended to return to France to demand their pay, of which they had not received a farthing for 4 months paſt. Gen. Miollis immediately ordered all the gates to be ſhut, and ſent his aid-decamps to quiet the ſoldiers; but it was not until after much remonſtrance, that they conſented to remain, on condition that their pay ſhould be given to them the next day. The adminiſtration, upon a written requiſition of gen. Miollis, ordered a forced loan of four hundred thouſand livres. After emptying all the public cheſts, and applying to the capitaliſts and perſons in affluent circumſtances, they at length raiſed the neceſſary ſum, by the time appointed. They alſo put in requiſition 5000 ſhirts and 5000 pair of ſhoes, of which the French troops were totally deſtitute.

The executive directory of the Ciſalpine republic, has given orders that this loan be reimburſed as ſoon as poſſible, as well as the other articles furniſhed the garriſon.

STRASBURG, March 12.

All the difficulties which have hitherto oppoſed the re-eſtabliſhment of peace in Germany, do not yet ſeem to be done away. It is now certain that Auſtria and Pruſſia are not agreed as to the indemnification which ought to be reciprocally made to them, in the new partition of the empire. Pruſſia will not be contented with an equivalent for the country which ſhe cedes on the left bank of the Rhine. She deſires conſiderable re-[illegible]tions, in order to be able to maintain the political equilibrium of Germany, and keep head with Auſtria, whoſe power will be conſiderably encreaſed by the poſſeſſion of a part of Bavaria, and the Biſhopricks of Salſburg and Paſſau. The emperor, on the contrary, beholds with a jealous eye, the projected aggrandizemedt of Pruſſia, and oppoſes it in every way he poſſibly can. We are aſſured that the cabinet of Berlin, irritated at the proceedings of the court of Vienna, has declared to it, that the king of Pruſſia would not ſeek to augment his power at the expence of the ſmaller ſtates of Germany; but that he ſhould expect the ſame on the part of Auſtria. This declaration has thrown the cabinet of Vienna into conſiderable perplexity. It is not known what anſwer will be given to the king of Pruſſia.

BASLE, March 12.

All the details reſpecting the taking of Berne by the French, confirm the accounts already received, that this conqueſt was the conſequence of a moſt murderous battle, in which the militia, riſen *en maſſe*, without exception, and led on by commanders of no abilities, gave the ſtrongeſt proofs of courage and deſpair.

Theſe brave men, ſcattered and unprovided with any arms but ſcythes and clubs, came and placed themſelves at the mouths of the cannon, and were torn in pieces by the ſhot—Even when the French ſoldiers, through humanity, wiſhed to ſpare them, and cried out to them to ſurrender, they ruſhed on the cannon, to hinder them from advancing againſt their country. We are aſſured, that 800 women who had joined the troops of Berne were left on the field of battle, and that 6000 lives of French and Swiſs were loſt in different engagements.

PARIS, March 23.

It is ſaid that the council of elders of the Ciſalpine republic has refuſed to ſanction the treaty of alliance and commerce, which her plenipotentiaries had concluded with the French republic.

March 25.

We have before announced that the council of Ancients, of the Ciſalpine republic, has rejected the treaty of alliance which its plenipotentiaries had concluded with the French republic. This news is not only true, but it is ſaid that the French executive directory, enraged at their refuſal to ſanction the treaty concluded between the plenipotentiaries of the two republics, have paſſed a ſevere arret, by which conſidering that all the territory of the Ciſalpine republic has been conquered by French republicans, and that the independence which was granted to it, was on condition of a treaty of alliance, neceſſary for both people, but of which the acceptation has been hindered by the intrigues of certain perſons, bought over by the enemies of both governments; conſidering alſo, that on account of this refuſal, the French republic reſumes all its rights over the Caſalpine territory, it is decreed (among other things) 1ſt. There ſhall be raiſed a contribution for the ſupport of the troops of the French republic in Italy. 2d. The functions of the citizens (to the number of 21 including the preſident) who had been appointed members of the Ciſalpine council of Ancients, by the general in chief, ſhall be ſuſpended and their perſons arreſted.

It is thought that the motives which induced the Ciſalpince council of Ancients to reject the treaty are:

1. The article which obliged the Ciſalpines to furniſh, for a time not limited, 18 millions for the ſupport of 25,000 French troops. 2. That which required them to fortify at their own expence, and under the direction of French engineers, certain places to remain always in the hands of garriſons chiefly compoſed of French troops. 3. The article in which it is ſtipulated, that the Ciſalpine army ſhall always be under the command of French officers.

We hear from Geneva, that on the 21ſt Ventoſe the adminiſtrative council aſſembled extraordinarily; and drew up the plan of a law, which will ſhortly be preſented to the ſovereign council, for the purpoſe of authoriſing the nomination of a commiſſioner empowered to treat of the re-union of Geneva to the French republic.

The Emperor is ill: his phyſicians fear he has not ſix months to live. He is ſhortly to go to Piſa for his health. During his abſence, the archduke Charles is to be empowered to tranſact the affairs.

United States.

NEW-YORK, May 22.

The following letter from Caymittes, (Weſt Indies) dated the 9th of April laſt, was very politely handed to us by a reſpectable merchant of this city.

"I have been here ſince the 20th of Feb. The day on which I arrived alarm guns were fired at every port in this quarter. To the weſt, where we have the ſtrong fort at Irois, the alarm was fired three days before.—There we were attacked by Rigaud and his army of 3500 men, the ſhock was dreadful, 105 of their men were left before the poſt, ſince which we have attacked and ca-

ried several of their posts. They have a chain of strong forts communicating one with the other of an extent of 40 miles, and had effectually cut off our land commerce between Irois and L'Ilet with Jeremie.—Gen. Spencer has effectually broken through the whole of them with only a force of 410 British huffars and 722 black colonists; but we have lost 2 British officers and 58 men killed, 2 French officers and 63 colonists killed, 6 British officers and 150 men wounded: 1 French officer and 90 colonists wounded. We however keep them at bay and have plenty of provisions. The enemy are short of provisions. We expect news from thence (Irois) every moment. On this side Rigaud's brother commands—His little army is divided into three columns of about 600 men each; of these they have already lost 300 killed, and twice that number wounded. They attacked and carried Fort Thomas about 8 miles from hence, in three quarters of an hour; we lost 39 officers killed and 31 men, 2 officers wounded and 37 men, all colonists; and they left dead on the field 82 men, their wounded were many; since that they have attacked a post called Lascabes, with a field piece; but were repulsed with very great loss. They have taken, or rather we have evacuated, two posts of 100 men each, on their appearing with two field pieces; but the other frontier posts have cannon from 8 to 3 pounders; in a word, the war in this quarter is very hot, and to me is very unfortunate."

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Fenwick, to his friend in this city, dated Bourdeaux, March 21, 1798.

"As to the magnanimity and generosity of the rulers of the great nation towards private persons, while in the great chaos of nation revolutions, and the supplications of states and empires, we fear the just lamentations of individuals will go unheard.—What can a poor trader of Philadelphia, represented by an humble conful, expect, after seeing three extraordinary envoys and plenipotentiaries at the gates of the directorial palace, without admiffion to an audience, and at a time when these plenipotentiaries muft be daily warned of additional fhock wounds of the long injured and oppreffed commerce of their nation? If fuch a melancholy fact could give any relief to the neceffitated individual who is kept out of his funds, it would be fome what lefs afflicting to relate it. Paying debts, hearkening to diftrefs, and juftice, is not the faihion of the times: levying contributions, giving law, and humiliating nations, is the theme of the day. And while proud Albion and the Hanoverian race tremble, while Rome and the children of Fabins are under chaftifement for fupporting the fceptre of Oftavian and the crimes of Nero, can the well born brethren of Mr. Jay, expect to efcape. Pardon me for this digreffion.

"There is nothing new on the fub-chant, capt. Roffeter, failed from New-York on the 6th inft. for Briftol, and after being out only 24 hours was taken ject of our negociations at Paris; the envoys are ftill there without ever having had an audience, and it is generally thought their miffion will be ineffectual. I participate in this opinion, for had taken the Thomas, from Liverpool to Philadelphia, on the fame and unleis the current of French fuc- ceffs, or the politics of America, under- goes fome change, it will be impoffible to fore fee the iffue of the preient dif- ord between the two nations."

[My readers may be affured, that this extract is authentic. It was handed to me by a merchant of this city, whofe veracity is undoubted:] *Porcupine.*

Lofs of the Brak floop of war.

On Friday afternoon, the Brak, a Britifh floop of war, capt. Drew juft at the entrance of Old Kiln Roads, and within half a mile of the Light-houfe, was unfortunately upfet, by a fudden fquall, and inftantly funk: capt. Drew, all his officers (except the boatfwain and mates)—about 40 of the crew, and 39 Spanifh prifoners were drowned, although every affiftance was immediately afforded by two pilot boats then in fight—The Brak failed from Cork with the fleet for this country, but parted from them off the Weftern Iles in a gale of wind—about 30 days fince fell in with and captured a rich Spanifh fhip, out 80 days from La Plata, bound to Cadiz, with 200 tons of copper, &c. on board, and had juft brought her in fafe to the Delaware when the melancholy accident happened.

ALBANY, June 1.

In Philadelphia and feveral other principal cities of the union volunteer corps are forming for the defence of the country. This is truly patriotic. If men whofe wives, children and property are at ftake, did not difplay alacrity in their country's cauie; can they expect it from thofe who fight for pay only—and who have no fuch inducements to animate their exertions in a trying hour?

"The fpirit of the Times" has given birth to a fubfcription in Newbury-Port (Maffachufetts) for building a twenty gunfhip, to be completed in 90 days, and offered on loan to government.

Extract of a letter from the American agent at Algeziras, to Mr. Izuardi, the American conful at Cadiz, 12th March 1798.

"On the 12th, the copper bottomed fhip Hunter, of New-York, was brought in here. She is loaded with fifh, oil, nankeens, muflins, &c. and bound to Genoa, Marfeilles, and the Eaft-Indies. There is a difpute between the French and Spanifh privateers to know who boarded her firft. The capt. unfortunately fired one of his guns, he fays, with powder, and no lead, but the captors fay he fired in his defence with fhot. I fear he will have much trouble in getting clear, as his cargo is valuable!"

French Fraternity.

A number of French privateers are now on our coaft. Their object appears to be the capture of veffels bound to or from England. The fhip Merchant, capt. Rofeter, failed from New-York on the 6th inft. for Briftol, and after being out only 24 hours was taken and carried into Bourdeaux by one of thofe freebooters and orderly thought their miffion will be inef- fectual. I participate in this opinion, for had taken the Thomas, from Liverpool to Philadelphia, on the fame and unleis the current of French fuc- ceffs, or the politics of America, under- goes fome change, it will be impoffible to fore fee the iffue of the preient dif- ord between the two nations."

Congress of the United States.

On Friday, the 11th May, the houfe of repreientatives of the United States again went into a committee of the whole on the bill for authorifing the preident of the United States to raife a provifional army, when Mr. Dawfon moved to amend the amendment propofed by the felect committee, by ftriking out the following words—"or of imminent danger of fuch invafion, difcovered, in his opinion, to exift." This motion was negatived, 48 to 51. Mr. Sewall then propoied, inftead of the Prefident having the power to raife this army for three years, to infert the following—before the next feffion of congreis which is or fhall be appointed by law. After undergoing feveral variations the propofition was at length agreed to in the following words—before the next feffion of congreis.

Mr. Sitgreaves next moved to ftrike out the following words from the bill, with the intention of inferting nothing in their place, with a view that the army might be immediately raiied—whenever he fhall judge the public fafety requires the meafure. The queftion for ftriking out was carried, but they were fupplied by the words recommended by the felect committee viz. "in the event of a declaration of war againft the United States, or of actual invafion, difcovered, in his opinion, to exift," 68 votes being for it. The next propoiition of the felect committee was to reduce the number of men to be raiied, from 20,000 to 10,000. Mr. Gallatin moved to reduce them to 5000. This motion was negatived, 47 to 41, and that for inferting 10,000 carried, by 54 votes being in its favor. Some diicuffion then took place on the propoiition for giving the prefident power to call out the militia in detachments, not exceeding 20,000 men each, to be trained and difciplined; but fome doubts of a conftitutional nature being fuggefted, the committee roie, reported progreis, and had leave to fit again. On motion of Mr. Harper, who ipoke of fom buiineis which would require the attention of the committee of ways and means on Saturday, the houfe adjourned till Monday.

June 4.

Mr. Fenwick, American conful at Bourdeaux, writes to a reipectable mercantile houfe in Philadelphia, under the date of April 2—"There is no change in the fituation of affairs relative to America. Two of our envoys are about quitting Paris, Mr. Pinckney and Mr. Marihall."

Capt. Brown, who arrived laft week at Philadelphia from Bourdeaux, confirms the above intelligence. He left Bourdeaux the 3d of April, and in a converfation with Mr. Fenwick on the preceding day, was informed by the latter, that our envoys remained at Paris without any proipect of accomplifhing the object of their miffion, and that matters were becoming worfe and worfe.

THE ORACLE.

WEST-NIAGARA, *June* 30.

Newark, June 27, 1798.

The anniverfary of the feftival of St. John falling on a Sunday, the celebration of the day was deferred to the 25th inft. when the Grand Lodge, and the other Lodges in town, walked up to Wilfon's tavern to meet their Brethren from Queenfton and the Mountain—About one o'clock a procefiion was formed of the following Lodges, viz. The Grand Lodge; the Grand Maiter's Lodge; Lodge No. 2; Lodge No. 4, and Lodge No. 12: They walked to Blinds's hotel, and as ioon as the buiineis of the day was over, they fat down to an elegant dinner. Many loyal and Maionic toafts were drank, and the Brethren parted at eight o'clock in the evening with the greateft harmony!

His majeity has fubfcribed 20,000l iterling to the voluntary contributions upwards carrying on the war, and promiied the like ium annually during it continuance; a very ftriking diiplay of loyal munificence.

It is reported (fays a New-York paper of the 18 of May) that a veffel has arrived at Boiton, in a fhort paiiage from Liverpool, and that by her advices has been received, that the directory had appointed a day to confer with the American miniiters.

A letter from Bourdeaux, of the 25th March, fays, that feveral veffels from Baltimore and Charleiton, bound to Spain and Holland, laden with rice, fugar, coffee, and tobacco, had been captured by French privateers, and fent in to that port; but their fate had not been determined. That no infurance on neutral veffels could be effected at any premium.

The fame letter adds, they had heard that the American envoys had demanded indemnity for the veffels captured but no anfwer had been returned.—Nevertheleis, the Directory had, in the mean time, demanded *twenty-five millions* of livres from America, previous to entering upon any negociations.

A file of French papers to March 28 are now in our hands, but we have but few minutes allowed us to extract from them.

We find nothing in the French papers reipecting American affairs—and little about the invaiion of England.—They ridicule the idea of any aiiiftance from the Spanifh fleet.—A French Gazette fays, "if the Spaniih come to us, they muft fight—if they fight, they will be beat"—and conclude it beft for them to ftay in the port of Cadiz, in order to render the Britiih force againft them, 21 fail weaker.

The following is from the Gazette Bordelaiie, of the 21ft of March:

The French have found in the Swiis, an enemy worthy their bravery. The ci-devant regiment of Waterville had juft been re-organized—In the late action it was cut to pieces. Seven men only remained—Diidaining to furvive their comrades, they threw themielves into the ranks of the French army, and perifhed.

The following is given in a Philadelphia paper, as the ſubſtance of the diſpatches lately received by the American government from Mr. Murray, their Ambaſſador at the Hague, dated March 12:

The French Directory lately explained in preciſe terms to the court of Madrid, their plans with regard to Spaniſh monarchy.—Theſe were:

That the Catholic King ſhould cede to France, Louiſiana and the Floridas.

That his majeſty ſhould conſent to the French republic's taking poſſeſſion of Brazil.

That the tract of country anciently known under the name of Cantabria, (including the provinces of Biſcay and Guipuſcoa, together with the whole extent of Pyrennes, from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean) ſhould be erected into an independent republic.

In return the Directory offered, that France ſhould guarantee to his Catholic Majeſty, his poſſeſſions in the Weſt Indies, and unite to Spain the kingdom of Portugal, which the republican armies, with the permiſſion and concurrence of the court of Madrid, would conquer in the courſe of this ſummer.

A categorical and immediate anſwer to theſe propoſitions was demanded with the menace that a refuſal or a delay would be conſidered as the ſignal of a rupture, and that the French troops would inſtantly enter Spain.

Perſons well informed in Holland, have expreſſed a decided opinion that the court of Madrid would reject theſe terms. And the accounts received from Liſbon of the diſgrace of the Favorite, leave little or no room to doubt, that a negative anſwer has been given, and that Charles IV. does not mean to loſe his throne and his life without a ſtruggle.

On Tueſday the 22d ult. Mr. Sitgreaves propoſed the following reſolutions in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the U. S. which were ordered to lie on the table till Wedneſday.

"Reſolved, That the commanders of the private armed veſſels of the United States, be authoriſed, by law, to take or deſtroy any cruizers of the French republic, which ſhall attack them on the high ſeas, for the purpoſe of ſearch or ſeizure.

"Reſolved, That the commanders of the public armed veſſels of the United States be authorized and directed to take or deſtroy any cruizer of the French republic, which may be found attacking any veſſel of the United States, for the purpoſe of ſearch or ſeizure.

"Reſolved, That the commanders of ſloop Druſilla, capt. Keen, from New-York, the public and private armed veſſels of the United States be authorized to retake any veſſel of the United States which may have been captured by the cruizers of the French republic, and to take and deſtroy any cruizer which may have made ſuch capture.

"Reſolved, That the public armed veſſels of the United States be authoriſed and directed to take or deſtroy all armed cruizers of the French republic which may be found on the coaſt of the United States, within leagues of the ſhore.

No Quarters!

On the 7th inſt. a brig from Nova Scotia was taken and burnt, about 10 leagues S. S. E. of Sandy Hook, by a French privateer, the capt. of which informed the captain of the brig, that his orders were, in caſe any American armed veſſel made reſiſtance, to give no quarters!—Our authority for this intelligence is the Commercial Advertiſer; if true, the French have indeed degenerated into *Algerines.*

Philadelphia, June 5.

Diſpatches in cyphers have been received by government, from the miniſters of the U. S. in France, Spain, and Holland.

We underſtand that thoſe diſpatches are dated the 4th of April, at which period our commiſſioners were not received by the executive directory. We alſo underſtand that Meſſ. Pinckney and Marihall were about to leave Paris, but that Mr. Gerry remained there.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Ganges, dated Delaware Cape, May 30th.

We are juſt diſcharging our pilot and are all in perfect health and good ſpirits. We ſhall proceed to ſea as ſoon as poſſible, in purſuit of a French privateer lately ſeen. We have every thing for action, and I hope will ſoon be able to give them a ſpecimen of the force of American metal. The privateer is a ſchooner of 16 guns, and full of men. We have juſt heard of the bill having paſſed both houſes of congreſs for taking French privateers. This intelligence was given us by a pilot who this morning brought freſh inſtructions for capt. Dale. The Revenue cutter is in company with us, we have juſt been examining our men, and proving the guns, which anſwer our moſt ſanguine expectations.

New York, June 5.

Yeſterday being the birth-day of his Britannic Majeſty, the ſeveral Engliſh veſſels in our harbor diſplayed their colours in honor of the ſame. The Conſtitution cutter was ſuperbly ornamented with various foreign colours and flags, among which the American held the moſt honorable and conſpicuous place! Many reſpectable Engliſh gentlemen, we are informed, dined together in commemoration of that day. At one o'clock, the Conſtitution cutter and the armed brig, Earl Moira, fired each a *royal ſalute!*

Alexandria, June 2. American properly protected by American courage.—Arrived, the ſhip Hunter, capt. Rogers, from Amſterdam, 67 days paſſage. Left there the 3d inſt. the ſhip Mercury, capt. Hall, for Philadelphia, and the ſhip Hope, capt. Hall, for Baltimore. Left Cowes the 28th April, the ſhip Betſey, capt. Hall, for Philadelphia. Left Liverpool the 30th April, the ſhip Hannah, capt. Hall, for Philadelphia. Left Briſtol the 1ſt inſt. the ſhip Briſtol, capt. Hall, for Philadelphia. Left Dublin the 4th inſt. the ſhip Dublin, capt. Hall, for Philadelphia. Left Cork the 5th inſt. the ſhip Cork, capt. Hall, for Philadelphia. Left Briſtol the 1ſt inſt. the ſhip Briſtol, capt. Hall, for Philadelphia. Left Dublin the 4th inſt. the ſhip Dublin, capt. Hall, for Philadelphia. Left Cork the 5th inſt. the ſhip Cork, capt. Hall, for Philadelphia.

Bedford. While capt. Keen lay at New-Bedford, a brig commanded by captain Hathway had arrived there from Turk's Island, was chased by a French privateer schooner; but fortunately fell in with the ship Felicity, capt. Brookes, of this port, then in company with the ship Columbia and brig George. The New-Bedford brig came up to leeward of the Felicity, and was followed by the privateer, who immediately received a broadside from the Felicity—the privateer then run on, and came down to the windward with an intention of boarding; but was prevented by another broad side from the Felicity, which stove in the broad-side of the privateer—and she went away entirely upon a careen.

Philadelphia, June 8. Yesterday morning the frigate United States, John Barry, esq; commander, weighed anchor, and sailed down the river; she reached the fort and came to about noon; there not being sufficient depth of water at ebb tide, to admit of the ship passing the shoal below the island.

The Delaware sloop of war (formerly the Hamburg packet) Stephen Devater, esq; commander, will be ready for sea in a few days: her crew being all engaged, and the carpenter's work completed. The Delaware carries 16 nines below, and 4 sixes on the quarter deck.

Boston, June 4. Yesterday Mr. Wm. Lee, and Mr. Hopkins, arrived in town from Marblehead, where they were landed by a fishing boat, in which they took passage off Cape Sable, from on board an American ship bound from Bourdeaux to Philadelphia. These gentlemen have dispatches from our envoys in France, which are forwarded to government; they dined with the envoys the day before they left Paris (20th March) from whom they learnt that the Directory were still deaf to the voice of reason, and that they expected to leave the republic very shortly.

American Bravery.

Friday arrived the armed ship, Sea Nymph, M'Dougall, of and from Martinico, 23 days. Sailed in company with the Friendship, Norris, of Providence, bound to Charleston; schooner Hero, of Baltimore, and an English schooner, which capt. M'Dougall generously continued with and protected. On the 5th May, a French privateer of 10 guns and 70 men, hove in sight, made several attempts to cut off the unarmed vessels, and continued to follow them for several days; on the 8th, it became entirely calm, the ship then above 6 miles a-head of the defenceless vessels; the privateer seeing the state of the convoy, immediately rowed among them, and but for the magnanimous conduct of a part of the ship Sea Nymph's company, would probably have plundered them of every thing they possessed. The heroic and disinterested action, which rescued from the jaws of repacity three valuable vessels and cargoes, deserves particular mention. Perceiving the object of the privateer, and night coming on, capt. Js. Younger, mate of the ship, proposed taking the boat, and with small arms to beat off the pirate; immediately five others of the crew, viz. John Dixon, Henry Hubert, John Brack, Thos. Nelson, and Wm. Wheeler, offered their services; the boat was armed with muskquetry, and these brave men rowed the distance of 6 miles, when coming with in pistol shot of the privateer, it being dark, they had the advantage of observing the enemy from their lights, without being observed by them; they then began their bold enterprize, and keeping a stern, discharged their small arms with such well directed fires, as to create great confusion and dismay among the crew of the privateer. This assault they continued, till a cannon shot from the enemy carried away a part of the stern of their boat, when the boat leaking very fast, and their ammunition nearly expended, they thought proper to give up the unequal conteſt, and return to their ship, which they effected in safety. In the morning they discovered that their foe had made off without molesting the convoy.—A breeze springing, the vessels came up, and continued their voyage, under the protection of their brave and deserving protectors.

Albany, June 11.

We are informed, there is a letter in town from New York, which mentions that the American ship Ganges, has captured a French privateer of 18 guns, after an hour's engagement, and sent her into Philadelphia.—Thus hostilities on both sides have unequivocally commenced between this infant republic and the most powerful nation in Europe. It is to be lamented that Federal policy has had too great a share in producing this state of things; but since the "Rubicon is passed," we must consider France as our Foe: and that "*Hercules in his cradle* may prove a match for *Hercules with his club*," should not only be the wish of every true American, but all such should be ready and willing to exert themselves in their country's cause.

The Government of Ireland, has, for a long time submitted to the violence of its enemies and the reproaches of its friends. It contented itself with adhering to the rules of the constitution, and the forms of the law, in favour of those who preached up one as a mockery, and the other as abomination. It rested in an unaccountable reserve, and looked only to positive statutes and established maxims, while magistrates were murdering—while witnesses were undergoing assassination—while juries were intimidated—while nocturnal house-breaking, pillage, and bloodshed, formed the common subject of correspondence and conversation. It was thus tame, and suffered all who wished it well to suffer in person or in mind until the constitution of king, lords and commons, became the common scoff of the vulgar—until no magistrates could be found to act—until no juries could be found to discharge the obligation of their oath—until country and town were filled with assassinations, many committed at noon-day—and until, as a consequence of this mistaken clemency, the disaffected flocking to a standard to declare against the King, and in favour of the French. Gen. Abercromby is appointed commander in chief of the royal force in that kingdom. It would be indecorous to anticipate the official statements of the able an officer, by reports, however credibly made or respectably authenticated. As yet nothing more has taken place, than deserves the name of skirmishing—but it seems certain that the misguided have dared to appear in force, though they have not ventured to risk the consequences of a general engagement. Whenever his majesty's troops have advanced, after a show of hostility, in an exchange of fire for a few minutes, the disaffected have retreated in confusion and dismay.

We hear the best effects are already felt from the proclamation (which will appear in our next) lately issued by government, in consequence of the disturbances. Confidence has revived—contracts are entered into—the funds have risen, and the public are generally impressed with an idea that the trade of assassination, and the reign of terror are at an end.

TO BE SOLD,

AT public auction, on Monday the 2d of July next, at JOHN M'DONAL'S tavern in the town of YORK, a valuable FARM, situate on YONGE STREET, about 12 miles from York, on which are a good LOG HOUSE, and 7 or 8 acres well improved.—The advantages of the above farm, from the richness of its soil, and its being well watered, are not equaled by many farms in the province; and above all, it affords an excellent *Salmon-Fishery*, large enough to support a number of families, which must be conceived a great advantage in this infant country; the terms will be made known on the day of sale.

May 24.

To be sold.

A TWO HUNDRED ACRE LOT in the vicinity of YORK, in a healthy and convenient situation, whereon some valuable improvements have been made;—For further particulars apply to JOHN M'GILL,

Adj. Q's. Rangers.

York, March 6, '98. (6w68)

SHERIFF's-OFFICE.

HOME DISTRICT, } Newark, June 1,
to wit, } '98.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the next general and quarter sessions of the peace of and for the district aforesaid, is to be holden and kept in Newark, in the district aforesaid, on Tuesday the tenth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day; of which all coroners, gaolers, high constables, constables, bailiffs and all others otherwise concerned are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, to do and perform that which to their several offices doth appertain.

ALEX. M'DONELL,
Sheriff.

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 180.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

West-Niagara: Printed by W. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1798. [4 *Dols. per An.*

European News.

BASLE, March 14.

THE Bernese, we understand, have submitted to the following conditions: "The city of Berne is to maintain 4000 French foot, and 1000 horse; the inhabitants of the city, as well as the country people, are to be disarmed; the arsenal is to be given up to the disposal of the French army: a provisional national assembly is to be substituted instead of the former regency; and the Helvetic constitution, received from Paris, is to be accepted."

LONDON, April 6.

DUTCH CONSTITUTION.

The new Batavian constitution contains 308 articles, 5 other regulations, and ten articles as an appendix. According to it, the Batavian republic is to be divided into 8 departments. The representative body is to consist of 90 members, one for every 20,000 souls, and is to be divided into two chambers, one containing 60, and the other 30 members. The first chamber is to propose and the other finally determine. To give a right to vote, it is necessary that the citizen's name be inscribed in the register of votes; that he be twenty years of age, pay certain contributions to the support of society, and have a fixed habitation in the republic. A foreigner must reside in it 10 years to obtain such a right. One third of the representative body go out every year. The executive directory is to consist of 5 members, one of which is to go out every year, and a new one to be chosen by the representative body.

April 11.

The gigantic plan of aggrandizement which the French have formed in the Eastern part of Europe, and in Asia, which we so long ago announced to our readers, begins to develope itself: a scheme of more extent, both in point of territorial and commercial advantage, was never formed either in the ancient or modern world; and we fear it is as practicable as it is magnificent. It will be found that it forms one of the secret articles of their treaty with Austria, and that the sublime porte, whom they have both terrified and cajoled, will be finally the victim of their inordinate ambition. Their project is clearly to get possession of the Greek Islands, which may serve them as a nursery for seamen, at least for the navigation of the Mediterranean and the Levant, to receive permission to attempt again the ancient plan of opening a canal into the Red Sea, from which they are not to be deterred by the failure of every former enterprize of the kind. The improved state of engineering gives them hopes that they will conquer every obstacle that nature has opposed to this design, and the grandeur of the object will be flattering to the character of the people. If they succeed, they will open to themselves a navigation to the East by a course so much shorter than the present, and will have such a demand for sugar in Egypt, and on the coasts of all the seas of which they will have the monopoly, that their commerce must receive an enormous addition.

The last accounts from France seem to signify that the armament from Toulon is destined to this expedition. A body of 17,000 troops are embarked on board of transports, and which are to be under the convoy of only 4 or 5 ships of the line. It is not likely that such a force can be ordered round to assist in the expedition against Portugal, or to join the fleet at Brest. They have too just a knowledge of the vigilance of lord St. Vincent, to make the experiment. We have no doubt that their rendezvous is the Archipelago: and their first object the revival of the Greek republic.

At the same time it is obvious that the king of the Two Sicilies is destined to fall, and the Toulon armament is sufficient to reduce the unprotected city of Naples to their sway; the next journals from France will disclose their real object. In this quarter of the world we know not that any efforts of the British government can obstruct their views; we have lamentably seen that whenever a country is to be divided, the confederate princes of the continent no longer talk about the principles of religion and social order, but hasten with avidity to the partition of the prey—Accordingly, if the two emperors are to come in for a share of the spoils of the Ottoman porte, the French will be permitted, without molestation, to pursue their course.

The king of Spain has published an edict, ordering all the French emigrants to quit the country. This is one of the first acts of the new administration, and proves the ascendancy of the French government.

The funeral of the king of Poland at Peterſburgh, was very magnificent; 18 battalions were drawn up in three lines, extending from the marble palace to the catholic church. The emperor himself followed the hearse on horse-back to the door of the church.

Some time since some persons found means to open a cash account at the bank. They forged the acceptance of all the bankers in London, imitated the different modes of the various houses, in accepting so well, that the bank, tho' familiarly acquainted with them, never discovered the cheat. These bills were paid into the bank by the knot of swindlers to be discounted, and the bank made no hesitation at giving the cash. The day before they became due some of the gang used to call at the bank, making the pretext going suddenly out of town a reason for their wishing their taking up the bills. In this way the bills were stopped from being presented at the bankers; and the practice was renewed and carried on for a considerable time, and to a considerable extent. The frequency of the expedient at length excited some curiosity in the minds of those persons with whom such bills were depositted; and on proper inquiry being made, the whole plot has been discovered. The bank by this scheme, has been defrauded of 30,000l. A merchant of the name of Adamson is in custody.

The last dispatches from Ireland still continue to furnish melancholy accounts of the disturbances by which that unhappy country is distracted, and of massacres and outrages by which it is disgraced.

On Wednesday last ten carriages filled with prisoners, arrived in Dublin, from various parts of Ireland. Among these is said to be a gentleman from Roscommon of 3000l. a year, and another from Wicklow of great property. In various districts the land holders are reduced to the greatest distress, as the tenants are absolutely unable to pay their rents. A gentleman of 4000l. a year in the King's county, actually could not collect so much as would pay the crown rents.

To judge from the last accounts from Constantinople, the Porte is making immense warlike preparations. Firmans have been sent to all the governors, stating that the Turkish army shall be increased to the number of 600,000 effective men. Large magazines are forming, and all the places in the Morea are put in the most respectable state of defence. It is imagined that these preparations are not merely intended against Paswan Oglon, who, since his late rupture with one of his most powerful partizans, has become far less formidable than he was before. The general opinion is, that in the present critical situation of Europe, the Ottoman Porte intends to be prepared for any event which may happen, if the French should attempt to make conquests, or to excite commotions in the Turkish dominions in Europe.

The propositions of the French plenipotentiaries, that the German princes whose dominions on the left banks of the Rhine have been ceded to France, be indemnified for their loss at the expence of the ecclesiastical states situated on the right side of that river, does not originate from any peculiar interest they take in the fate of the dismembered states, but as it is essentially connected with their own revolutionary system. The directory is perfectly aware that the secularization of the ecclesiastical states will produce important changes in the civil, political, and religious systems of the countries situated on the right banks of the Rhine; and that it is likely to excite discontent and insurrections, which will furnish France with pretexts for interfering in the quarrels of the princes with each other, or with their new subjects. He must be but little acquainted with the spirit of the French government, who does not see that such is the permanent system, and that its only means of consolidating its existence, and restoring some order in the Pandemonium of the Great Nation, is, by fomenting continual quarrels in the neighbouring countries. The four passages over the Rhine, which the French have reserved to themselves at Huningen, Kehl, Cassel, and Coblentz, may be considered as the advanced posts of the plan of disorganization. In possession of these important places, they may at all times inundate Germany with their arms without meeting any obstructions.

The greatest severity of restriction is used in every port of France, to stop all communication with this country; which seems to confirm the belief of the forwardness of the preparations in the French ports for an attack on Ireland.

About three o'clock this morning, just as this paper was going to press, we received Paris Journals to the 5th inst.

The elections proceed with rapidity in the primary assemblies. Dissentions are however apparent; but the influence of the directory is still superior to every opposition. Some conspiracies have been detected, and all goes on as usual.

Letters from Petersburgh announce troubles in that capital.

Letters from Corfu state, that the Greek Islands in the Archipelago are in a state of insurrection to recover their ancient liberty.—The letters announce that 22 ships of war and a number of transports, have sailed for that place in order to effect a landing in Sicily.

April 12.

Our information of yesterday, respecting the order for the immediate sailing of the channel fleet, under the command of lord Bridport, is confirmed by further particulars. We have little or no doubt of the determination of the enemy to hazard the attempt of a descent on our coasts. Men of the greatest sagacity conclude, that their real object is Ireland, notwithstanding they may make a diversion on the English shore, by two or 3 feints, to cover their grand design. Be that as it may, they will meet with a warm reception, all descriptions of men being unanimous in the common cause, which is the cause of freedom and humanity.

April 13.

A formidable list of the combined fleets of the enemy was published in a paper of Saturday; but unfortunately for its impression, it is unintelligible. Several parts of the force are enumerated twice over, while the Dutch fleet is totally omitted. According to report it will be found that the following is nearly the numerical force of the enemy upon paper; they are in a wretched state of equipment, and not one third manned:—

Ships of the line.

The French ships at Brest, Rochefort, & L'Orient,	42
At Toulon, including six Venetian ships equipped,	23
Venetian ships equipped,	12
In the East-Indies,	3
At Guadaloupe,	1
The Spaniards have at Cadiz, Carthagena, & Ferrol,	50
At the Havanna and South-America,	12
The Dutch have, equipped,	15
Ditto——equipping,	11
Grand total,	167

[What is that force, when compared to a navy of 746 ships of war?—not a handful!]

April 16.

We stated in our paper of Friday last that a cabinet council was held the preceding day, which was supposed to be for the purpose of considering of the propriety of a general arming of the people: on Saturday a circular letter from Mr. Dundas was sent to the lord lieutenants of all the maritime counties in the kingdom, recommending them to form associations in every district, and pointing out the measures which appear to be best calculated for carrying this plan into the fullest effect. The letter is highly important, and we have no doubt but all classes of men will see the necessity of strengthening the hands of government by their personal services. In assisting their country, they will also afford the surest protection to their own families and property.

With the circular letter above alluded to, there was also sent a paper, containing proposals for rendering the body of the people instrumental in the general defence, for saving their property, and distressing the enemy, by moving the means of subsistance from threatened parts of the country; as also for insuring the necessary supplies to his majesty's forces, and facilitating their movements in case of an invasion, without making any expensive preparation.

This paper contains, 1st. A plan for driving the live stock off such parts of the country as may be exposed to the inroads of the enemy, as also for saving other descriptions of property as much as possible; and for rendering the body of the people instrumental in the general defence, in case of an invasion.

2dly. A plan for an association of the nobility, gentry and yeomanry, to supply such number of waggons, carts and horses, in aid of the provisions made by the militia act, as may be necessary for carrying on his majesty's service, as also to contribute to the supply of his majesty's forces, with flour, wheat, oats, hay, straw, and fuel, in case of an invasion; and

3dly. A plan for insuring a regular supply of bread to his majesty's forces, in case of an invasion.

United States.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.

NEW-LONDON, *May 30.*

Extract of a letter from capt. John Callahan, of the brig Union, dated St. Martins, May 6, to Mr. T. Coit.

It would be intruding on your patience to relate all I have suffered this voyage. I have twice been taken by French privateers—the last was wholly manned with negroes and mulattoes, the outcasts of human nature. They held a dagger at my breast, and robbed me of my watch, money &c. If our government sleep much longer, we are a ruined people; a little more lethargy and all the means of maritime defence will be wrested from us.

The French privateers which now infest our coasts, are manned by a set of unprincipled fellows of all nations, whose only object is plunder.

Extract of a letter from Rufus King, esq. minister of the United States in London, to T. Pickering, secretary of state, dated April 6, '98.

"The court of appeals have reversed the decree of the high court of admiralty which condemned the arms claimed by gen. Allen; have decreed that the arms be delivered to the general on bail; and that he give further proof concerning the purchase of them particularly respecting the 100000 livres which the contract states to have been paid by him to the French government."

NEW-YORK, June 2.

SAGG-HARBOR (*L. I.*) May 28

Yesterday morning arrived at this place, in a ship's yawl, Geo. Kuhn, mate of the ship Delaware, belonging to Philadelphia, and five of the hands belonging to the above vessel. Mr. Kuhn informs, that, in lat. 33, 30, N. long. 70 W. about 7, A. M. May 8th, was boarded by the French privateer brig Independence, capt. John Littlepeter, of and from Guadaloupe, bound on the coast, mounting 12 guns, and 100 men. Capt. Dumphy, master of the Delaware, a boy and the passengers, remained on board the brig, which was manned and sent to Guadaloupe; the Frenchmen saying she was a *bon prize*. Mr. Kuhn remained on board the privateer till Monday last, the 21st inst. during which time, she took and took the following vessels, viz.

May 14, at 6, A. M. captured the [illegible] Halifax, out eight days, Nantucket shoals bearing S. E. 15 or 20 leagues.

May 11, at 8, A.M. captured the schooner Oliva, Hull, from Antigua, bound to New York, out 18 days, Sandy-Hook bearing N. W. 30 leagues; took out E. Dean, mate, D. Lyon, passenger, and 3 seamen, and sent her for Guadaloupe.

Same time, boarded the brig Chatham, detained her three hours, then permitted her to proceed.

Same day at 4, P. M. captured brig Sarah, Quinton, from Saint John's, N. Brunswick, bound to Philadelphia, laden with plaister of Paris; took the hands out and burnt her.

Same time boarded the ship Townsend, capt. Hilton, from Antigua, bound to Wiscasset; cleared him, on account of taking the prisoners (Americans) on board his vessel.

On Tuesday morning last, Mr. Kuhn, and the four hands, left the Townsend about 15 leagues from Montaux-Point, and yesterday arrived at this place.

ALBANY, June 13.

The account in our last of the Ganges having captured a French privateer, was a false report. We may, however, soon expect to hear of the ocean being crimsoned with the blood of Americans & Frenchmen, since there remains not a gleam of hope that our differences will be settled with France, without an appeal to the God of battles.

THE ORACLE.

WEST-NIAGARA, *July 6.*

Twelve thousand copies of the following Proclamation (which we promised in our last should appear in this day's Gazette,) have been dispersed throughout Ireland, by order of the commander in chief:

"Whereas his excellency the lord lieutenant in council, has, in consequence of the daring acts and depredations committed in this country, ordered and directed, by his proclamation, bearing date the 30th of March last, and by this particular order thereon, that the military should use the most summary means to repress disturbance, and to recover all arms taken from the yeomanry and well affected, and other concealed arms and ammunition; all the people concerned in taking or concealing these arms, are requested to give them up within ten days of the publication of this notice, which if they do, they may be assured no violence will be done to them or their properties; but if they do not they are informed, that the troops will be quartered in large bodies, to live at free quarters among them, [illegible] will be used to enforce obedience to this notice.

"All those who have knowledge where arms are concealed, are called upon to give information, which they may do in any private manner, to the nearest civil magistrate, or commanding officer of his Majesty's forces, or of the yeomanry corps. Secrecy shall be used with respect to them, and they shall be rewarded when their report is proved to be true.

"Should the deluded and evil disposed among the people in this country, still persevere in robbing and murdering, and committing other acts of violent insubordination to the laws of their country, they are informed that the commander in chief will be obliged to have recourse to those powers with which he has been invested, to bring them to immediate punishment.

"Given at Head Quarters, at Kildare, the 3d of April, 1798.
By order of the commander in chief.
Frederick Maitland, Sec'ry."

Many thousands of the following notice were distributed in all the towns and villages of the Queen's county:

"The commanding officer commanding the district of Queen's county, orders, that a correct list of the names of the persons residing in each house, should be placed on the door, or some conspicuous part of it.

"It is to be made known to the inhabitants, that from the hour of nine o'clock at night till day-break the next morning, they are to remain in their houses, and not to admit any stranger whatever.

"Patroles are to make domiciliary visits at uncertain periods, between the hours of nine o'clock at night and day-break, and after calling over their names, it is found, that any person whose name is not inserted on the list is in the house he is to be made prisoner—or if any person is absent, the rest of the inhabitants are to be accountable for him, and measures are to be taken to discover where he is, and to apprehend him.

"Should the list by any accident be destroyed, or torn down, the owner of the house is, within two hours after, to apply to the magistrate or officer upon the spot, for a new one on pain of punishment.

"It shall be in the power of any magistrate or officer to give a permit to any person who shall assign a good reason for wishing to be absent on any particular night during the period alluded to.

"The magistrates and gentlemen of the Yeomanry are requested to assist in [illegible]

On the 5th ult. the President of the United States communicated to both houses of Congress the following message:

Gentlemen of the Senate and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I now transmit to both houses the communications from our en-

voys at Paris, received since the laſt, which have been preſented by me to both houſes.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, June 5, 1798.

The Merchants Daily Adverti-ſer, one of the moſt impartial pa-pers in Philadelphia, gives the fol-lowing abſtract of the diſpatches alluded to in the foregoing meſ-ſage:

"The diſpatches from our en-voys at Paris yeſterday communi-cated, by the preſident of the Uni-ted States, to both houſes of con-greſs, conſiſt of a letter dated on the 15th of March laſt, encloſing minutes of two conferences, ob-tained at the inſtance of the en-voys, on the 2d and 5th (or ſixth*) the ſame month, with the miniſter for foreign affairs. At the firſt conference, general Pinckney in-troducing the converſation by ex-preſſing the anxiety of the Ameri-can government and envoys to re-move ſubſiſting differences be-tween the two countries. He ſaid that many inadmiſſible propoſi-tions for effecting that object, had been received by them through M. Y. and that they had waited upon the miniſter, to know whe-ther other means might be deviſed to obtain ſo deſirable an end. In anſwer M. Talleyrand ſaid that the directory were extremely wounded by the ſpeech of general Waſhington, when about to re-tire from office, and by the firſt and laſt ſpeech of Mr. Adams;—and that explanations were requir-ed of the envoys; and that, previ-ous to treating with the ſaid di-rectory expected ſome proof on the part of the United States of a friendly diſpoſition. Here Mr. Talleyrand alluded very intelligi-bly to a loan; gen. Pinckney having intimated that a loan would exceed their powers, M. Talleyrand drew a diſtinction be-tween acting contrary to inſtructi-ons and acting in a caſe where they were ſilent, and urged that in the latter caſe it was their duty to uſe their diſcretion for the public good. He ſaid the principal ob-jection of the American govern-ment to a loan, muſt be its ten-dency to draw it out of a neutral ſituation, and remarked that there were ſeveral ways of obviating ſuch an effect; ſuch as a reliance on the ſecrecy of France, diſguiſing the loan, making it payable by diſtant inſtalments, and France raiſing pre ſent ſupplies upon the credit of it. To this it was anſwered, that they conceived their inſtructions did not admit of a loan; that the United States had reſolved faith-fully to maintain their neutrality; that they would do nothing in ſe-cret which if known would arrange them among belligerent powers; that as they could not, if leagued with France, furniſh either men or ſhips of war, and money being the only thing that would be aſked of them, to furniſh money, was in fact to make war. The miniſter re-peated the neceſſity there was of proving our friendſhip for the re-public by ſome immediate aid, or by ſomething which might avail them.

In the courſe of the converſation the miniſter complained of the en-voys not having viſited him, and pretended that the original favour-able diſpoſition of the directory had been a good deal altered by the coldneſs and diſtance which the envoys had obſerved, becauſe they had not made private viſits to him, and ſaid he conceived their not having had an audience of the di-rectory ought not to have preven-ted it. Gen. Marſhall told him, that their ſeeing the directory or not, was an object of no ſort of con-cern to them, but that it was their opinion, that until their public character was in ſome degree re-cognized, they could not take up-on themſelves to act as miniſters. The miniſter ſaid that was very true, but that they might ſee him as private individuals, and diſcuſs the objects of difference between the two nations.

At the ſecond conference on the 4th (or 6th) the envoys obſerved that they had previouſly attended to the converſation that they had had with the miniſter; that the propoſitions he had ſuggeſted ap-peared to them to be ſubſtantially the ſame with thoſe made by Meſſ. X. & Y.; and they explicitly de-clared that in addition to thoſe propoſitions if acceded to, amount-ing to a declaration of war againſt Great Britain, their inſtructions were expreſs, not to ſtipulate any aids to France, either directly or indirectly, during the war.

The conference on the part of the miniſter chiefly conſiſted of a repetition of the remarks and pro-poſitions he had made on the 2d of the month. The envoys ſeveral times told the miniſter that if it would be agreeable to the Directo-ry, two of them would return to America to receive the inſtructions of the government on the actual ſitu-ation of things, but they were unable to draw any reply from him. Thus ended the conferences.

* *It is uncertain on which of theſe days the laſt conference was held.*

We have the pleaſure to an-nounce to our readers, the ſafe ar-rival of the Quebec fleet from Eu-

FECUNDITY.

Laſt week (ſays a late London paper) Mrs. R. Ranting, near Slow-on-the-Would, in Glouceſterſhire, was ſafely delivered of a daughter, being her thirty-ſecond child by the ſame huſband!

POST-OFFICE, Fort-Niagara, July 2, '98.

LIST of LETTERS remaining with Joſeph Edwards, eſq. in Newark, U. C. for the conveni-ency of the perſons to whom they are directed.

Lombard Agre, *Niagara.*
Philip Buck, *do. or Fort-Erie.*
James Conley, *20 Mile Creek from Niagara.*
Nath'l Hughſon, *Niagara.*
Jacob Do *do*
James Hunter, 4, *Four Mile Creek Lake Erie.*
Iſaiah Hall, eſq. *Bay of Quinty.*
Capt. Giles Hall, *Upper-Canada.*
Winter Hewit, *Auguſta, U. C.*
John Johnſon, *near Niagara falls.*
Joſhua Leach, *York U. C.*
Iſhabod Merſhall, *Preſque Iſle.*
Meſſrs. Mendrum & Park, *Detroit.*
Mrs. Mary M'Donald, *Weſt-Niagara.*
David Maule, *North America.*
Loyelt Mc. Meſſen, *Geneva, N. Y.*
John Palmer, *Buffaloe Creek.*
Turland Shirtland, *Connecticut Re-ſerve.*
Capt. Joſhua Tilden, *near Niagara.*

3tw'8o J. G. COFFIN, P. M.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ALL perſons having any de-mands on the eſtate of JOHN WILSON, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them for payment on or before the 31 inſt. and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are de-ſired to make payment before that time.

ELIZ. WILSON, Adminiſtratrix.
THOS. WILSON, } Admrs.
JOHN FANNING, }

Mount Dorchester, July 4, 1798.

SHERIFF'S-OFFICE.

HOME DISTRICT, } Newark, June
to wit, } 1, '98.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the next general and quarter ſeſſions of the peace of and for the diſtrict aforeſaid, is to be holden and kept in Newark, in the diſtrict aforeſaid, on Tueſday the tenth day of July next enſuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day; of which all coroners, goal-ers, high conſtables, conſtables, bailiffs and all others otherwiſe concerned are deſired to take no-tice, that they be then and there preſent, to do and perform that which to their ſeveral offices doth appertain.

ALEX. M'DONELL, ſheriff.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE town clerks, of the diffe-rent townſhips, within the Home diſtrict, are requeſted to ſend [illegible] and pariſh officers for the enſuing year; and the clerk of the peace at the ſame time informs the aſſeſſors of the different townſhips, that they muſt aſſeſs a full rate.

R. CLENCH, C. P.

Newark, 25 April, '98.

THE

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 181.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

Weſt-Niagara: Printed by T. G. SIMONS and W. WATERS. SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1798. *14 Dols. per An.*

From a NEW-YORK PAPAR.

THE *POLITICAL KORAN.*

1 NOW it came to paſs, that as the elders of the people were aſſembled together in the ci-ty of the Philadelphites, they choſe judges to ſet in judgment over William, the ſon of a certain women, who bare alſo Thomas, the ſame which is called the gen-tleman.

2. And there was among them a certain man, who is ſirnamed Ly-on: being a beaſt, and having a mouth ſpeaking blaſphemous things, and alſo an head, but how many horns, no one know-eth.

3. Howbeit he hath the ſhape of a man, though he cometh from the dens of the North—and the ſame Lyon ſaith that he is born of a woman, and that he belong-eth to the tribe of the Iriſhites; and he is alſo called Matthew—

4. Now in fore time he wore a ſword, girt by his ſide, and the ſame was made of coſtly wood, even of the pine of the green mountains; and he was mighty in Battle, for he was ſwift of foot even like un-to Aſahel of old—and Matthew had ran mightily, and the ſame thereof had gone abroad.

5. And it came to paſs, that Matthew ſpake of the elders of the Eaſt; and he raved, as one who had a lying ſpirit within him.

6. Now Roger was of the tribe of the Yankyites—and Roger lift-ed his voice, and ſaid "The *wood-en ſword!*"

7. Nevertheleſs Matthew heard not—whereupon Roger cried a-gain "the wooden ſword of Lyon, which he bare in Battle, is it yet good to fight."

8. And Lyon was ſorely offend-ed—and his gall began to riſe, and in his wrath he poured it forth upon the face of Roger—whereup-on Roger lifted up his hand in anger to ſmite him.

9. But Roger was one of the elite men of the Eaſt; and he ſaid why ſhould I ſmite thee, thou thing? So he ſmote him not.

10. Howbeit, the gall of Lyon's bitterneſs was waſhed away from the face of Roger; and he died not thereof—but remaineth a-mong the elders of the people to this day.

11. And the elders took council one with another, and they ſaid, ſurely this is a foul beaſt, and ſeareth not the law: howbeit that he eſcheweth not to do evil.

12. And when he heard thoſe things, Matthew was ſorely trou-bled: and he wrote to the chief of the elders greeting, and ſaying, I was ignorant, and I knew not, and I repent me of the evil I have done.

13. But Matthew had been ac-cuſtomed to do evil continually, ſo his epiſtle availed not, and Mat-thew was grievouſly afraid, and he returned to his hired houſe, and when he had gone into the inner door, he turned him towards the wall, and his face upon him be-came black, for his conſcience be-gan to labor upwards.

14. And Matthew prayed unto his ſaint, even unto St. Patrick—but St. Patrick heard him not, for he went unto Nicholas, and Ni-cholas was mighty in tongue, and he ſpoke comfort unto him, and he was comforted.

15. Howbeit Matthew forge-eth not the *wooden ſword*. Thus endeth the forty and third chapter of the Chronicles of the Elders of the Americanites. Selah.

DULL TIMES.

WITHIN a few years paſt thoſe two words have become more faſhionable, than any other two in the Engliſh language.—They are uſed as a pretext in doing all kinds of buſineſs, and not unfrequently maintained in lazineſs, lazy peo-ple, with a little help, of *pleaſe to charge it to me.* Poſſibly ſome of the readers of this are unacquaint-ed with the manner in which thoſe two words may be generally appli-ed;—therefore to convince every one of the juſtneſs of my aſſertion, I will draw a ſmall view of the bu-ſineſs.

When we ſee a robuſt, healthy mechanic, loitering about the ſtreets, with his hands in his poc-kets, now and then leaning up a-gainſt a rail fence, or ſome ſtore, whiſtling, whittling and groaning; it is certain that he is lazy, and does not wiſh to work, therefore will uſe us as a blind, that nothing is made by working, it being ſuch remarkable *dull times.*

When ſeveral lawyers are ſeen idleing about ſtreets, &c. looking ſomething like frightened and deſ-perate men, and who appear ſnap-piſh and ſurly, you may be certain that the people have diſcovered for fact, that "*honeſty is the beſt po-licy;*" and that the lawyers will be forced to march, becauſe it is ſuch cruel *dull times.*

When you paſs and repaſs by a merchant's ſtore two or three times in the courſe of a day; and ſee the owner laying on the window ſhut-ter or on the counter, ſcolding and ſwearing, you need not doubt but what this man is one that will ſoon cry out, I muſt "*looſe my key,*" be-cauſe of the *dull times.*

When a number of rich, wealthy and *aged* farmers are daily ſeen flocking into town, driving a team, with a quantity of ſcarce produce, ſuch as *lilly potatoes & good pumkins,* offering them for ſale for *ſtore pay,* who will deny, but what ſuch peo-ple, begin to think that it is grow-ing dreadful *dull times.*

SOMEBODY.

POPISH MIRACLE.

IN Naples, there happened in a great ſiege it endured, that the governor made an order, that eve-ry man ſhould be put to death, a-bove ſuch an age, that did not wear a ſword! Not long after, as he was riding through the ſtreets to ſee how well this order was put into execution, he eſpied a gentleman without one, and com-manded him to be brought before him; the order was read, and he condemned to die the death ap-pointed, which was to be hanged on the next ſign-poſt. The gen-tleman, after he had pleaded things in his own behalf which availed nothing, deſired the favor that he might not die ſo ignominiouſ-ly, but that the next gentleman that might run him through with his ſword. The requeſt being rea-ſonable, was granted, and the ex-ecution was delayed upon theſe terms. It happened that a young gallant was coming from a gaming houſe, who having loſt all, even ſo much as the blade of his ſword, which was good merchandize at that time, did not care, in regard to the ſevere order, to go home,

until a wooden one was fitted to the handle. This gentleman was ſtopped, and the dying man's caſe laid open; but this ingenious perſon knowing his own inſufficiency, "What," ſaid he, "muſt I be a common executioner? muſt I ſtain my hands in blood without paſſion, and be a reproach to all men?" But this argument would not do—kill him he muſt; then putting off his cloak, he began a prayer to this effect:—"Thou who ſeeſt all our tranſgreſſions here below, judge ye, I pray thee, and vindicate the cauſe of thoſe that ſuffer wrong; in eſpecial manner, grant that if this man here ought not to die, this ſword may be turned into wood." Then drawing it forth, it appeared to be wood; and the dying gentleman was immediately releaſed with abundance of joy. The wooden ſword was carried with great ſolemnity to the cathedral church, as a proper link in the chain of Popiſh miracles.

EAST-INDIES.

In the politics of India there is nothing which has lately occurred of more importance than the death of his highneſs the nabob vizier Aſaph ul Dowlah, not only inaſmuch as he was a prince with whom we were in a peculiar manner connected, with whoſe intereſted, as an ally, the Britiſh intereſts were blended, but more eſpecial from the exiſting poſition of affairs which embrace conſiderations of more political importance.

The event is announced in the Bombay Courier, of Oct. 21, '97.

European News.

PARIS, March 17.

THE pretender, on his journey from Blankenbourg to Mietau, paſſed thro' Berlin. The young king was no doubt well informed of it, but he did not appear to pay any attention to it. The court took not the leaſt notice of him: the Ruſſian ambaſſador alone made his court to the abandoned monarch, and they merely collected at a repaſt, ſome emigrants from the vicinity. After this he purſued his journey to Courland.

The conduct of the court of Berlin is a new proof of the union exiſting between that power and the republic.

LONDON, April 14.

On Sunday morning laſt, Mr. Flood, the Magiſtrate, attended by Mr. Reeves, one of the clerks of the Bow-ſtreet office, and Carpmeal and Fawcett, two of the runners, had accompanied by three of his majeſty's meſſengers, ſet off for Manchester, for the purpoſe of apprehending ſome perſons implicated in a charge of treaſonable practices.—They reached Manchester on Tueſday evening, and on Wedneſday morning, thirteen perſons were apprehended amongſt whom are ſaid to be two merchants of reſpectability, two ſons of Cowdry the printer, one Cheetham, a cotton ſpiner, and one Fry, a taylor. The whole arrived laſt night in town, under an eſcort of light-horſe. Five hundred ſtand of arms were likewiſe found. It is ſaid that the information, which occaſioned the apprehenſion of theſe men, was given in conſequence of a quarrel among the party, which has furniſhed a clue to great diſcoveries.

It is expected that the above perſons will undergo an examination before the privy council this day.

We have the pleaſure to ſtate, that ſeventeen Dutch Scnuty, ſix doggers, and three merchantmen, are taken by admiral Onſlow's fleet, of the Texel, and ſent into Yarmouth.

Mr. Huſkiſſon gave notice to the houſe of commons, yeſterday afternoon, of his intention to introduce a bill, empowering his majeſty to place in a ſtate of ſecurity the property of perſons reſident near the coaſt, in caſe the enemy ſhould attempt to put into execution their threats againſt this country. This is a meaſure dictated by the fourdeſt prudence and wiſeſt policy.

The king of Naples has ſeized the papal duchy of Benevento, on the preſence that it is ſituated in his own dominions.

The French have demanded from the king of Naples the payment of all the arrears due to the pope for the horſe, which the holy father ſhould have received annually from that kingdom.

A letter from Rome, dated the 22d ult. ſtates, that the French commander in chief has demanded from the Roman rebublic 30,000 new regimentals, and that it ſhall provide for all the French troops who are in the eccleſiaſtick ſtates.

The pope at preſent reſides at Florence, the capital of the territory of the grand duke of Tuſcany.

At a late dinner of the *Poulterers company*, the following characteriſtic and loyal toaſt was drank with much fervency:

"May the *Gallick cock* never crow among the *Britiſh poultry*."

Letters from Vienna of the 26th of February ſtate, that according to advices received in that city from Italy; the new republican government was to be introduced at Rome on the 1ſt March in all its branches. A penſion of four millions of livres per annum, has been aſſigned to the Pope, which, it is preſumed, his old age will not long permit him to enjoy. Four cardinals have been ſeized and ſent priſoners to Avignon & other places in France.

The French, Dutch and Spaniſh ports are ſtill blockaded by Britiſh ſquadrons—Admiral Warren lately captured and deſtroyed a convoy from Bourdeaux to Breſt, and chaſed a large frigate on ſhore at the mouth of the Garrone, which afterwards bilged and was entirely loſt.

Threats of invading England ſtill continue to be held out in France, but no attempt has been made—a party of Engliſh ſeamen belonging to the ſquadron cruzing off the mouth of the Seine, landed on the French coaſt, and after quietly refreſhing themſelves at the expence of the French, re-embarked, without being diſturbed.

HERWICK, April 15.

His majeſty's ſhips the Repulſe and Braakal, are now at anchor at the Garway, which commands the entrance of the Wallet and Swin, where they are ſtationed; and fiſhing ſmacks have been engaged at this place to lie at the ſeveral buoys and beacons in the coaſt, in order to deſtroy them in caſe an enemy ſhould attempt to appear.

We this morning received Dublin papers of the 12th inſt. They bring no public news of any importance.

Gen. Kilmaine is arrived at Paris, after having made a ſurvey of our coaſts. It is ſaid, that he is veſted with the chief command of the "*Army of England*", which has been proviſional given to Defaix.

United States.

ALBANY, June 15.

At the requeſt of the owners & conſignees of the ſhip Adriana, which has put into New York on her paſſage from London to Philadelphia, government has ordered the armed ſhip Ganges to convoy the Adriana to her deſtined port; her cargo is valued at 100,000l. ſterling.

On Saturday laſt the brig Eliza, of Newhaven, arrived at N. York from the Mole. On Friday ſhe was boarded by a French privateer of 8 guns, which, ſays the captain, rooked the paſſengers of caſh to the amount of about 7000 dollars, and plate, &c. of about 3000 dols.

NEW-YORK, June 17.

We are credibly informed, that letters have been received here from the ſecretary of the treaſury, requeſting to be informed whether any veſſels here would anſwer as ſhips of war for government, provided they were to be diſpoſed of.

It is with peculiar pleaſure we learn, that one hundred merchants and gentlemen of the firſt reſpectability in this city, are about to apply to the government for permiſſion to form themſelves into a troop of horſe, with regular commiſſions, to ſerve as volunteers whenever the public ſafety requires their aid.

HALIFAX, May 15.

It muſt afford much pleaſure to the inhabitants of this loyal and highly favored province to learn that the ſubſcriptions which were opened only on Thurſday at the treaſury and court-houſe, for the liberal purpoſe of relieving the exigencies of government, have hitherto anſwered the moſt ſanguine expectations:—The ſubſcriptions in this town alone amount to upwards of four thouſand pounds ſterling laſt evening and we have no doubt a very conſiderable ſum more will be added before the cloſe of the week.

This is an emanation of the TRUE BRITISH SPIRIT which has long bid defiance to the machinations of an inſidious enemy; and which ſprung ſpontaneouſly from the parent country, operates with reſiſtleſs energy to the fartheſt extremes of her extenſive dominions.

QUEBEC, June 12.

By the arrival of the George one of the fleet, we were favored with London papers to the 17th April, and we have to day received by the April mail from England via Halifax our regular files of news-papers down to the 16th, from which we have taken the extracts under our foreign heads.

In the houſe of commons April 3. Mr. Wilberforce moved for leave to bring a bill for the abolition of ſlavery. Ayes 83, Nays 87, majority of 4 againſt the motion.

On the 4th the attorney-general obtained leave to bring in a bill for preventing the miſchief ariſing from the abuſe in printing of news-papers.

The French government iſſued an arrête on the 13th of March, ordering all Engliſh priſoners of war without exception, into cloſe confinement in priſon.

His majeſty's frigate Pallas, of 32 guns, hon. capt. Curzon, was loſt near Portſmouth on the 30 April; crew ſaved.

From American papers by this day's mail.

JUNE 13.

Late arrivals from Liſbon report that lord St. Vincent was at that port preparing to ſail, and that 70,000 French troops were marching through Spain to attack Portugal.

Porcupine's Gazette of the 19th of May mentions that government had received ſpatches from Mr. Murray at the Hague, purporting that the French government had propoſed to the court of Spain to give Louiſiana to the French to conſent to their taking poſſeſſion of the Braziles, and to erect that part of Spain bordering on the Provinces aforeſaid named Cantabria, into an independent republic, for which France would gaurantee to Spain her poſſeſſions in the Weſt-Indies and add Portugal to the Spaniſh dominions; but that there was no appearance that the court of Spain would agree to this propoſal.

Accounts from St. Domingo of the 28th April, ſay that orders of the king in council had been received for the evacuation of Port au Prince, St. Marc, L'Archaye and other places in that iſland.

The houſe of repreſentatives of the United States has paſſed a bill fixing the time which aliens ſhall reſide in the United States before they can become citizens, at 14 years, which was formerly only five.

Reſolutions have been brought forward in the ſame body to authoriſe private armed veſſels of the United States to take or deſtroy French cruizers which may attack them on the high-ſeas, and to authoriſe the public armed veſſels of the United States, to take and deſtroy all French armed veſſels found attacking or which have captured veſſels of the United States on the high ſeas, to re-capture American veſſels taken by them, and to take or deſtroy all French cruizers which may be found within miles of the ſhore of the U. S.

PORT OF QUEBEC.—*Arrived.*

June 7 From Jerſey, brig Enterprize, Francis Bathard, failed 21ſt April, cargo, wine and brandy; addreſſed to meſſ. Burns & Woolſey.

——8th From London, brig Geo. Rob't Hoſier, failed 20th April, under convoy of his majeſty's ſhip Nemeis R. D. Olivier, eſq. commander, parted company the 1ſt May, cargo, dry goods and yeaſt.

——10th From London, ſhip Mary, George Sarmon, maſter, cargo, Merchandiſe.

——11th From London, ſhip Eweretta, Alexander Patterſon, maſter, cargo, merchandize. Paſſengers—meſſ. Bell, Palſgrave, Hunter, Logan, Cuthbert, Caldwell, Leith, capt. Allſon, 5th regt. meſſ. Preſcott & Sayer.

——12th From London, ſhip Arunwell, Errol Boyd, maſter, cargo, merchandiſe.—Paſſengers, meſſ. Ruſſell, Hunt, Provon & Culbertſon.

——From London, brig Caroline, John Baily, maſter, cargo, merchandiſe.

——From London, ſhip Hazard, William Cummings, maſter, cargo, merchandiſe.

——From Barbadoes, ſchooner Gen. Preſcott, Francis Boucher maſter, 33 days paſſage, cargo, Flour & Starch.

——From Glaſgow, brig Jane, John Mudy, maſter, failed 11th April, cargo, bale goods and wine, addreſſed to meſſ. Parker, Gerrard and Ogilvy.—Paſſengers, meſſ. Tullock, Campell & M'Kenzie.

——13th From London, ſhip Nancy, Geo. Davidſon, maſter, cargo, merchandiſe.—Paſſengers—enſigns ſhattow and Nichols, 26th regt. meſſ. Campbell and Fremont.

——From Liverpooll, ſhip Ephron, John Lipſton, maſter, failed 13th April, cargo, ſalt & wine, addreſſed to Mr. George Prozer.

THE ORACLE.

WEST-NIAGARA, *July* 14.

The inhabitants of Charleſton, South Carolina, have raiſed 15,000 dollars by ſubſcription for the defence of their port.

The following important article is copied from Lloyd's Evening Poſt of April 13.

"Among the reports which the non-arrival of any intelligence from France, has, within theſe few days given riſe to, is the following: That the American commiſſioners at Paris have been ordered to depart; and that all American property in France, which is ſuppoſed to amount to near three millions ſterl. is to be confiſcated."

The eaſe with which the French have conquered the Swiſs, is ſurpriſing, when we call to our recolleſtion how often, with ſmall numbers, in that ſtrong country, they have not only baffled, but actually defeated, all the forces ſent againſt them by the Houſe of Auſtria.

Mr. Cox, the very intelligent traveller, mentions a ſignal inſtance in 1388, when the Auſtrians made an eruption into the little canton of Glarus, with a force ſufficient, as they arrogantly thought, totally to ſubdue it. At that time 350 troops of Glarus, aſſiſted by 30 of another canton, reſiſted the whole ſtrength of the Auſtrian army.

The former were poſted advantageouſly upon the mountains, and the latter to the number of 15,000, at a village on the plain. In this ſituation, the Auſtrians began the attack, but were ſoon compelled to retreat with great precipitation, by a ſhower of ſtones poured upon them from the heights. In this moment of confuſion, the inhabitants ruſhed down upon the enemy with ſuch fury that they broke their ranks; and after an immenſe ſlaughter, forced the remainder to retire from the canton.

From a Correſpondent in New York.

WAR! WAR!

This is the muſic that aſſails our

ters from every quarter, and since there is no difference in opinion as to our being perfectly united in the moſt ſpirited meaſures of ſelf defence, it is hoped, as our danger increaſes, our efforts will be redoubled in forming ourſelves into diſciplined companies, ſo as to embrace the whole maſs of active citizens. It has been obſerved, that thoſe who have long bellowed out war! war! are (now matters are coming to a criſis) drawing out of the line, and that thoſe who have been unjuſtly denominated diſorganiſers, jacobins, &c. are (as we always predicted they would be) foremoſt in the defence of their country.

We are informed that the legiſlature of this ſtate is to be immediately ſummoned for the purpoſe of co-operating with our ſiſter ſtates and with congreſs, in taking efficient meaſures of defence and offence if requiſite.

His excellency JOHN JAY, eſq. is re-elected governor of this ſtate, by a majory of 2378.

The ſubſcriptions of the merchants and traders of Philadelphia, for building veſſels to be loaned to government, had on Wedneſday laſt produced 50,000 dollars.

A Boſton paper of June 11 ſays —A veſſel is ſaid to have arrived at Marblehead on Saturday in 40 days from Nantz :—The reports by her are, that exertions were making for the invaſion of England; that meſſ. Pinckney and Marſhall the American miniſters, were to return home immediately, one of them had arrived at Nantz; and that Mr. Gerry is to tarry there.

The Wm. Penn, of Philadelphia, was captured by one Savage, an American at Bourdeaux. The worſt of all ſavages, to plunder his own tribe!

Arrived at the fort, brig Molly, Clark, Petit Gauve, 20 days, 22d May was boarded by a French barge, weſt end of Gonaives iſland and plundered of all the ſtores, cloaths, and ſeveral coils of rigging.

Schooner Two Friends, Bowman, from Savannah,—off Tybee light-houſe, was boarded by a French privateer of 2 guns, and ſome ſwivels, fired three ſhots, made him pay 6 dollars, abuſed him, and ſuffered him to proceed.

Yeſterday James M'Henry, eſq. ſecretary of war, arrived in town from Philadelphia. The object of his journey we underſtand, is to take a ſurvey of the port and harbor of New-York. He will be accompanied by the military committee, and ſeveral reſpectable engineers and pilots.

The adminiſtration of finances and contributions of the French republic, in Italy, have come to a reſolution to diſpoſe of many of the *curioſities* in the *Arts & Sciences*, of that celebrated repoſitory. The agent charged with this buſineſs has written from Rome to the *amateurs* in different parts of Europe, propoſing the ſale of the moſt famous ſtatues, paintings, &c. Ready money is required of purchaſers; this ſeems to be the *one thing needful* with the Directory.

A letter from Bourdeaux of the 10th of April, ſays, "The Directory will not acknowledge the three American commiſſioners—Meſſrs. Pinckney and Marſhall certainly leave Paris, but Mr. Gerry remains. The privateer Rochefort has bro't here a large American ſhip from Savannah, laden with furs, rice and tobacco."

On Friday the 15th ult. arrived here, the brig Sally, capt. Havens, from Morlaix, in France. From the paſſengers, &c. we learn :—

That the invaſion of England was ſtill the ſtalking horſe; but it was the opinion of many, that it would never be attempted; and that the aſſembling of the troops on the occaſion, is merely to have them at hand in caſe the Directory ſhould chooſe to conjure up another conſpiracy :—

That a French 74 gun ſhip, coming round from l'Orient to Breſt, had been captured by the Engliſh.

A report in circulation, that the French miniſter has attempted to tamper with Mr. Gerry :—and that his ſtay is in conſequence of particular invitation. He muſt, however, have received his letters of recall, by the Sophia, ſoon after his colleagues left France.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated June 13.

"The merchants of this town, whoſe veſſels and property were convoyed by the St. Albans, have, we learn, voted to preſent captain Pender a piece of plate, not to exceed 100 guineas in value; as a mark of their eſteem.

"Yeſterday Ward Chipman, and Edward Winſlow, eſqrs. of the commiſſion for ſettling the Eaſtern boundary of this commonwealth, agreeable to the Britiſh treaty, arrived in town from St. John's."

Well Mr. ——, have you obſerved who's name is hiſt this week in the imprint to the GAZETTE? and will you be as ready to publiſh that I am Mr. WATERS' maſter, as you were to ſay, when his name was firſt, that he was *mine*? Poor, pitiful, cowardly tool that [illegible] perſons with that contempt which is due to thoſe of a miſcreant; but it is my with to evince to the public that what you have ſaid upon that ſcore is *falſe*. If Mr. W. had been veſted with that authority, he is too much the gentleman to aſſume it over one who he knows to be maſter of his profeſſion, or even report any thing of the kind; but that authority was never given him, it is only ſome of your own infamous and deteſtable falſhoods, flattering yourſelf up with an idea that it would injure my character, but it has not anſwered your expectation. Is not Mr. W. much the oldeſt perſon? conſequently his name ought to go firſt as we are mutual in the profits and loſſes accruing to the office, and not because he is my maſter. It is needleſs to diſplay delicacy to one who is inſenſible to its impreſſions, therefore I hope this will awaken you to a ſenſe of ſhame, of which I have ſmall hopes at preſent, and that it may be the means of making you experince a remorſe which every perſon who is poſſeſſed of ſuch conſummate impudence as to endeavor to ſtigmatize the character of one who never offended him ought to be tortured with, is the ſincere wiſh of

T. G. SIMONS.

POST-OFFICE, Fort-Niagara, July 2. '98.

LIST of LETTERS remaining with Joſeph Edwards, eſq. in Newark, U. C. for the convenience of the perſons to whom they are directed.

Lombard Agre, *Niagara.*
Philip Buck, *do. or Fort-Erie.*
James Conley, 20 *Mile Creek from Niagara.*
Nath'l Hughſon, *Niagara.*
Jacob Do *do*
James Hunter, 4, *Four Mile Creek Lake Erie.*
Iſaiah Hall, eſq. *Bay of Quinty.*
Capt. Giles Hall, *Upper-Canada.*
Winter Hewit, *Anguilla, U. C.*
John Johnſon, *near Niagara falls.*
Joſhua Leach, *York, U. C.*
Ichabod Merſhall, *Preſque Iſle.*
Meſſrs. Mendrum & Park, *Detroit.*
Mrs. Mary M'Donald. *Weſt Niagara.*
David Maule, *North America.*
Lovelt Mc. Mellen, *Geneva, N. Y.*
John Palmer, *Buffaloe Creek.*
Turland Shirtland, *Connecticut Reſerve.*
Capt. Joſhua Tilden, *near Niagara.*

3w '80 J. G. COFFIN, P. M.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ALL perſons having any demands on the eſtate of JOHN WILSON, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibet them for paymen[illegible] or before the firſt of September next and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make payment before that time.

ELIZ. WILSON, Adminiſtratix.
THOS. WILSON, } Admrs.
JOHN FANNING. }

Mount Dorcheſter, July 4, 1798.

THE

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 182.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

Weſt-Niagara: Printed by W. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1798. [4 *Dollars per An.*

European News.

BOURDEAUX, April 4.

THE executive directory have ſuppreſſed the journal entitled "Feuille Univerſelle," and directed ſeals to be placed on the preſſes where it is printed.

LONDON, April 21.

From a letter from a gentleman who was at Rome when the French took poſſeſſion of it, it appears the cauſe of the diſcontent of the French army at Rome was their not having received any pay for five months paſt. No money is ever ſent from France: they came to a reſolution therefore, of arreſting moſt of their commiſſaries, to make them render their accounts & furniſh pay to the troops; at the ſame time, they openly expreſſed their diſſatisfaction at the *ſyſtem of confiſcation and rapine*, which they conceived reflected diſhonor upon them. The ſoldiers ſeemed by no means deſirous of any new expedition; they ſaid, "the directory do not know what to do with us; they keep us to die in Italy, whilſt our brethren in arms are to be drowned on the coaſts of England." The writer of the letter thinks, that the number of troops at Rome did not exceed 10,000 men, tho' to hide the ſmallneſs of the army they forbade all entrance to their camp, which was ſituated on a hill juſt out of the town.

[Theſe ſans-culottes are a good deal above half right. Their maſters moſt certainly do not very well know what to be at with them. If there were a paſſage to the infernal regions, we dare ſay they would ſend them thither, arms, accoutrements, and knapſacks, juſt as they ſtand.]

It is reported that the Emperor and king of Pruſſia, alarmed at the enormous demands and the inſatiable ambition of France, had entered into a new confederacy againſt them. We cannot divine whether [illegible] this news is certain; but if they entertain a juſt ſenſe of their own danger, they cannot fail to declare themſelves againſt the common enemy of every government. The emperor has placed his army in Italy on a war eſtabliſhment.

By accounts from Frankfort, it appears that conſiderable movements are taking place in the neighbourhood of Mayence. About 6000 men have lately paſſed over the right bank of the Rhine, 4000 of whom have eſtabliſhed themſelves in Watteravia; the others in the town and neighbourhood of Hamburg.

April 23.—Thurſday diſpatches were received at the Admiralty from off Breſt. The Triton frigate looked into that port on the 13th inſt. and the force in the outer road conſiſted of 9 ſail of the line, 13 frigates and 2 or 3 corvettes, apparently ready for ſea. The Triton was ſo cloſe in with the above men of war, that ſeveral ſhells were thrown but none ſtruck her.

The duke de Berry has arrived from Edinburgh, charged by Monſieur, brother to Louis XVIII. to tender his majeſty his own ſervices as well as thoſe of all the emigrated French noblemen in this country.

Government have iſſued orders that all the launches & long boats belonging to the merchant ſhips ſhall forthwith be armed to ſerve as gun-boats, at the mouths of rivers, and in the creeks, ports or bays of our coaſt, where a force of this deſcription may become of great uſe.—This plan of arming is now univerſally adopted. Nearly 4000 gun boats now fitted or fitting out, will thus be added to the ſtrength of the country, & furniſh a force of invaluable utility. It is expected that this plan will be adopted in all the ports of Ireland.

Letters by the mails from Dublin ſtate, that the diſcontents unfortunately prevailing in the ſiſter kingdom, have not yet abated. Murders and aſſaſſinations are very frequent in different parts of the country.

Extract of a letter from Dublin.

"The following extraordinary inſtance of bravery occurred in the King's county.—One of the 7th dragoon guards, who was carrying diſpatches to the high ſheriff of the county, was attacked by nine defenders of United Iriſhmen, who demanded his letter, and on refuſal, they pelted ſtones at him, one of which nearly ſtunned him, but as ſoon as he recovered himſelf, he took out one of his piſtols & ſhot one man, then drew his ſword, and cut down another, he got up to a third & killed him; he then purſued the reſt, two of whom he ſecured, and brought them priſoners into the aſſizes town, while the judges were ſitting."

Engliſh Houſe of Lords, April 23.

The Duke of Bedford brought down a meſſage from his majeſty in ſubſtance as follows:

"His majeſty recommends it to the houſe to conſider of the neceſſary meaſures for enabling his majeſty to make ſuch remittances to Ireland, from time to time, as ſhall not exceed the ſum of two millions upon the authority of the parliament of Ireland, on proviſion being made for the intereſt and charges upon a loan to that amount."

Houſe of Commons, April 20.

Mr. Dundas delivered a meſſage from his majeſty relative to the defence of the kingdom, and directing the attention of the houſe to ſuch other meaſures as they might deviſe. The meſſage being read, Mr. Dundas obſerved, that he was perſuaded there could be no difference of opinion as to the propriety of returning thanks to his majeſty, and aſſuring him of the active exertions of the houſe to forward his majeſty's wiſhes, and begged leave to move, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, thanking him for his meſſage, and aſſuring him the houſe would, without delay, proceed to the conſideration of the intereſting ſubject of it, with all that attention which the importance of it required."

The ſpeaker having put the queſtion,

Mr. Sheridan roſe, and in a ſpeech of great brilliancy and energy, pointed out the neceſſity of the houſe ſupporting the government in the preſent emergency.

Mr. Pitt roſe, and expreſſed his ſatisfaction at the eloquent and impreſſive manner in which Mr. S. delivered his ſentiments on the main queſtion. He then went into a vindication of the meaſures that had been adopted in Ireland.

The ſolicitor general brought in a bill to prevent the tranſmitting of money, or other effects in pay-

ment of debts due to any perſon in Switzerland.

United States.

From the Boſton Price Current.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Virginia, dated June 15, to his friend in this city.

"I hope our Envoys will ſoon be with you from Paris—and that on their arrival, if they bring no more favorable accounts than thoſe already received from them, which cannot be expected, a handſome majority of Congreſs will be ready to declare war againſt the grand republic. This would unite—would bring all to the teſt. The preſent meaſures, tho' ſpirited, are only half way ſteps. War and no war, is the worſt ſituation a people can be in. To ſay nothing of traitors and internal enemies, a decided declaration would fix the Thomaſes, the timid and injudiciouſly cautious. None would dare to plead the cauſe of that perfidious nation."

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated April 10.

"Things will preſently arrive at another criſis in this country. How ſuch an event will affect the United States, I am not able to ſay; but I do not expect for the better. A choice of a new directory will be made immediately:—It is generally underſtood among thoſe who pretend to be in the ſecrets of the cabinet, that *Francois de Neufchateau*, is to go out, and that *Trielhard* is to come in his ſtead. He is all energy; and will be an active ſupporter of univerſal dominion.

"You would be aſtoniſhed at the tone aſſumed by this government; and executed with unexampled promptitude and ſucceſs.—Money, money is the cry; & they will have it ſomewhere. The neutral nations are not at all ſpared. There are letters from Copenhagen of the date of the 20th ult. which informed that the French miniſter, Grouvelle, has demanded of the court of Denmark a loan, or rather a contribution of ſix millions of Daniſh marks. He has preſſed hard for it; and it is not expected that it will be denied him; at leaſt half the ſum as a *quietus*, he is pretty well aſſured of."

[Such is the fate of Denmark, & ſuch will be the fate of Sweden; and, when France has drained them of their money, then ſhe will excite inſurrection and rob them of their independence.]

New York.—A ſubſcription for purchaſing ſhips to be loaned to government for the protection of our commerce and coaſts, was yeſterday opened at the coffee-houſe, on a plan more general than that which was originated and put in circulation a few days ago, and which is now ſuperſeded by this. We are proud in announcing to the public that in the courſe of an hour nearly 40,000 dollars were ſubſcribed, and 100,000 may confidently be expected in the courſe of the current week. Ten or twelve names had annexed to each 1000 dollars.

Baltimore.—"There is now ſubſcribed 65,000 dollars for the ſhips of war; they expect to get 100,000 dollars before the end of the week. Mr. O'Donnell has given 4000 dollars."

June 25. We have news to-day of the firſt importance from Guadaloupe. By captain Houſton, 14 days from thence, via Philadelphia, we learn that a corvette of 20 guns which arrived there and left France about the 28th of April, brought out orders for the promiſcuous capture and condemnation of every neutral veſſel;—that the condemnations began immediately thereafter, and 1 Dane, 1 Swede, four Hamburgers (juſt arrived) and 28 ſail of Americans, were condemned in one day, among the latter of which was his veſſel, the brig Peggy, of this port; and that this tragedy was to be acted every day till the whole iſland was cleared of neutrals. He repreſents the ſituation of American ſeamen as the moſt wretched, the greater part entirely deſtitute of the common neceſſaries of life, and many of them compelled to enter French privateers to keep them from famiſhing. He thinks the government if poſſible, ſhould do ſomething to ameliorate their condition. It is impoſſible for them, without aſſiſtance, to return to their own country, and it is with as much difficulty even the maſters and mates can get away. 13 captains, who had loſt their veſſels came paſſengers on board the Little Sam, to Philadelphia. There was no veſſel at Guadaloupe of greater force than the corvette juſt arrived, but the iſland ſwarms with privateers. Hughes had juſt learnt that one of his free-booters had been ſhattered to pieces by an American merchantman, and ſwore if it was ſo, he would make the Americans feel his vengeance for it.

Newburyport.—It has been mentioned in the public prints, that Moſes Brown, eſq. of Newbury, ſubſcribed 1500 dollars towards building a ſhip of war to be loaned to government. The fact is, that gentleman gave 2500, as did alſo Mr. William Bartlett, of the ſame place, making 5000 dollars for their joint ſubſcription.

Philadelphia. Upwards of 100,000 dollars, for building and equipping the two veſſels, are already ſubſcribed.

The Britiſh have within the laſt three months, convoyed ſafe to the ports of the United States, above one hundred and fifty ſail of American veſſels laden with all the riches of the nether Indies. This fact will countervail a thouſand Jacobinic inſinuations of Britiſh depredations.

BOSTON, June 4.

The rich ſhip belonging to Mr. Lyman and others, of this place, captured on her paſſage from the Eaſt Indies to this port, and carried to England for trial, has been acquited. Her cargo, it is ſaid is valued at 100,000l. The ſhip is upwards of 1200 tons burthen.

June 5.

Accounts from Ireland are as much at variance as truth with falſhood, notwithſtanding all the horrid narratives we ſee in the Engliſh and ſouthern papers of murders, incendiaries and inſurrection; an arrival at this, direct from Belfaſt, which is the revolutionary center of the kingdom, announces an entire tranquility: and that ſhould the French invade the Iſland, they would eath ten Iriſh hugs for one fraternal embrace.

NEW-YORK, June 12.

The military ardor which now exiſts in this city is almoſt beyond credibility.—Within a few days ſeveral volunteer corps have been formed, and will be officered and in complete uniform by the 4th of July. This zeal beſpeaks the noble enthuſiaſm of our youth, who feel the cauſe in which they are embarking!

Yeſterday a number of braſſfield pieces of 12lb. calibar, arrived in this city from Albany.

June 14.

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable banking houſe in London, to a merchantile houſe in this city, received per the ſhip Mary.

"The alarms on the ſubject of Hamburgh; have, for the preſent, ſubſided; but, until the continental powers, and chiefly thoſe in the north, will make their buſineſs to ſtand up againſt the French innovation ſyſtem, there is no knowing how long it may be kept up.

"The French now capture every veſſel that preſents herſelf, whether friend or foe; and whether bound for their own ports, or thoſe of any other country: even to Holland and Flanders. It does not ſurprize us, but it is material that it ſhould be known, as it makes any intercourſe with thoſe countries very dangerous.

"Our fleet is blocking up Rouen; ſo nothing can get in or out.

"We are in expectation of a viſit from the French; but they [illegible] was ſo much ſpirit and unanimity in the country as at preſent—The voluntary ſubſcriptions already amount to one million and a half, and we venter to ſay, they will be double the ſum, independent of the aſſeſſed taxes.

"The interior part of the kingdom is perfectly well prepared to repel any attack the French can make; and we are certain the event will be brilliant to this country.

"If other nations had manfully reſiſted the inroads of the French, the continent of Europe would not have been in its preſent humiliated and dependent ſtate on that rapacious banditti."

[We have ſeen the original from which this is extracted.]

It is in contemplation in this city, we are informed, to *arm* and *equip* ſeveral veſſels for the protection of our commerce—and conſiderable ſums have already been ſubſcribed to a paper now in circulation for that purpoſe.

The *fortifications* on Governor's Iſland were viſited on Tueſday by the ſecretary at war and ſeveral other gentlemen—their deliberations do not tranſpire.

ANNAPOLIS, May 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman high in the eſtimation of the United States, to his friend in this city, dated London, February 12, 1798.

"Your conjectures in America about the inſtability of this government, are erroneous. The accounts you receive are from prejudiced ſources, principally oppoſition news-papers. Setting aſide the frightful maſs of debt under which it labors, it never was more proſperous, and certainly never half ſo ſtrong. Its reſources are yet great, and equal to any probable exigency. The people are quiet, apparently attached not only to the conſtitution, but to the meaſures of adminiſtration. Its navy gives it ſecury from without; and the late brilliant ſucceſſes of that navy have gratified the national pride, and raiſed the ſpirits of the country. The threat of invaſion has only ſerved to give new energy to government, by producing general union. France will find in Great-Britain an unqueable enemy. Mr. Pitt has lately trebled and quadrupled the aſſeſſed taxes, for the purpoſe of relieving, or rather ſparing the funding ſyſtem, by raiſing part of the ſupplies within the year; and even this ſtrong meaſure excites no conſiderable diſcontent. In aid of this a voluntary contribution is now going on, for the defence of the kingdom, which will produce a large ſum. It would produce more, but that the [illegible] about a deſcent is not [illegible]. Ireland has long been in a dreadful ſtate, and is, I believe, [illegible] by the military. If a French invaſion is at all projected, Ireland is probably the deſtined point of attack; but it cannot ſucceed, even in that view, while Great-Britain maintains the diſputed empire of the ocean, and has on foot ſo powerful a force in every aſſailed part of the three kingdoms. It is almoſt impoſſible to learn the true ſituation of Ireland (accounts are ſo contradictory) or the cauſes which have led to it. It is extremely certain, however, that England is in perfect tranquillity, and likely ſo to continue. The minority in parliament is unuſually ſmall, and their influence out of doors leſs than you would attribute to them. If they had any ſuch influence, the rupture of lord Malmſbury's negociation, the laſt manifeſtions of French ambition on the continent, the menace of a deſcent, and the declared animoſity of the directory, have much decreaſed it. The partizans of reform are not numerous. If peace were re-eſtabliſhed, it is likely they would become ſo; but moderate men recollect, that this is not the moment for trying experiments on the conſtitution."

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.

Capt. Boggs of the Johanna, which arrived yeſterday, left the Iſle of May on the 19th ult.—The Lydia of New-York had arrived there from Dublin, which place ſhe left on the firſt of May. No invaſion had taken place at that time.

ALBANY, June 15.

The treaty with the Oneidas, mentioned in a late Gazette, has been concluded. Some objections were raiſed by the Indians, on opening the conference, to the ceſſion of lands adjacent to the Geneſee road, made by them laſt winter: and they appeared anxious to abridge the quantity from one mile on each ſide of that road, to half a mile—They did not, however, long perſiſt in their objections, but with cordiality and good will, put their ſignatures to an act ratifying their former engagement. By this act, a tract of land of about 36,000 acres, on account of ſituation and ſoil, ſome of the beſt in Oneida. Reſervation, is granted to this State, at 50 cents per acre—the intereſt whereof is to be paid to the ſaid Indians annually in perpetuity.

The commiſſioners have returned to this city.

JUNE 18.

Official information having arrived on Friday laſt, of the re-election of his excellency John Jay, to the government of this ſtate, by a majority of 2380 votes, it was immediately announced by a federal ſelute, by a detachment of the Independent artillery, from Fort-[illegible]—and on Saturday morning, the worſhip corporation, in a body—the general committee of this city, headed by their chairman—the officers of government, clergy and other reſpectable citizens, waited on his excellency, to pay him their congratulations on the occaſion.

ALEXANDRIA, June 9.

The recruiting buſineſs, for the purpoſe of manning the frigate Conſtellation, now lying at Patuxent, has gone on here with great ſpirit for ſome days. Alexandria can boaſt of ſending fifty of her hardy ſons to protect the commerce of our country, and revenge the inſults offered to our flag.—May their exertions in her defence be always ſucceſsful—and may they never return to the boſom of their country, until crowned with the bright reward of VICTORY.

THE ORACLE.

WEST-NIAGARA, *July 21.*

The following SPEECH was delivered by his Honor the PRESIDENT, to the MEMBERS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL and HOUSE of ASSEMBLY, on the Prorogation of the ſecond Seſſion of the ſecond Parliament of the Province of Upper Canada:

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legiſlative Council, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly,

The calls of your private concerns are becoming too urgent for me to wiſh to detain you longer from them.

I look forward, therefore, with an anxious hope of ſeeing the roads to the capital in ſuch a ſtate of improvement, as may admit the aſſembling the Legiſlature in winter; when more time might be ſpared to your parliamentary duty, without materially interfering with your other avocations.

At this very critical and eventful period, I cannot too earneſtly impreſs upon your minds the neceſſity of ſtrictly enforcing your Militia Laws, that your active vigilance in your reſpective ſtations, may render it difficult for any perſon to ſcreen himſelf from being enrolled in *ſome* Militia Corps; ſo that every man capable of bearing arms, may be held in conſtant readineſs to aſſiſt in repelling all hoſtile attempts againſt either province.

I muſt not, at the ſame time, omit to call upon you for your moſt zealous exertions in ſuppreſſing vice, immorality, and profaneneſs among the people; that by the general practice of true piety and virtue, this province may merit the Divine protection and favor; without which, no nation or individual (though ever ſo mighty) can expect to proſper.

PETER RUSSELL, *Preſident.*

York, July 5, 1798.

Extract of a letter from London, dated April 17.

"The intelligence which the laſt letters from the Hague bro't, of great preparations being made in Holland, in order to aſſiſt the French in their expedition againſt this country, is confirmed by all the accounts from that place. By the maſter of a neutral veſſel arrived at Harwich from Holland, we learn, that 6 frigates had ſailed from the Texel; and that every preparation was making there to equip the fleet. Theſe frigates, it appears, have arrived at Fluſhing. Several French frigates are ſtationed off the rivers, to examine all veſſels that arrive, and to prevent any ſhipping from proceeding to ſea. All veſſels above 15 tons burthen employed in inland navigation, were demanded by the government, and were ordered to Fluſhing and Oſtend, where they were collecting, and from whence it was ſuppoſed they are all to be conveyed to Dunkirk."

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in London, to his friend in Boſton.

"LONDON, April 9, '98.

"Our envoys will probably remain at Paris until they hear from Philadelphia—this ſeems to be extraordinary, ſince it is well aſcertained that France will not be diverted from her hoſtile deſigns, long ſince formed againſt the United States, and will accept of no conceſſions ſhort of the independence of our country; every vile artifice has been employed to divide the American envoys, with a view to divide more effectually the American people; and finally a deſign is formed by the directory, to ſend away two of the envoys, and if poſſible, to retain one who may be uſed as the medium of communication of the will and pleaſure of France, reſpecting our country; but the good ſenſe of the envoys will not permit them to be the dupes of theſe villanous intrigues.

"Spain and Portugal it is thought will be ſoon overthrown, and South-America will of courſe become ſubject to the direction of the Pariſian deſpots. If a number of nominal republics, depend on France, ſhould be eſtabliſhed in South-America, it is eaſy to ſee that our tranquillity cannot be long maintained.

"France, if ſhe is to be believed, upon having acceſs to our territory, will eaſily perform an operation at Philadelphia, ſimiliar to that which took place in Paris, on the 14th of September. Such it is certain is the opinion of a perſon lately returned form the United States, where he had been truſted with the ſecret buſineſs of the directory.

"I tremble for the fear of our country, when I ſee ſo much indeciſion & weakneſs, at a moment of ſo much danger. The liberty & independence of the Swiſs was a long time threathened like our own—like us they poſtponed the preparation for defen[ce] & finally were overtaken by a ruin, which might have been prevented. It is not poſſible to doubt that France is fully determined to and will revolutionize the U. States, if ſhe is not prevented by force, and it is certain ſhe relies greatly upon the aſſiſtance of her partizans among us, to falicitate her ſucceſs.

"Notwithſtanding the well known ſuperiority of the Britiſh fleet, the French are making immenſe preparations to invade this iſland. The public opinion ſtill remains perfectly calm, but the nation is in arms, and I firmly believe would in leſs than a week deſtroy any army France could land in England."

Extract of a letter from Baltimore dated June 11.

"To the many inſtances of "efficient federaliſm," excited by the ſpirit of the times, we feel a pleaſure in adding one, of the citizens of Baltimore: ſeveral merchants and ſhipbuilders of this city have entered into an agreement, that in caſe war is declared between this country and France, they will immediately build a twenty gun ſhip for the ſervice of government."

TO THE PUBLIC.

HIS honor the Preſident has been pleaſed to appoint B. C. Beardsley, eſq. NOTARY PUBLIC for this diſtrict, for the purpoſe of drawing bills, bonds, indentures, letters of attorny, deeds of conveyance and all commercial inſtruments.

☞ He keeps his office oppoſite the court-houſe in this town.

Newark, July 17, '98. '82.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ALL perſons having any demands on the eſtate of JOHN WILSON, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibet them for payment on or before the laſt of September next and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make payment before that time.

ELIZ. WILSON, Adminiſtratix.
THOS. WILSON, JOHN FANNING, } Admrs.

Mount Dorcheſter, July [illegible], 1798.

☞ BLANK DEEDS and Subpoena Tickets may be had at the Printing-office.

POST-OFFICE, Fort-Niagara, July 2. '98.

LIST of LETTERS remaining with Joſeph Edwards, eſq. in Newark, U. C. for the conveniency of the perſons to whom they are directed.

Lombard Agre, *Niagara.*
Philip Buck, *do. or Fort-Erie.*
James Cooley, *20 Mile Creek from Niagara.*
Nath'l Hughſon, *Niagara.*
Jacob Do *do*
James Hunter, *A. Four Mile Creek Lake Erie.*
Iſaiah Hall, eſq. *Bay of Quinty.*
Capt. Giles Hall, *Upper-Canada.*
Winter Hewit, *Auguſta, U. C.*
John Johnſon, *near Niagara falls.*
Joſhua Leach, *York, U. C.*
Ichabod Merſhall, *Preſque Iſle.*
Meſſrs. Mendrum & Park, *Detroit.*
Mrs. Mary M'Donald, *Weſt-Niagara.*
David Maule, *North America.*
Lovelt Mc. Mellen, *Geneva, N. Y.*
John Palmer, *Buffaloe Creek.*
Turland Shirtland, *Connecticut Reſerve.*
Capt. Joſhua Tilden, *near Niagara.*

3w '80 J. G. COFFIN, P. M.

UPPER-CANADA, Midland Diſtrict,

SURROGATE COURT.

George the Third, by the grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland king, defender of the faith, &c. &c.

To all perſons anywiſe related to Timothy Brown, *late ſerjeant in the Royal Canadian Volunteers, deceaſed, inteſtate:*

WHereas application has been made to our ſurrogate court, for the Midland Diſtrict, by *Hazleton Spencer,* eſq. major in his majeſty's Royal Canadian Volunteers, ſtating that Timothy Brown, late ſerjeant in the ſaid corps, died inteſtate, and that there is no perſon next of kin to the ſaid Timothy Brown, reſident within this province, and therefore the ſaid Hazleton Spencer, eſq. prays that letters of adminiſtration may be granted to him.

Take notice, that unleſs you, or ſome of you, appear in our ſaid court, to be holden for the Midland diſtrict, on or before eight months after this publication, in order to take out letters of adminiſtration, agreeably to an act of aſſembly of this province, entitled *an act to eſtabliſh a court of probate in this province, and alſo a ſurrogate court in every diſtrict thereof,* or to ſhew cauſe, if any you have, why letters of adminiſtration ſhould not be granted to the ſaid Hazleton Spencer, eſq. that the ſame will be granted to him accordingly. Witneſs *Alexander Fiſher,* eſq. ſurrogate for the Midland diſtrict, this [illegible] day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, and in the thirty-eighth of our reign.

POOLE ENGLAND, *Regiſter.*

THE

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 183.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

Weſt-Niagara: Printed by W. Waters and T. G. Simons. SATURDAY, July 28, 1798. [4 *Dols. per An.*

European News.

BOURDEAUX, April 4.

THE Rhodonian republic, which was to be created in virtue of a proclamation of gen. Brune, of 26th Ventoſe, will not take exiſtence. A new proclamation of that general, publiſhed at Berne the 2d Germinal, announces, that all Switzerland will be formed into a *ſingle republic.*

Vienna, April 1. We are aſſured that the ambaſſador, Bernedotte, will ſhortly quit this place, to take the command of the army of England; it is ſaid that he will be replaced by citizen Treilhard, plenipotentiary at Raſtadt.

Frankfort, April 4. The Jews on the left bank of the Rhine, have received aſſurance from the municipality of Mayence, at the fair of Frankfort, that they will be conſidered and treated as other traders.

Augſburg, April 6. It appears without doubt that the Emperor will not remain an idle ſpectator of an attack againſt Naples; and this is the probable motive of the movement of the Auſtrian troops in Italy.

Toulon, April 8. Four frigates under the orders of the chief of diviſion, Perrie, have arrived in this port from Anconia, and have bro't naval ſtores, very valuable, from the arſenal of Venice, conſiſting of braſs cannons, cables, ſails, &c.

Bruſſels, April 9. The head quarters of general Grenier's diviſion are now at Boulogne, thoſe of general Deſaix's diviſion, at Dunkirk; the head quarters of the diviſion of Italy are at Calais: and a fourth diviſion, compoſed of troops from Holland and the interior of France will have their head quarters at St. Omer. In all the above harbors the fitting of gun-boats goes on day & night without interruption.

Gen. Buonaparte has ſent certain officers, in whom he has the greateſt confidence, to each diviſion of the army of England, in order the better to regulate its operations. His orders are directed to them, and they are charged with the execution thereof. It is expected that by theſe means a great uniformity will be eſtabliſhed in the operations.

Straſbourg, April 13. Letters of the moſt recent date from Switzerland, mention that the legiſlative body of the Helvetic republic has been inſtalled the 20th of this month at Aran, and that every day there arrive deputies from the different cantons. It is taken for granted, that the conſtitution will be accepted in a very ſhort time throughout Switzerland. Citizen Ochs is now at Berne, where he confers with Mengaut and Lecalier; it is thought that he will be preſident of the Helvetic directory; he is overwhelmed with buſineſs, becauſe all the Helvetic patriots apply to him. It has been reſolved in the laſt conference of the democratic cantons, aſſembled at Bremen, that the ſafety of thoſe cantons depends on the prompt adoption of the conſtitutional plan.—The greater part of Uterwald, and the canton of Zug, have voted to this effect. Schauffhauſe has been obliged to make a new election, becauſe it had at the firſt election nominated the moſt noted oligarchiſts.

The electoral aſſembly of our department has been very outrageous. Seſſions have taken place in the primary aſſemblies of different communes, principally in the communes of Scheleſtal. After a long and interrupted diſcuſſion, the electoral body have annulled the operations of the majority, becauſe they thought they perceived many irregularities and diſaffection to the laws.

Letters from Cologne, dated 11th Germinal, announce the arrival at that port of three Spaniſh frigates with 3 millions and an half of dollars, one of theſe frigates has bro't back M. Gil, formerly vice-roy of Peru.

The tribunal of Rome at its firſt ſitting, has aboliſhed the Inquiſition, the tribunals, and all eccleſiaſtical juriſdictions.

Paris, April 19. A courier extraordinary arrived from Raſtadt to the directory, has brought the happy news that the deputation of the empire has accepted all the conditions of peace propoſed by the French republic. It is ſaid that our plenipotentiaries will in future act only as mediators to ſettle the indemnities of the claiming princes.

Tranſlated from the Leyden Gazette.

Extract of a letter from Berne, of the 10th of March.

"We have paſſed ten days of diſorder, of agony and confuſion.

The 2d of March in the morning, news was received of the attack of the French upon *Soleurs*: It might be ſaid to cauſe more joy than conſternation, while we were animated with ardor to repel a foreign invaſion: Nothing but anxiety for the combat appeared; but in the afternoon, on the news of the reduction of Soleure and Fribourg, that firſt effervescence abated. There was entered into a new negociation, which came to nothing, and ſerved only to waſte precious time, to ſow diſtruſt, and to reverſe the arrangements which the firſt orders had eſtabliſhed. In the firſt combat, on the 3d of March, before Arberg, the troops of Berne and thoſe of Zurich had at firſt repulſed the French; but this ſucceſs was of very ſhort duration; harmony no longer exiſted; whilſt ſome of the officers wiſhed to act offenſively, others gave orders to their men to hold themſelves ſimply on the defenſive. Theſe different and contradictory orders of the officers inſpired into the ſoldiers ſuſpicions of treachery and cruelly exaſperated them againſt their officers. On the 4th at 6 o'clock in the morning, the old government abdicated; the *proviſory government* was appointed and eſtabliſhed. During the day, a great number of troops entered the city, the ſoldiers breathed nothing but vengeance againſt thoſe whom they called *traitors*; they wiſhed to be led againſt the French; they complained loudly of the council of two hundred, which had ſo ſuddenly checked their activity, and of thoſe of their officers who had appeared to them to be partakers of their conduct.

At the gates of the city, colonel Ryniner, col. Stetley, and captain Weiſs, were killed by their men. Many others ſhared preſently the ſame fate. According to popular report, the general D'Erlach was alſo miſerably maſſacred by his

troops, and his chateau threatened with conflagration. In fine, in the afternoon, the *provisory government* was enabled to get some control over this popular movement, and to diſtract its effects, by ſending a part of the troops to the bridge of Gummenen, and another to Grauhultz. The 5th of March in the morning the alarm beat throughout the whole city; every man haſtened to put himſelf in a ſtate of defence; the army of Italy approached our walls. Our ſituation was cruel; fear, rage, deſpair, uncertainty, diſtruſt; every paſſion reigned in turns; and ſometimes all at once; the tocſin ſounded; and the men, boiling with an ill attempted courage ran through the city, to excite the people to arms. In another quarter the fugitives announced that their corps had been attacked at 6 in the morning; that it had coſt the lives of many men on both ſides; and that the poſt muſt ſoon be ſurrendered. Towards the hour of ten, the cannonade of the poſt of Grauholtz was heard. During this, they were reſolved to keep up their reſiſtance, when all of a ſudden, and whilſt the unhappy peaſants ſtill made reſiſtance, the flying artillery of the French came and preſented itſelf before the town & pointed its cannon. While every thing was terror, wiſe men ſaw that no other courſe remained than to ſurrender; theſe prevailed, and they obtained a capitulation. Inſtantly the white flag was hoiſted, and the drum announced thro' the city the capitulation—At eleven o'clock, all the Bernoiſe forces defiled.—They had nine flags with their cannons. Diſorder reigned until the French troops diſtributed into quarters. The black huſſars entered into the houſes, demanded the money, watches, &c. Without the city, the troops committed numberleſs exceſſes. The 6th, in the morning, all the inhabitants of the city were diſarmed. The counſellor Herbert, one of thoſe who had the moſt obſtinately oppoſed every conceſſion to the demands of France, killed himſelf in deſpair with a piſtol. The 7th, the army of Italy (that of general Brune) took up their encampment to a very great number, in the city. In the night we beheld the conflagration of two houſes: the villages of Kunitz, Bemplitz, Wangen and Gatze, were completely pillaged. The ſame day a part of the army of the Rhine, (that of gen. Schaumbourg) cantoned itſelf in the villages which environ the city. The 9th, in the morning, the army of the Rhine quitted us to go to Soleure and its environs, to wait new orders: to make up for this deliverance, the army of Italy entered the city to the number of ten thouſand men. The ſame day the Tree of Liberty was planted on the place of the Hotel de ville: a great croud of people collected there, men and women, all carrying the green cockade (the ſame colour with that of the Alemannic republic) by order of gen. Brune. The new colours were hoiſted during the ceremony by thoſe juſt releaſed from priſon, where they had been confined for mal-practices. The general Brune, mounted on the tribune, addreſſed a diſcourſe to the people, in which he aſſured them, "that the moment of tempeſt was paſſed; that calm and tranquillity were about to revive; that the natural rights of man, *liberty* and *equality*, were eſtabliſhed; that the people were about to be delivered from the oppreſſion of their great men, &c." At the cloſe of this diſcourſe, were heard the cries of *Vive la Republic! Vive la general Brune, la Grande Nation!* &c. In deſcending from the common hall, the proceſſion made a tour round the *tree*; general Brune and Mr. Fiſching laid the firſt ſtones of its conſolidation."

United States.

Philadelphia, June 27. The armed ſloop of war, Delaware, commanded by captain Decatur, will ſail this day, or to morrow, on a cruize. She is a fine veſſel, well manned, and well commanded.

A letter received at Savannah from St. Mary's, dated the 27th ult. ſays, by the arrival here of ſeveral Indian Chiefs, we are informed that the Britiſh have taken poſſeſſion of Penſacola.

Brig Delaware, Dunphy, taken on her paſſage from hence to the Mole, by a French privateer, is retaken by a Britiſh privateer, and ſent into Antigua.

July 10. Verbal accounts by the Draper ſtate, that Ireland, though ſomewhat divided, can never be invaded, while the Engliſh fleet exiſts.

Flax-ſeed bore a high price, and things began to wear a more favorable aſpect.

In conſequence of very important and extenſive information given to the privy council of Ireland, a proclamation was iſſued on the 11th of May offering a reward of one thouſand pounds for the apprehenſion of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, charged with the crime of high treaſon.

By the brig Fox, capt. Gardner, arrived at New York, in 44 days from Bourdeaux, papers have been received to the 22d of May, from which the following advices are taken.

The United States brig Sophia, capt. Geddes, with diſpatches for the American envoys, arrived at Bourdeaux on the 5th of May.

A French 74 and two corvettes, loaded with cordage, were captured by the Britiſh previous to the failing of the Fox. One of the convoy lately arrived at Newfoundland, fell in with an Engliſh 74 in poſſeſſion of a French 80 gun ſhip, quite new, captured only three days before.

An article dated Breſt, 7th May, gives an account of a French 74 being burnt in the port of L'Orient.

Articles from Paris, Perpignan, Genoa and Arcona, all ſpeak, but in a very unintelligible and contradictory manner, of a grand expedition going on in the Mediterranean.

The negociation at Raſtadt ſeems to be at a ſtand.

The French ambaſſador who was obliged to quit Vienna, is arrived at Straſburgh. The French papers tell a vaſt number of ſhuffling lies, in order to account for the humble conduct of the directory with reſpect to this buſineſs; but it is eaſy to perceive, that the Emperor does not care about them; and they have no inclination to renew the war with him.

The rebel Turk has gained, it is ſaid, a victory over the Ottoman troops.

The Swiſs are enjoying the manifold bleſſings of *French fraternity*.

Great numbers of French privateers have been taken this ſpring.

The Auſtrian government has prohibited the admiſſion of any foreign papers except German and Engliſh into the Venetian territories.

A new coalition is talked of between Auſtria, Pruſſia, Ruſſian and Great Britain. To effect this the French journaliſt mentions the Engliſh laviſh their gold and promiſes. The Auſtrian troops are ſaid to be every where in motion. General Spork, commander of the Imperial army in the Tyrol, had arrived on the 30th of April at Inſpruck, and other generals were expected. By an order from Vienna all the frontier places were put in the beſt ſtate of defence—ſupplied with proviſions and filled with troops.

LONDON, May 7.

Extract of a private letter from Hamburgh, dated April 14.

"The French miniſter Ryneur, went a week ſince ambaſſador to Naples. The French conſul, Ligot, with the concurrence of Leonard Bourdon, has eſtabliſhed three clubs, in two of which all perſons who chuſe to aſſociate are admitted. Above 100 members are initiated, and among them ſeveral confident Engliſhmen. The third is at the conſul's own houſe is devoted to French citizens. Their ſecond monthly fraternal dinner was held about a week ſince.

"Two inſtalments have been remitted to the French of the 230,000l. which Leonard Bourdon moſt wickedly impoſed upon this city; and in order to remunerate the chamber, an additional tonnage upon ſhipping is ſpeedily to take place.

"In conſequence of the arrete of the inſolent directory, to ſeize all Engliſh property on board neutral veſſels, your government acted very wiſely in appointing a ſtrong convoy, two of which have lately arrived; ſo that their wicked intentions to rob the trade of this city, which they have ſo unmercifully fleeced, has, through the good conduct of your rulers, fallen ſhort of their views, and has given the Engliſh ſhipping a manifeſt advantage. It reſults from thence that the neutral veſſels can ſcarcely obtain a freight. If the wiſdom of the Engliſh government would add a good ſloop and a cutter, to give an account of the ſmall privateers, the carrying trade would be altogether in the hands of the Engliſh, which will make them amends for the loſs upon the value of their goods.

"The glut of manufactured Engliſh goods at this market is ſo ſenſibly felt, that it has greatly diminiſhed the prices. Public auctions are daily held, and the goods frequently ſell under prime coſt, particularly cotten and woollen.

"Notwithſtanding the ſuppoſed flouriſhing ſtate of the Hamburghers, bankruptcies are frequent.—Within a ſhort time there have been three great failures, viz.

J. M. D. Lienau, for 840,000 marcs banco.

G. Leſſer, 200,000 do.

J. C. Knauth, 620,000 do.

Amounting altogether to nearly 150,000l. ſterling."

Capt. Hague, from Liſbon, favored us with the following ſtatement:

June 20, lat. 38, 16, long. 61, 31. fell in with the ſchooner Sally of Plymouth, from Demarara bound to Boſton; on coming up along ſide this veſſel, found her to be in a diſtreſsful ſituation, her rigging being in a very ſhattered condition, and having only two people on board, who, through fatigue, ſeemed to bear very viſible marks of diſtreſs. When I aſked them if they had ſeen or heard of any privateers, was immediately anſwered by one of them in the affirmative, who appeared extremely anxious in relating the following ſtory, but the wind blowing freſh, could not underſtand all he ſaid, therefore ſent the boat with the mate and two of my people on board, to render them ſuch aſſiſtance which their ſituation required, and alſo to obtain a particular account of what he ſeemed ſo deſirous to communicate, which is as follows from his own words. (This was the mate of the ſchooner previous to the capture.)

On the 18th May, we ſailed from Demerara in company with a Britiſh convoy, with which we parted on the 25th; on the 28th, lat. 31, long. 65, were captured by a French ſloop of war of 18 guns, with an American brig in company, which ſhe had taken the day before. They immediately took away the captain (Randal) and two ſeamen; alſo the greateſt part of our ſtores, with a conſiderable number of bags of coffee: ſent on board a prize-maſter with ſix people, and then ſhaped a courſe for France, leaving the Maccue ſtanding to the N. W.—May 21, loſt part of the main rigging, and being reduced to a ſcanty allowance of water, the captors determined to make the beſt of their way to St. Martins; on the 10th of June ſeeing they made but little progreſs, and the ſmall quantity of water not likely to ſerve them to St. Martins, I heard the prize maſter and his mate conſulting what they ſhould do, when at laſt they determined to put me and my fellow ſufferer to death, if in caſe the ſtock of water ſhould not be ſufficient to carry them to their port. I immediately communicated this to my partner, and after ſome deliberation, we reſolved to attempt retaking the veſſel the firſt opportunity that appeared favourable.

The prize maſter began to ſuſpect ſomething of this kind, who immediately came to me with a drawn ſword, and threatened to aſſaſſinate me, at which I fell down at his feet, and begged of him for God's ſake to ſpare my life, and endeavoured to perſuade him that I had not any intention of what he ſuſpected. He then relented, and damning me in his own language, ſaid that he would not kill us—we might live as long as we could without water, for not one drop more we ſhould have. On the 12th ult. lat. 30, long. 65, 30, ſaw a ſloop ſtanding to the W. S. W. which ſoon after ſtood towards us when he came up, I was ordered by the prize maſter to tell him that we were from Plymouth bound for St. Martins, after which I aſked him if he wanted any bread, and defired him to ſend his boat on board—the prize maſter not underſtanding Engliſh, aſked me what I was ſaying, I told him that he was going to ſend his boat for a barrel of bread; when the boat came along ſide, two of the people came on deck, whom the prize maſter ordered to take the bread and be gone. I now thought that the people both in the boat and on board the ſloop were by this time acquainted with our ſituation, therefore was reſolved to attempt what I had ſome time been meditating, and ſeeing that the greateſt part of their arms were in the cabin, I immediately ruſhed on the prize maſter, and calling to the people in the boat to come to my aſſiſtance we inſtantly made ourſelves maſters of the ſchooner; the captors expecting (I ſuppoſe) that I ſhould retaliate on them, immediately jumped overboard, all but this one whom you now ſee on board with us.—I rewarded theſe people with a few bags of coffee, and aſked the captain of the ſloop (which was the Friendſhip of Greenwich, John Benthall maſter) if he could ſpare me one of his ſeamen, but he being himſelf very ſick, ſaid he could not conveniently do it. I then took my leave of him and proceeded to the northward, and have ſeen nothing until this day that I have fallen in with you.

After rendering them what aſſiſtance I could, ſent on board one ſeaman, who was a paſſenger with one from Liſbon, we then parted, ſhe ſteering to the N. N. W. and I expect has before this time reached her port.

Norfolk, June 14. On Sunday laſt the St. Tammany was chaſed from 5 o'clock in the morning to five in the evening by a French ſchooner privateer of 14 guns; W. S. W. off Cape Henlopen, and in 15 fathom water, the privateer came up with the St. Tammany, boarded her, and robbed her of all her letters, papers and two bolts of canvaſs. During the time this pirate was plundering the ſhip, a ſchooner hove in ſight, to which he gave chace. The St. Tammany eſcaped by her not being worth keeping, having only ballaſt on board.

A ſchooner from Boſton, arrived yeſterday, informs that a Boſton ſchooner was boarded off Cape Cod, by a French privateer of 14 guns, and plundered of flour.

Alexandria, June 16. The ſhip Eliza, captain Borrowdale, of this port, was taken on her inward bound paſſage, by a French privateer, in ſoundings, juſt off the Capes. The crew were put on board a pilot boat bound to Baltimore. Part of them arrived here yeſterday.

WALPOLE, New-Hamſhire.

Extract of a letter, dated Philadelphia, June 18, '98, from a member of congreſs to the editor.

SIR,

"I have this morning incloſed to you a little pamphlet, "The Cannibal's Progreſs, or a narrative of the atrocities of the French in the diſtrict of Suabia," Perhaps ſome extracts from it, may at this time, be ſerviceable. It will not

add to the elegance of your paper, but the facts are of such a nature, that the most simple narrative will produce sufficient effect—We have this morning received advice, that Mr. Marshall, one of our envoys, has returned to New-York, and on this day, we expect to have the satisfaction to see him in this place. All hopes then of accommodation by treaty are done away, and nothing remains, but to prepare for the last resort. The wavering indecision, which has hitherto marked our councils, arising from the possibility of the chance of an amicable adjustment of differences, ought no longer to arrest the most energetic measures. Whether this will be the consequence, events must determine; but it appears to me to be little short of infatuation, or madness, to attempt any longer to put off the day, that will most certainly come upon us. France will, most assuredly, attempt to coerce us to submission, and we must either go to war, or become tributary.—There is no other alternative. Is it not much better then, under such a state of things, bravely to advance, and make the first step, rather than to wait, until the favourable moment shall arrive, when they will wholly throw aside the mask, and the subjugation of the country will be openly avowed?

On this day, it is expected a bill will be reported in the Senate, to declare null and void, our treaty with France, a measure which ought instantly to be adopted. I will forward to you the answer of our envoys to the French minister's memorial, a very excellent performance; pray give it a place, as early as possible.

At this moment, my friend, we should have our lamps trimmed and buring, for we know not the day nor the hour, when the Sans-culottes will come upon us."

PORTLAND, June 25.

Captain Blake, from St. Croix, informs that great numbers of American vessels were continually carried into Port Rico; that the *crews were imprisoned, and no letters suffered to be sent from the place*—that the French captured all the vessels they met with, and that an embargo was laid in all French ports.

THE ORACLE.

WEST-NIAGARA, *July* 28.

We are desired by his honor the President, to publish the following copy of a letter, that it may put the people of this province on their guard against taking counterfeit dollars, which there is great reason to think might otherwise get into circulation here.

(COPY.)

Public Office, Worship-street, 14th December, 1797.

SIR,

Having reason to suspect, since the circulation of dollars has been stopped, that those miscreants, both here and in Birmingham, who have been so extensively concerned in fabricating this species of base coin, will, or have found means to convey quantities of counterfeit dollars, without the King's head, both to *Canada* and Nova Scotia.

This base coin is generally composed of copper, covered with a thin plate of silver, and executed in a very masterly manner.

These false dollars are either discovered by ringing one upon another, or by boring with any sharp-pointed instrument; the latter operation discovers the copper at once, and detects the fraud.

I thought it my duty to give you this information, which I am sure you will think right.

I am, &c.

(Signed) P. COLQUHOUN.

As the coiners have dies, presses and every kind of apparatus for dollars, I have no doubt of their being busily at work.

JOHN KING, Esq.
Under Secretary of State.

SONNET.

The blessings of a shepherd's life.

++

O GOD! methinks it were a happy lot
To be no better than a homely swain,
The peaceful tenant of a little cot,
The blithe companion of a village train.

Where cares mistrust, and treason banish sleep,
See on the glittering couch the monarch laid,
While the poor swain, encircled by his sheep,
Securely slumbers in the hawthorn shade.

To tend his flock is all his wordly care;
To rest and sport alternate hours are given,
Save when religion claims the pause of pray'r,
And meditation wafts the soul to Heav'n.

Unruffled flows the tenor of his day,
'Till time's white honors o'er his temples wave;
And resignation smiling 'midst decay,
Through nature's path conducts him to the grave!

ALL persons having any accounts against the Estate of the late JOHN VAN VOIST, or the Estate of the late ANDREW ENGLISH, are requested to bring them to the subscriber (duly authenticated) on or before the first of October next.

ANDREW HERON.
Newark, July 24, 1798. (3w83.

Farm for sale.

TO be sold, that desirable Farm, consisting of three hundred Acres, situate on the Road to Queenston, and three miles from Newark, the property of the Subscriber; on which are a good House, a story and an half high, Barn, and other Out-houses, and a productive Garden. The Land is well Wooded, and admirably adapted for supplying the Garrison with Fuel.

For Terms, (which will be made easy) apply to JOSEPH EDWARDS, Esq; in Newark, who is authorized to give a good Title to the Purchaser by

W. B. SHEEHAN.
Newark, July 24, 1798.

Bills for Cash.

THE subscriber will furnish Bills at Twenty Days sight on Montreal for Cash, during the opening of the Navigation.

ROBERT PILKINGTON,
Royal Engineers.
Newark, July 24, 1798. (83

TO THE PUBLIC.

HIS honor the President has been pleased to appoint B. C. BEARDSLEY, esq. NOTARY PUBLIC for this district, for the purpose of drawing bills, bonds, indentures, letters of attorny, deeds of conveyance and all commercial instruments.

☞ He keeps his office opposite the court-house in this town.
Newark. July 17, '98. '82.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ALL persons having any demands on the estate of JOHN WILSON, deceased, are requested to exhibet them for payment on or before the last of September next and all those indebted to the said estate, are desired to make payment before that time.

ELIZ. WILSON, Administratix.
THOS. WILSON, } Admrs.
JOHN FANNING, }
Mount Dorchester, July 4, 1798.

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 184.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

West-Niagara: Printed by W. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS, SATURDAY, Aug. 4, 1798. [4 *Dol. per An.*

United States.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.

House of Representatives—June 27.

In the course of the sitting, the following message in writing was received from the president of the U. States:

Gentlemen of the senate, and gentlemen of the house of representatives,

"I Have received a letter from his excellency Thomas Mifflin, governor of Pensylvania, inclosing some documents, which I judge it my duty to lay before congress, without loss of time.

"As my opinion coincides entirely with that of his excellency the governor; I recommend the subject to the consideration of both houses of congress, whose authority alone appears to me adequate to the occasion.

JOHN ADAMS."

United States, June 27, 1798.

SIR,

I think it proper to inform your excellency, that on the evacuation of Port-au-Prince by the British troops, a very great number of white men and negroes were put on board of transports and sent to America. Some of the vessels, I understand, made an attempt to land their passengers at Charleston; two have arrived at this port, and it is said that the remainder of the fleet may be daily expected in some of our harbors.

To prevent, as I can, the obvious danger from such an importation at this crisis, I have determined, with the advice of the attorney-general, and other state officers, to prohibit the landing of French negroes arriving at the port of Philadelphia, in vessels under the circumstances which I have stated;—the limited jurisdiction of Penn. the facility with which our regulations may be evaded, by disembarking the negroes in any adjacent state, & perhaps the difficulty of extending the prohibition to white men, induce me to submit the subject to your consideration; and to request such co-operation of the federal authority, as your excellency may deem expedient for the general safety.

I have added to this communication, copies of the documents containing the information I have received.

I have the honor to be, with perfect consideration and respect, sir, your excellency's most obedient servant,

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Phila. 27th June, '98.

To his excellency John Adams, esq. president of the U. S.

[Here follows the letter and proceedings of the health office.]

David Pickerton a passenger in the Josephus, from Jeremie, in his letter to the board of health, supposes that the number of emigrants, referred to in gov. Mifflin's letter, exceeds 4000 persons, "Many of them (he adds) without any funds—and some with a considerable number of negro slaves, that have all been trained to arms, and have them with them, and attached to their masters interest."

New-York, June 30. The president's message to congress, as published in this day's gazette, on the subject of the emigration from Port au Prince to the United States, is of the highest importance. The facts stated in Mr. Pickerton's letter—and the information of attempts to land the persons alluded to at Charleston, should alarm the public mind, and rouse it to a sense of the danger we incur by indiscriminately admitting hordes of unprincipled foreigners amongst us—It is a fact too well known to be disputed, that the French West-India negroes, and many of their white men, are so familarized to scenes of carnage and conflagration, have been so often the vile instruments of cruelty, rapine and massacre, that to admit crouds of them in the United States, at the present critical conjuncture of our relations with France, would be the summit of imprudence, folly and madness—It would be harbouring our worst enemy—and preposterously furnishing the means of self destruction. It seems these persons are all accustomed to the use of arms—and from what is known they are a hardened bloodthirsty set. Such beings dispersed among the croud of blacks in the southern States, would prepare them for insurrection, and if a critical moment should arrive, they might and would act as subordinate agents in stimulating their ferocity, and directing them to action—This business is now before congress, and it is hoped will be attended to—At any rate, the emigrant negroes and Frenchmen should be sent back as soon as they arrive without being admitted to a landing—and if any have been incautiously suffered to go ashore, they should be seized and also sent away—Selfpreservation loudly demands it.

Mr. Pickerton in his letter, speaking of the emigration from the West-Indies, says, "A great many are gone to the southern States, and fully ripe for any turn we may take with respect to France."—Capital visitors these, truly, in the existing state of our politics!—"Upwards of 4000 have gone to the Southern States." Why there particularly? Because the great number of blacks already there will furnish abundance of inflammable materials to work upon—"Many more were preparing to come with the next fleet.—To poison our country by the admission of these people, would be infinately worse than importing the *yellow fever*. That is generally limited to the sea ports—and passes away on the approach of winter.—But the other would cause a political disease through the country; and if supported in the manner we have reason to apprehend, and if successful, they would not only aid in destroying our rights and liberties, but our property, our lives and every object near and dear to us—They are dangerous, very dangerous people—and they must be kept at a proper distance.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated June 28.

"I have just time to inform you that Mr. Sitgreaves has just read in his place, a letter from gen. Toulfard to the Secretary of war, dated Fort Mifflin, June 28, stating, that the resident officer of the hospital of Pennsylvania, had given the le-

rious alarm, that there exifted a mutiny among the veffels performing quarantine at the fort from the Mole, who have on board the paffengers and their negroes, which left Port-au-Prince, as you will fee by the Prefident's meffage in this day's Gazette. The negroes have got poffeffion of an armed fhip, one of the convoy, and were feen hovering round the fleet. General Touffard, not being able to bring his guns to bear on them, being fo much above the fort, he fent word to capt. Decatur, of the armed fhip the Delaware, who was at anchor juft below the fort, to come up with the tide and bring his guns to beat on the N. E. fide of the convoy, which Decatur has done. Touffard alfo mentions, that he intends to order them below the fort, fo that he may be able to bring his whole battery to bear upon them, the better to watch their motions, and to prevent them from landing in Jerfey. The negroes are all trained to arms and have them with them; and are determined to land, as they care not for laws, and count their lives as of no value. The letter has been referred to the committee for the protection of commerce and defence of the country, on that fubject.

N. B. There are about 250 negroes on board thefe veffels, and are determined to land. The pilots have left the veffels; but I think every thing is fafe, as they are fo placed as to be within reach of the guns of the Delaware and fort Miffin."

From Porcupine's Gazette of July 3.

COMMUNICATION.

That we have too many Frenchmen among us already is a ferious fact, which has excited alarm, not only among the people at large, but among their repreientatives in congrefs. Some of them are jacobins and the known enemies of our peace and fecurity, whom it is a duty to expel as foon as poffible; others under various names are of more doubtful character, who require watching and fome particular legiflative provifion: but they are all Frenchmen, and as far as they have embraced an opinion which has been induftriufly fpread among them, however falfely, that our government leans to the Britifh intereft they are invariably hoftile. It is for this reafon that they attach themlelves fo generally to the party in oppofition, becaufe they believe it to be moft friendly to their nation: for however they may execrate her prefent tyrants, they ftill rejoice to fee her influence predominate in the United States, as well as in all other countries. It flatters their national pride, which, amidft a load of frivolity, rapacity and cruelty, is ftill the diftinguifhing trait of a Frenchman. But he has a fpecial reafon for intermeddling in the concerns of this country. He confiders our liberty and independence as the gift of France, purchafed by her blood and treafures; and that any refiftance on our part to her dictates and impofitions is an act of ingratitude; that to join her enemies in the prefent conflict, however impelled we may be by her oppreffions, would in his opinion damn us to the loweft hell. If therefore, there fhould ever be a ferious conteft between the parties that now rend this country, we may eafily judge which fide the French would take. It is not uncharitable to fuppofe that they will unite with the oppofers of government; and I am afraid that thefe paricides, in the intereft and pay of France, will long exift to be the fcourge and difgrace of their country. Nothing but a ferious rupture and an inflexible firmnefs againft the admiffion of Frenchmen can give us any fecurity.

We know what we have to expect from others, by reviewing the conduct and opinions of thofe French refugees who have been fome years in the United States. Men who have fled here for protection from the daggers of their countrymen; who have *eat of our bread and drank of our cup*—fome of thefe even have taken part openly with the agents of the French republic and united in mifrepreferting and abufing the American government.

With this conviction on the mind—and when we are on the eve of an open war with France, it would be the greateft folly, to admit a freth importation of her citizens; for the paffengers at the fort are certainly her citizens in their hearts, as well as in the eye of the law, although they hate her exifting tyrants, and have lived fome time under the Britifh government.—But when thefe exiles come attended by a fmall army of blacks, the moft obnoxious and perhaps the moft dangerous clafs of people in this country, it would be an act of imprudence that borders on infatuation.

It is juftly apprehended that fhould the directory ever fend an army to invade America, and that they will make the attempt in fome part or other we have the greateft reafon to fear, their firft object will be to draw the blacks round their ftandard. They have experienced the ufefulnefs of this people in all their Weft Indian armies and fleets. By them they hold Guadaloupe and St. Domingo, & by them they plunder our trade. Let me alk any man then, who regards the common fafety, whether moft of the blacks of this country both native and imported, would not embrace an army of Frenchmen, compofed one half of their own colour, as their faviours; and whether a country, like this, that has already near one hundred thoufand of this degraded race fit to bear arms in her bofom, would not be guilty of extreme folly to admit a man more.

In cafe of an invafion, thefe internal enemies would require an army to watch them, to prevent an infurrection; and would leffen the force in the fame degree, that could be fpared to face an invading enemy. There is little reafon to fuppofe that thefe blacks from St. Domingo, however faithful they may have been heretofore to their maffers, would not efcape and join the invaders. The lure of liberty, pleafure and plunder would be too ftrong to be refifted; and as they, as well as our own blacks, would fight with halters about their necks, their courage would be defperate.

It is no argument againft their removal, that when thefe people left the ifland, we had no law againft their admiffion—or that they have a large property in money and goods in this country. It may be a difappointment; it may be a hardfhip to them, at which humanity revolts to fend them away—but our own fecurity has a weight fuperior to all other arguments, in the proportion of more than one to a hundred. Shall the eafe and convenience of 3000 aliens, whofe prefence would be dangerous, be balanced againft the fafety of a whole country, containing more than five millions of people?

There is one reafon more, not yet mentioned, which, with myfelf and others has confiderable weight. Befides adding to the ftrength of the faction, oppofed to government, by an increafe of Frenchmen, who in all countries and at all times have uniformly coalefced with the feditious and difcontented, we fhall admit citizens, whofe licentious manners and irriligious principles will haften the general corruption.—If we really believe that morality and religion are the only folid bafis of government, as well as its beft prefervatives, it behoves us by all means to difcourage the emigration of fo fceptical and diffolute a race of men as the modern French, and we ought to oppofe the landing of a fingle paffenger.

An ACT *to declare the Treaties heretofore concluded with France, no longer obligatory on the United States.*

Whereas the treaties concluded between the United States & France have been repeatedly violated on the part of the French government; and the juft claims of the U. States for reparation of the injuries fo committed have been refufed; and their attempts to negociate an amicable adjuftment of all complaints between the two nations have been repelled with indignity: & whereas, under authority of the French government, there is yet purfued againft the United States, a fyftem of predatory violence, infracting the faid treaties, and hoftile to the rights of a free and independent nation.

Be it enacted by the Senate & Houfe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congrefs aſſembled, That the United States are of right freed and exonerated from the ftipulations of the treaties, and of the conſular convention, heretofore concluded between the United States and France; and that the fame fhall not henceforth be regarded as legally obligatory on the government or citizens of the United States.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the houſe of repreſentatives.
THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Preſident of the ſenate, pro tempore.
Approved, July 7, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States.

Depoſited among the rolls in the office of the Secretary of State.
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

Addreſs of the Cincinnati of New Jerſey, to John Adams, Preſident of the United States.

The members of the Society of Cincinnati of New Jerfey, this day convened at their annual meeting, for the purpofes of perpetuating their friendfhips, and of commemorating together the great events which gave independence to the United States, do now beg leave in common with our fellow citizens, to addrefs our chief magiftrate, for the purpofe of expreffing our entire fatisfaction with his adminiftration of the government, and in particular as it relates to the injuries and infults which have been received from the French republic, as alfo of making aſſurance of our readinefs, again to take the field in vindication of its national honor, and in fupport of that independence for the eſtabliſhment of which we patiently endured the toils, hardfhips and danger of an eight year's war.

Whilft we contemplate another and perhaps more arduous ſtruggle for the independence of our country, we are too fenfible of its coft and value, not to be willing again, and again, to put our lives and all we hold dear on earth, at the hazard, and fhould our country, by reafon of inteſtine divifions (which we truft are vainly counted upon) fail in aſſerting her national rights againſt the aggreſſions of that ambitious and haughty nation, which in purſuit of her objects ſets at defiance all laws human and divine, we ſhall conſider that all our labours and victories paſt, ſhall have been in vain, and that the independence, which we are this day celebrating, will, inſtead of being a bleſſing to us, only ſhew our folly in aſſuming rights we had not the ſpirit to defend.

Under theſe ſolemn impreſſions we pray you, Sir, to place the utmoſt reliance on the ſincerity of our declaration, when we profeſs our readineſs to offer on the altar of our country, whatever ſervices may be derived from that knowledge and experience in military affairs, acquired by us during the revolutionary war, and which yet remains after the deaths of ſo many of our companions in arms; and we truſt, Sir, that new and ſtill more glorious victories are in ſtore for us, when we ſhall have rallied at the voice of our country, under that renowned veteran and beloved chief, who, in times which tried mens ſouls, victorioufly conducted us to peace and ſafety, and whoſe appointment, this day announced, fills our hearts with the moſt enthuſiaſtic joy and tranſport.

By the unanimous order of the Society,
ELIAS DAYTON, Preſident.
Atteſt.
ANDREW HUNTER, Sec'ry.
Trenton, July 4.

To the Members of the Society of the Cincinnati, in the ſtate of New Jerſey.

GENTLEMEN,

I thank you for this addreſs. It was impoſſible for you to aſſemble on the 4th of July, for the purpoſe of perpetuating your friendſhips, and commemorating together the great events, which gave independence to theſe United States, without feeling the deep impreſſion of the preſent ſtate of the nation, and the intereſting proſpect before it.

The entire ſatisfaction of your ſociety with my adminiſtration of the government, and in particular as it relates to the injuries and inſults that have been received from the French republic, is very dear to me; the aſſurance of your readineſs again to take the field, in obedience to the call of your country, in vindication of its national honor, and in ſupport of that ſovereignty, for the eſtabliſhment of which, you patiently endured the toils, hardſhips and dangers of an eight year's war, is very ſatisfactory to me.

The duration and ſeverity of that future ſtruggle you have in contemplation, will depend in ſome meaſure upon the powers of Europe. If a combination ſhould be formed, to arreſt the progreſs of the moſt dangerous and deſtructive power, that ever threatened the liberties of Europe, your exertions may be leſs diſtreſſing; but, *if the principal remaining barrier to French tyranny ſhould be broken down, America muſt prepare for a ſeverer trial than ſhe ever experienced.* If Americans are capable of inteſtine diviſions, which can aſſiſt ſuch an enemy, in ſuch a cauſe, all our paſt lives and labours have been in vain. I hope and believe better things of my countrymen, and place the utmoſt reliance on the ſincerity of your declaration, when you offer, on the altar of your country, the ſervices which may be derived from that knowledge and experience in military affairs, acquired by you in the laſt war.

May new and ſtill more glorious victories, if neceſſary for the rights of your country and mankind, be ſtill in ſtore for you, under that renowned veteran and beloved chief, whoſe appointment could not fail to fill your hearts with the moſt enthuſiaſtic joy and tranſport.

JOHN ADAMS.
Philadelphia, July 6, 1798.

THE ORACLE.

WEST-NIAGARA, *Auguſt 4.*

From a Baltimore paper.

The patriotiſm of the American people at this truly eventful criſis, is hardly to be equalled. All ranks, all denominations almoſt are embarking in this beſt of all cauſes.

At an appointed meeting of the methodiſt ſociety, laſt evening, at their meeting houſe in Light-ſtreet, one of the clergy, the Rev. John Chalmers, though exempt from militia ſervice by reaſon of his age, as well as by law, being a miniſter, offered himſelf to head a company; and after much being ſaid by ſeveral miniſters preſent, and chief of their old members, ſhewing that in all probability, it would deprive him of further uſefulneſs in the church, and the impropriety of a miniſter taking ſuch a ſtep, yet he was elected by a majority, in which was a number of patriotic youths, who, with himſelf, were of opinion, the preſent call to military ſervice outweighed every other conſideration. He has therefore exchanged the pulpit for a ſtation in the field, and on this day they are to have a meeting to form a company of Methodiſts.

We copy the following curious advertiſement from a Richmond paper (ſtate of Virginia.)

"My wife, Judath, hath alopted and gone off from me and taken with her 7 peaces of bacon. 3 pu-

ter plates, 3 of my shirts, 1 pouncb ball, one new bibell." A peace of white linnen, fore yards and a half in the peace, at tree shillings and nine pence per yard; one new pint bason and a half gallon Gug fool: and a great many more things, too reagus to mention.

MR. G. DOGGETT."

[Mr. G. Doggett certainly has not taken his degrees in the schools, or even meditated the wholesome orthographical truths of *Dilworth*.]

The Baltimore papers received this day confirm the news respecting a change of conduct in the opposition members of the British Parliament.—Great numbers of members of the seditious societies in England have been seized.—The French faction there seems to have been blown up.

The editor of the *Aurora* the first inst. was arrested, on a warrant from judge Peters of the federal circuit court, on the charge of libelling the President and the executive government, in a manner tending to excite sedition, and opposition to the laws, by sundry publications and re-publications At the request of his counsel, the proceedings were suspended till Friday next, and the marshall of the district held him upon his parole, then to appear.

The following letter is taken from a Boston pape; of the 27th of June--Every printer ought to give it a place in his paper.

MR. RUSSELL,

In the Chronicle of Monday last, I read with indignation, a paragraph reflecting on the conduct of capt. Pender, of his Britannic Majesty's ship St. Albans, who was appointed to convoy the American vessels which sailed from the Cove of Cork, in March last. In that infamous paragraph, capt. Pender is stigmatized as haughty and tyrannical, and as being insolent to the Americans. A viler lie never was uttered by man. Captain Pender during the whole voyage, did not only his duty as a safeguard to the fleet, but on every occasion where his assistance and advice were wanted, deported himself with kindness, generosity and hospitality.

I am satisfied, that captain Pender possesses too much magnanimity to feel himself injured by the slanderous tale of a wretched scribbler devoted to France; but I deem it my duty, as one of the convoyed, by the declaration of the truth, to rescue the American character from the black charge of ingratitude, which the villainous and ignorant paragraph is calculated to fix upon it.

With respect to the brig Betsy, of Wiscasset, these are the facts; She had been taken by the French; and by them divested of all her papers. In that situation she was re-taken by capt. Pender; who finding her thus destitute, and of course liable to be captured and condemned by any cruizers, of any nation, that might fall in with her, took her in tow—not from any emolument he expected to receive as salvage, for her preservation cost him much more than he could ever expect to receive; but merely to preserve her for her American owners: and as she was bound for Charleston, had he fell in with that latitude, he would have left her there; and trusted to the justice of the federal courts for a reasonable salvage. The convoy falling in to the northward, he could not send her in, but has carried her to Halifax, where justice will undoubtedly be done to all parties. Had not the French deprived her of papers, she never would have been in the least incommoded.

I feel myself bound in justice, to make this statement; I am ready to confess myself under many obligations to captain Pender for his politeness and attention; and in my opinion the tribute of respect which has been paid him by the merchants of Boston, is as honorable to them, to profler, and he is worthy to receive it.

JOHN WILSON,
Master of the ship Delight.
June 26, 1798.

The cause of the execution of Jan Bon St. Andre, the Frenchman, at Algiers, is said to be this; he had a revolution club, composed of a few Frenchmen and some natives. Information of this was carried to the dey of Algiers, who only demanded if the fact was ascertained? and on being told it was—he said—"Let me have no more of that, but *bring me his head in two hours.*"—Well said dey!—The mahometons, as Paddy said, are better christians than I thought them.

There are several articles in the late French papers, besides those inserted in our last, which prove how anxious the directory are to *dammnify* the insult their embassador has received at Vienna, and to make the world believe, that the emperor is sorry for it. This is in order to hide their want of means to take vengeance. The fact is, they see a storm gathering over them, and they are afraid of the emperor.

Besides the recent captures, mentioned in yesterday's paper, the English have taken, and carried into Yarmouth, 60 Dutch Greenland men. This can be no great loss to poor *Mrs Frog* whose misfortunes furnish him with *blubber* enough, without sending to Greenland for it, while the *last* of France renders the importation of whale-bone totally unnecessary.

Two dollars reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber about three weeks since,

A Red Cow,

With a white face, about six years old, had on when she went away a small bell;—Any person who will return her shall receive the above reward.

T. G. SIMONS.
Newark, 4 August, '98.

Farm for sale.

TO be sold, that desirable Farm, consisting of three hundred acres, situate on the Road to Queenston, and three miles from Newark, the property of the Subscriber; on which are a good House, a story and an half high, Barn, and other Out-houses, and a productive Garden. The Land is well Wooded, and admirably adapted for supplying the Garrison with Fuel.

For Terms, (which will be made eaiy) apply to JOSEPH EDWARDS, Esq; in Newark, who is authorized to give a good Title to the Purchaser by

W. B. SHEEHAN.
Newark, July 24, 1798.

ALL persons having any accounts against the Estate of the late JOHN VAN VOIST, or the Estate of the late ANDREW ENGLISH, are requested to bring them to the subscriber (duly authenticated) on or before the first of October next.

ANDREW HERON.
Newark, July 24, 1798. (3w 6)

TO THE PUBLIC.

ALL persons having any demands on the estate of JOHN WILSON, deceased, are requested to exhibit them for payment on or before the last of September next, and all those indebted to the said estate, are desired to make payment before that time.

ELIZ. WILSON, Administratix.
THOS. WILSON, } Admrs.
JOHN FANNING, }
Mount Dorchester, July 4, 1798.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HIS honor the President has been pleased to appoint B. C. BEARDSLEY, esq. NOTARY PUBLIC for this district, for the purpose of drawing bills, bonds, indentures, letters of attorny, deeds of conveyance and all commercial self-security.

☞ He keeps his office opposite the court-house in this town.
Newark, July 17, '98. 2.

☞ BLANK DEEDS and Subpœna Tickets may be had at this Printing-office.

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 285.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

West-Niagara: Printed by W. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, AUG. 11, 1798. [4 *Dols. per An.*

No.	OF LOTS.
4	East side.
17	ditto.
24	ditto.
10	West side.
16	ditto.
24	ditto.
25	ditto.
26	ditto.
27	ditto.
28	ditto.
36	ditto.
40	ditto.
44	ditto.
48	ditto.
49 and 50	ditto.
52	ditto.
TOWNSHIP OF VAUGHAN.	
30	West side.
36	ditto.
39	ditto.
40	ditto.
46	ditto.
TOWNSP. OF WHITE CHURCH	
63	West side.
64	ditto.
65	ditto.
66	ditto.
67	ditto.
76	ditto.
81	ditto.

COUNCIL OFFICE,
York, 26th July, 1798.

IT appearing to the Council by the Surveyor General's Report, that the LOTS on YONGE-STREET, specified in the Margin, were not Settled upon agreeable to the Conditions under which they were taken up; notice is hereby given to the Nominees, that if the Conditions are not complied with before the first of SEPTEMBER next, those who have failed will be removed, and the LOTS given to others.

By order of the Board,
J. SMALL,
C. E. C.

[185

Causes and Effects of Pecuniary Want.

VARIOUS are the causes by which a man is destined to feel the effects of poverty; and the consequences produced by it are as various as the causes by which it is at first felt. Some persons are reduced to a state of indigence, who once rolled in their millions, thro' a want of prudence, frugality, and knowledge of the intrinsic value of their property: The coming and going of their estate appears to them like a dream or imaginary fiction. Others become poor by making use of the means of availing themselves of a comfortable subsistence, to the vile purpose of debasing their natures and incapacitating themselves for their business and occupations, by the too liberal use of what may, strictly speaking, be called the curse of mankind. Where poverty [illegible] up the heels of far too great a number of mankind. Where poverty is produced in this way, wretchedness is the state of that man, [illegible]d beyond description, and more especially if he happens to be at the head of a family, for he renders his family miserable, and the sober and confiderate part of society will withhold that share of charity which they would grant to such an object, were his necessities caused by the hard hand of misfortune. A third set struggle with indigence through hard fortune: those who thus come to want, solely by misfortune, are naturally led to see the instability of all earthly possessions, and that, altho' one day they may have been in comfortable circumstances, yet before the next sun has performed his western course, they may meet an unthought of accident, which will make them objects of distress. Many times such a reduction in a man's estate is salutary in its consequences, and causes the person thus reduced to see, that instead of heaping up wealth, which is subject to destruction every hour, he ought to be preparing himself for an estate in the celestial regions, not subject to the shock of capricious fortune. Poverty is said to be the poor man's protection; in many instances it is, but there are but few, and a very few, who would wish to be protected by real poverty. It is true, that many men are protected by a false kind of poverty, which they preach up to pacify their creditors: but this is the work of deceit, and not real poverty. The poor man in many respects is happier than the rich; his cares are not multiplied by riches, for he has but a living by the work of his hands; nor like the rich man does the blandishments of fortune render him unhappy, for he is not possessed of it; he sees not the vexations, nor does he feel the anxieties of the rich. The map of opulence, 'tis true, is surrounded with every apparent comfort and convenience; yet what that man calls happiness, produced by his affluence, is nothing but the intermitting flashes of pleasure, which are short lived and of no duration.

Man's grand object in this world is to be happy, and the most direct method of procuring this object of his pursuit he will naturally take to obtain it.

Extreme poverty is no more to be desired by a person in pursuit of happiness, than the over abundance of wealth; for the former is apt to depress the mind too much, and drags him insensibly into a state of melancholy; the latter so far elevates the greater part of mankind, as to produce consequences by no means conducive to real happiness. Methinks a due medium between poverty and affluence, would be the most likely to produce a contented mind in the virtuous man, which having once obtained, he may emphatically be called a happy man. Contentment is the only requisite to human happiness, and no one without this valuable property, a contented mind, ever enjoyed the sweets of true and genuine felicity.

[FROM A NEW-YORK PAPER.]

THE OBSERVER.

NO ONE need apply, who cannot bring a good character, says the advertisement, which, in one of the city papers, was enquiring for a person to be employ-

ed in domeſtic matters. A good character, ſaid I to myſelf. Then a good character, is of ſome value, even in a hired ſervant. Yes, there is a charm in honeſty and virtue, which the profligate rich man cannot but eſteem. And while he indulges his own children in impiety and vice, idleneſs and debauchery, he is anxious to have an honeſt ſervant, to whom he may intruſt his horſes, and other buſineſs of a like inferior kind. There is a dignity in virtue, and the good character will command at leaſt an awkward reſpect from the moſt vicious and abandoned.

From this advertiſement we may obſerve, that men of integrity are the perſons enquired for, whenever buſineſs is to be tranſacted, either of a public or private nature. The character of the lawyer, the phyſician, the apothecary, or the merchant, with whom you trade, is the ſubject of your examination, previous to his employment; for men, even upon a ſelfiſh regard to their own intereſt, muſt eſteem honeſty its relative virtues. A good character carries with itſelf its own reward; and though vice may, by deception and intreague, ſometimes take a ſeeming advantage, yet in the end virtue will be victorious. A vicious man may impoſe upon you by external appearances and artful inſinuations. Honeſty needs none of theſe, it ſpeaks for itſelf, and the perſon who poſſeſſes it, gains your eſteem without deception.

Young perſons ought therefore to pay attention to beginnings.—The firſt ſteps in life are of the moſt conſequence; while the character is uninformed and may be moulded to the practice of the moſt rational principles. Youth are careleſs and inattentive to this important buſineſs of beginning well. They are often too independent, and purſue their own ſchemes without knowing the conſequences, or regarding the opinion of others.

Such is the temper of our nature, that every perſon will find among his acquaintance thoſe who take more pleaſure in ſpeaking ill than well of him, in finding fault than giving praiſe. If his ſtation is above a common citizen, if nothing more than a juſtice of the peace, his conduct by ſome, will be viewed with a jealous and envious eye.

In this turbulent and confuſed ſcene, where our words and actions are often miſunderſtood, and oftener miſrepreſented it is indeed difficult even for innocence and integrity to avoid reproach, abuſe and hatred. Our intereſt may thus be injured, our advancement impeded, our feelings wounded, and the delicate mind afflicted. It is then the part of wiſdom to do every thing in our power to preſerve an irreproachable character, and then to let our happineſs depend chiefly on the approbation of our conſciences, and on the advancement of our intereſt in that world, where liars ſhall not be believed, and where ſlanderers ſhall receive no countenance."—Mark the upright man, he ſhall be loved, and his virtues ſhall be a benefit to ſociety. The rich will employ him and the wicked will eſteem him.

European News.

LONDON, May 21.

It has been rumoured for ſome days, that ſome remarks of cenſure were meditating by the cabinet, on the conduct of Mr. Fox, at the Whig Club, and the report has turned out to be true. On Wedneſday laſt after the levee was over, a board of privy council was held at St. James's. Mr. Falkener, as clerk of the council, laid the book containing the liſt of privy councellors before his majeſty, in obedience to his commands; when the king drew his pen acroſs the name of the rt. hon. Charles James Fox, and returned the book to Mr. Falkener. We believe the laſt inſtance of this kind was in the caſe of the late duke of Devonſhire, when the king, by the advice of the then miniſter, lord Bute, ſtruck his grace's name out of the ſame book of privy councellors: his grace's crime was that of oppoſing lord Bute's meaſures.—The above event has cauſed no inconſiderable buſtle in the circle of Mr. Fox's political friends. Various meetings of thoſe gentlemen were held yeſterday, & the report is, that ſuch members of the Whig Club as are privy councellors, intend to ſend in their reſignation of that honor.

May 14. One of the morning papers ſays—"We underſtand that government have received private advice from the coaſt of France that the ridiculous project of an invaſion of this country has been completely abandoned by the executive directory. The boaſted "army of England," it is ſaid, has been reduced by deſertion to leſs than 60,000 men, 20,000 of whom, including 14 regiments of cavalry have been ordered to proceed immediately to Switzerland and the Upper Rhine, where ſome ſtrong meaſures are about to be enforced.

May 19. An armament has been for ſeveral days preparing in Margate Roads for a ſecret expedition. This armament has already ſailed, the whole of the troops deſtined for the expedition having embarked on board the different veſſels appointed to receive them on Monday evening.

The force to be employed on this occaſion conſiſts, we underſtand, of 5 ſhips of the line, 5 frigates, 8 gun-boats, and a bomb; with upwards of 2000 troops on board. The troop ſhips are moſtly men of war cut down, and mount very heavy metal. Such was the ſecrecy obſerved on the above expedition, that the troops were entirely ignorant of the nature of it when they were embarked.

No official intelligence has been received from the armament which ſailed from Margate Roads ſince its departure. It muſt have arrived on the coaſt of Holland on Wedneſday night; but the ſtrong weſterly winds which have prevailed ever ſince, have prevented the arrival of any veſſel with diſpatches for government.

THE ORACLE.

WEST-NIAGARA, *Auguſt* 11.

Official account of the affair at Oſtend.

[We have received a hand-bill, dated London, May 24, with an official account of the iſſue of the Engliſh expedition againſt Oſtend.—It is given in ſeveral letters, which of neceſſity, occaſions many repetitions. The following contains every important fact. It may be neceſſary, however, to obſerve, that the Bruges Canal was the grand vein of the inland navigation between Holland, Flanders and France; and its deſtruction was conceived an object of ſuch importance that maj. gen. Coote, who commanded the troops on the expedition, obſerved, that if the ſurf ſhould prevent the retreat of his men, the ſucceſs of the enterprize would be a full compenſation. The whole number of veſſels engaged in the undertaking were 21, large and ſmall, gun boats. Three ſeamen were killed and 16 wounded. The number of ſoldiers made priſoners, private accounts compute at 1300, there is no official ſtatement.]

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Parliament-ſtreet, May 22, 98.

A diſpatch, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received by the rt. hon. H. Dundas, from lieut. col. Warde, of the 1ſt regt. of guards, dated on board the Expedition frigate, 8 o'clock, P. M. May 20, 1798.

SIR,

In conſequence of the Minerva frigate (on board which were the four light infantry companies of the 1ſt regt. of foot guards) having unfortunately loſt the convoy of the ſquadron under the command of capt. Popham, of the royal navy, during the night of the 18th inſt. the command of the remainder of the troops, from that accident, has devolved upon me; and I have the honor to tranſmit you the moſt correct account that I have been able to collect.

Early on the morning of the 9th inſt. the following troops under the command of maj. gen. Coote,

Two companies, light infantry, Coldſtream guards,
Two do. do. 3d guards,
11th regiment of foot,
23d and 49th flank companies,

with 6 pieces of ordnance, diſembarked, and effected their landing at three o'clock in the morning, to the eaſtward of Oſtend, and completed the object of the expedition, by burning a number of boats deſtined for the invaſion of England, and by ſo completely deſtroying the locks, and baſon gates of the Bruges canal, that it was this morning without a drop of water; and as I underſtand all the tranſports fitting out at Fluſhing were intended to be brought to Oſtend and Dunkirk by the inland navigation, to avoid our cruizers, that arrangement will be defeated, and it will be a long time before the works can be repaired, as they were five years finiſhing, and were eſteemed the moſt complete works of the kind in Europe. The troops had retreated, and were ready to embark by 12 o'clock, the ſame morning, with the loſs of only one rank and file killed, and one ſeaman wounded; but found it impoſſible from the wind having encreaſed, and the ſurf running ſo high, as entirely to prevent their regaining the boats, upon which they took up a poſition on the Sand hills above the beach, where they lay the whole of that day and night upon their arms. The enemy taking advantage of the length of time and the night, collected in very great force, and ſoon after day-break this morning, attacked them on every ſide, when, after a moſt noble and gallant defence, I am grieved to add, they were under the neceſſity of capitulating, to a very great ſuperiority of numbers.

I herewith incloſe a liſt of the killed and wounded, and I have every reaſon to believe it correct.

Lieut. col. Hely, 11th foot, killed.
Major gen. Coote, wounded.
Col. Campbell, 3d guards, do.
Major Donkin, 44th foot, do.
Capt. Walker, Royal Artillery, do.
And near 60 rank and file killed and wounded.

HENRY WARDE,
Capt. and lieut. col. 1ſt Guards.

Capt. Cole, who arrived the 18th inſt. from Malaga, at Boſton, via Gibraltar, informs, that it was the general opinion at both places, that a ſpecdy [illegible] would take place between Great Britain and Spain. While he was at Gibraltar, admiral Nelſon ſailed into the Streights with a fleet, avowedly to take from the harbour of Malaga, two Spaniſh frigates which were laying there. They were to be demanded, and if not given up, it was deſigned to batter the city. Capt. Cole ſpeaks with confidence of their ſucceſs.

Capt. Boſdet, from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and who arrived at the above port ſame day, mentions that a Britiſh frigate of 36 guns, had been totally loſt on Cape Breton, a ſhort time before he ſailed. The crew were preſerved. Name of the frigate not recollected.

Capt. Bates from Liverpool, in coming out of harbor, May 26, heard a conſiderable firing of cannon, which he conjectured was the conſequence of the receipt of ſome important intelligence favourable to the Engliſh.

The Lively, Britiſh frigate, is loſt in Cadiz Bay.

A ſmall French convoy from Morlaix for Breſt, has been driven on ſhore by an Engliſh frigate, at paſſage Dehon.

By the following extract of a letter from an unfortunate anglo-Frenchman, it would appear, that the Britiſh were about evacuating Cape Nichola Mole:

Mole, July 3. [*The latest date from that quarter.*]

"We have at laſt came to the *denouement* of the farce, which has been playing in this iſland for ſome years. Every one packs up. Some carry away ſomething; others nothing. I am of the latter claſs. I do not even know whether I ſhall ſucceed in realizing ſufficient to pay my paſſage; it will be to the continent you inhabit, to bury myſelf in its woods, and there periſh with miſery."

By a letter from an officer in the Britiſh army, at Jeremie, dated the 4th of July, to his friend in New-York, we are informed that about the 21ſt of June, col. Deſſource, attacked and took a French fort, in the neighbourhood of Jeremie, where he made 50 men priſoners, and deſtroyed 5 pieces of cannon.

Paris papers of May 20, ſtate, that the French in an attempt upon an iſland, ſubject to the Engliſh, called St. Marcou, have been repulſed with great loſs. The invaſion of this inſular mite has long occupied the attention of the French, and much has been ſaid of its feaſibility and conſequences for a long time in their gazettes. The fate of this enterprize probably gave riſe to a rumour, which was current yeſterday afternoon, and ſaid to have ſprung from Salem, that the Armada of France had failed to the coaſt of England, and eſſayed to land the agents of deſtruction; but that they were completely diſcomfited; and many made, not to "bite the duſt" indeed but to "drink the water" —which is the Engliſh mode of ſerving their enemies; and that they retreated in a manner highly indecorous. A confirmation of this news, at the preſent time would be highly gratifying but we apprehend it aroſe from the circumſtance mentioned in the beginning of this paragraph—which is alſo of ſome importance.

It is ſtated in the papers received by the laſt mail, that the Thetis, Britiſh frigate, had engaged with five French privateers, two of 16, two of 14, and one of ten guns. Three of them were captured, one ſunk, and the fifth eſcaped by means of her ſweeps.

A letter from Jeremie informs that the Britiſh have taken Tiberoon, Plimouth and one other poſt, and were in full march for Auxcayes.

It is remarkable that the generals in the ſervice of the French republic, who have moſt celebrity, are not Frenchmen.

Buonaparte, who commands what they call "The army of England," is a Corſican.—Kilmaine, his ſecond in command, is a Baron of the kingdom of Ireland.

Maſſena, ſo much celebrated for his exploits in Italy, was a corporal in the ſervice of the king of Sardinia.

Angereau, who commands "the army of Germany," was a fencing and dancing maſter at Milan, of which place he is a native.

FOR SALE,

THIRTEEN hundred Acres of LAND, in the Townſhip of Walſingham, on Lake Erie, immediately adjoining Long Point; conſiſting of Lots No. 13 in the firſt Range, 300 Acres; 13 and 14 in the ſecond Range, 400 Acres; 13 and 14 in the third Range, 400, and 13 in the fourth Range, 200 Acres.

The advantages of Soil, Fiſh and Game, for which this tract of Land is ſo univerſally valued, are too numerous to be inſerted in an Advertiſement.—A fine Creek interſects the whole of it, and the wild Meadows in front will ſupply Paſture in Summer and Fodder in Winter for any number of Cattle, without any expence in Clearing; the diſtance from the County Town of Norfolk is only ſix miles. For further particulars, apply to

JOHN MACKAY.

Newark, Auguſt 10, 1798.

STRAYED away on the 6th of July laſt, from the Paſture of the Subſcriber in Newark, two large STEERS, one brindled and the other a dun colour; two years old each. Any information where they may be found, will be thankfully received by JAMES FIELD.

Newark, Auguſt 11, 1798.

DARBY AND JOAN.

PART I.

Ne Sutor ultra crepidam.——
Vid. Apoth.

WHEN Darby saw the setting sun,
He swung his scythe and home he run,
Sat down, drank of his pint, and said
My work is done—I'll go to bed,
" My work isdone !"—retorted Joan—
" My work is done !"—your constant tone ;
But hapleſs woman ne'er can say
My work is done till judgment day.
Here Darby hemm'd, and rack'd his head
To anſwer what his Joan had ſaid ;
But all in vain, her clack kept on,
Yes, women's work is never done !
You men can ſleep all night ; but we
Muſt toil :—Whoſe fault is that ? quoth he,
I know your meaning, Joan reply'd ;
But, ſir, my tongue ſhall not be ty'd,
I will go on, and let you know
What work poor women have to do.
Firſt, in the morn, tho' we feel
As ſick as drunkards when they reel ;
Yes, feel ſuch pain in back and head
As would confine you men to bed ;
We ply the bruſh, and wield the broom ;
We air the beds and right the room :
The cows muſt next be milk'd, and then
We get the breakfaſt for the men ;
Ere this is o'er, with whimpering cries
And briſtly hair, the children riſe :
Theſe muſt be dreſs'd, and dos'd with rue,
And fed, and all becauſe of you.
We muſt—Here Darby ſcratch'd his head,
And faſt retreated to his bed ;
But grumbled this, as on he run,
Zounds ! womans clack is never done !

PART II.

The Retort ; or, JOAN triumphant.

——Quis talia fando
——Temperet a lachrymis ?

AT early dawn, ere Phœbus roſe,
Old Joan reſum'd her tale of woes ;
When Darby thus—I'll end the ſtrife ;
Be you the man and I the wife :
Take you the ſcythe, and mow, while I
Will all your boaſted cares ſupply.
Content, quoth Joan ; give me my ſhift ;
This Darby did, and out ſhe went.
Old Darby roſe, and ſeiz'd the broom,
And whirl'd the dirt about the room
Which having done, he ſcarce knew how,
He hied to milk the brindled cow :
The brindled cow whirl'd round her tail
In Darby's eye, and kick'd the pail.
The clown, perplex'd with grief and pain,
Swore he'd ne'er try to milk again ;
When, turning round, in ſad amaze,
He ſaw his cottage in a blaze :
For as he chanc'd to bruſh the room
In careleſs haſte, he fir'd the broom.
The fire at laſt ſubdu'd, he ſwore
The broom and he ſhould meet no more.
Preſs'd by misfortune, and perplex'd,
Darby prepared for breakfaſt next :
But what to get he ſcarcely knew—
The bread was ſpent, & butter too.
His hands bedaub'd with paſte and flour,
Old Darby labour'd full an hour :
But, luckleſs wight ! thou could not make
The bread take form of loaf or cake.
As every door wide open ſtood,
In puſh'd the ſow, in queſt of food ;
And, ſtumbling onwards, with her ſnout
O'erſet the churn—the cream ran out.
As Darby turn'd, the ſow to beat,
The ſlipp'ry cream betray'd his feet :
He caught the bread trough in his fall,
And down came Darby, trough and all.
The children, waken'd by the clatter,
Start up and cry, La ! what's the matter ?
Old Jowler bark'd and Tabby mew'd,
And hapleſs Darby bawl'd aloud,
Return, my Joan, as heretofore ;
I'll play the houſewife's part no more ;
Since now, by ſad experience taught
Compar'd to thine, my work is nought ;
Henceforth, as bus'neſs calls, I'll take,
Content, the plough, the ſcythe, the rake,
And never more tranſgreſs the line
Our fates have mark'd, while thou art mine.
Then Joan, return ; as heretofore,
I'll vex thy honeſt ſoul no more :
Let's each our proper taſk attend—
Forgive the paſt, and ſtrive to mend.

AN ODE TO CONTENT.

COME, meek ey'd nymph of aſpect ſweet,
Come calm content, my breaſt poſſeſs,
The dower thou bring'ſt is happineſs.
O lead me to the moſs grown cell,
With *thee* and virtue there to dwell,
With temperance of gentle mien,
And conſcience ſpotleſs & ſerene,
Let others ſhare the glittering ſtores
Of gorgeous Ind's enfangain'd ſhores ;
Let ſparing minds a luſt inflame,
Of lawleſs power and guilty fame ;
From *thee Content*, thoſe joys can flow,
Nor wealth, nor power, nor fame beſtow.

Farm for ſale.

TO be ſold, that deſirable Farm, conſiſting of three hundred Acres, ſituate on the Road to Queenſton, and three miles from Newark, the property of the Subſcriber ; on which are a good Houſe, a ſtory and an half high, Barn, and other Out-houſes, and a productive Garden. The Land is well Wooded, and admirably adapted for ſupplying the Garriſon with Fuel.

For Terms, (which will be made eaſy) apply to JOSEPH EDWARDS, Eſq; in Newark, who is authorized to give a good Title to the Purchaſer by

W. B. SHEEHAN.

Newark, July 24, 1798.

ALL perſons having any accounts againſt the Eſtate of the late JOHN VAN VOIST, or the Eſtate of the late ANDREW ENGLISH, are requeſted to bring them to the ſubſcriber (duly authenticated) on or before the firſt of October next.

ANDREW HERON.

Newark, July 24, 1798. (3w83.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ALL perſons having any demands on the eſtate of JOHN WILSON, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them for payment on or before the laſt of September next, and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make payment before that time.

ELIZ. WILSON, Adminiſtratix.
THOS. WILSON, } Admrs.
JOHN FANNING, }

Mount Dorcheſter, July 4, 1798.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HIS honor the Preſident has been pleaſed to appoint B. C. BEARDSLEY, eſq. NOTARY PUBLIC for this diſtrict, for the purpoſe of drawing bills, bonds, indentures, letters of attorny, deeds of conveyance and all commercial inſtruments.

☞ He keeps his office oppoſite the court-houſe in this town.

Newark, July 17, '98. '82.

☞ BLANK DEEDS and Subpœna Tickets may be had at the Printing-office.

THE

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 186.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

Weſt-Niagara : Printed by W. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS, SATURDAY, AUG. 18, 1798. [4 *Dollars per An.*

No.	OF LOTS.
4	Eaſt ſide.
17	ditto.
24	ditto.
10	Weſt ſide.
16	ditto.
24	ditto.
25	ditto.
26	ditto.
27	ditto.
28	ditto.
36	ditto.
40	ditto.
44	ditto.
48	ditto.
49 and 50	ditto.
52	ditto.
TOWNSHIP OF VAUGHAN.	
30	Weſt ſide.
36	ditto.
39	ditto.
40	ditto.
46	ditto.
TOWNSP. OF WHITE CHURCH	
63	Weſt ſide.
64	ditto.
65	ditto.
66	ditto.
67	ditto.
76	ditto.
81	ditto.

COUNCIL-OFFICE,
York, 26th July, 1798.

IT appearing to the Council by the Surveyor General's Report, that the LOTS on YONGE-STREET, ſpecified in the Margin, were not Settled upon agreeable to the Conditions under which they were taken up ; notice is hereby given to the Nominees, that if the Conditions are not complied with before the firſt of SEPTEMBER next, thoſe who have failed will be removed, and the LOTS given to others.

By order of the Board,
J. SMALL,
C. E. C.

[185

FOR SALE,

THIRTEEN hundred Acres of LAND, in the Townſhip of Walſingham, on Lake Erie, immediately adjoining Long Point ; conſiſting of Lots No. 13 in the firſt Range, 300 Acres ; 13 and 14 in the ſecond Range, 400 Acres ; 13 and 14 in the third Range, 400, and 13 in the fourth Range, 200 Acres.

The advantages of Soil, Fiſh and Game, for which this tract of Land is ſo univerſally valued, are too numerous to be inſerted in an Adverſiſement.—A fine Creek interſects the whole of it, and the wild Meadows in front will ſupply Paſture in Summer and Fodder in Winter for any number of Cattle, without any expence in Clearing ; the diſtance from the County Town of Norfolk is only ſix miles, for

JOHN MACKAY.

Newark, Auguſt 10, 1798.

☞ BLANK DEEDS and Subpœna Tickets may be had at the Printing-office.

UPPER-CANADA, Midland Diſtrict,
SURROGATE COURT.

George the Third, by the grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. To all perſons anywiſe related to Timothy Brown, *late ſerjeant in the Royal Canadian Volunteers, deceaſed, inteſtate :*

WHereas application has been made to our ſurrogate court, for the Midland Diſtrict, by *Hazleton Spencer*, eſq. major in his majeſty's Royal Canadian Volunteers, ſtating that Timothy Brown, late ſerjeant in the ſaid corps, died inteſtate, and that there is no perſon next of kin to the ſaid Timothy Brown, reſident within this province, and therefore the ſaid Hazleton Spencer, eſq. prays that letters of adminiſtration may be granted to him.

[illegible] ſome of you, appear in our ſaid court, to be holden for the Midland diſtrict, on or before eight months after this publication, in order to take out letters of adminiſtration, agreeably to an act of aſſembly of this province, entitled *an act to eſtabliſh a court of probate in this province, and alſo a ſurrogate court in every diſtrict thereof*, or to ſhew cauſe, if any you have, why letters of adminiſtration ſhould not be granted to the ſaid Hazleton Spencer, eſq. that the ſame will be granted to him accordingly. Witneſs *Alexander Fiſher*, eſq. ſurrogate for the Midland diſtrict, this third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, and in the thirty-eighth of our reign.

POOLE ENGLAND, *Regiſter.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

HIS honor the Preſident has been pleaſed to appoint B. C. BEARDSLEY, eſq. NOTARY PUBLIC for this diſtrict, for the purpoſe of drawing bills, bonds, indentures, letters of attorny, deeds of conveyance and all commercial inſtruments.

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Newark, July 17, '98. '82.

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ELIZ. WILSON, Adminiſtratix.
THOS. WILSON, } Admrs.
JOHN FANNING, }

Mount Dorcheſter, July 4, 1798.

European News.

PARIS, April 18.

SIDNEY SMITH, the Engliſh incendiary, whom Pitt conſented to ranſom with 4000 Frenchmen, his talents being no doubt ſo much wanted, and whom the directory puniſhed with a too looſe confinement, has been carried off out of the Temple, and he has probably arrived in England.

On the 24th, a troop of armed men came to the Temple, and preſented a forged arret of the marine miniſter, for conducting Sidney Smith to Melun. Altho' the keeper of the priſon was poſitively enjoined, not to deliver up the priſoner,

unleſs he himſelf ſhould receive the order out of the hands of the preſident of the directory, he complied with the requiſition of the Siham eſcort!

Several days had paſſed before any thing tranſpired of that event, the miniſter of police himſelf heard of it only the day before yeſterday. There is a great deal of boldneſs and corruption in this buſineſs.

In fact it now appears, that ſome guineas have arrived from London, but that not all were employed in ſubſidizing anarchy, as it was found expedient to perſuade the directory in the truly veracious reports of the ci-devant agents of Cochon.

As long as the directory, overlooking the machinations diſcovered in the correſpondence of Klinglin, ſhall amuſe themſelves with profecuti ; the phantom of terroriſm, they muſt expect to witneſs many others ; and ere long, perhaps, will the Jura, the South, the Weſt, the incendiary Smith himſelf, furniſh them new proofs of the deſtination of Pitt's guineas.

May 3. It has been publiſhed in the Journals that Jean Bon St. Andre had been beheaded by order of the Dey of Algiers. There ariſes but a *trifling* difficulty againſt the credibility of t. account, viz. Jean Bon St. Andre is conſul at Smyrna, in Aſi and not at Algiers.

We know from an authentic ſource that the reports of a new coalition againſt France are totally groundleſs. The diſpatches of the laſt couriers arrived from Berlin & Vienna at Raſtadt, are of ſuch a nature, that we may with confidence look for a ſpeedy completion of the negociations of the congreſs.

Letters from Vienna announce, that the differences between the French republic and the court of Naples are adjuſted.

Bayonne, May 8. Agreeably to a new ordinance of the king of Spain all the French emigrants and baniſhed Frenchmen are to be tranſported to the Canary iſlands.

Bourdeaux, May 13. A citizen of this place has received a letter from one of his ſons, an officer in the navy, dated May 1, from which it appears that the Toulon fleet, compoſed of 18 ſhips of the line and a great number of frigates and tranſports, were ready to put to ſea for an expedition, the object of which was concealed from the people on board. The ſame letter ſays that between thirty and forty thouſand land troops are on board the fleet.

May 6. Buonaparte left this the 4th, it is not known whither he is gone. He left Paris on foot, and got into his carriage outſide the barriers of the city.

The King of Naples, ſays a Milan print, has thought fit to reſort to ſeverity for the purpoſe of cruſhing the revolutionary enthuſiaſm that threatens his crown, and has ordered forty of his officers to be ſhot, becauſe they had ſhewn themſelves patriots of liberty.

May 9. *Upon the late elections.*—The man who meditates upon events, and knows how to fix his attention wholly upon the cauſes that produce them, has deplored the inevitable diviſions in the primary and electoral aſſemblies, and the circumſtances whoſe worſt effect is that they lead to a violation of principles. But his fears muſt have been removed when he reviewed and weighed the choices, the great majority of which, whatever be their origin, offers, as if in battle array, a phalanx of *known* friends to the republic.

May 10. There is ſome fermentation in Catalonia. A revolution is freely ſpoken of. The government alarmed, expecting to divert from this revolutionary leaning, employs the peaſants in public works and pays them well ; but it is ſeldom in that claſs, but with that of enlightened men, which are it is true, not very numerous in Spain, that revolutions take place.

May 13. We hear from Bruxelles that the army commanded by general Hatry is 60,000 ſtrong, and that ſhortly it will paſs the Nidda, occupy the two banks of the Mein and advance into Franconia in order to oblige the Germanic body to accede to the conditions of peace which the French government agreed to give them.

LONDON, May 19.

The Dublin papers of the 15th inſt. ſay—"Yeſterday a meeting of the magiſtrates of the county of Dublin was held, to take into conſideration the preſent ſtate of the county, and to memorial his excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to order it to be proclaimed, that the arms which are concealed for wicked purpoſes might be the more readily obtained.

A proclamation, declaring the county out of the king's peace, will of courſe be iſſued.

By letters from Ruſſia, we learn, that the emperor has reſolved to make the following augmentation to his army and navy : every hundereth man is to be enliſted, by which a force of not leſs than 120 thouland men, according to the ſtate of population in that empire, will be added to the preſent armaments.

Admiral St. Vincents has returned to Liſbon, but rear-admiral Parker has moored his fleet in a line of battle off Cadiz harbour, with 22 ſail of the line. During the late heavy gales of wind, our ſquadron ſhip of the line and two frigates eſcaped. All the letters from the fleet ſtate, that it was generally underſtood, that the Spaniſh admi. Mallaredo, had poſitive orders to ſail

Private accounts from Paris, of May 1, ſay—"General St. Cyr has concluded an important treaty with the Ottoman Porte ; a certain number of our troops and ſhips are to co-operate with the Turks to cruſh the unruly beys of Egypt, and reconquer the three Barbary ſtates, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripolis, for the Porte, whoſe ſupremacy they have refuſed to recognize ſince 1767. We are to have in return for thoſe ſervices, the iſland of Candia, and the privilege of tranſporting merchandize from the Red Sea to Cairo, and liberty to open a water communication, by digging a canal from Suez to the latter city. The French intereſt completely triumphs at Conſtantinople, ſince our two commiſſioners at Preveſa, have ſucceeded in perſuading the rebellious baſhaws of Scutari and of Jenna to a reconciliation with the Porte."

A Proclamation. By the honorable Thomas Maitland, brigadier-general, commanding in chief his Majeſty's forces in St. Domingo, &c.

Whereas all the enemy's ports in the iſland of St. Domingo, have been for many months in a ſtate of blockade ; and whereas it appears to me neceſſary and expedient, for the good of his Majeſty's ſervice, now to proclaim and declare, that the ſeveral ports in the iſland of St. Domingo, whether French or Spaniſh, in poſſeſſion of the enemy, are in a ſtate of blockade : I hereby accordingly do proclaim and declare, the ſaid ports ſeverally and reſpectively, to be in a ſtate of blockade : and that all veſſels bound to or from the ſaid ports, will be dealt with accordingly.

And whereas doubts and difficulties have ariſen on the ſubject of the articles which may be lawfully imported by the citizens of the United States of America into the Britiſh ports of St. Domingo in American bottoms :

I do hereby further proclaim & declare, that it ſhall and may be lawful for the citizens of the United States of America, to import into the Britiſh ports of St. Domingo, in American bottoms, the following enumerated articles, viz.

Flour, bread, biſcuit, peaſe, beans, potatoes, wheat, rice, oats, barley, grain of all ſorts, tobacco, ſtaves, heading, timber, ſhingles and all ſorts of lumber, horſes, neat cattle, hogs, poultry and live ſtock of every ſort, naval ſtores of every deſcription, claret in hogſheads & caſe, hogs lard, ſweet oil, onions apples and other green fruits, beef, pork, and fiſh.

[illegible] be imported, or brought from the United States of America, into any port or ports of St. Domingo, in poſſeſſion of the Britiſh after [illegible] date, except the above, under the penalty of the forfeiture thereof ; and alſo the ſhip or veſſel, in which the ſame ſhall be brought, together with her guns, furniture and ammunition, tackle and apparel.

Given under my hand and ſeal at arms, at head-quarters, Jeremie, this 28th day of May, in the thirty-eighth year of his Majeſty's reign.

T. MAITLAND.

By command of the general,
E. K. Littlehall, Secretary.

UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, July 13. The merchants of this city, who have ſo very liberally ſubſcribed for the purpoſe of aiding our naval armament, have, on the recommendation of the government, changed their plan of building two twenty-gun ſhips, and are determined to build a forty-gun frigate, the work of which was actually begun laſt week, on the ſame ſtocks on which the frigate United States was built.

The architects having purchaſed of government the materials which were left on hand, after finiſhing the United States, it is expected this frigate will very ſpeedily be built. We underſtand ſufficient timber is ready for the whole of the work, except the ſtern poſt and tranſom. Her keel, which is to be 130 feet, will be laid in a few days. She is to carry thirty eight-pounders and fourteen twelves ; and from the known ability of the architects, and the liberal ſpirit of the merchants under whoſe direction the is to be built, doubt not ſhe will be as complete a veſſel as ſails on the ocean.

The ſchooner Leander, from New York for the Havanna, is one of the veſſels taken by Le Croyable.

A ſuicide was committed at Newcaſtle, ſtate of Delaware, the 6th inſt. by a ſtranger, who had arrived there, three days before, from Philadelphia, in one of the packet-boats.—The inſtrument of death which he choſe was a piſtol, which he charged with large ſhot ; this almoſt entirely tore away his chin and noſe, and laid open his head in a ſhocking manner.—No veſtige could be found of his name or place of reſidence.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, July 9.

"I went down in the Conſtitution laſt Monday : She went five miles in 33 minutes, under her top ſails, againſt 1 1-2 hour tide, two anchors under her bow, and two [illegible] and ſeven boats in tow. I believe ſhe is the beſt ſhip that [illegible] board. She mounts thirty 24 pounders and fourteen 18 pounders. I was much pleaſed with the [illegible] and regularity of the officers [illegible]."

Carliſle, July 4. Yeſterday was apprehended on a warrant and brought before William Levis and James M'Cormick, eſqrs. Mr. James Bell, of Stoney Ridge, for treaſonable expreſſions, and bound in a recognizance of 600 dollars for his appearance at court.

New York, July 17. The following ſeems to be the ſource of the report, that Spain had made peace with England and war with France, which, in fact, we do not conceive ought to be believed :—

By captain Lupy, of the brig Neptune, 34 days from Malaga.

Malaga, 22d May, 1798.

Citizen Truguet, miniſter of the French republic at Madrid, required of the Spaniſh miniſter, Mr. Cabodra, liberty to eſtabliſh in Madrid a court of juſtice for the French citizens there, which was conſented to on theſe conditions —that the French republic would likewiſe grant the ſame liberties to the Spaniards, which not ſuiting his republican ſpirit, nothing was decided ; he has ſince been recalled—great preparations making in the north for war. The French take all Daniſh veſſels in for adjudication ; in Carthagena there is 20, in Almeria 16, and in Malaga 18, beſides thoſe already condemned. The Spaniſh veſſels go back and forward to Gibraltar, not freely, but the government winks at this trade. Report by the laſt poſt from Madrid, of a ceſſation of arms between England and Spain —great talk of the Spaniards coming again into the coalition againſt France.

July 18. This morning, between three and four, the work-ſhop of Mr. Brown, hatter, in Water-ſtreet, adjoining the alley leading to Crane wharf, was diſcovered to be on fire. The flames ſoon communicated to the buildings in the rear, and totally conſumed five or ſix, and nearly ruined as many more. The miſfortune of ſeveral induſtrious families who are deprived of their places of reſidence, beſides ſuſtaining other loſſes, deſerves peculiar commiſſeration.

July 21. Yeſterday morning between 3 and 4 o'clock a moſt dreadful circumſtance occurred at a French boarding houſe near the Exchange in this city. Madame Gardie, late of the theatre, was in bed with her ſon about 11 years of age. Monſieur Gardie, who had cohabited with her a number of years, and who lodged in the ſame room, got up, ordered the boy to [illegible], and got into her bed. The boy hearing his mother cry out, [illegible] Gardie deſired him to lie ſtill ; his mother had only fainted.—Soon after, hearing a knocking againſt the partition, he got up and went to the bed, where he found Mr. Gardie in the agonies of death, and his mother lying dead in the bed.

It appears that he ſtabbed her with a new carving knife in the left breaſt, which penetrated immediately to the heart, as ſhe appears to have expired inſtantly.—He was wounded in the breaſt, in two places, with his own hand ; and muſt have died in great agony, as he had fallen from the bed on the floor, and was covered with blood. The Coroner's Inqueſt brought in a verdict, that he was the cauſe of her death, and afterwards committed ſuicide.

The cauſe of this very dreadful cataſtrophe, is attributed to extreme penury, and her refuſing to accompany him to France, whither he was going ſhortly, having taken his paſſage. This refuſal excited his jealouſy, tho' there does not appear any grounds for the ſuſpicion.

On Monday laſt the Congreſs of the United States adjourned, after paſſing eighty-four acts. The ſeſſion has been the moſt intereſting of any ſince the exiſtence of the Federal government ; and the momentous buſineſs in which they were engaged has kept the public mind in continual agitation. The bill from the Senate altering the time of the next meeting was rejected by the Houſe of Repreſentatives—conſequently Congreſs will meet again on the laſt Monday in December.

Portland, July 9. Saturday laſt the Supreme Judicial Court cloſed its annual ſeſſion in this town ; during which time the trial of the unfortunate captain Pote, for the murder of his wife, came on, and occupied the whole of Thurſday, till 11 o'clock in the evening. The evidence was very full and clear that on the 11th of Nov. laſt, at about 8 o'clock in the evening, after many reproaches for her unfaithfulneſs to his bed, for which not the leaſt foundation exiſted, and attempting to ſtrangle her with a handkerchief, he killed her with repeated ſtrokes of a fire ſhovel upon the head and neck. The unfortunate offender was on Saturday ſentenced to death by the Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Judicial Court, in a very pathetic addreſs, amidſt a large concourſe of ſpectators whoſe deep attention and unavailing regret did homage to the umpire of the laws.

Boſton, July 14. The ſhip Diana, captain White, from Bourdeaux, bound to New York, touched at Newport on Tueſday morning laſt. She left France the 22d of May.—[illegible] phia, armed brig had arrived in France, and that in conſequence Mr. Gerry had left Paris : That a fleet of 40 ſail of armed ſhips had ſailed from Toulon, about the 14th May, having gen. Buonaparte

on board. The destination of this squadron was not known at Bourdeaux: That preparations for the invasion of England were still going on; and all privateers were engaged, though it was still doubted by many, whether the invasion ever would be seriously undertaken.

July 15. Mr. Samuel Prince, who arrived in town yesterday from Bassaterre, (Gaudaloupe) via Salem, has communicated the following particulars of a transaction which must rouse the indignation, and interest the feelings of every American.

Captain Ebenezer Smith, of the armed ship Hunter, of this place, bound to Martinique, in lat. 14, 38, fell in with a French privateer schooner, of 8 guns, and 80 men, who after hailing capt. Smith, and demanding him to come on board with his papers, was replied to by capt. Smith, that he was willing to see them on board and exhibit his papers; but that he was engaged in a lawful trade, and being armed, would suffer no other interruption.

The privateer then immediately fired, and repeated it both with cannon and musquetry, until she got nearly abreast of the ship, when unfortunately, at the moment capt. S. was giving orders to point the guns and fire into the privateer, which was executed in part with effect, he was wounded in the groin, and fell to the deck; this unhappy circumstance created confusion on board the ship, the helmsman quitted his station, the vessel fell off, and the privateer instantly laid along side and boarded: previous to this, Mr. Stafford, the boatswain was killed, the mate, and Mr. David Bradlee, a passenger, wounded.

Here commenced a scene which would have disgraced savages. Capt. Smith, wounded as he was, lying bleeding in the passage way, was assaulted, and received more than twenty stabs and cuts in his breast, back, sides and arms. Young Bradlee, having discharged a blunderbuss and killed one of the officers on board the privateer, was probably marked out as a victim; those monsters cut him into pieces and threw them overboard. They also cut and wounded Mr. Prince who was a passenger on board. A son of captain Smith's, about 13 years old, being found in one of the state rooms, was dragged out: and while the poor lad had his hands over his head to guard it in some measure from the blows which were aimed to dispatch him, had them cut in a shocking manner.

[illegible] Frenchmen, we would not exaggerate one iota of this infernal business. Mr. Samuel Prince, and capt. Smith's son, are present, and can be seen.

Capt. Smith is a remarkable benevolent man; has been uncommonly attentive to unfortunate Frenchmen.

THE ORACLE.

WEST-NIAGARA, *August* 18.

We hear there are accounts received from Europe at Quebec and Montreal, which state, that the French army of England mutinied, that Russia, Prussia and Germany, had joined in a new coalition with England against France, and that England had made a separate peace with the king of Spain, who is also joined in the coalition.

Agreeable to a late publication on the French finances, the expences of that government exceed the revenue by more than a million of livres per day.

Articles of West-India produce consumed at Paris, at the date of the last accounts, were transported by land from Bourdeaux, a distance of 600 miles. All access by the Seine being prevented by the British Fleets.

The late gallant captain Hood.

At twelve o'clock on Tuesday, (says a Dublin paper of May 10) the remains of the late gallant capt. Hood were brought on shore at Plymouth, for the purpose of being conveyed to his place of residence, in Somersetshire, there to be entered. The corpse, on its being landed, was by all the captains and other officers of his majesty's ships at Plymouth, and a field officer's guard of Marines; when a procession was formed in the following order.:

Field officer's guard, composed of Marines; Music, playing the dead march in saul; English colors, under which the Mars fought clergimen and surgeons; two captains of the navy, as chief Mourners; corpse, and six captains as pall-bearers; officers of the Mars; captains of the royal navy; generals, officers of the army of duty; colors of the enemy, trailing on the ground.

The whole proceeded through the principal streets, lined by all the troops in the garrison.

A sincere regret appeared manifest amongst all descriptions of people, who whilst they reflected upon the late heroic firmness of his conduct, sympathized with every feeling heart upon the loss their country had sustained.

This brave officer died shortly after he received his wound, ha-[illegible] was I brought below! "Why was I not suffered to die at my post!" He stretched out his hand received the sword of his vanquished enemy, and instantly expired!

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated 16th of May.

"Lord Jervis is to cruise for the summer, with 32 sail of the line, to be divided into two fleets, one to cruise off Cadiz, the other off the mouth of the Streights; the latter to be commanded by sir H. Nelson. Recent incidents add new color to the idea of a peace being on the tapis between the courts of Spain and England. A messenger lately arrived here from Madrid, and in 24 hours set off for London. A dispatch boat lately arrived here from England charged with a multiplicity of dispatches."

Extract of a letter from Hamburgh, dated 5th of May.

"The French minister to the emperor has come away displeased, that the people of Vienna would not allow the national flag to be displayed on his house.

"Buonaparte has left Paris, some say for Rastadt, others for Toulon, to accomplish the plan of colonizing Egypt.

"To morrow the eldest daughter of the marquis La Fayette is to be married to a younger brother of Mauburge, his fellow prisoner. the ceremony is to be performed at the French consul's."

A Philadelphia paper of 11th July mentions, that the monday preceding the hon. James M'Henry, secretary at war, left that city for Mount Vermon, the seat of George Washington, lieutenant general and commander in chief of the American army—and that it was expected the general would return with the secretary to philadelphia.

The editor of the *Columbian Centinel* published the following in his paper of the 11th of July—"A friend in Philadelphia informs us that general Washington intends making a tour through the continent, to enliven and strenghen the country. He will, as he progresses northward, find the prevalence of a spirit which, at the expence of a twenty year's war would have been a cheap bargain."

The ship Fox, Gardiner, arrived at New-york, on the 8th inst. in 44 days from Bourdeaux, which place she left the 24th May, at which date Mr. Geriy remained in in Paris. Mr Pinckney was at Amsterdam. The United States brig Sophia, Geddes, had not arrived. An embargo was daily expected on all American vessels in the ports of France, and a general embargo had been laid on all privateers for six months, for the purpose of procuring [illegible] seamen. [illegible] England. A [illegible] three corvetts, going from Rochefort to Brest, had fallen in with lord Bridport's fleet in a fog [illegible] been captured.

THE

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 187.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

West-Niagara: Printed by W. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, AUG. 25, 1798. [4 *Dols. per An.*

No. OF LOTS.
F 4 East side.
17 ditto.
24 ditto.
10 West side.
16 ditto.
24 ditto.
25 ditto.
26 ditto.
27 ditto.
28 ditto.
36 ditto.
40 ditto.
44 ditto.
48 ditto.
49 and 50 ditto.
52 ditto.

TOWNSHIP OF VAUGHAN.
30 West side.
36 ditto.
39 ditto.
40 ditto.
46 ditto.

TOWNSP. OF WHITE CHURCH
63 West side.
64 ditto.
65 ditto.
66 ditto.
67 ditto.
76 ditto.
81 ditto.

COUNCIL-OFFICE,
York, 26th *July*, 1798.

IT appearing to the Council by the Surveyor General's Report, that the LOTS on YONGE-STREET, specified in the Margin, were not Settled upon agreeable to the Conditions under which they were taken up; notice is hereby given to the Nominees, that if the Conditions are not complied with before the first of SEPTEMBER next, those who have failed will be removed, and the LOTS given to others.

By order of the Board,
J. SMALL,
C. E. C.

[185

FOR SALE,

THIRTEEN hundred Acres of LAND, in the Township of Walsingham, on Lake Erie, immediately adjoining Long Point; consisting of Lots No. 13 in the first Range, 300 Acres; 13 and 14 in the second Range, 400 Acres; 13 and 14 in the third Range, 400, and 13 in the fourth Range, 200 Acres.

The advantages of Soil, Fish and Game, for which this tract of Land is so universally valued, are too numerous to be inserted in an Advertisement.—A fine Creek intersects the whole of it, and the wild Meadows in front will supply Pasture in Summer and Fodder in Winter for any number of Cattle, without any expence in Clearing; the distance from the County Town [illegible]

[illegible] MACKAY.
Newark, August 10, 1798.

☞ BLANK DEEDS and Subpœna Tickets may be had at the printing-office.

UPPER-CANADA, Midland District,
SURROGATE COURT.

George the Third, by the grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. To all persons anywise related to Timothy Brown, *late serjeant in the Royal Canadian Volunteers, deceased, intestate*:

WHereas application has been made to our surrogate court, for the Midland District, by *Hazleton Spencer*, esq. major in his majesty's Royal Canadian Volunteers, stating that Timothy Brown, late serjeant in the said corps, died intestate, and that there is no person next of kin to the said Timothy Brown, resident within this province, and therefore the said Hazleton Spencer, esq. prays that letters of administration may be granted to him. [illegible] appear in our said court, to be holden for the Midland district, on or before eight months after this publication, in order to take out letters of administration, agreeably to an act of assembly of this province, entitled *an act to establish a court of probate in this province, and also a surrogate court in every district thereof*, or to shew cause, if any you have, why letters of administration should not be granted to the said Hazleton Spencer, esq. that the same will be granted to him accordingly. Witness *Alexander Fisher*, esq. surrogate for the Midland district, this third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and in the thirty-eighth of our reign.

POOLE ENGLAND, *Register.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

HIS honor the President has been pleased to appoint B. C. BEARDSLEY, esq. NOTARY PUBLIC for this district, for the purpose of drawing bills, bonds, indentures, letters of attorny, deeds of conveyance and all commercial instruments.

☞ He keeps his office opposite the court-house in this town.
Newark, July 17, '98. '82

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands on the estate of JOHN WILSON, deceased, are requested to exhibit them for payment on or before the last of September next, and all those indebted to the said estate, are desired to make payment before that time.

ELIZ. WILSON, Administratix.
THOS. WILSON, } Admrs.
JOHN FANNING, }
Mount Dorchester, July 4, 1798.

European News.

DENEHEDIE, (*Africa*) April 16.

The Otoman Porte and Great-Britain are on the point of forming a treaty, they are on the most amica-[illegible] ry disagreeable---he is charged with propagating sedition against the grand seignieur.

RASADT, May 15.

It was this day announced on the parade that a treaty of alliance is concluded between Ruſſia, Naples and Pruſſia.

A letter from Hannau announces, that the hereditary prince of Heſſe Caſſel, publickly declared that an alliance between the courts of Vienna, Peterſburg and Naples, had been concluded and ſigned.

PARIS, May 15.

It is ſaid that Ruſſia, Pruſſia, Sweden, England & Denmark, have covenanted to guarantee to each other their preſent poſſeſſions ; & to unite their means to oppoſe forcibly the ſyſtem of ulterior extenſion.

May 16.

Neuſchateau is appointed to examine the diſturbance at Vienna, which cauſed the French miniſter to quit that place.

The effects of the eccleſiastics of Switzerland are declared national property.

Serious diſagreements prevail at the congreſs of Raſtadt.

The Swiſs lift up the head of oppoſition as often as they dare, againſt the French troops and meaſures in their country. The organiſed oppoſers of the French there, are numerous.

News from Italy announces a ſuſpenſion of arms between Great-Britain and Spain. From Madrid we hear the ſame news.

LONDON, May 18.

SOMETHING IN POINT.

"Money! Money! Money"—

[illegible] with an errand to our miniſtry, from the executive directory ; containing a propoſition, that the Britiſh government ſhould put 50,000l. into the private pocket of the directory, which it was inſinuated, might diſpoſe them to turn a favorable ear to our propoſals of peace. The overture was of courſe rejected, with that ſcorn which all virtuous men muſt feel, at the developement of ſuch unexampled baſeneſs and venality.

The laſt Paris papers ſpeak of another change in the French miniſtry. The actual government of France is in fact a magic lantern where the figures paſs by with ſo much rapidity that it is hardly poſſible to obſerve their attitude.

It is reported that the congreſs at Raſtadt is broken up ; that the invaſion of England is given up ; that great part of the army of England is marched towards Alſace, leſt the emperor ſhould aſſiſt the Swiſs.--- It is added, moreover that deſertions have reduced the army to nearly one half of its original compliment of men, they have imbibed the idea that they were intended to *be* ſacrificed in an attempt which their rulers will knew was not at all likely to ſucceed.

May 21.

By letters from Vienna, of May 2, we learn, that the reports of a renewal of war had conſiderably increaſed, in conſequence of the indignation which had been maniſeſted by the ſubjects of his imperial majeſty at the conduct of Bernadotte. The French conſul at Trieſte had nearly given riſe to another riot, diſplaying a tri-colored flag. The preparations for war were carried on with great activity.

ST. MARCOU.

Fifty French gun veſſels, with 5,000 troops, made a vigorous attack on the little iſland of Marcou [illegible] that they were forced to retire to Havre with the loſs of ſix gun boats, and 300 men. The heroic Engliſhmen were principally invalids, and loſt but very few men. [How rediculous muſt the *Grand Republique* look in the eyes of the world, when, after boaſting twelve long months of her project of invading England ; after her expending the laſt farthing of her treaſures in preparations for a deſcent on the matropolis of the Britiſh empire, her vainglorious *heroes* attempt it on a little iſland, or rather a little *tuft of graſs*, at the diſtance of *two gun-ſhots* from their own land where *fifty two* of their *invincible* republican Flotillas, having *five thouſand* men on board, are obliged to run away, amidſt ſlaughter and diſgrace, from about a hundred men, under the command of a lieutenant of marines and a ſerjeant of artillery ! ! !] (P. P.)

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.

The crew of La Croyable French prize ſet out yeſterday for Lancaſter jail, eſcorted by a detachment of Macpherſon's blues.

PROCLAMATION

BY

JOHN ADAMS:

PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.

To all whom it may concern.

The citizen Joſeph Philippe Letombe, having heretofore produced to the preſident of the United-States his commiſſion as conſul general of the French republic within the United States of America, and another commiſſion as conſul of the French republic at Philadelphia ; and in like manner the citizen Rozier having produced his commiſſion as vice conſul of the French republic at New York ; and the citizen Archambal having produced his commiſſion as vice-conſul of the French republic at Newport ; and the citizen Theodore Charles Mozard, having produced his commiſſion as conſul of the French republic within the ſtates of New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, and the preſident of the United States having thereupon [illegible] tive conſular offices above mentioned, and declaring them reſpectively free to exerciſe and enjoy ſuch functions, powers and privileges as are allowed to a conſul general, conſuls and vice-conſuls of the French republic, by the treaties, conventions and laws in that caſe made and provided : And the congreſs of the United States, by their act paſſed the 7th day of July, 1798, having declared, "That the United States are of right freed and exonerated from the ſtipulations of the treaties, and of the conſular convention, heretofore concluded between the United States and France ; and that the ſame ſhall not henceforth be regarded as legally obligatory on the government or citizens of the United States ;" and by a former act paſſed the 13th day of June, 1798, the congreſs of the United States having "ſuſpended the commercial intercourſe between the United S. and France, and the dependencies thereof," which commercial intercourſe was the direct and chief object of the conſular eſtabliſhment : And whereas actual hoſtilities have long been practiſed on the commerce of the United States by the cruizers of the French republic, under the orders of its government, which orders that government refuſes to revoke or relax : And hence it has become improper any longer to allow the conſul general, conſuls and vice conſuls above named, or any other of its conſular perſons or agents heretofore admitted in theſe United States, any longer to exerciſe their conſular fuctions. Theſe are therefore to declare, that I do no longer recognize the ſaid citizen Letombe as conſul general or conſul, nor the ſaid citizens Rozier and Arcambal as vice-conſuls, nor the ſaid citizen Mozard as conſul of the French republic, in any part of theſe United States, nor permit them or any other conſular perſons or agents of the French republic, heretofore admitted in the United States to exerciſe their functions as ſuch : and I do hereby wholly revoke the exequaturs heretofore given to them reſpectively ; and do declare them abſolutely null and void from this day forward.

In teſtimony whereof, I have cauſed theſe letters to be made patent, and the ſeal of the United States of America to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, this thirteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety eight, and of [illegible]

[illegible] the preſident,

T. PICKERING,
Secretary of ſtate.

NEW-YORK, July 10.

Ten French privateers are ſaid to have been recently carried into the Havannah. The ſeveral manly repulſes by American armed merchantmen, added to the ſingular good ſucceſſes attending Britiſh ſhips of war in capturing thoſe lawleſs pirates we hope will operate as a material check to their rapacity, and be the means of driving them from our coaſt.— Our own ſhips of war will ſoon be enabled to afford conſiderable protection.

THE ORACLE.

WEST-NIAGARA, *Auguſt* 25.

We are informed that an act has paſſed the congreſs of the United States, for the encouragement of armed private veſſels to take French privateers, by allowing a bounty on them, according to the ſize of the guns.

Republican Fraternity!

A war tax, of 15 millions, has been impoſed upon the Swiſs Cantons, but to be levied upon ſuch families only as had any ſhare in the adminiſtration of the ancient government. The proviſion, ammunition &c. found in the arſenal at Berne, was valued at three millions, and on the 14th of June upwards of three hundred weight of crowns was ſent from Berne, in waggons, to France ; the currency alone found in that treaſury exceeded twenty-ſix millions.

Accounts, via Charleſton (S. C.) ſtate that ſeveral of the French deputies exiled to Cayenne, among whom were Pichegrue and Barthelemi, had made their eſcape and arrived at Paramaribo, whither they were followed by an expreſs boat from Cayenne with orders to apprehend them ; but they had proceeded, it was ſuppoſed, to Berbice, which is under [illegible]

Senate of the United States.

July 18, '98.

Gentlemen of the ſenate,

Believing, that the letter received this morning, from gen. Waſhington, would give high ſatisfaction to the ſenate, I tranſmit them a copy of it, and congratulate them and the public on this great event, the general's acceptance of his appointment, as lieutenant-general and commander in chief of the army.

JOHN ADAMS.

U. S. July 17, '98.

Copy of a letter from gen. Waſhington to the preſident of the U. S.

Mount Vernon, July 13, '98.

Dear Sir,

I had the honor on the evening of the 11th inſt. to receive from the hand of the ſecretary of war, your favor of the 7th, announcing that you had, with the advice and conſent of the ſenate, appointed me "lieutenant-general of all the armies raiſed or to be raiſed, for the ſervice of the United States."

I cannot expreſs how greatly affected I am at this new proof of public confidence, and the highly flattering manner in which you have been pleaſed to make the communication : at the ſame time, I muſt not conceal from you my earneſt wiſh, that the choice had fallen upon a man leſs declined in years, and better qualified to encounter the uſual viciſſitudes of war.

You know, ſir, what calculation I have made relative to the probable courſe of events, on my retiring from office, and the determination I had conſoled myſelf with, of cloſing the remnant of my days in my preſent peaceful abode ; you will therefore be at no loſs to conceive and appreciate the ſenſations I muſt have experienced, to bring my mind to any concluſion that would pledge me, at ſo late a period of life, to leave ſcenes I ſincerely love, to enter upon the boundleſs field of public action, inceſſant trouble, and high reſponſibility.

It was not poſſible for me to remain ignorant of, or indifferent to, recent tranſactions. The conduct of the directory of France towards our country ; their inſiduous hoſtility to its government ; their various practices to withdraw the affections of the people from it the evident tendency of their acts, and thoſe of their agents to countenance and invigorate oppoſition ; their diſregard of ſolemn treaties and laws of nations ; their war upon our defenceleſs commerce ; their treatment of [illegible] could not fail to excite in me correſponding ſentiments, with thoſe my countrymen have ſo generally expreſſed in their affectionate addreſſes to you. Believe me, ſir, no one can more cordial-

ly approve the wife and prudent meafures of your adminiftration. They ought to infpire univerfal confidence, and will, no doubt, combined with the ftate of things call from congrefs fuch laws and means as will enable you to meet the full force and extent of the crifis.

Satisfied therefore, that you have fincerely wifhed and endeavored to avert war, and exhaufted to the laft drop, the cup of reconciliation, we can with pure hearts appeal to Heaven for the juftice of our caufe ; and may confidently truft the final refult to that kind Providence who has heretofore, and fo often, fignally favored the people of the United States.

Thinking in this manner, feeling how incumbent it is upon every perfon, of every defcription, fo contribute at all times to his country's welfare, and efpecially in a moment like the prefent when every thing we hold dear and facred is fo ferioufly threatened, I have finally determined to accept the commiffion of commander in chief of the armies of the United States, with the referve only, that I fhall not be called into the field until the army is in a fituation to require my prefence, or it becomes indifpenfable by the urgency of circumftances.

In making this refervation, I beg it to be underftood, that I do not mean to withhold any affiftance to arrange and organize the army, which you may think I can afford. I take the liberty alfo to mention, that I muft decline having my acceptance confidered as drawing after it any immediate charge upon the public ; or that I can receive any emoluments annexed to the appointment before entering into a fituation to incur expence.

The fecretary of war being anxious to return to the feat of government, I have detained him no longer than was neceffary to a full communication upon the feveral points he had in charge.

With very great refpect and confidence, I have the honor to be fir, your moft obedient humble fervant,

GEO. WASHINGTON.

JOHN ADAMS,
Prefident of the United States.

Extract of a letter from a member of the Senate, Phil. July 17.

General Wafhington has accepted ; and the fenate have advifed [illegible] with the rank of major general.

Charles C. Pinckney, and Henry Knox, major generals.

Henry Lee, and Edward Hand, major generals in the provifional army.

John Brooks, of Maffachufetts, William Wafhington, of S. Carolina, Jonathan Dayton, of New Jerfey, brigadier generals.

Ebenezer Huntington, of Connecticut, Anthony W. White, of New Jerfey, William R. Davie, of N. Carolina, John Sevier, of Teneffee, brigadier generals in the provifional army.

James Craick, phyfician gen.

THE POPE.

Anfwer of his hinefs the pope, to gen. Berthier, when he prefented him the national cockade, with the offer of a penfion.

"I know no other uniform than that with which I am now decorated, which is that of the church. You may deftroy my body if chufe, but you cannot hurt my foul. In the fcourge that now chaftifes and afflicts the fheep and the paftor, I fee the divine vengeance of God for the tranfgreffions of the whole flock. I blefs his fovereign hand. I want no penfion, a ftaff and a wallet are fufficient for one who ought to end his days in fackcloth and afhes. Go on robbing, plundering and burning as you have hitherto been accuftomed.--- You will be able to deftroy the monuments of religion, but the worfhip will remain the fame in future as it did before your time, and will laft to the end of the world."

John Cumming,

Has received by the Mary *from* London, *and* Canada *from* Briftol,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Merchandize,

Which he has for SALE at his STORE in Kingfton,

Confifting of the following ARTICLES :

AN affortment of fafhionable fuperfine Cloths, Swandown, [illegible] printed Cottons, Calicoes & Chentzes ; cotten Counterpanes, Ginghams, Muflins, Cambrics & Lawn ; marfeilles quilting, fancy do. & dermity Veft Shapes ; white Fringes, Curtain cord and Taffels ; Irifh linens, & Dowlas ; white, grey, & brown Sheeting ; black, white, & patent Silk hofe, patent Worfted, Silk & Cotton, & plain & rebb'd Cotton do. women's & girl's Cotton & Worfted do. filk, cotton, beaver & tanned leather Gloves ; gentlemen's and ladies' beaver Hats ; bandanna, pallicate and Barcelona and ladies' colored filk Handkerchiefs ; Mode, hat Crape, black Veils, Lace and fewing Silk ; figured and plain Sattin, China & hair Ribbons ; fine Thread ; edging, cambric, cotton, marking, ounce & all colored Threads ; Caffiretts, Cordiretts, Durants, Moreens, fhalloons, Calimancoes, Camblets, & do. cloaks ; bar & fheet Iron, Steel, Nail rods and punchion hoops ; coffee & peper Mills ; Joiner's & Cordwainer's Tools ; Bridles & do. bits ; plated Whips, brafs furniture & buckles for Harneffes ; Gun locks, Door do. hinges, fcrews & padlocks ; copper Teakettles ; pewter difhes and fpoons ; gilt & plain pocket Compaffes ; folding pocket-lanthorns ; fail & falmon Twine, net Thread, whip Cord, cod & hambro Lines ; Jamaica fpirits, Rum, Brandy and Wine ; hyfon, fouchong, green and bohea Teas ; refin'd & mufcovado Sugars ; Raifins & Currants ; Florence Oil, Ginger, Muftard, alfpice, cayenne & black Pepper ; Mace, Nutmegs, Effence, &c. Paints & oil ; Allum, Copperas, Indigo, Sulpher, gun Powder and Shot ; German Flutes, Violins & do. ftrings ; brafs head Dog-Irons, Shovels & Tongs ; gilt & painted Teaboards & Trays ; plank, covering, cafe & fhingle Nails, tin, iron, brafs & lacquefed Tacks ,— a general affortment of Cutlery & toher ARTICLES, which he will fell *Wholefale* or *Retail* at *Reduced* prices for *Cafh, fhort credit* or *Country Produce.*

Kingfton, Aug. 1, 98.

Six-pence Reward.

RAN-away from the fubfcriber about four weeks fince, an apprentice boy, 17 years old, ftout for his age, fair hair, dark complexion, fhort flat nofe, broad face, grey eyes & flat feet ; had on when he went away ftriped overalls and fhirt, a fhort brown coat and a white handkerchief about his neck ;—Any perfon returning the faid boy fhall receive the above reward.

CONV[illegible]ANC[illegible]
FOR SALE
AT THIS OFFICE.

THE

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 188.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE ;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York : Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1798. [*Price 4 Dollars per Annum.*

European News.

LONDON, July 4.

HOUSE of PEERS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29.

Their lordfhips met at a very early hour, and proceeded to pafs the few bills which were before them. Between three and four o'clock his majefty came to the houfe in his robes, attended by the principal officers of ftate, and having taken his feat, the commons were fent for, and having attended accordingly, the fpeaker, on prefenting the bill of fupply, addreffed his majefty in a fpeech, as follows :

"*Moft Gracious Sovereign !*

"Your faithful commons humbly attend your majefty with the bills which clofe the fupply for the public fervice of the year.

"In providing for the effectual profecution of the conteft in which this country is engaged, your commons have been actuated by the conviction that no alternative remained ; and that it was only from the extraordinary efforts which the crifis demanded, that the means could be derived of maintaining the honor of your majefty's crown, and the fecurity and independence of the Britifh empire. Confiderations of temporary convenience have accordingly given way to the urgent duty of combining the attention, fo peculiarly important at this time, to the the fupport and ftability of public credit, with a determination to make an ample provifion for the feveral branches of the public fervice. To thefe objects the deliberations of your commons have been diligently applied ; and they have obferved, with pride and fatisfaction, that the unexampled facrifices, which the ftate of public affairs appeared to them indefpenfibly to require, have been accompanied with fuch demonftrations of loyalty and zeal from all claffes of your fubjects, by voluntary exertion of every defcription, to fuch an extent as to amount and afford the beft comment on the hope, and the moft dencifive anfwer to the mifreprefentations upon which the enemy muft have founded the vain and prefumptuous project of deftroying the commertial profperity, the maritime greatnefs, and liberties of thefe kingdoms.

"Your commons, fir, are gratified by the perfuafion that their proceedings have been, in all refpects, ftrictly conformable to the interefts and fentiments of a free and intelligent people, who confider no efforts too great which may be neceffary to fruftrate the defigns, and repel the attempts of the enemy ; and to preferve that conftitution which they know to be the guardian of all that is dear and valuable to themfelves, and the beft inheritance that can be tranfmitted to their difcendants.

"The bills which I have in my hand are feverally entitled, &c. &c."

His majefty then delivered the following moft gracious SPEECH :

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"By the meafures adopted during the prefent feffion, you have amply fulfilled the folemn and unanimous affurance which I received from you at its commencement.

"The example of your firmnefs and conftancy has been applauded and followed by my fubjects of every rank and condition in life ; a fpirit of voluntary and ardent exertion diffufed thro' every part of the kingdom has ftrengthened and confirmed our internal fecurity ; the fame fentiments have continued to animate my troops of every defcription, and my fleets have met the menaces of invafion by blocking up our enemies in their principal ports.

"*Gentlemen of the Houfe of Commons,*

"The extenfive and equitable fcheme of contribution, by which fo large a fhare of our expences will be defrayed within the year, has defeated the expectations of thofe who had vainly hoped to exhauft our means, and deftroy our public credit. You have been able to avail yourfelves of further refources form a commerce encreafed in extent and vigor, notwithftanding the difficulties of war, and have had the fingular fatisfaction of deriving, at the fame moment, large additional aid from individual exertions of unexampled zeal, liberty and patriotifm. The provifion made for the redemption of the land tax has alfo eftablifhed a fyftem which in its progreffive operation, may produce the happieft confequences by the increafe of the refources, the diminution of our debt, and the fupport of public credit.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The defigns of the difaffected, carried on in concert with our inveterate enemies, have been unremittingly purfued, but have been happily and effectually counteracted in this kingdom, by the general zeal and loyalty of my fubjects.

"In Ireland they have broke out into the moft criminal acts of open rebellion. Every effort has been employed, on my part, to fubdue this dangerous fpirit, which is equally hoftile to the interefts and fafety of every part of the Britifh empire. I cannot too ftrongly commend the unfhaken fidelity and valor of my regular, fencible and militia troops in Ireland, and that determined fpirit with which my yeomanry and volunteer forces of that kingdom have ftood forward in the defence of the lives and properties of their fellow fubjects, and in fupport of the lawful government.

"The ftriking and honorable proof of alacrity and public fpirit, which fo many of my fencible and militia regiments in this kingdom have manifefted on this occation, has already received the fulleft teftimony of the approbation of parliament. The conduct, perfonally fo honorable to the individuals, affords the ftrongeft pledge both of the military ardor, which ac-

tuates this valuable part of our national defence, and of their affectionate concern for the safety and happiness of Ireland, which are essentially connected with the general interests of the British empire. With the advantage of this support, and after the distinguished and important success which has recently attended the operations of my arms against the principal force of the rebels. I trust the time is fast approaching when those now seduced from allegiance will be brought to a just sense of the guilt they have occurred, and will entitle themselves to forgiveness, and to that protection which it is my constant wish to afford to every class and condition of my subjects, who manifest their desire to pay a due obedience to the laws.

"This temporary interruption of tranquility, and all its attendant calamities, must be attributed to those pernicious principles which have been industriously propagated in that country and which, wherever they have prevailed, have never failed to produce the most disastrous effects. With such warning before us, sensible of the danger which we are called upon to repel, and of the blessings we have to preserve, let us continue firmly united in a determined resistance to the designs of the enemies, and in the defence of that constitution which has been found by experience to insure to us, in so eminent a degree, public liberty, and national strength, and the security and comfort of all classes of the community.

"It is only by perseverance in this line of conduct, that we can hope, under the continuance of the Divine protection which we have so abundantly experienced, to conduct this arduous contest to a happy issue, and maintain undiminished, the security, honor and lasting prosperity of the country."

Then the lord chancellor, by his majesty's command, said,

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is his majesty's royal will and pleasure that his parliament be prorogued till Wednesday, the 8th day of August next, to be then here holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued till Wednesday the 8th day of August next.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Thursday, October 4.

Accounts from England testify to the good understanding subsisting between that country and the United States; and, of the wishes of the former for the success of the latter against the rapacious aggressions of the French.

Letters from Lisbon, say, that admirals Nelson and Curtis, had joined St. Vincents' fleet (which now consists of 32 sail of the line. He is to go in quest of the Toulon fleet, leaving the Spaniards to be watched by a small squadron.

Secretary's-Office,
York, September 28th, 1798.

LIST of the Names of Persons who have GRANTS in the *Secretary's Office*, in addition to those heretofore advertized, ready to be issued.

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townships.*
Sarah Ainse,	200	Dover
John Cartwright	217	Walsingham
John Coleman	200	Dover
David Burns, esq.	700	York
John Camp	250	Thorold
Experience Cotter, alias Rose	200	Thurlow
John Beam	200	Grimsby
Captain William Redford Crawford	233	Gore, between Fredericksburg and Ernestown
James Cushing	190	Marysburg
David Day	200	Portland
Robert Clark	200	Ernestown
Frederick Cramer	200	Camden
Messrs. Wm. and James Crooks	1	Newark
Mr. James Crooks	600	Whitby
Mr. Wm. Crooks	600	Ditto
Conrad Duchamber	100	Stamford
John Clement	600	Newark
John Carl	400	Thorold
Mary Cotter, alias, Williams	200	Ameliasburg
John Chisholm	200	Thurlow
Jacob Beam, sen.	200	Clinton
Joshua Booth, esq.	150	Thurlow
Christian Bouck	200	Thorold
Catherine Blaker, alias Meyers	100	Sidney
Ensign Wm. Crawford	140	Fredericksburg
Alex. Aitkin, esq.	617	Ameliasburg
Capt. Wm. Redford Crawford	100	Kingston
Egn. W. Crawford	1460	Gore between Ernestown and Fredericksburg
Miss M. Crawford	200	Pittsburg
David Burns, esq.	1000	Murray
Arch. Cunningham	116	Newark
Jb. B. Chamberlain	200	Portland
Wm. Atkinson	200	Kingston
Conrad Harthram	200	Barton
Robt. Richardsons, esq.	1	Newark
George Shaw	1200	Cramache
Christian Snider	200	Ameliasburg
Wm. Johnson	200	Thurlow
Peter Secord	300	Newark
Lieut. Ab. Iredell	1200	Grimsby
Lieut. Ab. Iredell	289	Malden
Lieut. Ab. Iredell	210	York
Catherine Rose, alias, Williams	200	Ameliasburg
Gaspet Remee	250	Walpfleet
Joseph Rees	100	Pelham
Mr. James Ruffell	200	Pittsburg
Gilbert Sibley	250	Loughboro'
Sarah Sibley	200	Ditto
Capt. W. Johnston	200	Ernestown
Jacob Lock	200	Townsend
Wm. Shaw	200	Sophiasburg
Abhm. Lampman	100	Stamford
Mrs. Eliza. Thompson	470	Scarboro'
Jn. Steinhoff, jun.	200	Crowland
Levy Lewis, jun.	288	Salfleet
John Steinhoff	272	Stamford
David Tharp	200	Pelham
Corpl. Waltr. Rose and corpl. Wm. Rose	270	Marysburg
Alexander Rose	270	Ditto
Capt. Johnson and John Aillistine	200	Ernestown
John Rogge	150	Loughboro'
James Newkirk	200	Grantham
John Rogge	200	Loughboro'
John Henry Steel	206	Pittsburg
John Schnor	300	Pelham
James Edwards and John Lovell	200	Marysburg
Thos. Tully, jun.	200	Loughboro'
James Ruffell	190	Pittsburg
Wm. Perkins	200	Loughboro'
Antonio Sincerny	133	Gosfield
Peter Shook	385	Dover
Isaiah Millard	200	Stamford
Capt. Jn. Everrett	340	Kingston
Lucy Ruffel, alias, Mardoff	200	Pittsburg
Geo. Meldrum esq.	134	Sandwich
Jacob Miner, sen.	400	Walpfleet
Jn. Moore, serjeant	270	Marysburg
Mathias Marth	250	Murray
Isabella M'Donell	200	Pittsburg
Donald M'Donald and Alex. M'Donald	250	Marysburg
Thos. Markland & Robt. Dickson	200	Pittsburg
Alex. Chisholm, jr.	200	Thurlow
Wm. Cameron	200	Kenyon
John Cameron	150	Ditto
Duncan Cameron	200	Ditto
James Adams	128	Edwardsburg
Alex. Campbell & J. Law Campbell	200	Adolphustow
Joseph Brown	100	Newark
James Chambers	400	Augusta
Henry Bull	201	Raleigh
Wm. Cameron	200	Kenyon
Archibd. Cameron	200	Kenyon
Wm. Cameron	200	Ditto
Peter Burk	200	Ditto
Thos. Armstrong	200	Loughboro'
Jonas Arney and Wm. Fairfield	300	Ernestown
Jos. Booth, esq.	400	Thurlow
Margaret Booth, alias, Frafier	200	Ditto
Adam Bowman	100	Grantham
Peter Bowman	200	Ancaster
Lieut. Thos. Butler	100	Grantham
Capt. Step. Cafwell	300	Yonge
Adam Bowen and Geo. Shafer	200	Matilda
Robt. Beffey, jun.	200	Grantham
Chrift. Berninger	100	Ditto
Lieut. David Brafs	1050	Loughboro'
Rev. Robt. Addifon	200	Flamboro' e.w.
Mr. Alex. Aitkin	550	Kingston
Corpl. Wm. Clow	213	Elizabethtown
Robert Clark	300	Ernestown
John Cafhen	200	Kenyon
Wm. Atkinfon, esq.	1	Kingston
Tunis, or Clunis Bender	100	Cornwall
John Cain	201	Raleigh
Serjt. Caleb Clawfon	102	Auguſta
Capt. Ths. Allifon	1000	Woodhouſe
Daniel Frafer	300	Thurlow
Joſeph Ferriers	200	Portland
Mifs Sophia Shaw	1200	Clarke
John Taylor, jun.	200	Pelham
Wm. Shaver	200	Willoughby
John Styers	200	Pelham
Hon. D. W. Smith	3-10	Town of York
Ditto	17	York
Allan M'Donald	1	Town of York
Mifs Iſabella Shaw	1200	Whitby
Lieut. Mich. Sloot	1000	Richmond
Ebenezer Skinner	150	Stamford
Benj. Skinner, jun.	200	Stamford
Mr. Richd. Shaw	1200	Darlington
John Trampour	200	Sophiaſburg
Daniel Roſe	260	Newark
John Riſing	200	Pelham
Wm. Leaberry	204	Harwich
Iſab. Murray widow	176	Newark
W. G. Frafer, jun.	200	Yonge
Wm. Fairfield	200	Ernestown
Jacob Lemon, ſen.	200	Willoughby
Henry Smith, jun.	200	Dorcheſter
Jph. Franklin, jun.	200	Pittſburg
Lucretia Finkle, alias, Blaker	200	Sidney
Wm. Fairfield	300	Ernestown
Ephraim Holland Payſon	1	Town of York
Serj. Joſeph Franklin, ſen.	600	Pittſburg
John Fraſer	200	Sidney
Dan. Fraſer, jun.	200	Thurlow
Fred. Lodwick and Thos. Roberts	276	Marysburg
Eve Millſback	200	Portland
Abraham Freſe	201	Raleigh
Archibd. Fletcher	100	Grantham
James M'Kra, Ths. Comber & Edward Froſt	200	Ernestown
James Mathews	200	Willoughby
Catherine and M. Meyers	200	Sidney
Mr. Tho. Markland	200	Pittſburg
Mary Cliſe, alias, Lloyd	200	Leeds
Mary Franklin	200	Pittſburg
John Gray	200	Kingſton
Jacob Minor, jun.	200	Wainfleet
John M'Intoſh	200	Thurlow
Mr. Donald Clark	238	Pittſburg
Capt. Mich. Graſs	400	Kingſton
Lieut Alex. Stewart	695	Glanford
Conrad Fredericks	100	Thurlow
Capt. Mich. Graſs	300	Kingſton
Jn. Cornwall, jun.	201	Camden
John Cannon	400	Kingſton
Alex. Canada	100	Kenyon
Alex. Canada	200	Charlot'nburg
George Couke, or Louke	400	Thorold
Henry Finkle	200	Sidney
John Franklin	100	Pittſburg
Adjt. Wm. Frafer and Enſign Wm. Crawford	200	Fredericksburg
John Chiſholm	100	Newark
Alex. Campbell	200	Sophiaſburg
Roger Conat	600	Darlington
Capt. Wm. Redford Crawford	125	Fredericksburg
Sam. Street, eſq.	100	Newark
Levy Lewis	78	Grimsby
Peter Graſs	200	Sidney
Jn. German, jun.	200	Sidney
Sam. Duree & Conradt Fredericks	200	Thurlow
Benj. Lyons	200	Crowland
Rich. Lovekin, ſn.	1200	Clarke
Peter O'Karr	200	Pelham
Serjt. Wm. Carſon	270	Marysburg
John Cryſdell	700	Sidney
Chriſtian Sevitz	150	Wainfleet
Alex. Fletcher	152	Newark
Ann Fiſher, alias, Hagarman	158	Ameliasburg
Elizabeth Hogle	200	Sidney
John Howell	200	Marysburg
Robt. M'Kindlay	148	Stamford
James Cotter	200	Amelíasburg
Nathaniel Haines	300	Newark
Wm. M'Donell	200	Pittſburg
Henry Heineman & Hen. Davico	235	Marysburg
Sam. Caſady	4-2	Newark
B. C. Beardſley, eſq.	1200	Charlotteville
Jona. Walton, Lt.	800	Ameliasburg
Mrs. Jemima Stewart	800	Townſend
Wm. Holmes, eſq.	2000	Pickering
Wm. Howell	150	Marysburg
Wm. Hitchinſon	200	Sidney
Elizabeth Hogle	400	Sidney
Jane Howard	267	Ameliasburg
Wm. Smith	385	Sidney
Michael Shaver	200	Gosfield
Sam. Street, eſq.	500	Walpole
Samuel Street	400	Thorold
Samuel Street	700	Vaughan
jn. Everets, capt.	600	Kingſton
Sam. Street, eſq.	2800	Willoughby
Samuel Street	1000	Willoughby
Samuel Street,	584	Goſh. borough
John M'Loughlin	200	Pittſburg
Samuel Taylor	200	Pelham
Levy Skinner	220	Ditto
John Deane	150	Maidſtone
Sarah Orſen, alias Wright	298	Portland
Lieut. jr. Robins	200	Pittſburg
Dan. M'Killip	122	Colcheſter
Robt. Spencer, jun.	200	Stamford
Conradt Orbel	200	Portland
Wm. Emery, jun.	200	Leeds
jn. Shaw, eſq.	1200	Whitby
Peter O'Karr		Newark
Donald M'Donald	100	Pittſburg
Adjt. Wm. Fraſer and Enſign Wm. Crawford	200	Fredericksburg
Capt. Wm. Demont	200	York
John Taylor	432	Pelham
Alexis Langois	204	Dover
Geo. Harper	200	Portland
Mrs. Anne Powell	400	York
Wm. Hunter	600	Portland
John Pearſe	200	Williamſburg
Iſaac Haney	300	Thorold
Steph. Pritchard	190	Gainsley
Charles Pupar	204	Raleigh
Mr. John Powell		York
Wm. Vancvery	300	Thorold
Lieut. Parrott	200	Ernestown
Chriſtian Winger	200	Thorold
Henry Wiethuhn	120	Willoughby
Lieu. Sol. Secord	400	Louth
Jeſs Wright	200	Glanbruck
Sabath Wright	800	Lansdown
James Richardſon	1-5	Kingſton
Apulet Pennett	200	Williamsburg
Zadock Threſher	200	Thurlow
Jacob V. Camp	250	Matilda
Robt. Wilkinſon	400	Thorold
Mathew Watſon	200	Not to now comprehended in Yonge
Garrett Vanhorn	200	Thurlow
John Vancamp	100	Matilda
John Newkerk	200	Grantham
Geo. M'Kenzie	201	Raleigh
David Wright	100	Yonge
Sam. Wallon	200	Crowland
Capt. jn. M'Kenzie	500	Williamsburg
Alex. M'Donell	150	Kenyon
Mrs. Anne Powell		York
Lieut. Parrott	200	Ernestown
Corp. jacob Pettengil and Sam. Pettengil	200	Fredericksburg
Mrs. Eliza. Thompſon	190	Markham
Hon. W. D. Powell	200	York

The Gazette, in future, will be delivered to subscribers at the office, on Saturdays.

Thos. Spratham	1500	Loughboro'
Capt. Mich. Graff	287	Pittsburg
Peter Young	200	Raleigh
Joseph Vivier	198	Ditto
Ezekiel Younglove	750	Thorold
W. D. Powell, jun.	1	York
Corpl. Amos Rambough and Wm. Rambough	200	Fredericksbur'
Martin Stealey	100	Charlottenbu'
Alexan. Ross and Thos. Munro	200	Ditto
Philip Shaver	200	Grantham
John Reico	200	Grantham
George Reico	200	Grantham
Allan Grant	50	Kenyon
Kenith M'Donald	118	Charlottenbu'
Chrs. F. Gerardin	201	Raleigh
Murdoch M'Pherson	200	Kenyon
Wm. Reid	200	Grantham
Peter Winter	200	Osnabruck
Giles Stamp	100	Augusta
Capt. Geo. Singleton and Jacob Coons	180	Fredericksburg
Emanuel Steinehuff	200	Thorald
Richd. Slingerland	200	Grantham
David Secord	500	Newark
George Young	172	Crowland
Jacob Upper	200	Thorold
Lieut. Js. Robins	600	Ernestown
Alex. M'Pherson	100	Kenyon
Lt. Sol. Secord	200	Grantham
James More	206	Pelham
Corpl. Dan. M'Pherson and Albert Williams	200	Fredericksburg
Eben. M'Sanford	201	Raleigh
Rachel Mosher	200	Yonge
Tim. Skinner	396	Stamford
Leonard Misener	300	Thorold
John Mekoy	50	Kenyon
Mathew Pierson	122	Stamford
James Stuart	114	Gosfield
Mur. M'Pherson	200	Kenyon
Hugh Monroe	200	Charlottenbu'
Serjt. Wm. M'Leod	150	Kenyon
Geo. & Laur. Sills	200	Fredericksburg
Joseph M'Nish	100	Elizabethtown
Lt. Michael Sloot	600	Loughboro'
Leonard Misenard	170	Crowland
Alex. M'Pherson	200	Charlottenbu'
Hugh Monroe	50	Kenyon
John M'Martin	50	Kenyon
Allan M'Donell	200	Elizabethtown
Asa Landen	109	Augusta
James M'Nabb	201	Raleigh
Jn. M'Gill, adjt.	200	York
Serjt. Mich. Koughnett & William Koughnett	200	Fredericksburg
Asa Landen	200	Augusta
Geo. Lawrence	100	Newark
Peter Lampman	200	Grantham
Joseph Lemon	200	Woodhouse
Albert Heiner	100	Grantham
Francis Hogel	200	Sidney
John Huggart	200	Kenyon
Mary Leech	200	Yonge
Miss Abs. Lockhart	100	Camden East
David Kilburn	200	Elizabethtown
Ebenezer Kelly	200	Beverly
Charles Keller and Zerman	200	Fredericksburg
John Haggart	200	Charlottenbu'
Peter Haggard	200	Ditto
Js. Durham	100	Newark
Barnabas Day	400	Frontinuo
Joseph Heiner	200	Grantham
Ephraim Hopkins	200	Thorold
Geo. Hartfell	400	Thorold
Jacob Hartfell	200	Pelham
Anne, or Ame Hogle, alias Cadman	200	Sidney
Mathias Marth	150	Sidney
Abraham Iredell	1	Chatham
Daniel M'Kay	200	Kenyon
Js. Donaldson	207	Dover
John Kilman	200	Stamford
David Kenneson	201	Chatham
Mich. Dearick	400	Kingston
Mrs. Eliza. Gray	400	Haldimand
Lt. Hen. Arnold	2000	Wolford
Lt. Rhd. Arnold	2000	Ditto
Robt. J. D. Gray, esq.	400	Cramahe
Mrs. Catherine Valentine	1200	Marlborough
Lt. Alex. Stewart	205	Townsend
Mrs. Eliza. Gray	200	Cramahe
Lt. Alex. Stewart	600	Townsend
Mrs. Eliza. Gray	600	Whitby
Jesse Lamb	100	Yonge
Alex. and Sarah Westbrook	400	Ancaster
Wm. Ward	200	Ernestown
Eliza. Williams, alias, Charters	200	Sidney
John Kelly	200	Thorold
John Warner	200	Kingston
Corn. Van Horne	200	Ameliasburg
Capt. Pat. Daly	950	Cornwall
Wm. Dickson, esq.	24	Newark
Hezekiah Wilcox	226	Raleigh
Peter Vanalstine, esq.	200	Ameliasburg
Rachel Warner	200	Camden
Elizabeth Prudfoot	200	Loughboro'
Wm. Holmes Peake	239	Hope
Joseph Prichard	200	Pittsburg
David Johnson	200	Yonge
Thos. Ward 10 chains		York
Peter Wartman	200	Kingston
Philip Pember	100	Pittsbug
James Park	66	Stamford
Elizabeth Phelps	72	Newark
Bemslee Peters	250	Loughboro'
Edward Powis	200	Ameliasburg
Thomas Pettit	240	Saltfleet.

WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

John Cumming,

Has received by the Mary from London, and Canada from Briſtol,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Merchandize,

Which he has for SALE at his STORE in Kingſton,

Conſiſting of the following ARTICLES:

AN aſſortment of faſhionable ſuperfine Cloths, Swandown, and Caſimeres, courſe Cloths; Kerſeys, Baizes, and Flannels; blue, green, plaids and roſe Blankets; ſtrip'd and painted Cottons, Callicoes & Chentzes; cotton Counterpanes, Ginghams, Muſlins, Cambrics & Lawn; Marſeilles Quilting, fancy do. & Demity Veſt Shapes; white Fringes, Curtain Cord and Taſſels; Iriſh Linens, & Dowlas; white, grey, & brown Sheeting; black, white, & parent Silk Hoſe, patent Worſted, Silk & Cotton & plain & rebb'd Cotton do. women's & girl's Cotton & Worſted do. ſilk, cotton, beaver & tanned leather Gloves; gentlemen's and ladies' beaver hats; handkerchiefs, policat and Barcelona and ladies' color'd ſilk handkerchiefs; Mode, hat Crape, Black Veils, Lace and ſewing Silk; figured and plain Sattin, China & hair Ribbons; fine Thread; edging, cambric, cotton, marking, ounce & all colored Threads; Caſſiretts, Cordiretts, Durants, Moreens, ſhalloons, Calimancoes, Camblets, & do. cloaks; bar and ſheet Iron, Steel, Nail rods and puncheon hoops; coffee & peper Mills; Joiner's & Cordwainer's Tools; Bridles & dog bits; plated Whips, braſs furniture and buckles for Harneſſes; Gun locks, Door do. hinges, ſcrews & padlocks; copper Teakettles; pewter diſhes and ſpoons; gilt & plain pocket Compaſſes; folding pocket lanthorns; ſail & ſalmon Twine, net Thread, whip Cord, cod & hambro Lines; Jamaica ſpirits, Rum, Brandy and Wine; hyſon, ſouchong, green and bohea Teas; refin'd & muſcovado Sugars; Raiſins & Currants; Florence Oil, Ginger, Muſtard, alſpice, cayenne & black Pepper; Mace, Nutmegs, Eſſence, &c. Paints & oil; Allum, Coppers, Indigo, Sulpher, gun Powder and Shot; German Flutes, Violins & do. ſtrings; braſs head Dog-Irons, Shovels & Tongs; gilt & painted Teaboards & Trays; plank, covering, cafe & ſhingle Nails, tin, iron, braſs & lacquered Tacks;—a general aſſortment of Cutlery & other ARTICLES, which he will ſell *Wholeſale* or *Retail*, at *Reduced* prices for *Caſh*, *ſhort credit* or *Country Produce*.

Kingſton, Aug. 1, 98.

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 189.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WATERS, and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, OCTOBER. 13, 1798. [*Price 4 Dollars per annum.*

European News.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, June 29.

Copy of a letter from Sir Thomas Williams, commander of his Majesty's ship Endymion, to Evan Nepean, esq. dated off Wexford, June 22, 1798.

I Beg to acquaint you, for the information of my lords commissioners of the Admiralty, that, when cruising at the entrance of St. George's Channel, with the squadron under my command, I received information on the 19th that the king's troops were to commence the attack on the Rebels at Wexford on the 20th or 21st. I immediately proceeded off that harbour with the following ships, viz. Endymion, Phœnix, Glenmore, Melampus, Unicorn, and five cutters which I had collected. Lieut. Carpenter, senior Lieut. of the Endymion, was immediately dispatched in command of the cutters and ships launches, manned and armed with carronades in their prows to blockade the inward part of the entrance of the harbour, and to prevent the escape of the rebel armed vessels and others, of which they were in possession, to the amount of 40 or 50 sail. On the 21st I was joined by the Chapman and Weasle sloops, which being of light draught of water, anchored much nearer in than the frigates could venture, and therefore gave more effectual protection to the cutters and launches destined to attack the harbour and fort at the entrance of it, which fired on them. On the arrival of capt. Keen of the Chapman, I directed him to conduct the operations of the cutters and launches, and endeavour to possess himself of the harbour and fort, the tides being so low, and the wind blowing out, that neither of the sloops could get in. The launches proceeded to attack the fort, of which they soon possessed themselves; upwards of 200 of the rebels precipitately retreating from it, leaving behind them their colours flying and three six-pounders. The launches then immediately proceeded up the harbour; and upon their arrival at the town, had the happiness to find the king's troops were just marching into it, they having entirely defeated the rebels in two separate attacks on the 20th and 21st, and who are now flying in all directions. Two of their generals, Hay and Roche, are taken prisoners.

As the object of the squadron remaining at anchor here is now fully accomplished, it is my intention to get to sea to-morrow, if possible; and I am happy to be informed since the reduction of Wexford, that the appearance of his majesty's ships and vessels off the harbour, & the measures pursued by them, have been attended with the happiest consequences, and greatly contributed to check the further progress of the horrible massacres that have been committed in the town of Wexford, disgraceful to humanity.

There being a number of boats and small vessels along the coast, belonging to the rebels, which I conceived would be employed in facilitating the escape of the fugitives, I have ordered the boats of the squadron in, and destroyed about 200 of them; in some cakes were found concealed.

The public service has greatly benefitted by the judicious arrangement of capt. Keen and lieut. Carpenter, and by the zeal and activity manifested by them and the officers and people in the different ships, boats and launches under their command and otherwise.

End of the LONDON GAZETTE.

The affairs of Ireland have at length arrived at the most alarming and melancholy pitch. After the capture of lord Fitzgerald, and the consequent developement of the plans of the United Irishmen, and other insurgents, (one of them was to possess themselves of the city of Dublin and the castle) government was necessitated to declare the metropolis and other places in a state of rebellion. Hostilities immediately commenced. The rebel village of Lacklan (17 houses) was destroyed. A bloody fracas took place even in the centre of Dublin. The parliament has addressed the lord lieutenant in terms of the most unshaken loyalty.

In the course of the war with the French, Spaniards and Dutch, the prizes made by them of British ships of war, which they now have in their possession, amount to no more than the following vessels: one of 74 guns, one of 16, three of 14, and one of 10; while Great Britain has now in possession the following vessels taken from her enemies: 14 French ships of the line, 5 Spanish ditto, 16 Dutch ditto—in all 35 sail of the line—80 frigates from 20 guns to 48, 96 sloops, &c. from 10 to 20, from the French, Spanish and Dutch.

Gen. Buonaparte's Expedition.

An express from lord St. Vincent mentions his having advice from the Mediterranean that the Toulon fleet, having gen. Buonaparte on board, had eluded the vigilence of sir Horatio Nelson; and had sailed upon the projected enterprize. In consequence, orders have been issued for fitting for sea, immediately, every ship of war that can be put in commission, and a severe press has taken place in all the maritime towns and on the river.

Several English privateers, which had carried into Malta, a number of valuable prizes have been blockaded by a French squadon. An English squadron afterwards arrived, to the assistance of the privateers; and immediately upon it, a second French force came on. Thus a series of blockading and being blockaded occurred at the same time. One object of sir Horatio Nelson's was to release the English, and capture these French ships.

Paris, June 22.

The second armament at Toulon is nearly completed, and ready to sail when ever it may be thought proper.

Several letters from Toulon agree in stating, that a British squadron of 16 sail of the line have actually blocked up that port. It is feared that a brig with dis-

patches from Buonaparte has been captured by the squadron. Should this be the case, the British will probably be better acquainted with the object of this mysterious expedition than ourselves.

It is confidently stated to-day, that we are in possession of the island of Malta. The directory would have received this intelligence at an earlier period had not the advice boat, dispatched by Buonaparte with the news, been captured by the British. It is a fact, that the port of Toulon is now blocked up by a British squadron, which has fortunately arrived too late, and our fleet is on its way, without any obstacle, to the place of its destination.

According to a letter from Genoa of the 6th inst. hostilities have commenced between the king of Sardinia and the Ligurian republic. The Ligurian troops encamped at Nevi, have had several engagements with the Sardinians, the particulars of which are not yet known; and the Ligurian directory has issued a very violent proclamation on the late transaction at Carosio, which may be considered as a declaration of war.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, October 13.

DIED,] Last month, of the prevailing fever at New York, Mr. James M'Cobt —and last week at Newark, Mr. James Field, both natives of Ireland.

Post-Office, Fort Niagara, Oct. 1, 1798.

LIST of LETTERS remaining with JOSEPH EDWARDS, Esq; in Newark, U. C. for the conveniency of the persons to whom they are directed:

Mr. Henry Weisthuhn, *U. Canada.*
Miss Mary Weisthuhn, *do. do.*
Mr. Cotton Fletcher, 2 *Niagara.*
Mr. Samuel Williams, *Barton.*
Col. John Powel, *near Fort Erie.*
Mr. James Newcark, *Niagara.*
Mr. Job. P. Stiles, *Cleaveland.*
Mr. Joshua Goldsmith, *U. Canada.*
Mr. Solomon Nichols, *do. do.*
Mr. John Platt, *Catarockway.*
Mr. Edward M'Michael, *W. Niagara.*
Mr. Balser Mondshower, *do.*
Mr. Samuel Bronson.
Mr. George Mains, *Niagara.*
Mr. Michael Arthur, *do.*
Advertised one Quarter before.
Mr. Winter Hewit, *U. Canada.*
Mr. Turland Kirtland, *Connect. Reserve.*
Captain Joshua Tilden, *Niagara.*
Mr. James Conley, 20 *Miles Creek from Niagara.*
Hath Hall, Esq; *Bay of Quinty.*
Mr. Jacob Hughson, *Niagara.*
Mr. Nathaniel Hughson, *do.*
Mr. Lombard Agre, *do.*
Mr. Philip Buck,
Mr. James Hunter, } *4, Walnut Creek, Lake Erie.*

DAVID THOMPSON,
Post-Master.

N. B. For better accommodation of the Persons to whom Letters are directed, they will remain with JOSEPH EDWARDS, Esq; six months before returned (as dead Letters) to the General Post-Office. [3w '89.

Secretary's-Office,

York, September 28th, 1798.

LIST of the Names of Persons who have GRANTS in the *Secretary's Office*, in addition to those heretofore advertized, ready to be issued.

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townships.*
SArah Ainse,	200	Dover
John Cartwright	217	Walsingham
John Coleman	200	Dover
David Burns, esq,	700	York
John Camp	250	Thorold
Experience Cotter, alias Rose	200	Thurlow
John Beam	200	Grimsby
Captain William Redford Crawford	233	Gore, between Fredericksburg and Erneſtown
James Cushing	190	Marysburg
David Day	200	Portland
Robert Clark	200	Erneſtown
Frederick Cramer	200	Camden
Meſſrs. Wm. and James Crooks	1	Newark
Mr. James Crooks	600	Whitby
Mr. Wm. Crooks	600	Ditto
Conrad Duchamber	100	Stamford
John Clement	600	Newark
John Carl	400	Thorold
Mary Cotter, alias, Williams	200	Ameliaſburg
John Chiſholm	200	Thurlow
Jacob Beam, ſen.	200	Clinton
Joſhua Booth, esq.	150	Thurlow
Chriſtian Bouck	200	Thorold
Catherine Blaker, alias Meyers	109	Sidney
Enſign Wm. Crawford	140	Fredericksburg
Alex. Aitkin, esq.	617	Ameliaſburg
Capt. Wm. Redford Crawford	100	Kingſton
Egn. W. Crawford	1460	Gore between Erneſtown and Fredericksburg
Miſs M. Crawford	200	Pittſburg
David Burns, esq.	1000	Murray
Arch. Cunninghame	146	Newark
Jb. B. Chamberlain	200	Portland
Wm. Atkinſon	200	Kingſton
Conrad Hartham	200	Barton
Robt. Richardſons, esq.	1	Newark
George Shaw	1200	Cramache
Chriſtian Snider	200	Ameliaſburg
Wm. Johnſon	200	Thurlow
Peter Secord	200	Newark
Lieut. Ab. Iredell	1200	Grimsby
Lieut. Ab. Iredell	289	Malden
Lieut. Ab. Iredell	210	York
Catherine Roſe, alias, Williams	200	Ameliaſburg
Gaſper Remee	250	Wainfleet
Joſeph Rees	100	Pelham
Mr. James Ruſſell	200	Pittſburg
Gilbert Sibley	250	Loughboro'
Sarah Sibley	200	Ditto
Capt. W. Johnſton	300	Erneſtown
Jacob Lock	200	Townſend
Wm. Shaw	200	Sophiaſburg
Abhm. Lampman	100	Stamford
Mrs. Eliza. Thompſon	410	Scarboro'
Jn. Steinhoff, jun.	200	Crowland
Levy Lewis, jun.	288	Saltfleet
John Steinhoff	272	Stamford
David Tharp	200	Pelham
Corpl. Waltr. Roſs and corpl. Wm. Roſs	270	Maryſburg
Alexander Roſs	270	Ditto
Capt. Johnſon and John Aſſliſtine	200	Erneſtown
John Rogge	150	Loughboro'
James Newkirk	200	Grantham
John Rogge	200	Loughboro'
John Henry Steel	200	Pittſburg
John Schnor	300	Pelham
James Edwards and John Lovell	200	Maryſburg
Thos. Tully, jun.	200	Loughboro'
James Ruſſell	190	Pittſburg
Wm. Perkins	200	Loughboro'
Antonio Sincerney	133	Goſhield
Peter Shonk	385	Dover
Iſaiah Milbrd	200	Stamford
Capt. Jn. Everrett	340	Kingſton
Lucy Ruſſel, alias, Mardoff	200	Pittſburg
Geo. Meldrum esq.	134	Sandwich
Jacob Miner, ſen.	400	Wainfleet
Jn. Moore, ſerjeant	270	Maryſburg
Mathias Marth	250	Murray
Iſabella M'Donell	200	Pittſburg
Donald M'Donald and Alex. M'Donald	250	Maryſburg
Thos. Markland & Robt. Dickſon	200	Pittſburg
Alex. Chiſholm, jr.	200	Thurlow
Wm. Cameron	200	Kenyon
John Cameron	150	Ditto
Duncan Cameron	200	Ditto
James Adams	128	Edwardſburg
Alex. Campbell & J. Law Campbell	200	Adolphuſtown
Joſeph Brown	100	Newark
James Chambers	400	Auguſta
Henry Ball	201	Raleigh
Wm. Cameron	200	Kenyon
Archbd. Cameron	200	Kenyon
Wm. Cameron	200	Ditto
Peter Burk	200	Ditto
Thos. Armſtrong	200	Loughboro'
Jones Arney	200	
Wm. Fairfield	200	Erneſtown
Jos. Booth, esq.	400	Thurlow
Margaret Booth, alias, Frafier	200	Ditto
Adam Bowman	100	Grantham
Peter Bowman	200	Ancaſter
Lieut. Thos. Butler	100	Grantham
Capt. Step. Caſwell	300	Yonge
Adam Bowers and Geo. Shafer	200	Matilda
Robt. Beſley, jun.	200	Grantham
Chriſt. Berninger	100	Ditto
Lieut. David Braſs	1050	Loughboro'
Rev. Robt. Addiſon	200	Flamboro' e.w.
Mr. Alex. Aitkin	550	Kingſton
Corpl. Wm. Clow	213	Elizabethtown
Robert Clark	300	Erneſtown
John Caſhen	200	Kenyon
Wm. Atkinſon, esq.	1	Kingſton
Tunis, or Clunis Bender	100	Cornwall
John Cain	201	Raleigh
Serjt. Caleb Clawſon	102	Auguſta
Capt. Ths. Alliſon	1000	Woodhouſe
Daniel Fraſer	300	Thurlow
Joſeph Ferriers	200	Portland
Miſs Sophia Shaw	1200	Clarke
John Taylor, jun.	200	Pelham
Wm. Shaver	200	Willoughby
John Styers	200	Pelham
Hon. D. W. Smith	3-10	Town of York
Ditto	7	York
Allan M'Donald	1	Town of York
Miſs Iſabella Shaw	1200	Whitby
Lieut. Mich. Sloot	1000	Richmond
Ebenezer Skinner	150	Stamford
Benj. Skinner, jun.	200	Stamford
Mr. Richd. Shaw	1200	Darlington
John Trampour	200	Sophiaſburg
Daniel Roſe	269	Newark
John Riſing	200	Pelham
Wm. Leaberry	204	Harwich
Iſab. Murray widow	176	Newark
W. G. Fraſer, jun.	200	Yonge
Wm. Fairfield	200	Erneſtown
Jacob Lemon, ſen.	200	Willoughby
Henry Smith, jun.	200	Dorcheſter
Jph. Franklin, jun.	200	Pittſburg
Lucretia Finkle, alias, Blaker	200	Sidney
Wm. Fairfield	300	Erneſtown
Ephraim Holland Payſon	1	Town of York
Serj. Joſeph Franklin, ſen.	600	Pittſburg
John Fraſer	200	Sidney
Dan. Fraſer, jun.	200	Thurlow
Fred. Lodwick and Thos. Roberts	270	Maryſburg
Eve Millſhack	200	Portland
Abraham Freſe	201	Raleigh
Archibd. Fletcher	100	Grantham
James M'Kim, Ths. Conner & Edward Froſt	200	Erneſtown
James Mathews	200	Willoughby
Catherine 2nd M. Meyers	200	Sidney
Mr. Tho. Markland	200	Pittſburg
Mary Cline, alias, Lloyd	200	Leeds
Mary Franklin	200	Pittſburg
John Gray	800	Kingſton
Jacob Minor, jun.	200	Wainfleet
John M'Intoſh	200	Thurlow
Mr. Donald Clark	238	Pittſburg
Capt. Mich. Graſs	400	Kingſton
Lieut Alex. Stewart	695	Glanford
Conrad Fredericks	100	Thurlow
Capt. Mich. Graſs	300	Kingſton
Jn. Cornwall, jun.	201	Camden
John Cannon	400	Kingſton
Alex. Canada	100	Kenyon
Alex. Canada	200	Charlot'nburg
George Couke, or Louke	400	Thorold
Henry Finkle	200	Sidney
John Franklin	100	Pittſburg
Adjt. Wm. Fraſer and Enſign Wm. Crawford	200	Fredericksburg
John Chiſholm	100	Newark
Alex. Campbell	200	Sophiaſburg
Roger Conat	600	Darlington
Capt. Wm. Redford Crawford	125	Fredericksburg
Sam. Street, esq.	300	Newark
Levy Lewis	78	Grimsby
Peter Graſs	200	Sidney
Jn. German, jun.	200	Sidney
Sam. Duree & Conradt Fredericks	200	Thurlow
Benj. Lyons	200	Crowland
Rich. Lovekin, ſn.	1200	Clarke
Peter O'Karr	200	Pelham
Serjt. Wm. Carſon	270	Maryſburg
John Cryſdell	700	Sidney
Chriſtian Sevitz	150	Wainfleet
Alex. Fletcher	152	Newark
Ann Filher, alias, Hagarman	158	Ameliaſburg
Elizabeth Hogle	200	Sidney
John Howell	200	Maryſburg
Robt. M'Kindlay	148	Stamford
James Cotter	200	Ameliaſburg
Nathaniel Haines	300	Newark
Wm. M'Donell	200	Pittſburg
Henry Heineman & Hen. Davico	235	Maryſburg
Sam. Caſady	1-2	Newark
B.C. Beardſley, esq.	1200	Charlotteville
Jona. Walton, Lt.	800	Ameliaſburg
Mrs. Jemima Stewart	806	Townſend
Wm. Holmes, esq.	2000	Pickering
Wm. Howell	150	Maryſburg
Wm. Hitchinſon	206	Sidney
Elizabeth Hogle	400	Sidney
Jane Howard	267	Ameliaſburg
Wm. Smith	385	Sidney
Michael Shaver	200	Goſfield
Sam. Street, esq.	300	Walpole
Samuel Street	400	Thorold
Samuel Street	700	Vaughan
Jn. Everett, capt.	600	Kingſton
Sam. Street, esq:	2800	Willoughby
Samuel Street	1080	Willoughby
Samuel Street	582	Gainſborough
John M'Loughlin	200	Pittſburg
Samuel Taylor	200	Pelham
Levy Skinner	220	Ditto
John Deane	150	Maidſtone
Sarah Orſen, alias, Wright	200	Portland
Lieut. Js. Robins	200	Pittſburg
Dan. M'Killip	128	Colcheſter
Robt. Spencer, jun.	200	Stamford
Conradt Orbel	200	Portland
Wm. Emery, jun.	200	Leeds
Jn. Shaw, esq.	1200	Whitby
Peter O'Karr	1	Newark
Donald M'Donald	100	Pittſburg
Adjt. Wm. Fraſer and Enſign Wm. Crawford	200	Fredericksburg
Capt. Wm. Demont	200	York
John Taylor	450	Pelham
Alexis Langois	204	Dover
Geo. Harper	200	Portland
Mrs. Anne Powell	400	York
Wm. Hunter	600	Portland
John Pearſe	200	Williamſburg
Iſaac Haney	300	Thorold
Steph. Pritchard	100	Grimsby
Charles Pupar	201	Raleigh
Mr. John Powell	1	York
Wm. Vancvery	300	Thorold
Lieut. Parrott	200	E neſtown
Chriſtian Winger	200	Thorold
Henry Wieſhuhn	120	Willoughby
Lieut. Sol. Secord	400	Louth
Jeſs Wright	200	Oſnabruck
Sabrah Wright	800	Lanſdown
James Richardſon	1-5	Kingſton
Apulet Pennett	200	Williamſburg
Zadock Threſher	200	Thurlow
Jacob V. Camp	250	Matilda
Robt. Wilkinſon	400	Thorold
Mathew Watſon	200	No. 10, now comprehended in Yonge
Garrett Vanhorn	200	Thurlow
John Vancamp	100	Matilda
John Newkerk	200	Grantham
Geo. M'Kenzie	201	Raleigh
David Wright	100	Yonge
Sam. Willſon	200	Crowland
Capt. Jn. M'Kenzie	500	Williamsburg
Alex. M'Donell	150	Kenyon
Mrs. Anne Powell	1	York
Lieut. Parrott	200	Erneſtown
Corp. Jacob Pettengil and Sam. Pettengil	200	Fredericksburg
Mrs. Eliza. Thompſon	190	Markham
Hon. W. D. Powell	300	York

Capt. Mich Grafs	287	Pittsburg
Peter Young	200	Raleigh
Joseph Vivier	192	Ditto
Ezekiel Younglove	750	Thorold
W. D. Powell, jun.	1	York
Corpl. Amos Rambough and Wm. Rambough	200	Fredericksbur'
Martin Stealey	100	Charlottenbu'
Alexn. Rofs and Thos. Munro	200	Ditto
Philip Shaver	200	Grantham
John Reico	200	Grantham
George Reico	200	Grantham
Allan Grant	50	Kenyon
Kenith M'Donald	118	Charlottenbu'
Chars. F. Gerardin	201	Raleigh
Murdoch M'Pherfon	200	Kenyon
Wm. Reid	200	Grantham
Peter Winter	200	Ofnabruck
Giles Stamp	100	Augufta
Capt. Geo. Singleton and Jacob Coons	180	Fredericksburg
Emanuel Stinehuff	200	Thorald
Richd. Slingerland	200	Grantham
David Secord	500	Newark
George Young	172	Crowland
Jacob Upper	200	Thorold
Lieut. Js. Robins	600	Erneftown
Alex. M'Pherfon	100	Kenyon
Lt. Sol. Secord	200	Grantham
James More	200	Pelham
Corpl. Dan. M'Pherfon and Albert Williams	200	Frederickfburg
Eben. M'Sanford	201	Raleigh
Rachel Mofher	200	Yonge
Tim. Skinner	890	Stamford
Leonard Mifener	300	Thorold
John Mekoy	50	Kenyon
Mathew Pierfon	122	Stamford
James Stuart	114	Gosfield
Mur. M'Pherfon	200	Kenyon
Hugh Monroe	200	Charlottenbu'
Serjt. Wm. M'Leod	150	Kenyon
Geo. & Laur. Sills	200	Frederickfburg
Joseph M'Nifh	100	Elizabethtown
Lt. Michael Sloot	600	Loughboro'
Leonard Mifenard	170	Crowland
Alex. M'Pherfon	200	Charlottenbu'
Hugh Monroe	50	Kenyon
John M'Martin	50	Kenyon
Allan M'Donell	200	Elizabethtown
Afa Landen	109	Augufta
James M'Nabb	201	Raleigh
Jn. M'Gill, adjt.	200	York
Serjt. Mich. Koughnett & William Koughnett	800	Frederickfburg
Afa Landen	200	Augufta
Geo. Lawrence	100	Newark
Peter Lampman	200	Grantham
Joseph Lemon	200	Woodhoufe

Francis Hogel	200	Sidney
John Haggart	200	Kenyon
Mary Leech	200	Yonge
Mifs Abn. Lockhart	100	Camden Eaft
David Kilburn	200	Elizabethtown
Ebenezer Kelly	200	Beverly
Charles Kellar and Zeaman	200	Frederickfburg
John Haggard	200	Charlottenbu'
Peter Haggard	200	Ditto
Js. Durham	100	Newark
Barnabas Day	400	Frontinuo
Jofeph Hainer	200	Grantham
Ephraim Hopkins	200	Thorold
Geo. Hartfell	400	Thorold
Jacob Hartfell	200	Pelham
Anne, or Ame Hogle, alias Cadman	200	*Sidney*
Mathias Marfh	150	*Sidney*
Abraham Iredell	1	Chatham
Daniel M'Kay	200	Kenyon
Js. Donaldfon	207	Dover
John Kilman	200	*Stamford*
David Kenefon	201	Chatham
Mich. Dearick	200	Kingfton
Mrs. Eliza. Gray	400	Haldimand
Lt. Hen. Arnold	2000	Wolford
Lt. Rhd. Arnold	2000	Ditto
Robt. J. D. Gray, efq.	400	Cramahe
Mrs. Catherine Valentine	1200	Marlborough
Lt. Alex. Stewart	205	Townfend
Mrs. Eliz. Gray	200	Cramahe
Lt. Alex. Stewart	600	Townfend
Mrs. Eliza. Gray	600	*Whitby*
Jeffe Lamb	100	Yonge
Alex. and *Sarah* Weftbrook	400	Ancafter
Wm. Ward	200	Erneftown
Eliza. Williams, alias, Charters	200	*Sidney*
John Kelly	200	Thorold
John Warner	200	Kingfton
Corn. Van Horne	200	Ameliafburg
Capt. Pat. Daly	950	Cornwall
Wm. Dickfon, efq.	24	Newark
Hezekiah Wilcox	226	Raleigh
Peter Vanalftine, efq.	200	Ameliafburg
Rachel Warner	200	Camden
Elizabeth Prudfoot	200	Loughboro'
Wm. Holmes Peake	239	Hope
Jofeph Prichard	200	Pittfburg
David Johnfon	200	Yonge
Thos. *Ward*	10 chains	York
Peter *Wartman*	200	Kingfton
Philip Pember	100	Pittfbug
James Park	66	*Stamford*
Elizabeth Phelps	72	Newark
Bemflee Peters	250	Loughboro'
Edward Powis	200	Ameliafburg
Thomas Pettit	240	Saltfleet.

WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

John Cumming,

Has received by the Mary from London, and Canada from Briftol,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Merchandize,

Which he has for SALE at his STORE in Kingfton,

Confifting of the following ARTICLES:

AN affortment of fashionable fuperfine Cloths, Swandown, and Cafimeres, coarfe Cloths; Kerfeys, Baizes, and Flannels; blue, green, plain and rofe Blankets; ftrip'd and printed Cottons, Callicoes & Chentzes; cotton Counterpanes, Ginghams, Muflins, Cambrics & Lawn; Marfeilles Quilting, fancy do. & Demity Veft Shapes; white Fringes, Curtain Cord and Taffels; Irifh linens, & Dowlas; white, grey, & brown Sheeting; black, white, & patent Silk Hofe, patent Worfted, Silk & Cotton & plain & rebb'd Cotton do. women's & girl's Cotton & Worfted do. filk, cotton, beaver & tanned leather Gloves; gentle men's and ladies' beaver hats; bandanna, policat and Barcelona and ladies' color'd filk handkerchiefs; Mode, hat Crape, black Veils, Lace and fewing Silk; figured and plain Sattin, China & hair Ribbons; fine Thread; edging, cambric, cotton, marking, ounce & all colored Threads; Caffiretts, Cordirets, Durants, Moreens, fhalloons, Calimancoes, Camblets, & do. cloaks; bar and fheet Iron, Steel, Nail rods and puncheon hoops; coffee & peper Mills; Joiner's & Cordwainer's Tools; Bridles & do. bits; plated Whips, brafs furniture and buckles for Harneffes; Gun locks, Door do. hinges, fcrews & padlocks; copper Teakettles; pewter difhes and fpoons; gilt & plain pocket Compaffes; folding pocket lanthorns; fail & falmon Twine, net Thread, whip Cord, cod & hambro Lines; Jamaica fpirits, Rum, Brandy and Wine; hyfon, fouchong, green and bohea Teas; refin'd & mufcovado Sugars; Raifins & Currants; Florence Oil, Ginger, Muftard, alfpice, cayenne & black Pepper; Mace, Nutmegs, Effence, &c. Paints & oil; Allum, Copperas, Indigo, Sulpher, gun Powder and Shot; German Flutes, Violins & do. ftrings; brafs head Dog-Irons, Shovels & Tongs; gilt & painted Teaboards & Trays; plank, covering, cafe & fhingle Nails, tin, iron, brafs & lacquered Tacks,—a general affortment of Cutlery & other ARTICLES, which he will fell *Wholefale* or *Retail* at *Reduced* prices for *Cafh, fhort credit* or *Country Produce.*

Kingfton, Aug. 1, '98.

THE

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 190.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1798. [*Price 4 Dollars per Annum.*

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the fifteenth day of September, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the twenty ninth day of this prefent month of October, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conftrained to appear; but we taking into our royal confideration the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking, and by thefe prefents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the SEVENTH day of DECEMBER next enfuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into confideration the ftate and welfare of our province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may feem neceffary:—Herein fail not. In teftimony whereof we have caufed thefe our letters to be made patent, and the great feal of our faid province to be hereunto affixed:—Witnefs the honorable PETER RUSSELL, efq. prefident adminiftering the government of our faid province, this nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thoufand feven hundred and ninety-eight, and of our reign the thirty-ninth. P. R.

WM. JARVIS, *Secy.*

PARIS, June 26.

PASSAWAN Oglou having refufed to accept the conditions offered to him, hoftilities have re-commenced.—He attacked a body of Ottoman troops with 4000 cavalry, but was defeated with the lofs of 1500 men.

June 27. We learn by letters from Bourdeaux of the 18th, that the coafting trade in that quarter is entirely interrupted, and all prizes prevented from entering that port by the vigilance and activity of the Britifh cruifers.

The gun boats of the enemy go where their fhips can go. They have burned a brig on the coaft of La Plame under the very cannon of the fort.

The port of Havre is ftill blockaded up by the Britifh cruizers, but the weather has been fo tempeftuous, that the enemy has had no opportunity to attack veffels in the harbor.

Letters from Amfterdam ftate, that "The Britifh admiral, Onflow, who is cruifing off the Texel, with a ftrong fquadron, blockaded up the mouth of the road fo clofely, that he took fome merchantmen who were endeavoring to enter. The Britifh feem to multiply in the North Seas. Their fhips of war cover the ocean. There is no longer any fecurity for our commerce. The mouth of the Meufe is alfo blocked up by two Britifh fhips of the line and four frigates."

July 28.—According to the Courier of Milan, the king of Naples has iffued a very ftrange order. It requires that out of every ten monks in each convent in his kingdom, there fhall be one chofen to bear arms for his majefty.

The following intelligence was received on the 7th ult. at Quebec, by the brig Fame, in 11 weeks and 3 days from Liverpool.

IRELAND.

Dublin-caftle, June 22, 1798.

Extract of a letter from lieut. gen. Lake, to lord vifcount Caftlereagh, dated Enniscorthy, June 21, 1798.

MY LORD,

I Have the honor to acquaint your lordfhip for his excellency the lord lieutenant's information, that the rebel camp upon Vinegar Hill was attacked this morning at 7 o'clock, and carried in about an hour and a half.

The relative importance of this very ftrong pofition with our operations againft Wexford, made it neceffary to combine our attacks fo as to enfure fuccefs. A column under major generals Johnfton and Euftace, was drawn from Rofs, and began the attack upon the town of Enniscorthy, fituate upon the right bank of the Slaney, clofe under Vinegar Hill, upon the right and rather in the rere of it. Lieut. gen. Dundas commanded the center column, fupported by a column upon the right, under majors-generals fir James Duff and Loftus; a fourth column upon the left, was commanded by the hon. major general Needham.—To the determined fpirit with which thefe columns were conducted, and the great gallantry of the troops, we are indebted for the fhort refiftance of the rebels, who maintained their ground obftinately for the time above mentioned; but on perceiving the danger of being furrounded, they fled with great precipitation. Their lofs is not yet afcertained, but it muft be very confiderable. The lofs on our part is not great, the particulars of which I fhall report as foon as poffible.

Copy of a letter from Sir Hugh O'Reily, lieut. col. of the Weftmeath regiment of militia, to lieut. gen. fir James Stewart, at Cork, dated Bandon, June 20, 1798.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that a party of the Weftmeath regiment, confifting of 200 men rank and file, with 2 fix pounders under my command, were yefterday attacked on our march from Cloghnakilty to Bandon, near a village called Ballynafcorthy, by the rebels, who took up the beft pofition on the whole march.

The attack was made from a height on the left of our column of march, with very great rapidity, and without the leaft previous notice, by between 300 and 400 men as nearly as I can judge, armed moftly with pikes and very few fire arms. We had hardly time to form, but very foon repulfed them

with conſiderable loſs, when they retreated precipitately, but not in great confuſion; and when they regained the heights I could perceive they were joined by a very conſiderable force. I with the greateſt difficulty and riſk to the officers reſtrained the men, halted, and formed the greater part of them, when I ſaw that the enemy were filing off a high back with an intent to take poſſeſſion of our guns. A detachment of 100 men of the Caithneſs legion under the command of major Innes, was on its march to replace us at Cloghnakilty, and hearing our fire, preſſed forward & very critically fired upon them whilſt we were forming, and made them fly in every direction with great precipitation. At the ſame time a very conſiderable force ſhewed itſelf on the heights in our rear. A vaſt number of pikes appeared and ſome with hats upon them, and other ſignals, I ſuppoſe in order to collect their forces. I ordered the guns to be prepared for action, and very fortunately brought them to bear upon the enemy with good effect, as they diſperſed in a ſhort time, and muſt have left a conſiderable number of dead.—Some were killed in attempting to carry away the dead bodies.

Final Suppreſſion of the Rebellion.

This morning, June 25, a king's meſſenger paſſed through Cheſter on his road to London, with diſpatches for government from Lord Cornwallis. He brings accounts that on Saturday laſt the different bodies of rebels in the neighbourhood of Wexford, were defeated and driven into the town. That the town was then attacked on all quarters, on which the rebels endeavoured to eſcape by ſea, and embarked in a great number of boats and ſmall veſſels. They were then attacked by the gunboats and other veſſels ſtationed there to prevent their eſcape, and ſunk as faſt as they came out, ſo that ſcarcely any eſcaped—The whole loſs of the rebels is computed at ſeventeen thouſand men, and this battle is ſuppoſed to have finiſhed the rebellion in Ireland!!!

Extract of a letter from the Cove of Cork, dated June 22, to a merchant in this town, (Liverpool.)

"An expreſs is juſt arrived to admiral Kingſmill, informing him that the Engliſh army had attacked the rebels at Wexford, and obliged them to retreat with much loſs—On their retreat they were attacked by 2,500 freſh troops only juſt landed and were cut to pieces—There are very few left.—The number of the rebels killed is not known, but many thouſands were killed, and the whole rebel army defeated.

The miniſters of the Catholic religion continue to be arreſted in Belgium. A new convoy of them is ſent off for Guinea.

Some exceſſes have occured at Middleburgh. When the news of the revolution in Holland arrived at the Hague, two Dutch battalions, who were there in garriſon, being ignorant of the real object of this revolution, began to exclaim, "Long live the Prince of Orange." The French ſoldiers were enraged at this audacity. A conflict took place, in which the latter were ſucceſsful. Two of them were ſlightly wounded. One Dutchman was killed and ſeven wounded.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, October 20.

On Sunday laſt Mr. Cornwall, an inhabitant of this town, unfortunately fell out of a boat into the lake, and before the perſons in the boat could poſſibly aſſiſt him he was drowned; leaving behind him a wife and a number of helpleſs children, who are objects of public commiſeration. We cannot avoid mentioning the benevolence which a number of our gentlemen have exhibited in ſubſcribing ſo liberally to the aſſiſtance of the widow and fatherleſs.

Poſt-Office, Fort Niagara, Oct. 1, 1798.

LIST of LETTERS remaining with JOSEPH EDWARDS, Eſq; in Newark *U.C.* for the conveniency of the perſon to whom they are directed:

Mr. Henry Weiſhuhn, *U. Canada.*
Miſs Mary Weiſhuhn, *do. do.*
Mr. Cotton Fletcher, 2 *Niagara.*
Mr. Samuel Williams, *Burton.*
Col. John Powel, *near Fort Erie.*
Mr. James Newcark, *Niagara.*
Mr. Job. P. Stiles, *Cleaveland.*
Mr. Joſhua Goldſmith, *U. Canada.*
Mr. Solomon Nichols, *do. do.*
Mr. John Platt, *Catarockway.*
Mr. Edward M'Michael, *W. Niagara.*
Mr. Balſer Mondſhower, *do.*
Mr. Samuel Brunſon.
Mr. George Mains, *Niagara.*
Mr. Michael Arthur, *do.*

Advertiſed one Quarter before.

Mr. Winter Hewit, *U. Canada.*
Mr. Turland Kirtland, *Connect. Reſerve.*
Captain Joſhua Tilden, *Niagara.*
Mr. James Conley, 20 *Miles Creek from Niagara.*
Iſaih Hall, Eſq; *Bay of Quinty.*
Mr. Jacob Hughſon, *Niagara.*
Mr. Nathaniel Hughſon, *do.*
Mr. Lombard Agre, *do.*
Mr. Philip Buck, *do.*
Mr. James Hunter, 4, *Walnut Creek, Lake Erie.*

DAVID THOMPSON,
Poſt-Maſter.

N. B. For better accommodation of the Perſons to whom Letters are directed, they will remain with JOSEPH EDWARDS, Eſq; ſix months before returned (as dead Letters) to the General Poſt-Office.

3w 89.

Secretary's-Office,

York, September 28th, 1798.

LIST of the Names of Perſons who have GRANTS in the *Secretary's Office*, in addition to thoſe heretofore advertized, ready to be iſſued.

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townſhips.*
Sarah Ainſe,	200	Dover
John Cartwright	217	Walſingham
John Coleman	200	Dover
David Burns, eſq.	700	York
John Camp	250	Thorold
Experience Cotter, alias Roſe	400	Thurlow
John Beam	200	Grimſby
Captain William Redford Crawford	233	Gore, between Frederickſburg and Erneſtown
James Cuſhing	190	Maryſburg
David Day	200	Portland
Robert Clark	200	Erneſtown
Frederick Cramer	400	Camden
Meſſrs. Wm. and James Crooks	1	Newark
Mr. James Crooks	600	Whitby
Mr. Wm. Crooks	600	Ditto
Conrad Duchamber	100	Stamford
John Clement	600	Newark
John Carl	400	Thorold
Mary Cotter, alias, Williams	200	Ameliaſburg
John Chiſholm	200	Thurlow
Jacob Beam, ſen.	200	Clinton
Joſhua Booth, eſq.	150	Thurlow
Chriſtian Bouck	200	Thorold
Catherine Blaker, alias Meyers	100	Sidney
Enſign Wm. Crawford	140	Frederickſburg
Alex. Aitkin, eſq.	617	Ameliaſburg
Capt. Wm. Redford Crawford	100	Kingſton
Egn. W. Crawford	1460	Gore between Erneſtown and Frederickſburg
Miſs M. Crawford	200	Pittſburg
David Burns, eſq.	1000	Murray
Arch. Cunningham	116	Newark
Jb. B. Chamberlain	200	Portland
Wm. Atkinſon	200	Kingſton
Conrad Harthram	200	Barton
Robt. Richardſons, eſq.	1	Newark
George Shaw	1200	Cramache
Chriſtian Spider	200	Ameliaſburg
Wm. Johnſon	200	Thurlow
Jonas Amey and Wm. Fairfield	200	Erneſtown
Jos. Booth, eſq.	400	Thurlow
Margaret Booth, alias, Fraſier	200	Ditto
Adam Bowman	100	Grantham
Peter Bowman	200	Ancaſter
Lieut. Thos. Butler	100	Grantham
Capt. Step. Caſwell	300	Yonge
Adam Bowers and Geo. Shafer	200	Matilda
Robt. Beſſey, jun.	200	Grantham
Chriſt. Berninger	100	Ditto
Lieut. David Braſs	1050	Loughboro'
Rev. Robt. Addiſon	200	Flamboro' e.w.
Mr. Alex. Aitkin	550	Kingſton
Corpl. Wm. Clow	213	Elizabethtown
Robert Clark	300	Erneſtown
John Caſhen	200	Kenyon
Wm. Atkinſon, eſq.	1	Kingſton
Tunis, or Clunis Bender	100	Cornwall
John Cain	201	Raleigh
Serjt. Caleb Clawſon	102	Auguſta
Capt. Ths. Alliſon	1000	Woodhouſe
Daniel Fraſer	300	Thurlow
Joſeph Ferriers	200	Portland
Miſs Sophia Shaw	1200	Clarke
John Taylor, jun.	200	Pelham
Wm. Shaver	200	Willoughby
John Styers	200	Pelham
Hon. D. W. Smith	3-10	Town of York
Ditto	7	York
Allan M'Donald	1	Town of York
Miſs Iſabella Shaw	1200	Whitby
Lieut. Mich. Sloot	1000	Richmond
Ebenezer Skinner	150	Stamford
Benj. Skinner, jun.	200	Stamford
Mr. Richd. Shaw	1200	Darlington
John Trampour	200	Sophiaſburg
Daniel Roſe	260	Newark
John Riſing	200	Pelham
Wm. Leaberry	204	Harwich
Iſab. Murray widow	176	Newark
W. G. Fraſer, jun.	200	Yonge
Wm. Fairfield	200	Erneſtown
Jacob Lemon, ſen.	200	Willoughby
Henry Smith, jun.	200	Dorcheſter
Jph. Franklin, jun.	200	Pittſburg
Lucretia Finkle, alias, Blaker	200	Sidney
Wm. Fairfield	300	Erneſtown
Ephraim Holland Payſon	1	Town of York
Serj. Joſeph Franklin, ſen.	1600	Pittſburg
John Fraſer	200	Sidney
Dan. Fraſer, jun.	1200	Thurlow
Fred. Lodwick and Thos. Roberts	270	Maryſburg
Eve Millbock	200	Portland
Abraham Freſe	201	Raleigh
Archibd. Fletcher	100	Grantham
James M'Kim, Ebs. Comber & Edward Froſt	200	Erneſtown
James Mathews	200	Willoughby
Catherine and M. Meyers	200	Sidney
Mr. Tho. Maitland	200	Pittſburg
Mary Cline, alias, Lloyd	200	Leeds
Mary Franklin	200	Pittſburg
John Gray	200	Kingſton
Jacob Minor, jun.	200	Wainfleet
John M'Intoſh	200	Thurlow
Mr. Donald Clark	238	Pittſburg
Capt. Mich. Graſs	400	Kingſton
Lieut Alex. Stewart	695	Glanford
Conrad Fredericks	100	Thurlow
Capt. Mich. Graſs	300	Kingſton
Jn. Cornwall, jun.	201	Camden
John Cannon	400	Kingſton
Alex. Canada	100	Kenyon
Alex. Canada	200	Charlot'nburg
George Couke, or Louke	400	Thorold
Henry Finkle	200	Sidney
John Franklin	100	Pittſburg
Adjt. Wm. Fraſer and Enſign Wm. Crawford	200	Frederickſburg
John Chiſholm	100	Newark
Alex. Campbell	200	Sophiaſburg
Roger Conat	600	Darlington
Capt. Wm. Redford Crawford	125	Frederickſburg
Sam. Street, eſq.	100	Newark
Levy Lewis	78	Grimſby
Peter Graſs	200	Sidney
Jn. German, jun.	200	Sidney
Sam. Duree & Conradt Fredericks	200	Thurlow
Benj. Lyons	200	Crowland
Rich. Lovekin, ſn.	1200	Clarke
Peter O'Karr	200	Pelham
Serjt. Wm. Carſon	270	Maryſburg
John Cryſdell	700	Sidney
Chriſtian Sevitz	150	Wainfleet
Alex. Fletcher	152	Newark
Ann Fiſher, alias, Hagarman	158	Ameliaſburg
Elizabeth Hogle	200	Sidney
John Howell	200	Maryſburg
Robt. M'Kindlay	148	Stamford
James Cotter	200	Ameliaſburg
Nathaniel Haines	300	Newark
Wm. M'Donell	200	Pittſburg
Henry Heineman & Hen. Davico	235	Maryſburg
Sam. Caſady	1-2	Newark
B. C. Beardſley, eſq.	1200	Charlotteville
Jona. Walton, Lt.	800	Ameliaſburg
Mrs. Jemima Stewart	800	Townſend
Wm. Holmes, eſq.	2000	Pickering
Wm. Howell	150	Maryſburg
Wm. Hutchinſon	200	Sidney
Elizabeth Hogle	400	Sidney
Jane Howard	267	Ameliaſburg
Wm. Smith	385	Sidney
Michael Shaver	200	Goſfield
Sam. Street, eſq.	500	Walpole
Samuel Street	400	Thorold
Samuel Street	700	Vaughan
Jn. Everett, capt.	600	Kingſton
Sam. Street, eſq.	2800	Willoughby
Samuel Street	1000	Willoughby
Samuel Street	582	Gainſborough
John M'Loughlin	200	Pittſburg
Samuel Taylor	200	Pelham
Levy Skinner	220	Ditto
John Deane	150	Maidſtone
Sarah Orſen, alias, Wright	200	Portland
Lieut. Js. Robins	200	Pittſburg
Dan. M'Killip	122	Colcheſter
Robt. Spencer, jun.	200	Stamford
Conradt Orbel	200	Portland
Wm. Emery, jun.	200	Leeds
Jn. Shaw, eſq.	1200	Whitby
Peter O'Karr	1	Newark
Donald M'Donald	100	Pittſburg
Adjt. Wm. Fraſer and Enſign Wm. Crawford	200	Frederickſburg
Capt. Wm. Demont	200	York
John Taylor	450	Pelham
Alexis Langois	234	Dover
Geo. Harper	200	Portland
Mrs. Anne Powell	400	York
Wm. Hunter	600	Portland
John Pearſe	200	Williamſburg
Iſaac Haney	300	Thorold
Steph. Pritchard	100	Grimſby
Charles Pupar	201	Raleigh
Mr. John Powell	1	York
Wm. Vancvery	300	Thorold
Lieut. Parrott	200	Erneſtown
Chriſtian Winger	200	Thorold
Henry Wieſhuhn	120	Willoughby
Lieut. Sol. Secord	400	Louth
Jeis Wright	200	Oſnabruck
Sabrah Wright	800	Lanſdown
James Richardſon	1-5	Kingſton
Apulst Pennett	200	Williamſburg
Zadock Threther	200	Thurlow
Jacob V. Camp	250	Matilda
Robt. Wilkinſon	400	Thorold
Mathew Watſon	200	No. 10, now comprehended in Yonge
Garrett Vanhorn	200	Thurlow
John Vancamp	100	Matilda
John Newkerk	200	Grantham
Geo. M'Kenzie	201	Raleigh
David Wright	100	Yonge
Saml. Willſon	200	Crowland
Captn. Jn. M'Kenzie	500	Williamſburg
Alexr. M'Donell	150	Kenyon
Mrs. Anne Powell	[illegible]	York
Lieut. Parrott	200	Erneſtown
Corp. Jacob Pettengil and Sam. Pettengil	200	Frederickſburg
Mrs. Eliza Thompſon	100	Markham
Hon. W. D. Pow[illegible]	[illegible]	York
[illegible]ing of upw[illegible]	100	

Thos. Soarham	1500	Loughboro'
Cor. Mich Grafs	287	Pittsburg
Peter Young	200	Raleigh
Joseph Wigle	102	Ditto
Ezekiel Youngslove	750	Thorold
W. D. Powell jun.	1	York
Corpl. Amos Rumbough and Wm. Rumbough	200	Fredericksburg
Martin Smiley	100	Charlottenbu'
Alexan. Rofs and Thos. Munro	200	Ditto
Philip Shaver	200	Grantham
John Reicd	200	Grantham
George Reico	200	Grantham
Allan Grant	50	Kenyon
Kenith M'Doni'd	118	Charlottenbu'
Chars. Fa Gerridin	201	Raleigh
Murdoch M'Pherson	200	Kenyon
Wm. Reid	200	Grantham
Peter Winter	200	Osnabruck
Giles Stamp	100	Auguſta
Capt. Geo. Singleton and Jacob Coons	180	Fredericksburg
Emanuel Stinehuff	200	Thorald
Richd. Slingerland	200	Grantham
David Secord	500	Newark
George Young	172	Crowland
Jacob Upper	200	Thorold
Lieut. Jas. Robins	600	Erneſtown
Alex. M'Pherſon	100	Kenyon
Lt. Sol. Secord	201	Grantham
James More	200	Pelham
Corpl. Dan. M'Pherſon and Albert Williams	200	Fredericksburg
Eben. M'Sanford	201	Raleigh
Richel Mosier	200	Yonge
Tim. Skinner	430	Stamford
Leonard Miſener	300	Thorold
John Mekoy	50	Kenyon
Mathew Pierſon	122	Stamford
James Stuart	114	Gosfield
Mur. M'Pherſon	200	Kenyon
Hugh Monroe	200	Charlottenbu'
Serj. Wm. M'Leod	150	Kenyon
Geo. & Laur. Silſ	200	Fredericksburg
Joſeph M'Nils	100	Eliza ethtown
Lt. Michael Sloat	600	Loughboro'
Leonard Miſenard	170	Crowland
Alex. M'Pherſon	200	Charlottenbu'
Hugh Monroe	500	Kenyon
John M'Martin	50	Kenyon
Allan M'Donell	200	Elizabethtown
Aſa Lauder	200	Auguſta
James M'Nabb	201	Raleigh
Jn. M'Gill, Efq.	200	Moſa
Serjt. Mich. Kough-nett & William Koughnett	201	Fredericksburg
A. Lindeſ	200	Auguſta
Geo. Lawrence	100	Newark
Peter Lampman	200	Grantham
Joſeph Lemon		Woodhouſe

Albert Hainer	100	Grantham
Francis Hogel	200	Sidney
John Haggart	200	Kenyon
Mary Leech	200	Yonge
MitsAba. Lockhart	100	Camden Eaſt
David Kilburn	200	Elizabethtown
Ebenezer Kelly	200	Beverly
Charles Kellar and Zearman	200	Fredericksburg
John Haggart	200	Charlottenbu'
Peter Haggard	200	Ditto
Js. Durham	300	Newark
Barnabas Day	400	Frontinuo
Joſeph Hainer	200	Grantham
Ephraim Hopkins	200	Thorold
Geo. Hartſell	400	Thorold
Jacob Hartſell	200	Pelham
Anne, or Ame Hogle, alias Cadman	200	Sidney
Mathias Marſh	150	Sidney
Abraham Iredell	1	Chatham
Daniel M'Kay	200	Kenyon
Js. Donaldſon	207	Dover
John Kilman	200	Stamford
David Kenefon	201	Chatham
Mich. Dearick	200	Kingſton
Mrs. Eliza. Gray	400	Haldimand
Lt. Hen. Arnold	2000	Wolford
Lt. Rhd. Arnold	2000	Ditto
Robt. J. D. Gray, eſq.	400	Cramahe
Mrs. Catherine Valentine	1200	Marlborough
Lt. Alex. Stewart	205	Townſend
Mrs. Eliza. Gray	200	Cramahe
Lt. Alex. Stewart	600	Townſend
Mrs. Eliza. Gray	600	Whitby
Jeſſe Lamb	100	Yonge
Alex. and Sarah Weſtbrook	400	Ancaſter
Wm. Wurd	200	Erneſtown
Eliza. Williams, alias. Charters	200	Sidney
John Kelly	200	Thorold
John Warner	200	Kingſton
Corn. Van Horne	200	Ameliaſburg
Capt. Pat. Daly	950	Cornwall
Wm. Dickſon, eſq.	24	Newark
Hezekiah Wilcox	226	Raleigh
Peter Vanalſtine, eſq.	200	Ameliaſburg
Rachel Warner	200	Camden
Elizabeth Prudfoot	200	Loughboro'
Wm. Holmes Peake	239	Hope
Joſeph Prichard	200	Pittſburg
David Johnſon	200	Yonge
Thos. Ward 10 chains		York
Peter Wartman	200	Kingſton
Philip Pember	100	Pittſburg
James Park	66	Stamford
Elizabeth Phelps	92	Newark
Beamſlee Peters	250	Loughboro'
Edward Powis	200	Ameliaſburg
Thomas Pettit	240	Saltfleet.
Wm. Cameron	200	Ditto

Peter Secord	300	Newark
Lieut. Ab. Iredell	1200	Grimſby
Lieut. Ab. Iredell	200	Malden
Lieut. Ab. Iredell	210	York
Catherine Rofs, alias, Williams	200	Ameliſburg
Gaſper Remee	250	Wainfleet
Joſeph Rees	100	Pelham
Mr. James Ruſſell	200	Pittſburg
Gilbert Sibley	230	Loughboro'
Sarah Sibley	200	Ditto
Capt. W. Johnſton	300	Erneſtown
Jacob Lock	200	Townſend
Wm. Shaw	200	Sophiaſburg
Abhm. Lampman	100	Stamford
Mrs. Eliza. Thompſon	410	Scarboro'
Jn. Steinhoff, jun.	200	Crowland
Levy Lewis, jun.	288	Saltfleet
John Steinhoff	272	Stamford
David Tharp	200	Pelham
Corpl. Waltr. Rofs and corpl. Wm. Rofs	270	Maryſburg
Alexander Rofs	270	Ditto
Capt. Johnſon and John Alliſtine	200	Erneſtown
John Rogge	150	Loughboro'
James Newkirk	200	Grantham
John Rogge	200	Loughboro'
John Henry Steel	200	Pittſburg
John Schnor	300	Pelham
James Edwards and John Lovell	200	Maryſburg
Thos. Tully, jun.	200	Loughboro'
James Ruſſell	190	Pittſburg
Vm. Perk is	200	Loughboro'
Antonio Sincerney	133	Gosfield
Peter Saonk	385	Dover
Iſaiah Millard	230	Stamford
Capt. Jo. Everett	340	Kingſton
Lucy Ruſſel, alias, Mardoff	200	Pittſburg
Geo. Meldrum eſq.	134	Sandwich
Jacob Miner, ſen.	400	Wainfleet
Jn. Moore, ſerjeant	270	Maryſburg
Mathias Marſh	250	Murray
Iſabella M'Donell	200	Pittſburg
Donald M'Donald and Alex. M'Donald	250	Maryſburg
Thos. Markland & Robt. Dickſon	200	Pittſburg
Alex. Chiſholm, jr.	200	Thurlow
Wm. Cameron	200	Kenyon
John Cameron	150	Ditto
Duncan Cameron	200	Ditto
James Adams	128	Edwardſburg
Alex. Campbell & J. Law Campbell	200	Adolphuſtown
Joſeph Brown	100	Newark
James Chambers	430	Auguſta
Henry Ball	1201	Raleigh
Wm. Cameron	200	Kenyon
Archbd. Cameron	200	Kenyon

WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 191.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1798. [*Price 4 Dollars per Annum.*

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the fifteenth day of September, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the twenty-ninth day of this present month of October, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear: but we taking into our royal consideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the SEVENTH day of DECEMBER next enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary:—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs the honorable PETER RUSSELL, eſq. preſident adminiſtering the government of our ſaid province, this nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, and of our reign the thirty-ninth.

P. R.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

LONDON.

THE Emperor of all the Ruſſias is making great preparations for war. He had ordered 100,000 men to be in readineſs to march through Poland to join a Pruſſian army. Two hundred thouſand were directed to encamp in the field to be perfectly prepared for any ſervice. Several tranſports were loading with heavy baggage for Dantzick, in conſequence of Poland, which has ever been a grand depot of proviſions and military ſtores. Fifteen ſhips of the line and ſix frigates were ordered to leave Cronſtadt, May 25, to be joined at Archangel by ſome ſmaller veſſels, and in the North Sea by five new ſhips of the line: and then to proceed to England. Beſides this force 300 galleys were equipping. This large fleet was to be commanded by vice admiral Tate, an American.

Letters from Paris ſay, that citizen Bourgoing will be appointed miniſter of foreign affairs, in the room of Talleyrand, who is choſen a member of the Council of Five Hundred.

Peterſburgh, May 8.

PROCLAMATION.

"Be it hereby known to all whom it may concern, to all Europe and the whole world, that his Imperial majeſty Paul I. has ordered the following proclamation to be iſſued by me, prince Alexander Beſborodko, firſt miniſter and chancellor of his Imperial majeſty.

"In conſequence of the notification of the Executive Directory of the French republic of the 23d of Nivoſe, in the 6th year importing, "That if any ſhip be ſuffered to paſs through the Sound with Engliſh commodities, of whatever nation it may be, it ſhall be conſidered as a formal declaration of war againſt the French nation;"—his Imperial majeſty Paul I. has been graciouſly pleaſed to order 22 ſhips of the line and 250 galleys, under the command of admiral Cruſe, and M. de Litta, knight of Malta, to proceed to the Sound, to protect trade in general againſt the manifeſt oppreſſion of the Directory, as ſuch proceeding is evidently contrary to the rights of all nations. His Ruſſian majeſty gives his Imperial word, to protect the freedom of trade with all his power, both by ſea and land, which he hereby requires the diplomatic corps to make known and proclaim."

The party of the mountain, or the terroriſts have acquired ſo powerful an aſcendancy in France, that the directory have been compelled to admit thoſe recently elected to the council. To counteract however their influence and deſperate machinations, the directory have liberated all thoſe numerous royaliſts who had been confined immediately preceding, and ſubſequent to the elections. All accounts agree in the increaſed proſpect of a political convulſion being on the eve of taking place.

The following battalions are ordered for Ireland:

The firſt battalion of the ſecond regiment from the Tower: the firſt battalion of the third regiment from Portland barracks: and the third battalion of the firſt regiment doing duty at Wincheſter.

The whole conſiſting of 24 companies, 80 men in each company, amounting to 1,820 rank and file.

Gen. Stanwix has the command of the troops on this expedition.

All the men of war at Spithead, ready for ſea, have received orders to fail on the ſhorteſt notice, after the embarkation of theſe troops for Ireland.

Advices have been received at the Admiralty, which ſtate that 15 French frigates, ready for ſea, are now lying in the outward harbour of Breſt, full of troops and warlike ſtores, together with thirty large tranſports, deſtined for Ireland.

By the information of a Dutch paper received yeſterday, and which brings account from Paris of a later date than the French Journal, we learn, that the executive directory of France has publiſhed a declaration of WAR againſt the United States of America!

JULY 4.—From Algiers we learn, that the dey has ordered four frigates, and the ſame number of ſmaller veſſels, to cruiſe againſt all Venetian ſhips under whatever flag they may be found.

We are happy to announce the ſafe arrival, in the Downs, of the Weſt India fleet, conſiſting of upwards of 100

fall, under convoy of his majesty's ship Alfred of 74 guns and other ships of war.

On Friday and Saturday arrived at Liverpool the whole of the Leeward Island fleet for that port (30 in number) after a passage of 5 weeks and 4 days, all well; and seven at Lancaster.

The following British men of war are off the Texel: Monarch, Ganges, Kent, Director, Veteran, America, Agamemnon, Belliqueux, Glatton, Apollo, Sirius, Proserpine, Vestal, Ranger and Echo.

The letters received by the Lisbon mail Rate the very unexpected return there of rear-admiral Nelson, who was supposed to have gone up the Mediterranean. He rejoined the fleet with all the ships that had been placed under his command, after having victualled and well stored them at Gibraltar.

BOSTON, August 28.

On Saturday arrived here the sloop Champherdown, capt. Disborough in six day from St. Johns. We have been favored with a St. Johns paper of Aug. 17. containing the pleasing intelligence of a "British squadron having fallen in with the Dutch fleet in the Texel, consisting of 70 sail of men of war and transports—the whole of which were completely routed and captured."

Capt. Smith who arrived here yesterday from Figuira, (Spain) says a report was in circulation there previous to his sailing, which stated that admiral Nelson's fleet had fallen in with the Toulon fleet, engaged and defeated them.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, October 27.

On Monday last the body of Mr. Cornwall, who was unfortunately drowned the 14th inst. by falling out of a boat into the lake near the garrison, was taken up at Toby Cove. The Coroner's Inquest sat on the body, and brought in their verdict—accidental death.

Post-Office, Fort Niagara, Oct. 1, 1798.

LIST of LETTERS remaining with JOSEPH EDWARDS, Esq; in Newark, U. C. for the conveniency of the persons to whom they are directed:

Mr. Henry Weilhuhn, *U. Canada.*
Miss Mary Weilhuhn, *do. do.*
Mr. Cotton Fletcher, 2 *Niagara.*
Mr. Samuel Williams, *Barton.*
Col. John Powel, *near Fort Erie.*
Mr. James Newcark, *Niagara.*
Mr. Job. P. Stiles, *Cleaveland.*
Mr. Joshua Goldsmith, *U. Canada.*
Mr. Solomon Nichols, *do. do.*
Mr. John Platt, *Cataraquay.*
Mr. Edward M'Michael, *W. Niagara.*
Mr. Balser Mondthower, *do.*
Mr. Samuel Brunson.
Mr. George Mains, *Niagara.*
Mr. Michael Arthur, *do.*

Advertised one Quarter before.

Mr. Winter Hewit, *U. Canada.*
Mr. Turland Kirtland, *Connect. Reserve.*
Captain Joshua Tilden, *Niagara.*
Mr. James Conley, 20 *Miles Creek from Niagara.*
Hiah Hall, Esq; *Bay of Quinty.*
Mr. Jacob Hughson, *Niagara.*
Mr. Nathaniel Hughson, *do.*
Mr. Lombard Agre, *do.*
Mr. Philip Buck, *do.*
Mr. James Hunter, 4, *Walnut Creek, Lake Erie.*

DAVID THOMPSON,
Post-Master.

N. B. For better accommodation of the Persons to whom Letters are directed, they will remain with JOSEPH EDWARDS, Esq; six months before returned (as dead Letters) to the General Post-Office. [3w '89.

UPPER-CANADA, Midland District,

SURROGATE COURT.

George the Third, by the grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland king, defender of the faith, &c. &c.

To all persons anywise related to Timothy Brown, *late serjeant in the Royal Canadian Volunteers, deceased, intestate:*

WHereas application has been made to our surrogate court, for the Midland District, by *Hazleton Spencer*, esq. major in his majesty's Royal Canadian Volunteers, stating that Timothy drown, late serjeant in the said corps, died intestate, and that there is no person next of kin to the said Timothy Brown, resident within this province, and therefore the said Hazleton Spencer, esq. prays that letters of administration may be granted to him.

Take notice, that unless you, or some of you, appear in our said court, to be holden for the Midland district, on or before eight months after this publication, in order to take out letters of administration, agreeably to an act of assembly of this province, entitled *an act to establish a court of probate in this province, and also a surrogate court in every district thereof*, or to shew cause, if any you have, why letters of administration should not be granted to the said Hazleton Spencer, esq. that the same will be granted to him accordingly. Witness *Alexander Fisher*, esq. surrogate for the Midland district, this third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and in the thirty-eighth of our reign. POOLE ENGLAND, *Register.*

Secretary's-Office,

York, September 28th, 1798.

LIST of the Names of Persons who have GRANTS in the *Secretary's Office*, in addition to those heretofore advertized, ready to be issued.

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townships.*
Sarah Ainse,	200	Dover
John Cartwright	217	Waltingham
John Coleman	200	Dover
David Burns, esq.	700	York
John Camp	250	Thorold
Experience Cotter, alias Rose	200	Thurlow
John Beam	200	Grimsby
Captain William Redford Crawford	233	Gore, between Fredericksburg and Ernestown
James Cushing	190	Marysburg
David Day	200	Portland
Robert Clark	200	Ernestown
Frederick Cramer	200	Camden
Messrs. Wm. and James Crooks	1	Newark
Mr. James Crooks	600	Whitby
Mr. Wm. Crooks	600	Ditto
Conrad Duchamber	100	Stamford
John Clement	600	Newark
John Carl	400	Thorold
Mary Cotter, alias Williams	200	Ameliasburg
John Chilholm	200	Thurlow
Jacob Beam, sen.	200	Clinton
Joshua Booth, esq.	150	Thurlow
Christian Bouck	200	Thorold
Catherine Blaker, alias Meyers	100	Sidney
Ensign Wm. Crawford	140	Frederickfburg
Alex. Aitkin, esq.	617	Ameliasburg
Capt. Wm. Redford Crawford	100	Kingston
Egn. W. Crawford	1460	Gore between Ernestown and Frederickfburg
Miss M. Crawford	200	Pittsburg
David Burns, esq.	1000	Murray
Arch. Cunningham	116	Newark
Jb. B. Chamberlain	200	Portland
Wm. Atkinson	200	Kingston
Conrad Harthram	200	Barton
Robt. Richardsons, esq.	1	Newark
George Shaw	1200	Cramache
Christian Snider	200	Ameliasburg
Wm. Johnson	200	Thurlow
Jonas Arney and Wm. Fairfield	200	Ernestown
Jos. Booth, esq.	400	Thurlow
Margaret Booth, alias Frafier	200	Ditto
Adam Bowman	100	Grantham
Peter Bowman	200	Ancaster
Lieut. Thos. Butler	100	Grantham
Capt. Step. Caswell	300	Yonge
Adam Bowers and Geo. Shafer	200	Matilda
Robt. Beffey, jun.	200	Grantham
Chriff. Beminger	100	Ditto
Lieut. David Brafs	1050	Loughboro'
Rev. Robt. Addison	200	Fiamboro' e.w.
Mr. Alex. Aitkin	550	Kingston
Corpl. Wm. Clow	213	Elizabethtown
Robert Clark	300	Ernestown
John Cafhen	200	Kenyon
Wm. Atkinson, esq.	1	Kingston
Tunis, or Clunis Bender	100	Cornwall
John Cain	201	Raleigh
Serjt. Caleb Clawson	162	Augusta
Capt. Ths. Allifon	1000	Woodhouse
Daniel Frafer	300	Thurlow
Joseph Ferriers	200	Portland
Miss Sophia Shaw	1200	Clarke
John Taylor, jun.	200	Pelham
Wm. Shaver	200	Willoughby
John Sryers	200	Pelham
Hon. D. W. Smith	3 10	Town of York
Ditto	7	York
Allan M'Donald	1	Town of York
Miss Isabella Shaw	1200	Whitby
Lieut. Mich. Sloot	1000	Richmond
Ebenezer Skinner	150	Stamford
Benj. Skinner, jun.	200	Stamford
Mr. Richd. Shaw	1200	Darlington
John Trampour	200	Sophiasburg
Daniel Rofe	260	Newark
John Rifing	200	Pelham
Wm. Leaberry	204	Harwich
Hab. Murray widow	176	Newark
W. G. Frafier, jun.	200	Yonge
Wm. Fairfield	200	Ernestown
Jacob Lemon, fen.	260	Willoughby
Henry Smith, jun.	200	Dorchester
Iph. Franklin, jun.	200	Pittsburg
Lucretia Finkle, alias Blaker	200	Sidney
Wm. Fairfield	300	Ernestown
Ephraim Holland Pryfon	1	Town of York
Serj. Joseph Franklin, fenr	600	Pittsburg
John Frafer	200	Sidney
Dan. Frafer, jun.	200	Thurlow
Fred. Lodwick and Thos. Roberts	270	Marysburg
Eve Millfback	200	Portland
Abraham Frefe	201	Raleigh
Archibd. Fletcher	160	Grantham
James M'Kim, Ths. Comber & Edward Frost	200	Ernestown
James Mathews	200	Willoughby
Catherine and M. Meyers	200	Sidney
Mr. Tho. Markland	200	Pittsburg
Mary Cline, alias Lloyd	200	Leeds
Mary Franklin	200	Pittsburg
John Gray	200	Kingston
Jacob Minor, jun.	200	Wainfleet
John M'Intosh	200	Thurlow
Mr. Donald Clark	238	Pittsburg
Capt. Mich. Grafs	400	Kingston
Lieut Alex. Stewart	695	Glanford
Conrad Fredericks	100	Thurlow
Capt. Mich. Grafs	300	Kingston
Jn. Cornwall, jun.	201	Camden
John Cantion	400	Kingston
Alex. Canada	100	Kenyon
Alex. Canada	200	Charlotteburg
George Couke, or Louke	400	Thorold
Henry Finkle	200	Sidney
John Franklin	100	Pittsburg
Adjt. Wm. Frafer and Enfign Wm. Crawford	200	Fredericksburg
Capt. Wm. Demont	200	York
John Chilholm	100	Newark
Alex. Campbell	200	Sophiasburg
Roger Conat	600	Darlington
Capt. Wm. Redford Crawford	125	Fredericksburg
Sam. Street, esq.	100	Newark
Levy Lewis	78	Grimsby
Peter Grafs	200	Sidney
Jn. German, jun.	200	Sidney
Sam. Duree & Conradt Fredericks	200	Thurlow
Benj. Lyons	200	Crowland
Rich. Lovekin, fn.	1200	Clarke
Peter O'Karr	200	Pelham
Serjt. Wm. Carfon	270	Marysburg
John Cryfdell	700	Sidney
Chriftian Sevitz	150	Wainfleet
Alex. Fletcher	152	Newark
Ann Fifher, alias, Hagarman	158	Ameliasburg
Elizabeth Hogle	200	Sidney
John Howell	200	Marysburg
Robt. M'Kindlay	148	Stamford
James Cotter	200	Ameliasburg
Nathaniel Haines	300	Newark
Wm. M'Donell	200	Pittsburg
Henry Heineman & Hen. Davico	235	Marysburg
Sam. Cafady	1 2	Newark
B. C. Beardsley, esq.	1200	Charlotteville
Jona. Walton, Lt.	800	Ameliasburg
Mrs. Jemima Stewart	800	Townsend
Wm. Holmes, esq.	2000	Pickering
Wm. Howell	150	Marysburg
Wm. Hitchinfon	200	Sidney
Elizabeth Hogle	400	Sidney
Jame Howard	267	Ameliasburg
Wm. Smith	385	Sidney
Michael Shaver	200	Gosfield
Sam. Street, esq.	500	Walpole
Samuel Street	400	Thorold
Samuel Street	700	Vaughan
Jn. Everett, capt.	600	Kingston
Sam. Street, esq.	2800	Willoughby
Samuel Street	1000	Willoughby
Samuel Street	583	Guinsborough
John M'Loughlin	200	Pittsburg
Samuel Taylor	200	Pelham
Levy Skinner	220	Ditto
John Deane	150	Maidstone
Sarah Orfen, alias, Wright	200	Portland
Lieut. Jn. Robins	200	Pittsburg
Dan. M'Killip	122	Colchester
Robt. Spencer, jun.	200	Stamford
Conradt Orbet	200	Portland
Wm. Emery, jun.	200	Leeds
Jn. Shaw, esq.	1200	Whitby
Peter O'Karr	1	Newark
Donald M'Donald	100	Pittsburg
Adjt. Wm. Frafer and Enfign Wm. Crawford	200	Fredericksburg
Capt. Wm. Demont	200	York
John Taylor	452	Pelham
Alexis Langois	244	Dover
Geo. Harper	200	Portland
Mrs. Anne Powell	400	York
Wm. Hunter	600	Portland
John Pearfe	200	Williamsburg
Isaac Haney	300	Thorold
Steph. Pritchard	100	Grimsby
Charles Papat	201	Raleigh
Mr. John Powell	1	York
Wm. Vancvery	300	Thorold
Lieut. Parrott	200	Ernestown
Chriftian Winger	200	Thorold
Henry Wiefhuhn	120	Willoughby
Lieut. Sol. Secord	400	Louth
Jefs Wright	200	Onahruck
Sabrah Wright	800	Landdown
James Richardfon	115	Kingston
Apulet Pennett	200	Williamsburg
Zadock Threfher	200	Thurlow
Jacob V. Camp	250	Matilda
Robt. Wilkinfon	400	Thorold
Mathew Watfon	200	No. 10, now comprehended in Yonge
Garrett Vanhorn	200	Thurlow
John Vancamp	100	Matilda
John Newkerk	200	Grantham
Geo. M'Kenzie	201	Raleigh
David Wright	106	Yonge
Sim. Willfon	200	Crowland
Capt. Jn. M'Kenzie	500	Williamsburg
Alex. M'Donell	150	Kenyon
Mrs. Anne Powell	1	York
Lieut. Parrott	200	Ernestown
Corp. Jacob Pettengil and Sam. Pettengil	200	Fredericksburg
Mrs. Eliza. Thompfon	190	Markham
Hon. W. D. Powell	300	York

Thos. Sparham	1500	Loughboro'
Capt. Mich Grass	287	Pittsburg
Peter Young	200	Raleigh
Joſeph Vivier	102	Ditto
Ezekiel Younglove	750	Thorold
W. D. Powell, jun.	1	York
Corpl. Amos Rambough and Wm. Rambough	200	Fredericksbur'
Martin Stealey	100	Charlottenbu'
Alexan. Roſs and Thos. Munro	200	Ditto
Philip Shaver	200	Grantham
John Reico	200	Grantham
George Reico	200	Grantham
Allan Grant	50	Kenyon
Kenith M'Donald	118	Charlottenbu'
Chars. F. Gerardin	201	Raleigh
Murdoch M'Pherſon	200	Kenyon
Wm. Reid	200	Grantham
Peter Winter	200	Oſnabruck
Giles Stamp	100	Auguſta
Capt. Geo. Singleton and Jacob Coons	180	Fredericksburg
Emanuel Stinehuff	200	Thorald
Richd. Slingerland	200	Grantham
David Secord	500	Newark
George Young	172	Crowland
Jacob Upper	200	Thorold
Lieut. Js. Robins	600	Erneſtown
Alex. M'Pherſon	100	Kenyon
Lt. Sol. Secord	200	Grantham
James More	200	Pelham
Corpl. Dan. M'Pherſon and Albert Williams	200	Frederickſburg
Eben. M'Sanford	201	Raleigh
Rachel Moſher	200	Yonge
Tim. Skinner	390	Stamford
Leonard Miſener	300	Thorold
John Mekoy	50	Kenyon
Mathew Pierſon	122	Stamford
James Stuart	114	Goſfield
Mur. M'Pherſon	200	Kenyon
Hugh Monroe	200	Charlottenbu'
Serjt. Wm. M'Leod	150	Kenyon
Geo. & Laur. Sills	200	Frederickſburg
Joſeph M'Niſh	100	Elizabethtown
Lt. Michael Sloot	600	Loughboro'
Leonard Miſenard	170	Crowland
Alex. M'Pherſon	200	Charlottenbu'
Hugh Monroe	50	Kenyon
John M'Martin	50	Kenyon
Allan M'Donell	200	Elizabethtown
Aſa Landen	109	Auguſta
James M'Nabb	201	Raleigh
Jn. M'Gill, adjt.	200	York
Serjt. Mich. Koughnett & William Koughnett	200	Frederickſburg
Aſa Landen	200	Auguſta
Geo. Lawrence	100	Newark
Peter Lampman	200	Grantham
Joſeph Lemon	200	Woodhouſe

Albert Hainer	100	Grantham
Francis Hogel	200	Sidney
John Huggart	200	Kenyon
Mary Leech	200	Yonge
Miſs Abi. Lockhart	100	Camden Eaſt
David Kilburn	200	Elizabethtown
Ebenezer Kelly	200	Beverly
Charles Kellar and Zearman	200	Frederickſburg
John Haggart	200	Charlottenbu'
Peter Haggard	200	Ditto
Js. Durham	100	Newark
Barnabas Day	400	Frontinuo
Joſeph Hainer	200	Grantham
Ephraim Hopkins	200	Thorold
Geo. Hartſell	400	Thorold
Jacob Hartſell	200	Pelham
Anne, or Ame Hogle, alias Cadman	200	Sidney
Mathias Marſh	150	Sidney
Abraham Iredell	1	Chatham
Daniel M'Kay	200	Kenyon
Js. Donaldſon	207	Dover
John Kilman	200	Stanford
David Keneſon	201	Chatham
Mich. Dearick	200	Kingſton
Mrs. Eliza. Gray	400	Haldimand
Lt. Hen. Arnold	2000	Wolford
Lt. Rhd. Arnold	2000	Ditto
Robt. J. D. Gray, eſq.	400	Cramahe
Mrs. Catherine Valentine	1200	Marlborough
Lt. Alex. Stewart	205	Townſend
Mrs. Eliza. Gray	200	Cramahe
Lt. Alex. Stewart	600	Townſend
Mrs. Eliza. Gray	600	*Whitby*
Jeſſe Lamb	100	Yonge
Alex. and Sarah Weſtbrook	400	Ancaſter
Wm. Ward	200	Erneſtown
Eliza. Williams, alias, Charters	200	Sidney
John Kelly	200	Thorold
John Warner	200	Kingſton
Corn. Van Horne	200	Ameliaſburg
Capt. Pat. Daly	950	Cornwall
Wm. Dickſon, eſq.	24	Newark
Hezekiah Wilcox	226	Raleigh
Peter Vanalſtine, eſq.	200	Ameliaſburg
Rachel Warner	200	Camden
Elizabeth Prudfoot	200	Loughboro'
Wm. Holmes Peake	239	Hope
Joſeph Prichard	200	Pittſburg
David Johnſon	200	Yonge
Thos. *Ward*	10 chains	York
Peter *Wartman*	200	Kingſton
Philip Pember	100	Pittſbug
James Park	66	Stamford
Elizabeth Phelps	72	Newark
Bemſlee Peters	250	Loughboro'
Edward Powis	200	Ameliaſburg
Thomas Pettit	240	Saltfleet.
Wm. Cameron	200	Ditto

Peter Secord	500	Newark
Lieut. Ab. Iredell	1200	Grimſby
Lieut. Ab. Iredell	289	Malden
Lieut. Ab. Iredell	210	York
Catherine Roſs, alias, Williams	200	Ameliaſburg
Gaſper Rymee	250	Wainfleet
Joſeph Rees	100	Pelham
Mr. James Ruſſell	200	Pittſburg
Gilbert Sibley	250	Loughboro'
Sarah Sibley	200	Ditto
Capt. W. Johnſton	300	Erneſtown
Jacob Lock	200	Townſend
Wm. Shaw	200	Sophiaſburg
Abhm. Lampman	100	Stamford
Mrs. Eliza. Thompſon	410	Scarboro'
Jn. Steinhoff, jun.	200	Crowland
Levy Lewis, jun.	288	Saltfleet
John Steinhoff	272	Stamford
David Tharp	200	Pelham
Corpl. Waltr. Roſs and corpl. Wm. Roſs	270	Maryſburg
Alexander Roſs	270	Ditto
Capt. Johnſon and John Affliſtine	200	Erneſtown
John Rogge	150	Loughboro'
James Newkirk	200	Grantham
John Rogge	200	Loughboro'
John Henry Steel	200	Pittſburg
John Schnor	300	Pelham
James Edwards and John Lovell	200	*Maryſburg*
Thos. Tully, jun.	200	Loughboro'
James Ruſſell	190	Pittſburg
Wm. Perkins	200	Loughboro'
Antonio Sincerney	133	Goſfield
Peter Shonk	385	Dover
Iſaiah Millard	200	Stamford
Capt. Jn. Everrett	340	Kingſton
Lucy Ruſſel, alias, Mardoff	200	Pittſburg
Geo. Meldrum eſq.	134	Sandwich
Jacob Miner, ſen.	400	Wainfleet
Jn. Moore, ſerjeant	270	Maryſburg
Mathias Marſh	250	Murray
Iſabella M'Donell	200	Pittſburg
Donald M'Donald and Alex. M'Donald	250	Maryſburg
Thos. Markland & Robt. Dickſon	200	Pittſburg
Alex. Chiſholm, jr.	200	Thurlow
Wm. Cameron	200	Kenyon
John Cameron	150	Ditto
Duncan Cameron	200	Ditto
James Adams	128	Edwardſburg
Alex. Campbell & J. Law Campbell	200	Adolphuſtown
Joſeph Brown	100	Newark
James Chambers	400	Auguſta
Henry Bell	201	Raleigh
Wm. Cameron	200	Kenyon
Archbd. Cameron	200	Kenyon

WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

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UPPER CANADA GAZETTE; OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1798. [*Price 4 Dollars per Annum.*

PROCLAMATION.

PETER RUSSELL, *preſident, adminiſtring the government of the province of Upper-Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS it appears by letters lately received from his GRACE the DUKE of PORTLAND, one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, to be his Majeſty's royal will and pleaſure, that in order to raiſe a FUND for the PUBLIC SERVICE of the province; all future GRANTS of LAND, thoſe only excepted for which his Majeſty's government were actually pledged previous to the receipt of thoſe letters, be ſubject to a FEE of SIX-PENCE Halifax currency per acre, excluſive of the uſual expences of ſurvey:—BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN that all grants of land (except as before excepted) confirming orders of council made ſubſequent to the TWENTY-SECOND day of DECEMBER laſt, being the day on which thoſe letters were read in council, ſhall be ſubject to a fee of ſix-pence Halifax currency per acre, excluſive of the charges for ſurvey, which are to be paid as uſual to the ſurveyor general, on preſenting to him the warrants of ſurvey for location agreeable to the proportion ſpecified on each grant in the SCHEDULE hereunto annexed.—And his Majeſty being graciouſly pleaſed to direct that his royal favor ſhall continue to be extended to thoſe LOYALIST who have adhered to the UNITY of the EMPIRE. BE IT FURTHER KNOWN, that in conformity to the above inſtructions, all grants of land to the extent of two hundred acres each, iſſued, or to be iſſued to perſons of that deſcription, and to their CHILDREN of the FIRST GENERATION, confirming orders of council ſubſequent to the ſixth inſtant, ſhall be ſubject to only HALF the above fee, (that is three-pence per acre,) and ſhall not be ſubject to any charges whatever for the expence of ſurvey.—And that the ſaid fees may be regularly collected and applied to the public ſervice of the province;—BE IT KNOWN, that all perſons ſubject to the payment of full fees or half fees, are upon receiving their reſpective warrants of ſurvey, to pay to the Receiver-General of the province an advance of half the fee they may be ſubject to, and they are to pay the remaining half to the ſecretary of the province upon receiving their reſpective PATENTS from his office.

GIVEN under may hand and ſeal, at arms, in this town of York, this thirty-firſt day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, and in the thirty-ninth of our reign.

PETER RUSSELL.

By the preſident's command,

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

SCHEDULE of the charges for ſurvey, ordered to be taken by the SURVEYOR-GENERAL to enable him to defray the expences of the ſurvey which he ſhall receive warrants for:—

	£	s	d
For Town Lots. and all other quantities of land not exceeding 100 acres	1	0	0
All quantities exceeding 100 acres and not exceeding 200 acres	1	7	6
All other quantities	1	7	6

on each two hundred acres which the quantity ordered may amount to.—And when the EXCESS on grants above two hundred acres exceed one hundred acres, and yet does not amount to two hundred acres, for ſuch exceſs ſhall be charged TWENTY SHILLINGS.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING*:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the fifteenth day of September, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the twenty-ninth day of this preſent month of October, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the SEVENTH day of DECEMBER next enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary:—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs the honorable PETER RUSSELL, eſq. preſident adminiſtering the government of our ſaid province, this nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, and of our reign the thirty-ninth.

P. R.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

IRISH AFFAIRS, FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, June 19.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been this day received from his excellency the lord lieutenant of Ireland, by his grace the duke of Portland, his majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for the home department.

Dublin Caſtle, June 12.

MY LORD,

It is with the utmoſt concern I acquaint your grace, an inſurrection has broke out in the county of Antrim; & in order to give your grace the fulleſt information in my power, I encloſe to you an extract of a letter received this

jor gen. Nugent. I am in great hopes, from the numbers and ſpirit of the loyal in that part of the country, the inſurgents may be quickly checked. I have the honor to be, &c. *Camden.*

His grace the duke of Portland.

Belfaſt June 8.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to report to your lordſhip, that in conſequence of information which I received early yeſterday morning, of an intended inſurrection in the county of Antrim, having for its firſt object the ſeizure of the magiſtrates who were to aſſemble that day in the town of Antrim, I apprehended ſeveral perſons in Belfaſt. I did not receive the intelligence early enough to prevent the inſurgents from taking poſſeſſion of Antrim, and I am not therefore acquainted with their firſt proceedings there: But I prevented many magiſtrates from leaving Belfaſt; and many others, being officers of yeomanry on permanent duty, did not attend the meeting. I ordered the 64th regiment and light battalion, and 100 of the 22d light dragoons, under col. Clavering and lieut. col. Lumley, with two 5 1-2 inch howitzers, and two curricle 6 pounders, to proceed with the utmoſt diſpatch thro' Liſburn to Antrim. I alſo ordered from the garriſon 250 of the Monaghan militia, with lieut. col. Ker, and 50 of the 22d dragoons, together with the Belfaſt yeomanry cavalry, with major Smith, to proceed under the command of col. Durham, with two curricle ſix-pounders, thro' Carmoney and Templepatrick, to Antrim, to co-operate with the other detachment. The dragoons under lieut. col. Lumley having made the attack upon the town without waiting for the light battalion, were fired upon from the windows of the houſes, and were conſequently obliged to retreat with the loſs of, I am ſorry to add, three officers of that excellent regiment killed and wounded, and the two curricle 6 pounders. Col. Clavering, on his arrival near Antrim, finding the rebels leaving into that town in great force, very judiciouſly took poſt on the Liſburn ſide, and reported his ſituation to maj. gen. Goldie. In the mean time col. Durham, with his whole detachment, proceeded to within half a mile of Antrim, and after a cannonade of half an hour, drove the inſurgents completely out of the town, and retook the two curricle guns, together with a braſs 6-pounder, very badly mounted, of which it ſeems, the rebels had two, ſuppoſed to have been ſmuggled out of Belfaſt. The col. then proceeded without the loſs of a man, thro' the town (which Shane's Caſtle and Randleſtown, in which direction the principal part of the rebels fled. He remains there ſtill for orders from me. Lord O'Neil, I am ſorry to ſay, is dangerouſly wounded.

Lieut. col. Leſlie, of the Tay Fencibles, reports to me from Carrickfergus, that lieutenant Small, with a detachment of 20 men of that corps, in the barrack at Larne, defended themſelves moſt gallantly againſt the attack of a moſt numerous body, and maintained their poſt, with the loſs of two killed and three wounded, including the lieutenant. I have ordered them into head quarters at Carrickfergus. The Glenarm yeomanry (ſixty ſtrong being alſo threatened by an attack, in the courſe of the day, took poſſeſſion of Glenarm Caſtle, where they will maintain themſelves if poſſible. Brigadier general Knox, having heard of a party of the Toome yeomanry being made priſoners by the inſurgents, ſent to me very early this morning, to offer to march, by Toome bridge, into the county of Antrim; which I have deſired him to do in order to liberate col. Durham's detachment, and enable them to croſs the country on their return to Belfaſt.

Although the inſurrection has been pretty general in the county, I do not find they had much ſucceſs; but I have not received as yet any reports from Ballycaſtle, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Portglenore, and other places in the Northern parts, in which yeomanry are ſtationed.—As my information led to a general riſing in the county of Down, I have been obliged to call in all the ſmall detachments of the York Fencibles to Newtown Ardes. Colonel Stapleton has ever thing in readineſs to move at a mom nt's warning. The yeomanry are all on permanent duty thro'out the counties of Down and Antrim: and I have diſtributed arms to 110 loyal men in Belfaſt, who will be attached to the Monaghan and Fifeſhire regiments, and thereby become very uſeful. Offers of ſervice are very numerous.

I cannot cloſe this letter without expreſſing to your lordſhip my entire approbation of the conduct of the troops of all deſcriptions in this part of the Northern diſtrict; their zeal and attention to their duties cannot be ſurpaſſed: and I truſt, that when occaſion offers, they will act in that concert which is ſo much to be wiſhed for in military ſervice. Lieut. col. Lumley, I am afraid, is badly wounded in the leg; cornet Dunn is killed; and lieut. Murphy ſlightly wounded; all of the 22d dragoons. I underſtand, but not officially, that ſome yeomanry from Lord Hertford's eſtate (I believe the Derriaghy) were with the dragoons when they made the unſucceſsful attack on Antrim; and they retired to Antrim Caſtle, where they were relieved by col. Durham.—Col. Durham deſerves my warmeſt praiſe for his judicious and ſpirited conduct. He ſpeaks in high terms of the detachment under him, and particularly the Monaghan militia.—The rev. Sterle Dickſon was taken up the night before laſt, and ſent priſoner here, where he will be confined in a place of ſafety, as well as many others, whom it is now neceſſary to apprehend. Your lordſhip may depend upon my individual exertions in this unpleaſant conteſt; and as I am ably ſupported, I make no doubt, that we ſhall prevent the rebels from gaining any advantages, and ultimately oblige them to return to their allegiance. I ſhall write again to-morrow, ſhould any material event occur. I have the honor to be, &c.

C. Nugent, major general.

Lord viſcount Caſtlereagh, &c.

End of the GAZETTE.

DUBLIN, June 7.

Sir Edward Croſbie, bart. was tried at Carlow yeſterday, found guilty, hanged, and his head taken off, and put on the top of the gaol, with a few of his friends.

Dublin Caſtle, June 9.

Extract of a letter from lieutenant general Johnſon, to lieut. gen. La e, dated at Ko[illegible]h June, 1798.

"I ſend you a return of the killed, wounded and miſſing of the troops engaged on the 5th inſt. Their number, you will, I truſt, find not great, when you take into conſideration the numbers they were oppoſed to. This muſt be imputed to their gallantry.

"From the beſt accounts which have been received, the number of the rebels killed is ſtated to be upwards of 2000. The wounded muſt have been very conſiderable, but the number cannot be aſcertained as they were carried off by the rebels.

"The general ſeverely regrets the loſs of that brave officer, lord Mountjoy, who fell early in the conteſt."

Return of the killed, wounded and miſſing, of the troops engaged at Roſs on the 5th of June.

Killed—1 colonel, 1 cornet, 1 quarter maſter, 4 ſerjeants, 3 drummers, 81 rank and file, alſo 54 horſes.

Wounded—1 captain, and 37 rank and file; alſo, 5 horſes.

Miſſing—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 enſign, 2 ſerjeants, 2 drummers, 72 rank and file, and 4 horſes.

Return of Ordnance, Stores, &c. taken from the rebels in the action of the 5th of June.

5 1-2 inch howitzer, on ſhip carriage	1
Iron 4 pounder, on ſhip carriage	1
Swivels	14
Iron 3 pounder	1
Iron 2 pounder	1
Total	18

A letter has alſo been received from major general Nugent at Belfaſt, which ſtates, that the rebels were diſperſed in all directions, except at Toome, whither general Knox and col. Clavering were proceeding, and that many of them had laid down their arms.

Extract from a private letter.

"There have been five engagements in Wicklow, wherein numbers of the rebels have fallen. But Wexford is ſtill in their poſſeſſion, nor can we attempt to reduce it until more troops arrive."

The rebels of Wexford have got ſeveral priſoners of ſome conſequence in their poſſeſſion, through incaution and ſtratagem, among whom are lord Kingſborough, the lady of George Ogle, eſq. and ſome other perſonages of diſtinction.—Theſe, it is ſaid, the rebels have confined in the market-houſe of Wexford.

The generaliſſimo of the rebels now at Wexford, we hear, is a perſon of the name of Ken, who was ſome time in the army, and is a native of that part of the country. We underſtand he has made ſeveral regulations in the town, and among the reſt has had the audacity to order a ſcale to be made out to regulate the price of proviſions.

The chiefs of the rebels are dreſſed in green jackets turned up with white or yellow, white veſt, buck-ſkin breeches, half-boots, hats with white cockneck feathers, and green cockades.

The inſurgents have been in poſſeſſion of Donaghadee for ſome days.

LONDON, May 21.

Diſpatches have been received from ſir Richard Strachan, who has reſumed his ſtation off Havre. This gallant and vigilant officer was, it ſeems, a few nights ago in a ſituation of peril, from which he extricated himſelf by the preſence and firmneſs of mind which he has upon many occaſions ſo ſingularly diſplayed. Standing cloſe in ſhore, to watch the motion of ſome gun boats, the Diamond was, by the ſtrength of the wind and tide operating together, driven up the Seine above Honfleur. Sir Richard was called to ſtrike from the fort. He returned for anſwer, he would batter the town about their ears, if they dared to fire a ſhot at his ſhip. The Frenchmen took the hint, and were ſilent. He was next attacked by 11 gun boats, four of which he ſunk, and upon the change of the tide, he brought his ſhip out without having ſuſtained any material damage.

BOSTON, Auguſt 28.

Capt. Freeman who arrived on Friday from Marſeilles, informs, that upwards of a hundred tranſports, with ſoldiers ſailed from that place to join the Toulon fleet. That officers were much diſſatisfied with being embarked on a tranſmarine expedition, obſerving that they had long fought for their country on land, and wiſhed now to enjoy ſome repoſe, inſtead of which they were to be ſent to ſea and drowned. There being a deficiency of men for the tranſports, many peaſeants from the country were ſeized, bro't in bound, and driven on board. The Toulon fleet ſailed May 18, and conſiſted of 17 ſhips of the line, ſix frigates, and 300 tranſports. Their deſtination altogether conjectural only, it was evidently up the mediterranean. Buonaparte ſailed the next day in a frigate. Capt. Freeman ſailed from Marſeilles May 25, the next day fell in with a frigate belonging to ad. Nelſon's fleet. The capt. examined capt. F's veſſel, and detained ſome French diſpatches addreſſed to the French conſul at Charleſton, May 28, fell in with three ſhips of the line, and three frigates of the ſame fleet, off Minorca. A gale of wind had injured them ſome, 1 ſhip of the line had loſt her foremaſt juſt above deck.

Theſe veſſels were waiting for the main diviſion of Nelſon's fleet, when they were to purſue the French. About the begining of June, capt. F. was in at Carthagena, where a report prevailed, that in a gale of wind the French Armada had loſt three ſhips of the line and ſeveral tranſports.

Extract of a letter from London, dated 6th June, to a gentleman in Boſton.

"It is with real concern I obſerve the appearance of a calamitous war between France and your country. I can aſſure you the people here, to a man, are greatly incenſed at the conduct of the French goverment towards America, as it gives us great reaſon to belive that their only aim is plunder, and not the freedom and happineſs of mankind as they have been dazzling the world with; but our eyes are now opened and we perceive the deluſion; they have made many of their warmeſt friends here their avowed enemies. Altho' the times have been very indifferent with us, I am convinced they would be tenfold worſe if the French could conquer us; but I truſt God will preſerve both you and us from their deſigns. I need not mention to you the diſturbed ſtate of Ireland; there has been ſeveral battles fought, in which the king's troops have been generally ſucceſsful. I am ſorry to ſay too many have loſt their lives on both ſides, but the inſurgents have ſuffered as ten to one. I truſt it is nearly over, as many of theſe deluded people have come in, and given up their arms, ſuch as they had. Many perſons have been lately taken up for treaſon, amongſt them three or four perſons of note in the temple, againſt whom the charges are not yet exhibited. Several others have been tried at Maidſtone, one of whom is to be executed this week. O'Connor is acquitted, but is ſent to Ireland to anſwer another charge.

"Thank God we have a very promiſing ſeaſon for the various productions of the earth; it does not appear that a ſingle article has miſſed; but is early and in great abundance. We had a very fine winter; in ſhort we want nothing but more acknowledgements to Providence for his great goodneſs to this country.

A bill has paſſed the ſenate of New-York to appropriate 200,000 dollars, for the purpoſes of repairing and completing ſuch fortifications as have already been erected and conſtructed in the city and its vicinity, and for conſtructing and erecting ſuch other fortifications, and providing ſuch other means of defence for the ſecurity of the city and port of New-York; and an addition of 150,000 dollars are granted to purchaſe ammunition, to mount cannon, &c. out of that ſum the governor is authoriſed to appropriate to the amount of 10,000 dollars for the purchaſe of 3000 ſtand of arms, and for incidental military expences.

WEST INDIA GENERALS.

Since the arrivel of generals Liberty and Equality, who have been powerfully aſſiſted by generals Rigaud and Toufſaint, their brigadiers, generals Diſtreſs, Diſorder, and Carnage have made immenſe ravages. General Complaint has been very loud in his denunciations againſt them; and general Embargo has often blockaded up the ports in vain. At length general Relentment, (an American by birth) has been exaſperated, and threatens them with puniſhment. His ſecond in command, general Starvation, has al-

ſtrong holds of St. Domingo; and as ſtone walls are no obſtruction to him, it is expected he will force general Houdeville to capitulate, and put gen. Inſurrection in requiſition, unleſs the return of gen. Juſtice or gen. Peace, leads the way of generals Amity and Accommodation. In that caſe they may ſpeedily expect gen. Supply.

[Boſt. pap.]

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, November 3.

ANECDOTES.

A WOMAN, very early one morning went into a tavern, called for a gill of New-England rum and drank it.—Upon which the lady who tended the bar expreſſed her wonder that ſhe ſhould drink ſo much rum on an empty ſtomach? Why la, ſays ſhe, my ſtomach is not empty, for I have drank a pint before, this morning!

A Clergyman lately took for his text theſe words—"the fleſh, the world and the devil—and began his ſermon in the following manner:—"I ſhall juſt touch upon the fleſh, paſs lightly over the world, and haſten as faſt as I can to the devil."

William Cooper

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he intends opening a SCHOOL at his houſe in George-ſtreet, on the 19th inſtant, for the inſtruction of YOUTH in Reading, Writing, Arethmetic, and Engliſh Grammar. Thoſe who chuſe to favour him with their Pupils, may rely on the greateſt attention being paid to their virtue and morals. York, Nov. 3. 1798.

Advertiſement.

WHEREAS my Wife, Nancy, refuſes living with me, without any manner of cauſe, ſhe being influenced by her vile parents to pay no regard to her marriage covenant, but violate the laws of God and man; therefore I forewarn all perſons not to credit her on my account, or to harbour or employ her on any pretence whatſoever; if otherwiſe, they ſhall be dealt with as the law directs. JOHN ANDERSON.

Barton Township, Oct. 24, 1798.

BLANK DEEDS OF
CONVEYANCE
FOR SALE
AT THIS OFFICE.

York, September 28th, 1798.

LIST of the Names of Perſons who have GRANTS in the *Secretary's Office*, in addition to thoſe heretofore advertized, ready to be iſſued.

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townſhips.*
Sarah Ainſe,	200	Dover
John Cartwright	217	Wallingham
John Coleman	200	Dover
David Burns, eſq.	700	York
John Camp	250	Thorold
Experience Cotter, alias Roſe	200	Thurlow
John Beam	200	Grimſby
Captain William Redford Crawford	233	Gore, between Fredericksburg and Erneſtown
James Cuſhing	190	Marysburg
David Day	200	Portland
Robert Clark	200	Erneſtown
Frederick Cramer	200	Camden
Meſſrs. Wm. and James Crooks	1	Newark
Mr. James Crooks	600	Whitby
Mr. Wm. Crooks	600	Ditto
Conrad Duchamber	100	Stamford
John Clement	600	Newark
John Carl	400	Thorold
Mary Cotter, alias, Villiams	200	Ameliaſburg
John Chiſholm	200	Thurlow
Jacob Beam, ſen.	200	Clinton
Joſhua Booth, eſq.	150	Thurlow
Chriſtian Bouck	200	Thorold
Catherine Blaker, alias Meyers	100	Sidney
Enſign Wm. Crawford	140	Fredericksburg
Alex. Aitkin, eſq.	617	Ameliaſburg
Capt. Wm. Redford Crawford	100	Kingſton
Egn. W. Crawford	1460	Gore between Erneſtown and Fredericksburg
Miſs M. Crawford	200	Pittſburg
David Burns, eſq.	1000	Murray
Arch. Cunningham	116	Newark
Jb. B. Chamberlain	200	Portland
Wm. Atkinſon	200	Kingſton
Conrad Hartham	200	Barton
Robt. Richardſons, eſq.	1	Newark
George Shaw	1200	Cramache
Chriſtian Snider	200	Ameliaſburg
Wm. Johnſon	200	Thurlow
Jonas Arney and Wm. Fairfield	200	Erneſtown
Jos. Booth, eſq.	400	Thurlow
Margaret Booth, alias, Frafier	200	Ditto
Adam Bowman	100	Grantham
Peter Bowman	200	Ancaſter
Lieut. Thos. Butler	200	Grantham
Capt. Step. Caſwell	300	Yonge
Adam Bowers and Robt. Beſſey, jun.	200	Grantham
Chriſt. Bemminger	100	Ditto
Lieut. David Braſs	1050	Loughboro'
Rev. Robt. Addiſon	200	Flamboro' e.w.
Mr. Alex. Aitkin	550	Kingſton
Corpl. Wm. Clow	213	Elizabethtown
Robert Clark	300	Erneſtown
John Calhen	200	Kenyon
Wm. Atkinſon, eſq.	1	Kingſton
Tunis, or Cluns Bender	100	Cornwall
John Cain	201	Raleigh
Serjt. Caleb Crawſon	102	Auguſta
Capt. Ths. Alliſon	1000	Woodhouſe
Daniel Frafer	300	Thurlow
Joſeph Ferriers	200	Portland
Miſs Sophia Shaw	1200	Clarke
John Taylor, jun.	200	Pelham
Wm. Shaver	200	Willoughby
John Styers	200	Pelham
Hon. D. W. Smith	3-40	Town of York
Ditto	7	York
Allan M'Donald	1	Town of York
Miſs Iſabella Shaw	1200	Whitby
Lieut. Mich. Sloot	1000	Richmond
Ebenezer Skinner	150	Stamford
Benj. Skinner, jun.	200	Stamford
Mr. Richd. Shaw	1200	Darlington
John Trampour	200	Sophiaſburg
Daniel Roſe	260	Newark
John Riſing	200	Pelham
Wm. Leaberry	204	Harwich
Iſab. Murray widow	176	Newark
W. G. Frafier, jun.	200	Yonge
Wm. Fairfield	200	Erneſtown
Jacob Lemon, ſen.	200	Willoughby
Henry Smith, jun.	200	Dorcheſter
Jph. Franklin, jun.	200	Pittſburg
Lucretia Finkle, alias, Blaker	200	Sidney
Wm. Fairfield	300	Erneſtown
Ephraim Holland Payſon	1	Town of York
Serj. Joſeph Franklin, ſen.	600	Pittſburg
John Frafer	200	Sidney
Dan. Frafer, jun.	200	Thurlow
Fred. Lodwick and Thos. Roberts	270	Marysburg
Eve Millſback	200	Portland
Abraham Freſe	201	Raleigh
Archibd. Fletcher	100	Grantham
James M'Kim, Ths. Comber & Edward Froſt	200	Erneſtown
James Mathews	200	Willoughby
Catherine and M. Meyers	200	Sidney
Mr. Tho. Maikland	200	Pittſburg
Mary Cline, alias, Lloyd	200	Leeds
John Gray	200	Kingſton
Jacob Minor, jun.	200	Wainfleet
John M'Intoſh	200	Thurlow
Mr. Donald Clark	238	Pittſburg

WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 193.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1798. [*Price 4 Dollars per Annum.*

PROCLAMATION.

PETER RUSSELL, *eſq. Preſident, adminiſtering the government of the province of Upper-Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS it appears by letters lately received from his GRACE the DUKE of PORTLAND, one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, to be his Majeſty's royal will and pleaſure, that in order to raiſe a FUND for the PUBLIC SERVICE of the province; all future GRANTS of LAND, thoſe only excepted for which his Majeſty's governments were actually pledged previous to the receipt of thoſe letters, be ſubject to a FEE of SIX-PENCE Halifax currency per acre, excluſive of the uſual expences of ſurvey:—BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, that all grants of land (except as before excepted) confirming orders of council made ſubſequent to the TWENTY-SECOND day of DECEMBER laſt, (being the day on which thoſe letters were read in council) ſhall be ſubject to a fee of ſix pence Halifax currency per acre, excluſive of the charges for ſurvey, which are to be paid as uſual to the ſurveyor general, on preſenting to him the warrants of ſurvey for location agreeable to the proportions ſpecified on each grant in the SCHEDULE hereunto annexed.—And his Majeſty having been graciouſly pleaſed to direct that his royal favor ſhall continue to be extended to thoſe LOYALISTS who have adhered to the UNITY of the EMPIRE, BE IT FURTHER KNOWN, that in conformity to the above inſtructions, all grants of land to the extent of two hundred acres each, iſſued, or to be iſſued to perſons of that deſcription, and to their CHILDREN of the FIRST GENERATION, confirming orders of council ſubſequent to the ſixth inſtant, ſhall be ſubject to only HALF the above fee, (that is three-pence per acre,) and ſhall not be ſubject to any charges whatever for the expence of ſurvey.—And that the ſaid fees may be regularly collected and applied to the public ſervices of the province;—BE IT KNOWN, that all perſons ſubject to the payment of full fees or half fees, are upon receiving their reſpective warrants of ſurvey, to pay to the Receiver-General of the province an advance of half the fee they may be ſubject to, and they are to pay the remaining half to the ſecretary of the province upon receiving their reſpective PATENTS from his office.

GIVEN under my hand and ſeal, at arms, in Council, in the town of York, this thirty-firſt day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, and in the thirty-ninth of his Majeſty's reign.

PETER RUSSELL.

By the Preſident's command,

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

SCHEDULE of the charges for ſurvey, ordered to be taken by the SURVEYOR-GENERAL to enable him to defray the expences of the ſurvey which he ſhall receive warrants for:—

	£	s	d
For Town Lots. and all other quantities of land not exceeding 100 acres	1	0	0
All quantities exceeding 100 acres and not exceeding 200 acres	1	7	6

And for all other quantities, one pound ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence on each two hundred acres which the quantity ordered may amount to.—And when the EXCESS on grants above two hundred acres may exceed one hundred acres, and yet does not amount to two hundred acres—for ſuch exceſs ſhall be charged TWENTY SHILLINGS.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the fifteenth day of September, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the twenty-ninth day of this preſent month of October, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the SEVENTH day of DECEMBER next enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary:—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs the honorable PETER RUSSELL, eſq. preſident adminiſtering the government of our ſaid province, this nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, and of our reign the thirty-ninth. P. R.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax, Oct. 2.

On Thurſday evening one Bembridge, a young man reſiding at Dartmouth, who had for ſome time paſt diſcovered an attachment to Miſs Ruſſel, daughter of Mr. Ruſſel of that place, went to Mr. R's. houſe about 9 o'clock, entered a room where the family was ſitting, and expreſſed a wiſh to ſpeak to Miſs R—. This Mrs. Ruſſel refuſed, and expreſſed her diſpleaſure at his attention to her daughter—this the villain probably expected, for, having provided himſelf with a long butcher's knife, he took an opportunity immediately after, and buried it with the moſt ſavage violence in

the bosom of the unfortunate girl, who almoſt inſtantly expired. The wretch then ſtabbed himſelf in two places, but we believe not mortally; affiance was called, he was immediately taken into cuſtody, and will doubtleſs ſuffer the proper vengeance of the law for his diabolical atrocity.

The Princeſs Royal packet, arrived here laſt Saturday in the forenoon, in 39 days from Falmouth.—The Princeſs Royal, on her paſſage, had a ſmart engagement with a French privateer, and the following extract of a letter from a gentleman who was on board, furniſhes a correct ſtate of the action.—"At day light the 22d of Sept. being then off the Weſtern Iſlands, a brig was diſcovered in chace, upon which we immediately cleared for action, barricaded the ſhip with hammocks and ſpare ſails; light winds prevailing, the privateer made uſe of her ſweeps, and gained ſo faſt, that at 7 P. M. we exchanged ſhot, they then laid in their ſweeps, which gave us hopes they intended to leave off the chace, but at 8 P. M. we obſerved ſhe came up with us, upon which we took in our ſteering ſails, and began firing our ſtern gun, but unfortunately the axletree of the 6-pounder broke at the firſt fire, which rendered the gun unſerviceable—At half paſt 3 the privateer got along ſide, when the action became general, and in a few minutes after the axletrees of two of the three-pounders gave way, ſo that three of our guns were diſabled, but by the great exertions of the men the two 4 pounders were continued in action, and theſe exertions were gallantly ſupported by the paſſengers, with ſmall arms, who put themſelves under the orders of brigadier general Murray—the action continued without interruption, until ten minutes paſt five, when the privateer put out ſweeps and hauled off, and no doubt with conſiderable damage—we had three ſhot in the hull, a number through the ſails, one through the croſs jack-yard, one through the boat, and ſome of our rigging cut—two men badly wounded, and the captain ſlightly, from the blowing up of a powder-horn—every officer and man in the ſhip, behaved like Engliſhmen. The privateer fought under National colours, carried, to all appearances, 12 guns, and was well manned."

UNITED STATES.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) Sept. 22.

Yeſterday arrived the ſchooner Three Friends, capt. Cook, in 52 days from Malaga.

We are indebted to Mr. Joſhua Baker, a paſſenger, and a very intelligent gentleman, for the following information:—Eight days before he left Malaga, a Greek polacre arrived there from Malta, in 9 days paſſage. The polacre was at Malta prior to its ſurrender to the French, and was detained there after they got poſſeſſion of it, until they left it, as was underſtood there for Cagliari in Sicily.

The Greek captain related, that when Buonaparte's fleet appeared off Malta, three of his ſhips were admitted into their harbour on the requeſt of the French Buccaneer, as friends in a neutral port, by permiſſion of the grand maſter, and after they were in, the remainder forced their way. A cannonade commenced, which laſted ſeven hours, when the Malteſe colours were ſtruck, and the French ſubſtituted in their place, by the treachery of their own ſoldiers.

As ſoon as the iſland was in their poſſeſſion, liberty and equality commenced its uſual courſe of pillage and plunder, & without trouble tranſferred the wealth of honeſt labour to its vile invaders.

About the 14th or 15th of July, the French fleet ſailed from Malta for Sicily. Buonaparte having garriſoned there 5000 of his troops, as the ſecurity of his conqueſt, and to enable the traitors of Malta, to determine the weight of the chains of the deva ſtator of Italy.

Five French pirates which were at Malaga came out immediately before the Three Friends, and a number of American veſſels, with intent of making prizes; but the American veſſels kept under the guns of the Triton, captain Holterman, a Daniſh frigate, having under convoy about 30 ſail of Daniſh veſſels, and on the approach of the pirates they received a ſalute that nearly hulled one of them; upon which they run along ſide of the frigate, and promiſed faithfully that they would moleſt none but the Americans, and received as anſwer from the Dane, that he would ſink all thoſe that came among the fleet.

In conſequence of the embargo upon American veſſels in France, the French privateers out of Spain, had increaſed their exertions. The ſchooner Peggy, Tucker, belonging to New York, after having been acquitted at Malaga by the French conſul, was ſtripped and had two additional prize maſters placed on board and will without doubt be condemned.

The French are ſo ſupreme & dreaded in Spain, that no miniſter or governor dare even oppoſe the bare dictum of a French conſul in their own territory. The French declare that peace would be the death blow to their proſpect; and that war—war with all the world is their wiſh and hope.—[*May the Supreme Ruler of the Univerſe grant their wiſh and ruin.*]

All that is neceſſary in the ports of France and Spain for the condemnation of American property, is to prove it ſo.

PHILADELPHIA, October 12.

Wedneſday arrived at Cheſter, the brig Eliza, capt. Peterſon, from Leghorn. A gentleman who came in the Eliza, politely handed the following information:

The Eliza left Leghorn the 12th Auguſt, where it was currently reported, that a moſt deſperate engagement had taken place between the French fleet, in which Buonaparte had embarked, and the Britiſh fleet commanded by admiral Nelſon, near the iſland of Candia; the reſult was (as was generally believed) that Buonaparte was a priſoner on board the Culloden, commodore Trowbridge, and that Nelſon was dead. One report was that he was killed in the action; another, that his ſhip, a 74, had grappled the L'Orient, the French admiral's ſhip, of 120 guns, that after a moſt tremendous conflict, the L'Orient ſunk, and before Nelſon could clear his grappling irons, he was carried down with her, & all on board periſhed, that the command had devolved on Trowbridge, and that he captured Buonaparte endeavoring to eſcape in a ſmall veſſel, which he had ready for that purpoſe.

From the foregoing, and the accounts which were prevalent in Leghorn, it was generally believed that Buonaparte was a priſoner. The accounts upon this intereſting ſubject were very contradictory and not authentic; but I took every pains to obtain as accurate information as poſſible, and it is my opinion, that Nelſon is dead, & that Buonaparte is a priſoner to Trowbridge.—A veſſel arrived at Leghorn from Alexandria, in 30 or 35 days paſſage, the captain of which reported, that the French fleet had not arrived at Alexandria; and that he ſaw nothing of the fleets, nor heard of any engagement: As he was conſigned to a houſe in the French intereſt, no doubt, they would inſtruct him to ſay ſo.

On the 11th July, off Carthagena, the Lion, capt. Dixon, a Britiſh 64 gun ſhip, fell in with four large Spaniſh frigates returning from Algiers, under the command of commodore O'Neil, who ordered Dixon to ſtrike his colours; Dixon ſaid, he would *think of it*, and immediately gave O'Neil a broadſide, an action commenced, which laſted two hours, when O'Neil made ſail for Carthagena, with three frigates, leaving under the care of the Lion, the Dorothea, of 44 guns, and 136 men, by whom ſhe was conducted to Naples, where ſhe arrived about the 4th of Auguſt.

The Dorothea had 90 men killed and 45 wounded, who were ſent to an hoſpital at Naples. The Lion had 1 man wounded, ſince dead. The Lion during the engagement, was ſo much encumbered with her cargo, that ſhe could not fire all her lower deck guns.

BOSTON, October 12.

Extract of a letter from Gottenbourg, dated July 25.

"On our paſſage to this place, we ſpoke in the Cattegat, the brig Orlando, capt. Henderſon, who has ſince arrived at Copenhagen.

"Sweden is very quiet; the young king is beloved, and expected ſhortly at Gottenbourg, preparations are making for his reception.

"Some internal and military diſturbances prevail in Ruſſia; no ſtranger is admitted there; a line of troops is ſpread over the limits of that empire. It is reported here that the emperor was killed; but no confirmation of it.

"The mail of this day brings the news of the negociation at Seiltz being broken up; Francois de Meuſchateau ſet off for Paris, and count Cobenzel for Vienna. The congreſs of Raſtadt was to break up alſo, and there is a proſpect of war again between Germany and France. This intelligence is dated Frankfort 9th, and Raſtadt 8th July."

The Danes and Swedes, have eight ſail of men of war out a cruiſing, and are determined to protect their trade againſt the French.

Advices from Madrid, as late as the latter part of Auguſt, ſtate, that ſcarcely a month paſſes without a change in the Spaniſh miniſtry; that within the laſt week there had been a total alteration of the miniſters; two of them, with ten of the principal grandees, had been baniſhed from court and from the chief cities, that the ſucceſſor of the Prince of Peace is extremely ill—that on a conſultation of the beſt phyſicians, it was declared that he and his whole family were *poiſoned*—the poiſon had operated moſt ſtrongly upon him. The Prince of Peace had been hiſſed and forced to quit the theatre.

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, Sept. 8.

"In public affairs there has not lately happened any thing of conſequence.—The peaceable manner in which the French government has received the ſpirited behaviour of your's, (America) leads many people to hope a rupture may be avoided. It is *poſitively aſſerted*, that they have given orders to their privateers, particularly thoſe in the W. Indies, to pay the utmoſt reſpect to the American flag and neutrality.

"Cadiz remains blockaded—and proviſions are in demand, tho' not ſo much as might be expected. A ſhip from Baltimore, with a cargo of cocoa has been permitted to enter Cadiz—but a ſhip has juſt arrived here from New York with proviſions, which was refuſed admittance."

Extract of a letter from Spain, Aug. 25.

"By a courier extra from France, accounts have been received that the convention of Raſtadt had broken up; that the French have marched 40,000 men on the other ſide of the Rhine; and that every poſſible preparation is making on the part of Auſtria as well as France. It is generally believed here that hoſtilities have ere this re-commenced between the two countries.

"It is alſo ſaid, that Buonaparte had arrived at the place of his deſtination, which is a port in the Adriatic, and that his intentions were to fall down on the back of the Emperor's troops in Italy; which, if true, ſhows that it is a long premeditated plan of the French to break again with Germany. Nelſon is ſaid to be cloſe on their heels, and will impede their operations very much if not entirely fruſtrate their deſigns."

We learn from capt. Tufton from Halifax, that on the 3d or 4th inſt. two veſſels arrived there from the Streights, which had fell in with the Britiſh frigate Andromache, on the 30th of Auguſt, ſolicited to be convoyed, but was informed, that ſhe was proceeding expreſs from admiral Nelſon's fleet for England, with intelligence of an engagement with the Toulon armada, in which the Britiſh had been victorious. The intelligence was accredited at Halifax—and is ſtated as true in ſeveral letters from the firſt characters in Nova Scotia. The ſilence of our Liſbon accounts on this ſubject, may not be an invalidation of the news.

NEW-YORK, October 12.

Yeſterday arrived here in 33 days from Cork, the ſhip Betſey, Carberry. By this arrival we are informed, that

"On the 27th of Auguſt, about 1800 French troops, principally officers landed in Sligo Bay, in the county of Galway, and had entrenched themſelves with nearly 200 pieces of cannon they attacked gen. Lake in peaſant's dreſs, (he thinking they were ſome of the rebels coming to lay down their arms) and took ten pieces of cannon—Cornwallis, the lord lieut. of Ireland, was preparing to attack them on the 30th of Auguſt—no news of an engagement had arrived at Cork on the 8th of September, when the fleet ſailed.

"The French were beating up publicly for men in ſome of the ſmall towns.

"The Betſey ſailed with the Cork fleet in company with about 80 ſail of Americans.

IMPORTANT!

By the arrival of the armed ſhip Nancy, capt. Goodrich, in 33 days from Cork, we have obtained the loan of the New Cork Evening Advertiſer of the 6th September; this paper contains ſeveral important articles, which we haſten to lay before our readers:

LONDON, Auguſt 30.

Monſ. Niou has at length agreed upon a general exchange of priſoners.—If we receive back all that we have loſt, in exchange for an equal number, we ſhall retain, upon the exchange, nearly 15,000 of the enemy.

Letters from Portſmouth ſtate, that the Eaſt-India ſhips which had on board 3500 troops, and were to have ſailed with the firſt fair wind, have diſembarked them, in purſuance of orders from the admiralty. It is ſuppoſed that theſe troops will be immediately ſent to Ireland, ſhould circumſtances make that meaſure neceſſary, as they are all in complete readineſs, and the Dictator of 64 guns, which was about to proceed to Weymouth, to lay as a guard ſhip during the king's reſidence there, has been countermanded, for the purpoſe, it is imagined, of tranſporting ſome of the troops to Ireland.

Aug. 31. A French paper of the 26 inſt. entitled Le Clef du Cabinet, received in town yeſterday, has the following important detail, which we can ſay obtains very general belief in the higheſt and beſt informed circles:

The article is dated from Frankfort and ſtates, that by advices from Trieſte and likewiſe from another port in Italy, an account had been received of an action having taken place between the Engliſh and French fleets in the Mediterranean. The circumſtances which are particularly detailed are as follows:

"On the 17th Meſſidor, July 5, the hoſtile fleets met in the morning. A very cloſe and warm engagement enſued, which laſted the whole day, and ended at night, without victory having declared on either ſide, the two following days, the 6th and 7th of July, and the fleets lay in ſight repairing their damages, on the 8th, the Engliſh fleet being favored by an eaſterly wind, ſucceeded in cutting off eight ſhips of the line, with which a cloſe and deſperate action immediately took place. It ended, however, by victory declaring in favor of the Britiſh, the whole eight ſhips being taken or ſunk.

"The action was extremely bloody on both ſides, the crew of l'Orient

Buonaparte's ship having been repeatedly reinforced by drafts from other ships which were not so closely engaged.—The l'Orient at last sunk as well as Sir H. Nelson's ship, (the Vanguard.)—The British admiral who was badly wounded, was removed on board the Culloden, where he had the satisfaction of receiving Buonaparte and his whole etat-major, about two hours before he (Sir Horatio) died of his wounds.

Such is the detail in le Clef du Cabinet, to which as we have already observed great credit is attached here, and which seems to be too circumstancial to be wholly the fiction of a French editor, for which he would be liable to pay the forfeit of his life. We leave it to our readers however, to form their own opinions and conclusions.

The article likewise states the English force very correctly—twelve 74 gun ships, one 64 and a 50 besides frigates.

We are concerned to find in these journals an official account of the loss of his majesty's frigate l'Aigle, of 38 guns, capt. Tyler, on the isle of Planes in the Mediterranean, as it was on its voyage to join ad. Nelson's squadron. The vessel was burnt by order of the capt. to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy; and the crew, of whom it does not appear that they were lost, were carried, we do not learn in what manner, into Tunis.

DUBLIN CASTLE, Sept. 2.

"Advices were this day received from the lord lieutenant's head-quarters at Knockhill, dated the 1st inst. His excellency was advancing towards the enemy, and col. Crawford is pushing his patroles to Castlebar. It appears that the number of the enemy have been exaggerated, and that they have been joined by a very inconsiderable number of the inhabitants."

Extract of a letter from Kilkenny, Aug. 3.

"The vast number of countrymen in this county, who came in last week to profit of the proclamation of amnesty, exceeded that of any former week by some thousands. In some parts the magistrates appointed to receive their submission, are entirely employed in that happy duty, we have good authority to state that in this neighborhood of Callin alone, 850 men have brought in their arms and obtained forgiveness and protection.

"The farmers in this neighborhood have begun to get in the harvest, which thank Heaven! was never finer nor more abundant. The number of reapers who attended on Sunday in the market place to be hired for the week's reaping, were as numerous as in any former time of profound tranquility, and the price of labor more than usually moderate—striking proofs of confidence in the wisdom of government, and perfect recovery from their late frenzy."

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, November 10.

WE have once more the satisfaction of announcing to our readers the pleasing intelligence of the defeat of the French fleet, the capture of eight French ships of the line, and the taking of the greatest general that nation could ever boast of, (Buonaparte.) An event which if true, we hope, will have a tendency to humble that vile, detestable and tyranical nation the French republic, who have been guilty of the most attrocious and unparalelled cruelties ever heard of, with impunity;—but we presume the time is fast approaching when they shall be brought to be as servile as the Spaniel, and to a just sense of their guilt; but we are afraid they will never experince their just punishment—the guillotine.

DIED.] In this town, on Friday the 2d inst. Christopher Robinson, esq. of Kingston.—On Monday last Mrs. Anna Smith, concert to the honorable D. W. Smith, esq.

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CONJUGAL AFFECTION.

THE emperor Conrad, having in the siege of Wiltsburgh reduced the inhabitants to great extremity, and having taken pity of the women who were innocent, indulged them to depart from the town with what baggage they could carry on their backs. The dutchess took Guelpho, her husband, on her back; and all the other women following her example, issued forth not laden with gold and silver, but with men and children. The emperor pleased with the stratagem, took the duke into favor with all his adherents.

Secretary's-Office,

York, November 10th, 1798.

LIST of the Names of Persons who have GRANTS in the *Secretary's Office*, in addition to those heretofore advertized, ready to be issued.

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townships.*
Alex. Aitkin	200	Pittsburg
John Havens	50	Thurlow
Sam. Wright	100	Grantham
J. Willson, esq. sen.	800	Dorchester
Andrew Heron	300	Pelham
Adam Hall	200	Grantham
Capt. W. Graham	2400	Whitechurch
Joseph Lemon	200	Willoughby
Joseph Hunnifon	200	Do.
Andrew Haverland	100	Do.
Geo. Keefer	407	Thorold
Fred. Steinhoff	332	Newark
Jonas Johnson	200	Pelham
John Thomas	200	Willoughby
Wm. Lovekin	200	Clarke
Thos. Kanaghan	100	Thorold
Sam. Street, esq;	200	Newark
Andrew Heron	250	Thorold
Thomas Lyons	190	Markham
Rich. Lovekin, jun.	200	Clarke
Capt. W. Graham	400	Whitechurch
Wm. Chewitt, esq;	1	York
Thos. Kahagan	100	Pelham.
John Small, esq;	600	Darlington
Lieut. T. Butler	1300	Clinton
Lieut. A. Butler	1200	Gainsboro'
Eliza. Johnson	140	Percy
Capt. W. Graham	200	York
Lieut. T. Simons	1090	Darlington
John Moore	200	Grimsby
Owen M'Grath	400	Scarboro'
Nathaniel Dell	200	Willoughby
Charles Depui	100	Barton
Jacob Leitz	200	Pelham
Charles Pettit	628	Saltfleet
John Willon, esq;	200	York
John Pettit, senr.	240	Saltfleet
John Davis	200	Saltfleet
Philip Force	100	Crowland
Peter Bougener	100	Willoughby
John Scott	200	Barton
John Small, esq;	200	Percy
James Whitton	400	Scarboro'
Conrad Leitz	200	Pelham
John Moore	400	Beverly
Sam. Ryckman	180	Glanford
Miss E. Vanderlip	200	Scarboro'
Dan. Alwood, sen.	146	Bertie
Alex. Allen	200	Beverly
Philip Force	100	Willoughby
Peter Martin	300	Darlington
John Davis	200	Saltfleet
Rich. Beasley, esq;	400	Ancaster
Wm. Adams	100	Willoughby
Margaret Allen	200	Beverly
Isaiah and Aron Skinner	200	York
Wm. Burns	200	Willoughby
Eliza. Johnson	160	York

WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

William Cooper

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he intends opening a SCHOOL at his House in Duke-street, on the 19th instant, for the instruction of YOUTH in Reading, Writing, Arethmetic, and English Grammar. Those who chuse to favour him with their Pupils, may rely on the greatest attention being paid to their virtue and morals. York, Nov. 3

THE

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 194.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1798. [*Price 4 Dollars per annum.*

PROCLAMATION.

PETER RUSSELL, *esq. President, administering the government of the province of Upper-Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS it appears by letters lately received from his GRACE the DUKE of PORTLAND, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, to be his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that in order to raise a FUND for the PUBLIC SERVICE of the province; all future GRANTS of LAND, those only excepted for which his Majesty's governments were actually pledged previous to the receipt of those letters, be subject to a FEE of SIX PENCE Halifax currency per acre, exclusive of the usual expences of survey:—BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN that all grants of land (except as before excepted) confirming orders of council made subsequent to the TWENTY-SECOND day of DECEMBER last, (being the day on which those letters were read in council) shall be subject to a fee of six pence Halifax currency per acre, exclusive of the charges for survey, which are to be paid as usual to the surveyor general, on presenting to him the warrants of survey for location agreeable to the proportions specified on each grant in the SCHEDULE hereunto annexed.—And his Majesty having been graciously pleased to direct that his royal favor shall continue to be extended to those LOYALISTS who have adhered to the UNITY of the EMPIRE, BE IT FURTHER KNOWN, that in conformity to the above instructions, all grants of land to the extent of two hundred acres each, issued, or to be issued to persons of that description, and to their CHILDREN of the FIRST GENERATION, confirming orders of council subsequent to the sixth instant, shall be subject to only HALF the above fee, (that is three-pence per acre,) and shall not be subject to any charges whatever for the expence of survey,—And that the said fees may be regularly collected and applied to the public services of the province;—BE IT KNOWN, that all persons subject to the payment of full fees or half fees, are upon receiving their respective warrants of survey, to pay to the Receiver-General of the province an advance of half the fee they may be subject to, and they are to pay the remaining half to the secretary of the province upon receiving their respective PATENTS from his office.

GIVEN under my hand and seal, at arms, in Council, in the town of York, this thirty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and in the thirty-ninth of his Majesty's reign.

PETER RUSSELL.

By the President's command,

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

SCHEDULE of the charges for survey, ordered to be taken by the SURVEYOR-GENERAL to enable him to defray the expences of the survey which he shall receive warrants for:—

	£	s	d
For Town Lots, and all other quantities of land not exceeding 100 acres	1	0	0
All quantities exceeding 100 acres and not exceeding 200 acres	1	7	6

And for all other quantities, one pound seven shillings and six-pence on each two hundred acres which the quantity ordered may amount to.—And when the EXCESS on grants above two hundred acres may exceed one hundred acres, and yet does not amount to two hundred acres—for such excess shall be charged TWENTY SHILLINGS.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING;*

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the fifteenth day of September, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the twenty-ninth day of this present month of October, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the SEVENTH day of DECEMBER next ensuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary:—Herein fail not. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness the honorable PETER RUSSELL, esq. president administering the government of our said province, this nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and of our reign the thirty-ninth. P. R.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

European News.

LONDON, August 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Wexford, (Ireland) dated July 13, to his friend in town.

"WE are completely rejoiced at the important news of this day, namely, the confirmation of Sir Horatio Nelson's defeat of the French fleet, and his capture of the great general of the great nation, Buonaparte. This is a very important thing to this distracted country, and I think, will tend greatly to insure tranquility during the winter, which, otherwise, was not much to be depended on."

Our letters from Dublin continue the proſpect of returning tranquillity in that quarter.

His Majeſty in council has been pleaſed to order, that the parliament, which ſtands prorogued to Wedneſday the 8th day of this inſt. Aug. ſhould be further prorogued to Tueſday the 23d day of October next.

The voluntary contributions at the bank amount to 1,439,262l. 13s. 3d.

According to the returns at the war office, on the 1ſt inſt, the military eſtabliſhment of this country comprises three hundred thouſand effective men.

Overland diſpatches from India arrived on Saturday in town: they brought intelligence from Calcutta to the 7th of March, and left Bombay about the middle of April. Every thing was then tranquil.

Auguſt 18.

The French directory have iſſued a decree, dated July 30, in which they endeavour to lay the blame of the late arbitrary captures of American and other veſſels in the Weſt Indies, on ſtrangers and pirates. They affect to talk of their reſpect for the law of nations, and for the perſons and property of allied and neutral powers. The decree ordains, that more caution ſhall be uſed in the iſſuing of letters of marque. This decree, it is obſervable, is ſigned by Merlin, who ſtands accuſed of ſharing in the plunder made by the French privateers.

Yeſterday a Paris journal of the 8th inſt. was received in town, the only one we believe, which has reached this country. It contains no intelligence whatever reſpecting Buonaparte, his name never being once mentioned in it. A Paris journal of the 7th, received at the ſame time with the above, contains a letter from Talleyrand Perrigord, in reply to Mr. Gerry's laſt letter, in which the French miniſter lowers his tone, and expreſſes his ſincere deſire of the executive directory to avert by every means, the commencement of hoſtilities between France and America.

—

Auguſt 10.

Yeſterday lieut. Lundin, of the Sea-Hawk, arrived at the Admiralty, with information that ſeven ſail of French frigates were lying in the road to Havre with their ſails bent ready to put to ſea. In conſequence of this information, a meſſenger was ſent to Portſmouth with diſpatches to admiral Parker, port admiral.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Aug. 8.

"The under mentioned frigates ſailed this evening to blockade the port of Havre: The Adamant, of 50 guns; Arethuſa, and the Jaſon, of 36 guns each."

Notwithſtanding nothing occurs in the Paris papers with reſpect to the negociation at Raſtadt, the preparations carrying on by the French on the Rhine are of a very formidable nature, and the emperor appears principally to direct his attention to the reinforcement of his army in Italy.

BUONAPARTE's EXPEDITION.

A letter from Alexandria, which appears in the Echo Paris paper, of the 4th inſt. has the following account of the preparations made there for Buonaparte's expedition: "the magazines which have been forming here are all ready. We are taught to expect the arrival of 40,000 men; they now ſpeak but of 20,000. The other 20,000 are to go by the Iſle of Cyprus to Aleppo, and from thence to paſs by the Euphrates to the Perſian Gulf. The column from this place will go to Svez, by Roſetta and Cairo, thence to embark on the Red Sea, where the French engineers have conſtructed rafts, which cannot be endangered by the ſhallows.—Theſe carry 3, 4, or 500 men each. The ſhips of war which the French have at the Iſles of France and of Bourbon are to meet them at the mouth of the Gulf, and to proteſt their paſſage through the Indian Sea, where the Engliſh have only a few frigates.

The two French commiſſioners who are here inſinuate to the Turks that they are going to fight the enemies of the religion of Mahomet. This produces ſuch an effect, that they may raiſe any number of recruits, if ſo diſpoſed. Two Frenchmen, who have ſerved in the army of Tippo Saib, have been here for ſome days. They wait for the French commander in chief, to confer with him on the future operations in India. The French have plenty of money, and are of courſe well ſerved. The Pachas have received orders from the Porte to furniſh whatever they may require.

In letters from Leghorn, of the 9th ult. we are told, that it was currently reported and generally believed there, that Buonaparte's firſt deſtination, after leaving Malta, was for Canea, and afterwards for Candia, both which iſlands were to be given up to the French in conſequence of a treaty negociated at Conſtantinople by the miniſter of the republic, whereby the French engage to obtain reſtitution of the Crimea, to the Grand Seignor.

Speech of lord Dunſay, in the Iriſh houſe of lords, on Thurſday the 19th of July laſt, when the meſſage from the lord lieutenant was taken into conſideration.

Lord Dunſay.—My lord, the paternal offer of pardon which our mild and beneficent ſovereign has been graciouſly pleaſed to hold out to his deluded ſubjects of this kingdom, commands my approbation, as I am ſure it does every man who feels the excellence of the wiſe and humane policy, which would, if poſſible, repreſs rebellion, yet ſpare the effuſion of human blood, and preſerve the population of the country. I ſhould, however, have contented myſelf on this ſignal occaſion with my entire concurrence with ſo admirable a meaſure, by giving it a ſilent vote, had not the noble lord on the woolſack thought proper to allude to a motion for conciliatory meaſures, heretofore made by a much reſpected peer, now abſent.—Having had the honor of ſupporting that motion, with other noble lords, upon the principles which now make it a duty in me to paſs over in ſilence an alluſion that might render thoſe principles liable to future miſconſtruction, I therefore, moſt ſolemnly proteſt, in the face of this houſe, that if I could have formed the moſt diſtant conception of the ſecret views and machinations of thoſe deluded people, or imagined that they tended in the ſmalleſt degree to rebellion, I ſhould never have appeared an advocate for them: And I will be bold to ſay, that thoſe other noble lords with whom I have had the honor to act upon the occaſion alluded to, feel as I feel, and have expreſſed myſelf. I perfectly agree with the noble earl, that French principles have been the ruin of the peace, proſperity and happineſs of the once induſtrious people of this country. That the magic ſounds of liberty and equality have effected more miſchief in every country, where the French have gained an influence, than their arms could ever have accompliſhed; it is alſo certain that the minds of men have been for many years in a deplorable ſtate of progreſſive preparation for the admiſſion and powerful operation of the moſt accurſed principles.—France, Italy, Germany and Holland, were completely philoſophiſed by a ſet of Deiſts, Atheiſts, and premeditated deſtroyers of all moral and religious principles, under the denomination of the Illumanati; a ſet of philoſophers whoſe ſource of light was the infernal demon of diſcord; by their efforts the way was ſmoothed for the deſtructive revolution that followed in thoſe countries. But that ſuch diabolical principles ſhould have found their way to the peaceful cotages of our iſland, would to me have remained a matter of doubt and aſtoniſhment, had not this unnatural rebellion and developement of facts by the late trials in this capital, proved it beyond a doubt. If then, my lords, liberty and equality have any uſeful and rational influence among men, where are to be found ſo eminently conſpicuous as in Great Britain and Ireland, where integrity, talents and induſtry are infalliable guides, from the loweſt offices in the community to the higheſt honors in the ſtate; and where the juſt equality of our laws protects the meaneſt as well as the higheſt of his majeſty's ſubjects? Is it for anarchy, miſery and the guilotine, that our deluded people would change thoſe bleſſings? God forbid. They have only to take a view of the conduct of the French towards every other nation who were deluded to admit them into their country as friends, to make them recoil from their deſtructive connexion, and ſhudder at the danger they have eſcaped, by the power of Great Britain, preſerving them from the hoſtile and cruel invaſion of every thing that is dear to man. The people of Holland and Flanders welcomed them as friends and deliverers, but having had a fatal trial of French fraternity, by which means they have been deprived, not only of their wealth, but of their commerce alſo, the great ſource of it, now ſigh for their ancient government, but ſigh in vain. In Italy have they not plundered its inhabitants of every thing that was valuable, and turned out of his capital as a wandering beggar, at the age of eighty, a venerated old man, and one for whom the French nation, as well as the majority of the people of this country, had once a very high veneration? How have they treated the Americans, with whom they were in ſtrict alliance? They have, contrary to the faith of nations, detained in their ports, under various frivolous pretences, above two hundred of their ſhips; but above all, has not their conqueſt of Switzerland made them infamous in the eyes of all Europe; being in ſtrict alliance with them, and a republic glorying in liberty and equality; but ſtill more in a faithful adherence to their treaties at all times; have they not, I ſay, been plundered by the French of every thing they poſſeſſed, even that *ſecura quies et veſcia fallere vita*, which, they fondly hoped, the ſituation of their country, joined to their irreproachable conduct, would have ſecured to them? To this perfidious nation, our wretched and deluded countrymen are taught to look up for aſſiſtance, by their cruel and artful leaders. I ſincerely hope they will now ſee their error, and fly to embrace that mercy which our beloved ſovereign now offers to them. I thought it my duty, my lords, to ſay thus much; and though I feel, my lords, I have ſomewhat treſpaſſed on the indulgence of the houſe, yet I am induced to hope you will forgive it on account of the motives that led to it.

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DUBLIN, Auguſt 1.

The rebel banditti which, but a few weeks ſince, were compoſed of a body at Viniger hill, of 15,000 ſtrong; at Lauſinghton hill, of 15,000; at the town of Wexford and its vicinity, near the ſea ſide, of 8,000; and at Enniſcorthy, Carnew, and other parts of the county of Wexford, to about 10,000 more, independent of the numerous borders in the counties of Kildare, Wicklow, Carlow, Meath, the Queen's county, &c. are now reduced to parties of plundering marauders, from 30 to 60 in number; ſome of which have long before this time been cut to pieces and others ſeperating and accepting the terms of pardon already graciouſly proffered. So much for rebellion in its former and preſent ſtate, and thus are its purpoſes entirely bliſted.

Thurſday laſt, a detachment of the Kilkithen cavalry commanded by lieut. Fitzgerald, brought into Limerick from Ennis, and lodged in gaol. Wm. Pilkington, Wm. Walſh, John Allen, Pat. Power, Francis Taylor and John Enrich, all of whom had been tried and convicted of being defenders, and are to be tranſported to the Weſt-Indies.

30 perſons convicted of rebellious practices, were yeſterday put on board one of the tenders.

KILKENNY, Aug. 6.

The detachments from this garriſon which marched on Tueſday evening againſt the deluded inſurgents, who had aſſembled at Nine-mile houſe, returned here on Wedneſday, after an ineffectual but fatiguing purſuit—they having diſperſed upon hearing the approach of the army. With infinite pleaſure we add, that numbers of theſe deluded people have ſince come to a proper ſenſe of their danger and delufion, and have laid down their arms on Thurſday to the commanding officer at Callan, under the proclamation, and obtained protections.

United States.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.

Arrived, brig Regent, capt. Potts, from Madeira, which he left the 16th of Aug. who has politely furniſhed us with the following articles:

The day he left Madeira, an American brig arrived there from Malaga which bro't the news of gen. Buonaparte, with his fleet and army, being blockaded in the iſland of Malta, and that it was expected he would be obliged to ſurrender to admiral Nelſon, whoſe ſquadron conſiſted of 18 ſail of the line, beſides frigates. The intelligence was received at Malaga by Genoeſe ſhip, which the captain had made oath to be the truth.

Cadiz continues to be blockaded by admiral Jarvis' fleet, conſiſting of about 20 ſail of the line.

Breſt is alſo blockaded by the channel fleet under admiral Bridport.

Sir Sidney Smith is cruizing on the French coaſt with a ſmall ſquadron, and committing great havoc.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.

A braſs cannon foundary is eſtabliſhed at Exeter, by the gov. of New-Hampſhire.

The American conſul at Havannah has received information, that the French are ordered to *take, burn, ſink or deſtroy* American veſſels.

We are happy to hear that Mr. Liſton, the Britiſh miniſter, near the United States, and admiral Vendepot, the commander on the Halifax ſtation, have evidenced a diſpoſition to make arrangements for furniſhing convoys for the American trade to Europe.—The intention of theſe gentlemen to the welfare of our commerce is deſerving of encomium.

The *virus* of inſurrection, is at work in Kentucky, and Mr. Fowler, the repreſentative is nominated the victim.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.

We are happy in being able this day to preſent our readers with intereſting marine intelligence. Among the moſt pleaſing, is the arrival of the frigate United States, on the 20th inſt. at New-Caſtle, in ten days from Porto Rico. The United States captured in the Weſt-Indies a ſchr. of 12 guns and 87 men; both belonging to Guadaloupe.—The Delaware ſloop of war is below with both the prizes.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.

London papers were received by the Sophia, to Aug. 16; two days later than we received on Tueſday. They contain no news. Buonaparte had not been heard of after he left Malta.

Gen. Pinckney we underſtand, was to leave Bourdeaux, about the time Mr. Gerry left Havre.

An embargo on all American veſſels has taken place in France. We do not underſtand that their number is conſiderable.

Three frigates, the Concorde, the Medea, and the Francois, with 1500 troops, have ſailed from Bourdeaux, ſome ſay to Ireland, others for the Weſt Indies.

The embargo on American veſſels in France, is enforced with great ſeverity;

and our sailors are imprisoned. Retaliation on Frenchmen in the United States, ought immediately to be adopted.

The voluntary subscription in Barbadoes for carrying on the war against France, amounts to 13,400l. sterling.

The Jacobin paper of Massachusettes, called the "Independent Chronicle," having announced that the French had appointed a new consul, to reside in Boston, the "Columbian Centinel" has made the following pithy remarks on the Chronicle news:

"If instead of consuls, the French republic, "always generous to her friends," should have sent to the United States fifteen seam loads, each as heavy as a load of cyder, of Spanish Mexican dollars, as an installment of her debt to us, they would be more acceptable than as many consuls as would block up the cataract at Niagara. We want no consuls, we want restitution. They must give it, or we must take it, where we can find it."

IMPORTANT.

At length public expectation recives gratification on the interesting subject of European politics. Yesterday by the ship Fanny, in 48 days from Greenock, we have received English papers to the 10th of August. The first thing that strikes us, is what relates to Mr. Gerry. He received passports from the French government, on the 25th of July, on the delivery of which Mr. Talleyrand took occasion to send him another long and insidious letter, in which he throws the whole blame of the failure of the negociation on the insincerity of the American government. Every article of European intelligence breathes war here, and among the continental powers. Ireland is reduced to tranquility, and promises, contrary to predictions, abundant harvests. England remains calm and dignified in the midst of splendid successes. Buonaparte in all probability, is in the hands of the gallant Nelson. The flame of war is lighting up its all devouring fires, and every where we see omens of a general and dreadful conflagration. The Austrians have resolved to refuse assent to the insolent and exorbitant demands of the haughty and venal Directory. Sweden is mustering her forces and brightening her armor. Prussia is no longer pursuing a temporising and short sighted policy. Russia has dispatched to the aid of England one squadron, by the Baltic, and another by the Euxine, very opportunely, to share in the total overthrow of the boasted conquerer of Assia. Naples we fear is swallowed up in the Vesuvian vortex of the French revolution; but we detain the public curiosity from the interesting details of these and other important occurrence.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, November 17.

Last Monday a commission of Oyer and Terminer and general gaol delivery for the Home district, was held in this town, at which the hon. chief justice Elmsley presided, who, after an excellent charge to the grand jury, adjourned the court to next morning at ten o'clock, when the following persons were brought to court and put on their trial, viz. Michael Dun, James M'Lean, William Hawkins, and Joseph M'Carthy, for robbing the camp, or temporary hut of Mr. Elisha Beaman, erected on the beach, oppofite Meffrs. Allen and Wood's ftore, on the 26th of July laft, of ſeveral articles, his property. Witneſſes being examined on both ſides, the jury withdrew, and after deliberating for about half an hour, brought in the following verdict:—Michael Dun and James M'Lean, Not Guilty; William Hawkins, Guilty of petty larceny.—Hawkins received ſentence to be publicly whipped in the town of York, on Monday the 26th inſt.

Joſeph M'Carthy, being indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty, and received ſentence to be burned in the hand.

James Williams, who was alſo indicted for being concerned in the above robbery, turned approver, and was pardoned.

WANTED

TWO or three Farmers, to Clear about fourteen or fifteen Acres of Land lying back of the Garrison. They will be paid no Money until the Land is Clear, when it will be immediately advanced. Apply to ARCHIBALD CAMERON, Merchant, York. Nov. 17.

Secretary's-Office,

York, November 10th, 1798.

LIST of the Names of Perſons who have GRANTS in the *Secretary's Office*, in addition to thoſe heretofore adverized, ready to be iſſued.

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townſhips.*
Alex. Aitkin	100	Pittſburg
John Havens	50	Thurlow
Sam. Wright	100	Grantham
J. Wilſon, eſq. ſen.	800	Dorcheſter
Andrew Heron	300	Pelham
Adam Hall	200	Grantham
Capt. W. Graham	2400	Whitechurch
Joſeph Lemon	200	Willoughby
Joſeph Hanniſon	200	Do.
Andrew Haverland	100	Do.
Geo. Keaſer	407	Thorold
Fred. Steinhoff	332	Newark
Jonas Johnſon	200	Pelham
John Thomas	200	Willoughby
Wm. Lovekin	200	Clarke
Thos. Karaghan	100	Thorold
Sam. Street, eſq:	200	Newark
Andrew Heron	250	Thorold
Thomas Lyons	190	Markham
Rich. Lovekin, jun.	200	Clarke
Capt. W. Graham	400	Whitechurch
Wm. Chewitt, eſq:	1	York
Thos. Kahagan	100	Pelham.
John Small, eſq:	600	Darlington
Lieut. T. Butler	1300	Clinton
Lieut. A. Butler	1200	Gainſboro'
Eliza. Johnſon	140	Percy
Capt. W. Graham	200	York
Lieut. T. Simons	1090	Darlington
John Moore	200	Grimſby
Owen M'Grath	400	Scarboro'
Nathaniel Dell	200	Willoughby
Charles Deput	100	Barton
Jacob Leitz	200	Pelham
Charles Petlit	628	Saltfleet
John Willon, eſq:	200	York
John Pettit, ſenr.	240	Saltfleet
John Davis	200	Saltfleet
Philip Force	100	Crowland
Peter Bougener	100	Willoughby
John Scott	200	Barton
John Small, eſq:	200	Percy
James Whitton	400	Scarboro'
Conrad Leitz	200	Pelham
John Moore	400	Beverly
Sam. Ryckman	180	Glanford
Miſs E. Vanderlip	200	Scarboro'
Dan. Alwood, ſen.	146	Bertie
Alex. Allen	200	Beverly
Philip Force	100	Willoughby
Peter Martin	300	Darlington
John Davis	200	Saltfleet
Rich. Beaſley, eſq:	400	Ancaſter
Wm. Adams	100	Willoughby
Margaret Allen	200	Beverly
Iſaiah and Aron Skinner	200	York
Wm. Burns	200	Willoughby
Eliza. Johnſon	160	York

WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

William Cooper

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he intends opening a SCHOOL at his House in Duke-ſtreet, on the 19th inſtant, for the inſtruction of YOUTH in Reading, Writing, Arethmetic, and Engliſh Grammar. Thoſe who chuſe to favour him with their Pupils, may rely on the greateſt attention being paid to their virtue and morals. York, Nov. 3

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 195.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1798. [*Price 4 Dollars per Annum.*

PROCLAMATION.

PETER RUSSELL, *eſq. Preſident, adminiſtering the government of the province of Upper-Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS it appears by letters lately received from his GRACE the DUKE of PORTLAND, one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, to be his Majeſty's royal will and pleaſure, that in order to raiſe a FUND for the PUBLIC SERVICE of the province; all future GRANTS of LAND, thoſe only excepted for which his Majeſty's governments were actually pledged previous to the receipt of thoſe letters, be ſubject to A FEE of SIX-PENCE Halifax currency per acre, excluſive of the uſual expences of ſurvey:—BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN that all grants of land (except as before excepted) confirming orders of council made ſubſequent to the TWENTY-SECOND day of DECEMBER laſt, (being the day on which thoſe letters were read in council) ſhall be ſubject to a fee of ſix-pence Halifax currency per acre, excluſive of the charges for ſurvey, which are to be paid as uſual to the ſurveyor general, on preſenting to him the warrants of ſurvey for location agreeable to the proportions ſpecified on each grant in the SCHEDULE hereunto annexed.—And his Majeſty having been graciouſly pleaſed to direct that his royal favor ſhall continue to be extended to thoſe LOYALISTS who have adhered to the UNITY of the EMPIRE, BE IT FURTHER KNOWN, that in conformity to the above inſtructions, all grants of land to the extent of two hundred acres each, iſſued, or to be iſſued, to perſons of that deſcription, and to their CHILDREN of the FIRST GENERATION, confirming orders of council ſubſequent to the ſixth inſtant, ſhall be ſubject to only HALF the above fee, (that is three-pence per acre,) and ſhall not be ſubject to any charges whatever for the expence of ſurvey.—And that the ſaid fees may be regularly collected and applied to the public ſervices of the province;—BE IT KNOWN, that all perſons ſubject to the payment of full fees or half fees, are upon receiving their reſpective warrants of ſurvey, to pay to the Receiver-General of the province an advance of half the fee they may be ſubject to, and they are to pay the remaining half to the ſecretary of the province upon receiving their reſpective PATENTS from his office.

GIVEN under my hand and ſeal, at arms, in Council, in the town of York, this thirty-firſt day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, and in the thirty-ninth of his Majeſty's reign.

PETER RUSSELL.

By the Preſident's command,

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

SCHEDULE of the charges for ſurvey, ordered to be taken by the SURVEYOR-GENERAL to enable him to defray the expences of the ſurvey which he ſhall receive warrants for:—

	£	s	d
For Town Lots, and all other quantities of land not exceeding 100 acres	1	0	0
All quantities exceeding 100 acres and not exceeding 200 acres	1	7	6

And for all other quantities, one pound ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence on each two hundred acres which the quantity ordered may amount to.—And when the EXCESS on grants above two hundred acres may exceed one hundred acres, and yet does not amount to two hundred acres—for ſuch exceſs ſhall be charged TWENTY SHILLINGS.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the fifteenth day of September, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the twenty-ninth day of this preſent month of October, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the SEVENTH day of DECEMBER next enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary:—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs the honorable PETER RUSSELL, eſq. preſident adminiſtering the government of our ſaid province, this nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, and of our reign the thirty-ninth. P. R.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

European News.

LONDON, Auguſt 21.

Landing of Buonaparte at Alexandria.

Star-Office, 5 o'clock P. M.

WE ſtop the preſs to announce that a report is current that the French general, Buonaparte, has made good his landing at Alexandria, with 15,000 men, not having been come up with by admiral Nelſon. This intelligence government received by private letters brought by the Hamburgh mail which arrived laſt night.

Since writing the above article, we have been favored with the following, dated

East-India House, August 21.

By a letter from Mr. Tooke, the East-India company's agent at Conſtantinople, dated July 23, it appeals by the report of the captain of the port of Alexandria, who eſcaped from thence to Cyprus, from whence he has forwarded a diſpatch to conſtantinople, that Buonaparte actually diſembarked at Alexandria, on or about the 8th of July, from 15 to 20,000 men, and that he met with little or no reſiſtance from the Turks. Buonaparte's fleet, ſhips of war and tranſports, is ſtated to be near 500 ſail."

Manſion-Houſe, Auguſt 24.

The following is a copy of a letter received this day by the lord Mayor:

My Lord,

I have the honor to acquaint your lordſhip, by command of the lord lieut. that intelligence is juſt received, that on the evening of the 22d. inſt. a ſmall French ſquadron, conſiſting as is ſtated, of four ſhips, has appeared in the bay of Lillada, and landed part of their men; the amount of this force is not yet aſcertained.

I am at the ſame time to acquaint your lordſhip, that a ſquadron of his Majeſty's ſhips, conſiſting of a line of battle ſhip and five frigates, are cruizing off the N. W. coaſt, and there is good reaſon to hope they will fall in with the enemy. I have the honor to be, &c. CASTLEREAGH.

September 8.

This day two mails arrived from Hamburgh, brought over in the Carteret packet, capt. Hammond, and the Prince of Wales, capt. Heurn. Our commercial readers will rejoice to hear that the balance of trade is ſo much in our favor that hardly a packet arrives without conſiderable remittances in ſpecie.—Theſe two packets have brought over nearly 100,000l.

The Defeat of Buonaparte.

This morning two of the Hamburgh mails that were due, reached town.—They contain from a variety of places, accounts of an action having actually taken place between the Engliſh and French fleets in the Mediterranean.—Articles from Naples of the 31ſt July, from Leghorn of the 3d, Florence of the 5th, from Venice of the 4th Auguſt and from Trieſte of the ſame date, all concur in the ſame account, that on the 5th of July, Sir Horatio Nelſon, with 13 ſhips of the line, came up with the French fleet, conſiſting of 17 ſhips of the line, off Candia, and that a bloody battle enſued. The circumſtances that are related in theſe accounts agree exactly with thoſe in the articles which we have in our Gazette of the 10th inſtant. The article from Venice of the 11th ſays briefly, that the account of the ſea action is confirmed.

Articles from Conſtantinople and Smyrna, however, poſitively aſſert, that Buonaparte landed on the 8th at Alexandria, the very day on which the deciſive action is ſtated to have taken place. This ſeems merely a repetition of the firſt account which we had ſome time ago of this event, and which we are inclined to think not of ſufficient authority to counter-balance the repeated accounts which we have ſubſequently had, of an action having taken place between the two fleets.

The accounts ſtate, that 7 ſhips of the line and 37 tranſports fell into the hands of the Engliſh, and that both admiral ſhips were ſunk.

Private letters from Italy, received this morning, further ſtate, that ſeveral French ſhips had reached Civita Vecchia, at which place they had landed an immenſe number of wounded men.

Letters from Hamburgh of the 28th ult. are likewiſe filled with accounts of the engagement; but theſe are doubtleſs founded upon the details from Italy, which we have noticed above.

To the conſideration and judgment of our readers we commit the contending accounts, expreſſing merely our own confident hope, that the intereſting details from the ports of Italy will very ſpeedily be confirmed by poſitive and official information.

Private letters from Ireland of the 6th inſt. ſay, the landing of the French has cauſed the moſt violent ferment through the country. Notwithſtanding the pains taken to conceal it, the fact is too notorious and public not to be almoſt generally known. In the town of Roſcrea, yeſterday, many Roman Catholics of wealth and eminence were put under arreſt, and a guard fixed on their houſes. In the counties of Roſcommon and Leitrim, the inſurgents have cut down many trees, for the purpoſe of making pikes. In the county of Weſtmeath, the inſurgents had an action on Tueſday laſt with ſeveral yeomanry corps, they have ſeized on a depot of fire arms in a large building, called Wilſon's Hoſpital. The defeat or capture of the French force oppoſed to lord Cornwallis, will, I truſt, effectually cruſh thoſe rebellious movements, the baneful effects of which are felt ſeverely all over the kingdom, particularly in the capital, where ſcarcely any buſineſs unconnected with the war department, is going on.

The death of Mr. Oliver Bond, at 5 o'clock this morning, has furniſhed matter of much exultation (publicly exhibited all day) to the Orange crew of this city. He never was in better health than yeſterday; played ſeveral games at rackets in the priſon yard; ſupped at night with Mr. Nelſon (with whom he ſlept) on cold mutton, and went to bed perfectly temperate. In the morning, between 4 and 5, having occaſion to riſe from his bed, he was in the act of ſtepping out of his room, when he fell back, and inſtantly expired. Thus untimely has fallen the man, to ſave whoſe life principally (and not to ſave their own, as has been unjuſtly ſtated) the leaders of the Iriſh Union entered into the agreement with government. On this ſubject much, too much miſrepreſentation has taken place, ariſing, I will allow, not from any wiſh to miſrepreſent, but from a want of that information, which, in times like the preſent, it is impoſſible to acquire.

From his excellency no deciſive news has yet tranſpired. Ten days has now elapſed ſince the action at Caſtlebar; and if you believe the official accounts, not a ſhot has been ſince fired. From many concurring circumſtances, however, I am led to believe, that ſeveral partial engagements have really taken place. It is evident that the object of the enemy is to avoid an engagement, if poſſible, till they either receive a reinforcement, or ſufficiently drill and diſcipline the rebels who have joined them. By the laſt intelligence received, it appeared they were endeavouring to penetrate into the county of Roſcommon—that in their progreſs they had rendered all the roads impaſſable to the army which might purſue them; but before they can effect their object, they will have to encounter gen. Taylor, who has a large force under him, ſhould they elude the vigilance of lord Cornwallis. At all events, the delay (very unexpectedly indeed) which has taken place in this buſineſs, has ſpread a gloom through the city, and occaſioned the moſt diſagreeable conjectures, which are much heightened by the accounts hourly arriving of the diſturbed ſtate of almoſt every part of the country.

The Galway mail, which arrived this day, brings an account of another engagement in the county of Weſtmeath yeſterday evening with the rebels, near Mullingar, wherein, after a very warm conteſt, they were defeated with conſiderable loſs. They hold a very ſtrong poſition which they occupy at Wilſon's Hoſpital. The town of Newtown Forbes, it is reported, has been attacked by the rebels.

Many letters have been received in town, confirming that the rebels have riſen in conſiderable force in the counties of Weſtmeath and Longford, and that a battle was yeſterday fought at or near Mullingar, between the rebels and a body of yeomanry, &c. the event of which was doubtful when the meſſenger came away.

September 10.

The foreign letters in the Courier of Saturday, left ſcarce any doubt of the falſehood of the accounts circulating all over Europe, of an engagement having taken place in the Mediterranean between the Britiſh and French fleets.—On the ſame evening we publiſhed a ſecond edition, ſtating the arrival of diſpatches to government, which confirm the important intelligence we firſt communicated to the public of the arrival of Buonaparte at Alexandria, and the return of admiral Nelſon to Sicily.

Letters from Sir Morton Eden, at Vienna, and Sir William Hamilton, at Naples, were received on Saturday at Lord Grenville's office. Theſe accounts contain information of Sir Horatio Nelſon's appearing off Salonica on the 19th of July [14 days ſince the ſuppoſed victory,] without having fallen in with the French fleet. They further ſtate that the Britiſh fleet was at Syracuſe on the 22d of July, and that it was to put to ſea on the 27th and proceed once more to the Eaſtward in queſt of the Toulon fleet.

Letters containing the ſame intelligence have alſo been received by lady Nelſon from ſir Horatio, dated Syracuſe, 22d July, and though it is poſitively aſſerted by moſt of the morning papers, that no advices have been received at the Admiralty from the Mediterranean fleet, we think it very improbable that the Britiſh admiral ſhould neglect to ſend an official account of his operations; but perhaps the etiquette of the ſervice requires, that the diſpatches to the Admiralty ſhould be tranſmitted through the medium of lord St. Vincent, which may account for the delay.

The fleet under the command of admiral Nelſon, having been reinforced by the Portugueſe ſquadron, and the Lion of 64 guns, now conſiſts of 19 ſail of the line and ten frigates.

The Hamburgh mail due on Wedneſday laſt, arrived yeſterday, and brought further details reſpecting the arrival in Egypt of the French troops commanded by Buonaparte, though the preciſe time of their landing at Alexandria ſtill admits of ſome doubt.

The Brunn Gazette of the 22d ult. ſtates, that Buonaparte, immediately after taking poſſeſſion of Alexandria, ſent a note to the Turkiſh government, in which he declared that he would conſider any permiſſion that might be granted for a Ruſſian fleet to paſs through the Dardanelles as the ſignal of a declaration of war by the Porte againſt France; that he expected the Porte would reſiſt ſuch a demand with all her force, and that he placed the more reliance on this proof of friendſhip, as he had delivered the Porte from her ancient and inveterate enemies, the Knights of Malta.

September 11.

The Hamburgh mail due on Sunday laſt arrived this morning.

The letters from Leghorn repeat the intelligence, which is now no longer doubted, of the return of admiral Nelſon to Syracuſe (in Sicily) and the ſafe arrival of the French fleet at its deſtination.

September 12.

A letter from Vienna, of a recent date ſtates—The Pruſſian miniſtry are ſaid to require a categorical anſwer from the French miniſter, Sieyes, to this queſtion—"Does the Directory intend to take general Koſciuſko, the chief of the Poliſh revolution, under their protection?"

It appears by the Hamburgh mail, that on the 2d of September, the news of the landing had reached Hamburgh, and doubtleſs by this time the Directory muſt have heard of it.

According to letters from Palermo, in Sicily, a Spaniſh flotilla is arrived there, commanded by the Marquis De Spinola.

Admiral Nelſon has again made his appearance, juſt at the time when nobody thought any thing about him.—The ſeven hundred men in Ireland have engaged all attention, ſo that there was none to ſpare for the Mediterranean.—The means of attacking, ſurrounding, and defeating this immenſe army engroſſes all ſpeculation, and nobody has time to aſk how Nelſon miſſed Buonaparte.

Sunday morning a gentleman in an official ſituation in the office of the ſecretary of ſtate for the war department, was ſent off with letters to Mr. Dundas, who is on a viſit to Scotland. Theſe letters are ſuppoſed to relate to the landing of Buonaparte at Alexandria, and the meaſures to be purſued in conſequence.

September 13.

The following letter has been received from the Poſtmaſter at Hamburgh, by a gentleman in an official ſituation:

Hamburgh, Auguſt 21.

Dear Sir,

Many reports are in circulation here concerning a very bloody engagement which is ſaid to have happened between admiral Nelſon and Buonaparte, near Alexandria.

The Engliſh conſul at Leghorn has announced a capital victory on the ſide of Nelſon over the French; and the French conſul at the ſame time obſerved a profound ſilence.

There is even intelligence by a private letter from a gentleman of conſequence at Florence, in which it is ſaid Buonaparte is entirely defeated, and made priſoner.

I remain, &c.

J. W. HANKEY.

United States.

ALBANY, October 29.

IMPORTANT.

Our Philadelphia papers, by this morning's mail, contain a variety of late intelligence from Europe, received by an arrival at Norfolk, in a ſhort paſſage from England—We ſtop the preſs to inſert the following:

MILAN, Aug. 9.

According to our gazettes, it has been diſcovered that one Cinno was the perſon who at Leghorn, invented and circulated the ſtory of the ſea engagement between the Engliſh and French fleets, in which Buonaparte was made priſoner, and 7 French ſhips of the line were taken. This report, which has cauſed much alarm throughout Italy, is now declared by our gazettes to be totally without foundation. On the contrary, they aſſert that a merchant ſhip, which arrived at Leghorn, brings intelligence that the Toulon convoy had arrived ſafely, part at Alexandria and part at Alexandretta, (Scarderoon, the port of Aleppo.)—Theſe places are about 200 leagues diſtant from each other, and it ſeems ſomewhat improbable that the arrival of the French ſhips at Alexandria, in Syria, ſhould be heard of at Naples, as ſoon as the arrival of the others in Egypt. It is however, confidently aſſerted, that Buonaparte, when off Candia, divided his convoy into two parts, one of which ſailed for Syria, and the other for Egypt. It is alſo ſaid, that the troops landed in Egypt, will, on their arrival at Suez find 200 veſſels completely equipped to carry them, their artillery and ammunition, down the Red Sea, and that by the end of December the whole army of Buonaparte will be in India!

DUBLIN, SEPT. 1.

It will be recollected, that the French admiral Richery was ſtated, ſome months ſince, to have ſailed from one of the channel ports with a ſquadron of three ſhips of the line and

fome frigates, bound, as was then fuppofed, and we fear, with fome probability, that this fquadron was deſtined to occupy the mouth of the ſtraits of Babelmandel, by which the Red ſea enters into the Indian ocean, and that Richery has there collected veſſels ſufficient for the tranſport of Buonaparte's army.

SALEM, September 11.

Capt. Samuel Townſend arrived on Sunday from Cape Nicola Mole. We learn that while he lay there, the Brigands from the mountains furiouſly aſſaulted the town, and carried it after a vigorous defence. It was, however, retaken by the Britiſh in a few hours afterwards, with a great loſs on the ſide of the victors. The aſſaults are ſo frequent from the Brigands, that the town is almoſt untenable, and the Britiſh have ſerious thoughts of abandoning it.

Accounts from the Weſt Indies, ſtill continue confirmatory of the aſſertion, that in caſe of a declaration of war between France and the United States, the French iſlands will declare themſelves independent of the mother country.

From the Columbian Centinel of September 15.

The American conſul at the Havantah has purchaſed from the Spaniſh government, on account of the United States, an 18 gun ſhip, with brafs artillery. She is to be commanded by capt. Preble, and manned from the American ſhipping there.

Capt. Johnſon, from Gibraltar, left there the 26th July. At that time no accounts of any action between Nelſon and Buonaparte had been received: nor was it known where the fleets were.—The French frigate captured was conjectured to be worth 2,000,000l. She has been manned with prime ſailors, and ſent to England.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday. November 24.

During the late heavy gales of wind which we have had, a veſſel loaded with ſundry goods was drove on ſhore at the Meſſiſague Point at Newark; and another veſſel belonging to this town, was drove on a place called the Ducks, where ſhe received conſiderable damage.

WANTED

TWO or three Farmers, to Clear about fourteen or fifteen Acres of Land lying back of the Garriſon. They will be paid no Money until the Land is Clear, when it will be immediately advanced. Apply to ARCHIBALD CAMERON, Merchant, York. Nov. 17.

Advertiſement.

WHEREAS the Leaſe granted to Mr. JOHN WILSON, of the Ground reſerved by Government, on the River Humber, for the erection of Griſt and Saw MILLS, will expire on the 31ſt of December next;----NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſame together with all the BUILDINGS now ſtanding on the ſame, will be leaſed to the perſon offering the higheſt Rent, for a term of TWENTY-ONE YEARS next immediately enſuing the date aforeſaid.

The rent will be reſerved in KIND, that is to ſay, in FLOUR for ſuch Griſt mill, or mills as may be erected, and in BOARDS for the Saw mill, or mills; it will, nevertheleſs, be left to the option of Government to demand the rent in money at the market prices of thoſe articles, or of either of them. Sealed propoſals will be received by the CLERK of the Honorable Executive Council until the 30th day of December next, and ſecurity will be expected.

J. SMALL. C. E. C.

YORK,
November 20, 1798.

BLANK DEEDS OF
CONVEYANCE
FOR SALE
AT THIS OFFICE.

Secretary's-Office,

York, November 10th, 1798.

LIST of the Names of Perſons who have GRANTS in the *Secretary's Office*, in addition to thoſe heretofore adverized, ready to be iſſued.

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townſhip.*
Alex. Aitkin	100	Pittſburg
John Havens	50	Thurlow
Sam. Wright	100	Grantham
J. Wilſon, eſq. ſen.	800	Dorcheſter
Andrew Heron	300	Pelham
Adam Hall	200	Grantham
Capt. W. Graham	2400	Whitechurch
Joſeph Lemon	200	Willoughby
Joſeph Hamilſon	200	Do.
Andrew Haverland	100	Do.
Geo. Keefer	407	Thorold
Fred. Steinhoff	332	Newark
Jonas Johnſon	200	Pelham
John Thomas	200	Willoughby
Wm. Lovekin	200	Clarke
Thos. Karaghan	100	Thorold
Sam. Street, eſq;	200	Newark
Andrew Heron	250	Thorold
Thomas Lyons	190	Markham
Rich. Lovekin, jun.	200	Clarke
Capt. W. Graham	400	Whitechurch
Wm. Chewitt, eſq;	1	York
Thos. Kahagan	100	Pelham.
John Small, eſq;	600	Darlington
Lieut. T. Butler	1300	Clinton
Lieut. A. Butler	1200	Gainſboro'
Eliza. Johnſon	140	Percy
Capt. W. Graham	200	York
Lieut. T. Simons	1090	Darlington
John Moore	200	Grimſby
Owen M'Grath	400	Scarboro'
Nathaniel Dell	200	Willoughby
Charles Depul	100	Barton
Jacob Leitz	200	Pelham
Charles Pettit	628	Saltfleet
John Willon, eſq;	200	York
John Pettit, ſenr.	240	Saltfleet
John Davis	200	Saltfleet
Philip Force	100	Crowland
Peter Bougener	100	Willoughby
John Scott	200	Barton
John Small, eſq;	200	Percy
James Whitton	400	Scarboro'
Conrad Leitz	200	Pelham
John Moore	400	Beverly
Sam. Ryckman	180	Glanford
Miſs E. Vanderlip	200	Scarboro'
Dan. Alwood, ſen.	146	Bertie
Alex. Allen	200	Beverly
Philip Force	100	Willoughby
Peter Martin	300	Darlington
John Davis	200	Saltfleet
Rich. Beaſley, eſq;	400	Ancaſter
Wm. Adams	100	Willoughby
Margaret Alleq	200	Beverly
Iſaiah and Aron Skinner	200	York
Wm. Burns	200	Willoughby
Eliza. Johnſon	160	York

WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

William Cooper

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he intends opening a SCHOOL at his Houſe in Duke-ſtreet, on the 19th inſtant, for the inſtruction of YOUTH in Reading, Writing, Arethmetic, and Engliſh Grammar. Thoſe who chuſe to favour him with their Pupils, may rely on the greateſt attention being paid to their virtue and morals. York, Nov. 3

THE

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 196.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1798. [*Price 4 Dollars per Annum.*

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING:*

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the nineteenth day of October, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the ſeventh day of this preſent month of December next, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the SEVENTH day of JANUARY next enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary:—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs the honorable PETER RUSSELL, eſq. preſident adminiſtering the government of our ſaid province, this thirtieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, and of our reign the thirty-ninth. P. R.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

WHEREAS R. J. D. Gray, Eſq; Member for the County of Stormont, and Timothy Thompſon, Eſq; Member for the County of Lenox, have certified to me under their reſpective Signatures, that Chriſtopher Robinſon, Eſquire, late Member, ſerving as the Knight of the Shire for the County of Addington, died upon the ſecond day of November laſt; and whereas the ſaid Members for Stormont and Glengary did give me ſuch Certificate, to the intent that I might iſſue my Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown, to make out a new Writ for the Election of a Knight to ſerve in Parliament for the ſaid County of ADDINGTON, in the room of the ſaid late CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, Eſquire,

☞ NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons concerned, that I ſhall iſſue my Warrant accordingly, in Fourteen Days after the date of theſe Preſents.

York, December 1, 1798.

D. W. SMITH,
Speaker to the Commons.

European News.

STRASBURGH, Auguſt 20.

HOSTILITIES will commence in a few days. Our garriſon, compoſed of 10,000 men, have received orders to prepare for croſſing the Rhine.—The engineers are employed upon the plan of camp at Rehl: 60,000 men are ready on the upper Rhine, under the command of Lefebre; they are going to paſs the Rhine alſo. All the French deputation that was at Raſtadt is upon its return hither: Bonnier and his two ſecretaries are ſtill at Raſtadt. Bonnier has declared to the princes, that thoſe who fought a ſeparate peace ſhall furniſh men, and march againſt the emperor. The deſign is to republicanize all the countries between the Rhine and the Danube. All Europe is in fermentation. The emperor means to attack at the ſame time, Switzerland by the Vateline and the country of the Griſons; France by Kehl and Mentz; and Italy by Mantua. Prince Charles is appointed generaliſſimo of the imperial troops. General Devins has witneſſed the Cordon of Hungary, where he is eſtabliſhing an army to watch the motions of Paſwan Oglou, who is advancing againſt Belgrade, and making an aſtoniſhing progreſs on the Danube, where his ſtrength is continually increaſing, by means of his exact diſcipline and punctual payment of his troops. The king of Pruſſia demanded the neutrality of Germany in the event of a new war between France and Auſtria. But Sieyes anſwered, "the emperor wiſhes for war," he ſhall have it, but the French directory cannot agree to any other neutrality pointed out by the preſent demarcation. Pruſſia perſiſts in demanding from Auſtria an indemnification for the expenſes of the ſiege of Mentz, and the demand is countenanced. We are aſſured the kings of Pruſſia, Sweden and Denmark will preſerve an armed neutrality.—The emperor of Ruſſia and the king of England have emiſſaries at all the courts of Europe for the purpoſe of effecting a coalition againſt France and the other republics.

VIENNA, Aug. 15.

Several Greek commercial houſes here have received letters from Conſtantinople, of the date of the 25th of July, which give a circumſtancial account of the landing of the French at Alexandria, which took place without oppoſition. Buonaparte immediately publiſhed a proclamation to the inhabitants, in which he promiſed them his friendſhip and protection, ſo long as they ſhould attempt nothing againſt the French; but threatened them with the ſevereſt vengeance in caſe of oppoſition.

SMYRNA, July 28.

The ſquadron under the command of gen. Buonaparte arrived on the 6th inſt. at Alexandria in Egypt: when the general landed his troops and took poſſeſſion of the town.

Paris, Aug. 10. Very bad news has been received from the Iſle of France. It is not yet known what is the reſiſtance of it, but it is feared that one party in the iſland were diſpoſed to ſurrender to the Britiſh.

Letters from Peterſburgh, dated July 12, ſtate, that the preparations for

war are carrying on in that country with the greateſt activity, both in the ports and the arſenals. Troops in conſiderable numbers are ordered to march towards the Boriſthenes and the Crimea. It is ſaid that a new coalition is to be formed againſt liberty.

Venice, Aug. 17. The Engliſh ſquadron continue to blockade Breſt with a ſtrong ſquadron. It is anchored in the roads of Uſhant. An uninterrupted chain of ſhips is ſtationed from the iſland of Uſhant to Roz, ſo that all attempts on our part to get out are vain.

According to the lateſt diſpatches from the interior of Germany, the Auſtrian army, commanded by gen. Staadet, is about to move from the banks of the Leck, where it is at this moment, towards Franconia, and that its head quarters will be eſtabliſhed at Wurtemburgh. On the other ſide a conſiderable body of Auſtrian troops has entered into Swabia. The ſame account adds, that a body of 15,000 Saxon troops is about to join the army of the Empire, and that 60,000 Ruſſians are on their march for Bohemia.

Vienna, Aug. 25. It is confidently aſſerted here that the court of Ruſſia has concluded an alliance with the Porte, and that a great body of Ruſſian troops is on its march for the Turkiſh frontiers.

BERLIN, Auguſt 14.

Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople, dated the 25th July.

"A circumſtance as unforeſeen as extraordinary, will explain how far the public, the foreign miniſters, and the government may be deceived reſpecting the intelligence of the diſembarkation of the French at Alexandria. This circumſtance is confirmed by a Turk who eſcaped at the moment of the criſis.

"An Imperial veſſel which left Alexandria on the 30th of June, and which anchored yeſterday in our port, brought official letters which announce, that on the 28th June, an Engliſh ſquadron, conſiſting of 7 ſhips of the line and 7 frigates and a brig, appeared in ſight off Alexandria, the inhabitants ſuppoſing them to be French, ſet themſelves immediately to diſarm all the merchant ſhips, and to tranſport the artillery which they contained to the ramparts which defend the two ports. The Engliſh admiral, in ſpite of his flag, had conſiderable difficulty in making the batteries become ſilent, which was only effected by a flag of truce. The object was to learn whether the city of Alexandria was favourably diſpoſed towards the plan of the French in the invaſion of Egypt, and whether it was informed of the French fleet having ſailed from Toulon? To the firſt point it was anſwered, that the people of Alexandria were reſolved to oppoſe every diſembarkation of the French troops; and as to the ſecond, the deputies of the city could give no ſort of intelligence. The Engliſh admiral ſet ſail on the following day, to go in purſuit of the enemy. The journal of the voyage of the Imperial captain, ſtates, that he met the ſame Engliſh ſquadron bearing towards the iſland of Candia."

By this authentic report, it may be ſeen, that the appearance of the Britiſh ſquadron may have been taken for that of an enemy, and may have given riſe to the premature news of a deſcent effected by the French, and that the obſcure and confuſed recital of the Turk who arrived at Cyprus, may be erroneous in the dates. There is, however, as yet, no actual certainty that the French did not take poſſeſſion of Alexandria on the 8th July. A knowledge of the Mediterranean, of the winds which prevail there at this time of the year, and of the courſes which the two ſquadrons held, will eaſily lead us to a concluſion on theſe points. It appears that the Engliſh have conſtantly failed along the coaſts of Barbary in their way from Gibraltar to Egypt. The French, on the contrary, bore, upon quitting Malta, to the N. W. in order to catch the winds in the Adriatic Sea; and, from the heights of the firſt Venetian iſlands, they muſt have tacked about to ſail with the wind in their ſtern for Alexandria. It follows, therefore, the firſt having met with the Eaſterly winds which prevail on the coaſt of Barbary, and the French thoſe of the North which blow from the gulph of Venice and the Archipelago, could never have been leſs than two degrees off one another. The Engliſh having touched at Alexandria the 28th June, it is eaſy to conceive the French ſhips of war, obliged to convoy near 500 ſhips, and expoſed to calms, might not have reached Egypt at that time. It is alſo eaſily to be ſuppoſed that the Engliſh admiral, who, in order to gain Rhodes, could not manœuvre in any other manner than by bearing for Caramania, muſt have avoided the French ſquadron which was approaching Egypt, as he receded from it. So that the non-appearance of the French at Alexandria until the 28th of June, on which day the Imperial veſſel ſailed from that port, by no means deſtroyed the probability of the French having diſembarked on the 8th of July, as the Imperial veſſel being deſtined for Conſtantinople, ſailed on the ſame tack as the Engliſh.

Paris, Aug. 22. The king of Naples, after the example of Paul I. has forbidden all ſtrangers to enter his dominions.

The court of Ruſſia has notified to the Divan that it muſt declare either for or againſt France, as Ruſſia cannot conſent to any neutrality. The report of a Ruſſian ſquadron having paſſed the Dardanelles, is renewed. It is thought that the Ruſſian force in the Black Sea conſiſts of fifteen ſhips of the line, 12 frigates and 3 cutters.

LONDON, September 13.

The French ſpeak of no leſs than 3 naval expeditions which they are now preparing.—We rejoice to hear it, for we know that our fleets are perfectly prepared to meet them.

We lament to have to ſtate the deſtruction of another of the India Company's ſhips by lightning. This melancholy event is thus mentioned in the laſt accounts from Bengal: The Royal Charlotte and Britannia lay at anchor at Culpee, three or four cables length aſunder, each having about 500 barrels of gun-powder on board as part of their cargoes to the Cape. A thunder ſtorm ariſing, the crew of the Britannia were employed in putting wet ſwabs around the foremaſt and pumps, when they were ſtunned by the exploſion of the Royal Charlotte, and covered with the fragments of the wreck. Every ſoul on board, to the number of 140 periſhed. Amongſt the gun-ner were Mr. Stoddard, chief mate; Mr. Bernard, ſecond; Mr. Miſſing, fourth; Mr. Saunders, pilot; Mr. Guthrie, carpenter; Thos. Collins, captain's ſteward; Stephen Collins, a Portugueſe; a cook; 75 laſcars, and about 50 women and children. The ſhock was diſtinctly heard at Calcutta, a diſtance of 50 miles, and the ring of one of her anchors, and a copper bolt, were found about three miles from where the ſhip lay.

At a moment when every eye is fixed on the cabinet of Berlin, and when the ſide it is to take muſt have ſo much influence over the deſtinies of Europe, it cannot be unintereſting to know what is at preſent the military eſtabliſhment of that country. The late review and muſter of the Pruſſian army, make it amount to 345,000 effective men, among which are nearly 40,000 cavalry, and 12,000 artillery-men. They are to be augmented by eight battalions and one of huſſars, to be raiſed in ci-devant Poland.

Tom Paine has found out a new ſcene at Paris for the diſplay of his talents.—He is become an eminent preacher among the *Theophilanthropiſts*, and lately delivered a ſermon in the Temple of Reaſon that laſted upwards of an hour.

Letters from Paris of the 30th of July, give reaſon to believe, that another revolution is preparing there. The Jacobins have not forgiven the Directory their laſt expulſion from the councils, and they are ſtirring up all their friends to change the face of affairs. They have began to attack the Directory by a motion in the Council of Five Hundred, to deprive them of their power over the Journaliſts. This motion will probably be carried in one of the firſt ſittings.—The Directory, on their ſide, follow their old maxim, and put to death a great number of royaliſts, in order to frighten the Jacobins.

The armies quarrel about the word citizen and monſieur. Some ſoldiers will not give up the monſieur, others will be called citizens. At Evreux, in Normandy, the firſt regiment of dragoons having quarrelled with the municipality, was ordered to depart. They obeyed the ſummons; but when they ſet off a great number of ſoldiers cried, *Vive le Roi! God ſave Louis XVIII!* They have not been puniſhed. The armies are very much in want of recruits, but nothing can induce the citizens returned to their homes to rejoin. The miniſter at war complains of it very bitterly.

United States.

NEW YORK, October 15.

Capt. Ward, of the ſhip Argus, in 26 days from Bourdeaux, relates the following, on which the moſt implicit reliance may be placed.

That the three frigates, which had landed 1100 men in Ireland, had returned and put into Bourdeaux, on their way to Rochfort, from whence they ſailed—they were under command of Savory. Two other diviſions, one from Dunkirk, and the other from Breſt, had failed on the ſame buſineſs, but it was not known whether they had ſucceeded.

Savory's diviſion, beſides the 1100 men, landed 4000 ſtands of arms, with a number of pieces of cannon, and 4000 complete dreſſes for troops. This news was communicated to captain Ward by the commandant (Savory) who had on board an Engliſh piquet guard, which they had taken by ſurprize, and a number of horſes, &c. a preſent from an Iriſh biſhop, for the ranſom of his ſon, whom they had alſo taken.

BOSTON, October 17.

Laſt night arrived here the ſhip Packet, capt. Trott, in 22 days from Liverpool.—By her we have received papers to the 13th of Sept. From them it will be ſeen that the poor devils of Frenchmen who have landed in Ireland, have met the fate they merited; and that the Iriſh inſurrection is, as it ought to be in the preſent ſituation of the world, *ſuppreſſed*.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

Copy of a letter from lieut. gen. Lake, to capt. Taylor, private ſecretary to his excellency the lord lieutenant, dated camp, near Ballinamack, September 8, 1798.

"I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of his excellency the lord lieutenant, that finding upon my arrival at Ballaghy, that the French army had paſſed that place from Caſtlebar, I immediately followed them to watch their motions. Lieut. col. Crawford, who commanded my advanced corps compoſed of detachments of Hompeſch's and the firſt Fenſible cavalry, by great vigilance and activity hung ſo cloſe upon their rear, that they could not eſcape from me, altho' they drove the country, and carried with them all the horſes.

"After four days and nights moſt ſevere marching, my column, conſiſting of carabineers, detachments of the 23d light dragoons, the 1ſt Fencible light dragoons, and the Roxburgh Fencible dragoons, under the command of col. ſir Thomas Chapman, lieut. col. Maxwell, earl of Roden, and capt. Kerr; the 3d battalion of light infantry, the Armagh, and part of the Kerry militia, the Reay, Northampton, and Prince of Wales's Fencible regiments of infantry, under the command of lieut. col. Innes of the 64th regiment, ld. viſcount Goſford, earl of Glandore, major Roſs, lt. col. Bulkely, and lieut. col. Macartney, arrived at Cloone, about 7 o'clock this morning, where, having received directions to follow the enemy on the ſame line, whilſt his excellency moved by the lower road to intercept them, I advanced, having previouſly detached the Monaghan light company, mounted behind dragoons to harraſs their rear.

"Lieut. col. Crawford, on coming upon the French rear guard, ſummoned them to ſurrender; but as they did not attend to his ſummons, he attacked them, upon which upwards of two hundred French infantry threw down their arms, under the idea that the reſt of the corps would do the ſame thing; capt. Packenham, lieut. gen. Ordnance, and major gen. Cradock, made up to them. The enemy, however, inſtantly commenced a fire of cannon and muſquetry, which wounded gen. Cradock—upon which I ordered up the 3d battalion of light infantry, under lieut. col. Innes, and commenced the attack upon the enemy's poſition. The action laſted upwards of half an hour, when the remainder of the column making its appearance, the French ſurrendered at diſcretion. The rebels, who fled in all directions, ſuffered ſeverely."

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head quarters, near Johnſtown, Sept. 9.

Lord Cornwallis cannot too much applaud the zeal and ſpirit which has been manifeſted by the army, from the commencement of the operations againſt the invading enemy, until the ſurrender of the French forces.

The perſeverance with which the ſoldiers ſupported the extraordinary marches which were neceſſary to ſtop the progreſs of the very active enemy, does them the greateſt credit; and lord Cornwallis heartily congratulates them on the happy iſſue of their meritorious exertions.

The corps of yeomanry, in the whole country through which the army paſſed, have rendered the greateſt ſervices, and are peculiarly entitled to the acknowledgements of the lord lieutenant, from their not having tarniſhed that courage and loyalty which they diſplayed in the cauſe of their king and country, by any act of wanton cruelty towards their deluded fellow-ſubjects.

Ordnance, arms and ammunition taken.

3 light French 4 pounders.

5 do. ammunition waggons, nearly full of made up ammunition.

1 do. tumbril; 700 ſtand of arms, with belts and pouches; with a great number of pikes,

Lieut. Stephens of the Carbineers, wounded.

Return of the French army taken priſoners at the battle of Ballinamack, 8th of September, 1798.

General and other officers	96
Non-com. officers and ſoldiers	748
Horſes, about	200

N. B. Ninety-ſix rebels taken, three of them called general officers, by the name, of Roach, Blake and Teeling.

The enemy, in their retreat, before the troops under my command, were compelled to abandon nine pieces of cannon, which they had taken in the former action with his majeſty's forces.

G. LAKE, Lt. Gen.

The audacious French, who, preſuming on the diſaffection of our countrymen, have dared to advance into the country, have given a notable ſpecimen of their cordiality to Iriſhmen.—Near Caſtlebar they ſeized a number of peaſants, for the purpoſe of obliging them to work at ſome trenches which they intended to throw up for temporary ſecurity. The countrymen remonſtrated againſt the labour intended for them, which had not even the colour of promiſed reward, to perſuade them. The French argument was however at laſt

prevailing—the peasants were tied up and flogged until they consented to work.

[BY AN ARRIVAL AT BOSTON.]

Translated for the Columbian Centinel, from Dutch papers, furnished by capt. GALE.

TRIESTE, Aug. 8.

The complete destruction of the French fleet is confirmed by a number of late informations. The 4th of Aug. the English fleet overtook the French fleet in the waters of Candia.—Nelson having previously dispatched some of his vessels, had but 13 sail of the line; while Buonaparte's fleet consisted of 17. Two days the fleets were unable to come to action it being a dead calm. On the 8th the wind blowed fresh from the westward, when the English admiral broke the French line, and cut off 8 vessels, one of which was the admiral's vessel, the l'Orient, of 120 guns, on board of which was gen. Buonaparte. After a terrible battle in which Nelson was mortally wounded, the eight French vessels were taken, and Buonaparte had to deliver up to Nelson his sword, as a prisoner of war. When the English learned the death of their admiral they got enraged and no quarters were given; thus numbers of transport ships were sunk, the other flying French vessels were purfued, and the 11th of July the English effected a great destruction amongst them.

VENICE, Aug. 10.

Six French frigates, who escaped the fate of the Toulon fleet, have arrived at Morea, in a most shattered condition, and totally unfit for action. In other harbors of the Mediterranean, have likewise arrived several damaged French vessels of war. Some French vessels arrived at Candia, and all their crews and officers were immediately killed by the inhabitants.

Immediately after the action, the English took possession of the island of Carigo.

During the action, Buonaparte had 3 reinforcements of men brought on board the l'Orient, from which may be concluded how great the slaughter on board his ship must have been.

Buonaparte expressed himself frequently during the action, such a cannonade I did never hear in my life.—The misfortune of the French fleet may in a great measure, be ascribed to their vessels being manned with a rabble of Maltesians, Venitians, Romans, Cisalpins, &c. who, not knowing or minding their duty, thus contribute to the unsuccessful event.

Captains arrived this day from Zante, confirm the news of Nelson's victory over Buonaparte. This news has caused a revolution at Malta, Corfu, Zephalonia, and Zante.

August 11.

It is reported that the Maltesians have revolted against the French, and killed the greatest part of 7000 French inhabitants.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, December 1.

WE have been favored by a gentleman with several American papers, one as late as November 2d, from which we have taken our accounts respecting general Buonaparte;—One paragraph under the Trieste head, August 8, which confirms a former report contained in our Gazette of the 17th ult. of his being taken; and another, under the Vienna head, August 15th, which carries with it an unfavorable aspect, and says that he is landed in Alexandria, which is also mentioned in a paragraph inserted in our last week's paper, dated London, Sept. 13; three days later than any intelligence yet come to hand.—We have endeavored to give our readers every circumstance which has occurred to us, relative to the first and second reports, and shall leave them to place such a degree of confidence in the different accounts as they may think proper; but we cannot forbear wishing we had it in our power to authenticate the report of his being taken, a circumstance so satisfactory to every lover of humanity; as it would tend, in some measure, to the destruction of those blood-hounds who now sit at the head of affairs in France. And it is certain, that her internal enemies will, in a short time, assassinate them, as they are very little more admired at home than abroad. It is evident that France cannot long resist, for she has weakened herself in the extreme, by spreading her force over a surface too extensive for her to control. She is, even now, wavering, and trembles at her own shadow.

We are happy in being authorised to inform the public, that his Majesty has been graciously pleased to confirm the Marriage Act, which passed the two Houses of Legislature in the first Session of the present Provincial Parliament—and that the Act, with a Proclamation confirming it, will be very soon published.

Last Monday William Hawkins was publicly whipped, and Joseph M'Carthy burned in the hand, at the market place, pursuant to their sentence.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
At Miles's Tavern,
In the Town of York,

On the 26th of December inst. that part of the property of the late JOHN LAWRENCE, Esq: consisting of 228 Acres, lying on the East side of the River Humber, in the Township of York, being the broken fronts of No. 1, 2, 3. Payment will be expected at the time of sale, either in Cash or approved Bills. The above contains several Acres of well improved bottom Land, with a small House thereon. The excellence of this tract is so universally known, as to need no further description. SAM. HERON,
JAMES RUGGLES, } Execrs.
SAM. D. COZENS,
York, Dec. 1, 1798.

Advertisement.

WHEREAS the Lease granted to Mr. JOHN WILSON, of the Ground reserved by Government, on the River Humber, for the erection of Grist and Saw MILLS, will expire on the 31st of December next;----NOTICE is hereby given, that the same together with all the BUILDINGS now standing on the same, will be leased to the person offering the highest Rent, for a term of TWENTY-ONE YEARS next immediately ensuing the date aforesaid.

The rent will be reserved in KIND, that is to say, in FLOUR for such Grist mill, or mills as may be erected, and in BOARDS for the Saw mill, or mills; it will, nevertheless, be left to the option of Government to demand the rent in money at the market prices of those articles, or of either of them. Sealed proposals will be received by the CLERK of the Honorable Executive Council until the 30th day of December next, and security will be expected.

J. SMALL, C. E. C.
YORK,
November 20, 1798.

THE

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 197.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1798. [*Price 4 Dollars per Annum.*

THE GENTLEMEN of the TOWN and GARRISON, are requested to Meet at one o'Clock, on Monday next the 10th instant, at Miles's Hotel, in order to arrange the Plan of the YORK ASSEMBLIES for the Season.
York, Dec. 8, 1798.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE *the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.*

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING:*

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the nineteenth day of October, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the seventh day of this present month of December next; at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the SEVENTH day of JANUARY next ensuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary:—Herein fail not. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness the honorable PETER RUSSELL, esq. president administering the government of our said province, this thirtieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and of our reign the thirty-ninth. P. R.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

European News.

FOREIGN.

FRANKFORT, July 24.

THE Hungarian Gazette contains the following letter from Semlin (Turkey) dated July 9: "We have received from Belgrade the most disastrous accounts relative to the attack made on Widdin, on the 27th June. The captain Pacha, Osman Pacha, and Mustapha Pacha, in consequence of the orders they had received, endeavoured to carry Widdin by assault; they had succeeded in taking the lower city, when they were received by a fire of grape shot so strong and well directed that in a short time the field of battle was covered with dead bodies. Pafwan Oglou (the rebel in arms against the Ottoman government) then made a sally, which increased the confusion of the assailants, and the slaughter became dreadful. The Captain Pacha and Osman Pacha were killed, and Mustapha Pacha saved himself with the greatest difficulty. This first attempt could not have been more unfortunate; we are impatient to know its consequences.

SELIM, Aug. 8.

We are assured that Passwan Oglou makes no secret of his expecting powerful assistance; he has published a proclamation, stating that he expects Buonaparte, with an army of 100,000 men to raise the siege of Widdin.

LONDON, September 6.

THE secrecy with which the naval expedition was prepared, which sailed from the Nore on Sunday, affords another instance of the vigilance and judicious conduct of the admiralty board. It consists of two ships of the line, four frigates, eight bombs and five ships, with sloops, cutters, &c. Its destination was supposed to be the coast of Holland; in which case we have most anxiously to hope that it may not have incurred mischief from the gales which blew from the W. and S. W. in the course of yesterday and the preceding day. These may prevent the admiralty from having any immediate intelligence from the squadron.

The Jews, particularly those of Germany, insist that Buonaparte is Ben Joseph, the forerunner of the Messiah; as there is some reason to believe that the French have promised the Jews to reinstate them in the holy land. Were they really to make such a public declaration, there can be no doubt but that fanatic people would flock thither from all parts. The riches they would take with them would make Heral an excellent ally of the great nation, who would know how to dispose of it.

The Portuguese Jews are very angry with their brethren: they say they would rather have a house in Epping Forest than in Jerusalem, and that the English roast beef is better than the milk and honey of the land of Canaan.

September 9.

Yesterday morning two of the Hamburgh mails that were due reached this town. They contain, from a variety of places, accounts of an action having actually taken place between the English and French fleets in the Mediterranean. Articles from Naples of the 31st july, from Leghorn of the 3d, Florence of the 5th, from Venice of the 11th Aug. and from Trieste of the same date, all concur in the same account, that on the 9th July, sir Horatio Nelson with 13 ships of the line, came up to the French fleet, consisting of 17 ships of the line, off Candia, and that a most bloody battle ensued, which lasted 24 hours, and terminated highly to the advantage of the English, who captured seven ships of the line, and 37 transports. Admiral Nelson's ship was sunk, and himself wounded, and died two hours after being removed to the Culloden, capt. Trowbridge. The l'Orient, Buonaparte's ship, was also sunk, but the admiral and the whole of his staff were taken prisoners.

On the 11th ult. the Engliſh fleet again fell in with the remainder of the enemy, and took a great number more of the tranſports.

Thus far we have faithfully copied the above extracts from the German papers, and we can aſſure our readers that they differ very little in their relation. The Frankfort Journal ſays that Buonaparte was killed. The Florence account condemns the Engliſh for ſavage ferocity, ſaying, that on the 11th, when they again fell in with the ſhattered remains of the enemy, they gave no quarters, but ſunk the French tranſports indiſcriminately; and accounts for it by ſaying, the Engliſh tars were worked up to do ſo, by the loſs of their valliant commander.

Similar accounts appear in the Vienna papers.

Private letters from Italy, received yeſterday morning, further ſtate, that ſeveral French ſhips had reached Civita Vetchia, at which place they had landed an immenſe number of wounded men.

A Swiſs gentleman juſt arrived from Paris, ſtates, that every body in France and even the directory, are of opinion, that there has been a battle in the Mediterranean. They think it was about the 12th of July.

The laſt diſpatches received by the Ottoman miniſter at our court ſtate, that the arrival of Buonaparte in Egypt was no longer believed at Conſtantinople. The only intelligence they contained was, that a French frigate had appeared at Alexandria on the [illegible] of July, and the Engliſh fleet on the 5th.

It is to be noticed, that the laſt mails from Naples, which might contain ſome intelligence, have all been ſeized by the French in the Roman republic.

To the conſideration and judgment of our readers we commit theſe contending accounts, expreſſing merely our own confident hope, that the intereſting details from the ports of Italy, will very ſpeedily be confirmed by poſitive and official information.

The emperor of Germany is ſeriouſly indiſpoſed.

According to private letters, as well as the foreign articles in the Hamburgh mails, which arrived yeſterday, the emperor of Ruſſia ſeems determined to put the pacific profeſſions of the Turks and their diſclaiming any knowledge of Buonaparte's expedition, to a ſpeedy teſt: a Ruſſian fleet of 14 ſhips of the line, 13 frigates and 60 galleys, with land forces on board, have actually ſailed from the ports in the Crimea, for the Mediterranean ſea; and the refuſal or the admiſion of this fleet through the Dardenelles, will inevitably become the ſignal for peace or war with the Porte.

Dutch papers received yeſterday, two days later than the Hamburgh journal, repreſent the higheſt degree of alarm as exiſting among the Hollanders in general, under the immediate apprehenſion of the landing of the Engliſh and the Ruſſians; in conſequence of theſe rumours, Bruſſels was lately left without a ſingle ſoldier in it.

The French directory have been obliged to yield to the united repreſentations of the Daniſh, Pruſſian, Swediſh and Spaniſh miniſters, relative to their former treatment of neutral veſſels, which is to undergo a completé re-modification. All the French privateers in the Mediterranean are called in.

The Poliſh general, Dombrowiky is on his way to Paris to pay a viſit to Koſciuſko. The Italian papers ſay, the French army of Italy is to be augmented to 100,000 men, and that in Switzerland to 50,000. With other meaſures of defence the king of Naples has ordered a monthly payment out of the treaſury to the war miniſter, of one million of ducats.

Accounts of a new rupture between Naples and France, increaſe. In a great council of ſtate lately held at Naples, it was reſolved to reinforce the army, haſten the preparations for war, and give orders to the miniſter of finance to have ready a million of ducats monthly, for the uſe of the miniſter of war.

Accounts from Madrid mention that citizen Guillemardet, has made ſome repreſentations againſt the reception of the POPE in Spain—and further propoſed that in caſe of his demiſe, the head of the church ſhall be transferred to a council to be elected by the conſuls and people of Rome.

The German letters are filled with accounts of the movements of troops; and one of them ſtates a circumſtance, which is nearly equivalent to a declaration of war between France and Auſtria;—that ſeveral diſtricts of the Griſons had claimed the protection of Auſtria againſt the French: that the Auſtrian troops had, in conſequence, entered Coire, and the French reſident quitted it.

United States.

PHIDADELPHIA, October 19.

Sir Richard Strachan, a gallant Scotchman, and celebrated naval officer, with a ſmall ſquadron of two or three frigates, and gun boats, proves extremely troubleſome to the cowardly and ſalconading Sanſculottes at Havre de Grace.

Sir Richard every morning ſerves them up a copious entertainment of hot balls.

During the ſpring tides it was his conſtant practice to run up the Seine, paſt the town, where every thing having been put in readineſs, he began a furious cannonade and bombardment, filling the invincible republicans with the greateſt terror and diſmay.

During the bombardment, a ſhot went through the houſe and room where the Sanſculotte municipality held their ſittings, and diſſipated the infernal knot, who fled in horrible conſternation, from a ſcene which reminded them how ſoon they might be made to atone for the numberleſs enormities of their deteſtable lives.

On one occaſion, ſo miſerable had the gallantry of ſir Richard rendered their ſituation, that they ſent out ſome of their gun boats of which they have in Havre near one hundred, with a view of gaining ſome relief from the calamities with which it had afflicted them.—Sir Richard beſet the republican armada—deſtroyed ſeveral of the boats, and killed many hundreds of their men, driving the reſt back to the inner harbour.

Of this affair the municipality publiſhed a bombaſtic account, in which they ſtate they had no loſs.

The bombs of the ſquadron fall daily in all parts of the town; and it is more than probable that Havre is ere this in ruins.

There are now lying in Havre many fine frigates, the moſt of which are new, among theſe are two of 44 guns, which though they have been launched for 18 months, have never yet been to ſea.

Sir Richard Strachan has challenged them to come out, by a letter to the municipality, pledging his honor to fight them gun for gun. Since their cowardice will not lead them to the canon's mouth, he ſeems determined to carry his ireful engines to them.

There are ſeveral new frigates on the ſtocks at Havre, nearly ready for launching.

BOSTON, October 18.

Seven large frigates and 40 gun veſſels are waiting in the harbour of Havre-de Grace for an opportunity of attempting their intended expedition againſt the iſland of St. Marcou. Sir R. Strachan with nine bomb veſſels has blockaded them for ſome months; and poor Nick Frog is afraid to venture out.

The Ottoman Porte has declared war againſt the terrible long whiſkered republic;—and Ruſſia has leagued with the Turk in his operations. This, we hope, is but a part of the coalition now forming againſt that political Babylon, the foul miſtreſs of all the abominations, which have in different periods polluted modern Europe.

RUTLAND, October 23.

A correſpondent informs us, that in paſſing the town of Newhaven, in this ſtate, (Vermont) on the 14th inſt. he ſaw children picking ſtrawberries, which on examination, he found to be freſh, and equally as good as thoſe gathered in the month of June.

There are now growing twenty-four cabbage heads on one ſtump in a garden in this town.

An apple tree in this town is now bearing apples of a ſecond growth this year. They are of the ſize of a pigeon's egg. A number of the trees in the ſame orchard are now in bloſſom.

NEW YORK, October 18.

Tranſlated for the Commercial Adverтiſer.

Paris, 4th September.

Letters from Cadiz annonnce, that the too familiar intercourſe between the Engliſh and Spaniſh fleets, has cauſed ſome rumours, and that the agents of government ſtopped (no doubt merely for form's ſake) ſome ſmall veſſels, loaded with proviſions, deſtined for the Engliſh ſquadron: one, among the reſt, carried to the Engliſh one hundred ſheep.

Paris, Auguſt 27.

The Proteſtant miniſters of Geneva, unanimouſly decreed, to tranſfer the ceremonies of their worſhip to the decadi. The following letter was written by them, to the French reſident, Deſporte:

"The miniſters of the reformed Chriſtian religion, who exerciſe their miniſtry at Geneva, deſirous of giving a proof of their reſpect for the laws, of their gratitude for the protection which the government has granted to their worſhip, and of their regard for you, citizen miniſter, have taken into ſerious conſideration, the requeſt which I made to them in your behalf, to have worſhip on the Decadi; and they have charged me, in expreſſing to you theſe ſentiments to anſwer the ſaid requeſt.

"That in preſerving the integrity of their worſhip, under the ſafeguard of conſtitutional laws, they have decided, to riſe on the days of the decadi, the exerciſes of this worſhip, to make the repoſe of this day, ſerve the public tranquillity.

"In tranſmitting to the heads of the government, our diſpoſitions, deign, citizen commiſſioner, to incline them favourably to us, friends of order and peace, miniſters of a worſhip, which, in its form and in its different acts, tends only to eſtabliſh the pureſt morality, on the moſt ſolid foundations, to cauſe to reign, and to maintain good morals, the ſole ſource of felicity, and of proſperity to the people, which are the end and the glory of all good governments, &c. &c."

[Poor Geneva, how art thou fallen! After having loſt thy political exiſtence, by thy baſe ſubmiſſion to the vile intrigues of Frenchmen—to be obliged at laſt to part with the religion of thy fathers—and to weaken the force of the divine inſtitution of the Chriſtian Sabbath, by baſely ſtooping to celebrate the holy exerciſes of Chriſtianity on the decadi—a day purpoſely appointed by the Infidels of France, to undermine the pure religion of our bleſſed Redeemer. —May this be the fate of every ſtate, which, like Geneva, has invited the deadly embraces of degenerate and corrupt France!—]

October 20.

In looking over the moſt recent London papers, we obſerve that the documents relative to our late negociations with France, ſubmitted by the Preſident to Congreſs, have been republiſhed, and of courſe very generally diſſeminated over Europe.—There can be but one ſentiment on this ſubject, among all who think juſtly in whatever part of the world they may reſide—it is that of deteſtation and abhorrence of the abominable pretenſions and inordinate cupidity of the regents of the ſelf-dubbed Grande Nation.

It is a little ſingular, but not at all ſurpriſing, that the preſent maſters of France toiſt this term of Grande Nation on moſt of their public arts, and in all their treaties with the Fraternifed powers around them.—It ſhews the exiſtence of the ſame vanity and the ſame inordinate pretenſions to ſuperior importance which has marked their character for centuries.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, December 8.

According to a French account, twenty-four thouſand inſurgents have, by death, paid the price of inſurrection, ſince the commencement of the revolutionary movements in Ireland. This ſacrifice, in no inconſiderable, degree muſt be attributed to the manœuvres of the Directory of the Great Nation: no doubt remains of their having inſtigated the rebellion, with a promiſe of ſupporting it—but the fate attendant on their feeble aid, at the eleventh hour, is generally known.

A new ſpecies of Arithmetic is ſaid to have been diſcovered by an inhabitant of Piedmont, by means of which the operator may work any ſum without leaving a reſidum. This is merely giving in theory that which is the practice of the French financiers of the preſent day.

The Society of the Illuminati, which has cauſed ſuch juſt alarm in Germany, originated in 1776, at Ingolſtadt, a city of Bavaria, and was originally compoſed of a few Fellows of colleges and Students, who carried on their machinations againſt the Chriſtian religion and the exiſting order of government, under the diſguiſe of Free Maſonry. Adam Weiſhoups, one of the profeſſors at Ingolſtadt, was the founder of it. The members were inſtructed to diſregard all civil and religious ties. Nature was their God, and the univerſe their Bible.

A Dublin date of the third of September gives the following, as a manifeſto publiſhed in the county of Mayo, in Ireland, by general Kilmaine, an Iriſhman by birth, now a lieutenant general in the ſervice of the five-headed monſter of France; whether genuine or not, it exhibits in part a portrait of thoſe infernal proceedings which have concomitated the progreſs of the French in their career of plunder and ſubjugation.

"Health and Fraternity to the people of Ireland.

"The Great Nation has ſent me to you with a band of heroes, to deliver you from the hands of tyrants—Fly to our ſtandards, and ſhare with us the glory of ſubduing the world. We will teach you the art of war and to deſpiſe the ſlow purſuits of toil and induſtry—You ſhall live on the ſpoils of war and the labours of others. The acquiſition of wealth is the acquiſition of miſery, and the enjoyment of eaſe inglorious; we have made all the nations we have conquered happy, by arreſting their property; by applying it to the common cauſe, and conſecrating it to the champions of liberty!—Property is a common right, belonging to the valour that ſeizes it. We have already deſtroyed the unaſpiring tranquillity of Switzerland! and the wealth and the power, and the bigotry of Italy is no more! If the government of France has thus extended its reforming vengeance to unoffending nations, conſider with

how much more rigour it will visit you if you slight its benignity. Fly to our standard, and we will free you from spiritual as well as temporal subjection: we will free you from the fetters of Religion and the frauds of priestcraft—Religion is a bondage intolerable to free minds; we have banished it from our own country, and put down the grand impostor, the Pope, whose wealth we have sacrificed on the altar of Reason. Fly to our standards, and we will break your connection with England: we will save you from the mortification of seeing yourselves under an invidious government, and exalt you into the rank of those countries which now enjoy the benefits of French fraternity.—Let not the ties of kindred, the seductions of ease, or any unmanly attachment to the comforts of life, teach you to neglect the friendly call of your countryman and fellow citizen.

"KILMAINE, lieut. gen."

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

A circumstance of a very peculiar nature has transpired within these few days; Mr. M—— some time since formed a tender connection with a young lady by whom he had a child. The father of the young gentleman, who is very opulent, declared that he would disinherit him if he did not break off the connexion. The love between the parties was ardent and mutual; the son heard the injunction with grief, and with tears promised to act conformably to the wishes of his father.—But his resolution forsook him; and as he had just finished his school studies, in which the young lady made also great proficiency, he had recourse to the singular stratagem of inducing her to assume a male attire, and enter with him as fellow-commoner in the university of Oxford. The young lady being received as such, went thro' the rigors and dicipline of an university education; she applied herself closely to the dead languages, and in greek and latin became a considerable proficient; and the approbation of the university with several premiums, crowned her classical labors. When the parties had finished at Oxford, the gentleman and his fair friend, entered the Middle Temple. In term time she regularly dined in the Hall, and in the vacation, in different coffee-houses with her friend. She had paid great attention to the law, and in legal disquisition is said to be a subtle disputant. At George's coffee-house, her talents more than once have exposed the ignorance of certain stripling barristers.—After such constancy, few minds, we hope, are prepared to imagine the fate of the fair unfortunate; for she is now abandoned by her lover, a prey to grief with acquirements, that, in her sex, are rendered almost useless in her progress thro' life, by the custom of the world. The mother of the gentleman has settled an annuity on her; but the philosophy of the schools do not prevent her from being inconsolable.

ANECDOTES.

A Blacksmith of a village murdered a man, and was condemned to be hanged. The chief peasants of the place joined together, and begged the Alcalde that the blacksmith might not suffer, because he was necessary to the place, which could not do without a blacksmith, to shoe horses, mend wheels, &c. But the Alcalde said, "how then can I fulfil justice?" A laborer answered, "Sir, there are two weavers in the village, and for so small a place, one is enough—hang the other."

Secretary's-Office,

York, December 8th, 1798.

LIST of the Names of Persons who have GRANTS in the *Secretary's Office*, in addition to those heretofore advertized, ready to be issued.

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townships.*
Mrs. P. M. Peters	600	Oxford
Geo. Lawl	2000	Burford
Ira Bissell	100	Do.
Lieut. J. Turney	400	Windham
Thos. Bawlby	400	Woodhouse
John C. Fox	200	Townsend
John Fleming	500	Walsingham
Malachi Tully	230	Dunwich
Wm. Vanderlip	100	Burford
Peter Tuple	500	Charlotteville
Chars. L'Esperance	200	Sandwich
Thos. Smith	225	Dover
Elizabeth Johnson	100	Walsingham
Donald M'Lean	190	Maidstone
Joseph Puget	238	Sandwich
John Cope	120	Dover
Donald M'Donell	200	Dorchester
Morgan De Shay	200	Rainham
James Rough	204	Dover
Reynold Alexander	200	Loughboro'
Nic. Althousl	200	Camden
Jane Anderson	200	Kingston
John Ferriers	700	Portland
Lieut. T. Simons	850	Percy
Lt. W. Atkinson	1250	Sidney
Bemslee Petirs	221	Ernestown
Richd. Cartwright, esq; 17,424 square feet		Kingston
John Dexter	190	Markham
Babtiste Deroeher	203	Maidstone
Philip Fucks	200	Gosfield
Wm. Boyle	400	Howard
Pat. O'Flaherty	200	Harwich

WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
At Miles's Tavern,
In the Town of York,

☞ On the 26th of December inst. that part of the property of the late JOHN LAWRENCE, Esq; consisting of 228 Acres, lying on the East side of the River Humber, in the Township of York, being the broken fronts of No. 1, 2, 3. Payment will be expected at the time of sale, either in Cash or approved Bills. The above contains several Acres of well improved bottom Land, with a small House thereon. The excellence of this tract is so universally known, as to need no further description.

SAM. HERON,
JAMES RUGGLES, } Execrs.
SAM. D. COZENS,

York, Dec. 1, 1798.

Advertisement.

WHEREAS the Lease granted to Mr. JOHN WILSON, of the Ground reserved by Government, on the River Humber, for the erection of **Grist and Saw MILLS**, will expire on the 31st of December next;----NOTICE is hereby given, that the same together with all the BUILDINGS now standing on the same, will be leased to the person offering the highest Rent, for a term of TWENTY-ONE YEARS next immediately ensuing the date aforesaid.

The rent will be reserved in KIND, that is to say, in FLOUR for such Grist mill, or mills as may be erected, and in BOARDS for the Saw mill, or mills; it will, nevertheless, be left to the option of Government to demand the rent in money at the market prices of those articles, or of either of them. Sealed proposals will be received by the CLERK of the Honorable Executive Council until the 30th day of December next, and security will be expected.

J. SMALL. C. E. C.

YORK,
November 20, 1798.

THE

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 198.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1798. [*Price 4 Dollars per Annum.*

Proclamation.

PETER RUSSELL, Esq; President, administering the Government of his Majesty's province of Upper Canada.

Whereas it appears by certain information, that a large quantity of HAY, the property of the hon. ROBERT HAMILTON of Queenston, was lately destroyed by FIRE---and that since, on the night of the IXth inst. another considerable stock was, by the same means, also destroyed---and that there is great reason to believe that the same have been wantonly and maliciously set on fire. NOW, for the better detecting of the person or persons who may have been guilty of this most base and felonious act, so that he or they may be brought to justice, I do by these presents, with the advice of his Majesty's Executive Council, offer a reward of

One huudred Guineas

to any person or persons, who will give information of those who have perpetrated either of the above offences, upon conviction of any of them. And I do hereby further offer his Majesty's most gracious PARDON to any of the offenders (other than the principal concerned in the above diabolical transactions) upon the conviction of any person or persons of whom he shall give information.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at arms, this twenty first day of November, in the thirty-ninth year of his Majesty's reign, at York, in the said province.

PETER RUSSELL, President.

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT,
ALEX. BURNS, sec.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,
GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the nineteenth day of October, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the seventh day of this present month ofDecember next, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the SEVENTH day of JANUARY next ensuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary:—Herein fail not. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness the honorable PETER RUSSELL, esq. president administering the government of our said province, this thirtieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and of our reign the thirty-ninth.

P. R.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

Latest foreign advices, translated from Paris and Bourdeaux papers, received by the ship George, arrived at Philadelphia, Oct. 27, in 34. and the brig Venus, in 27 days from Bourdeaux.

OF BUONAPARTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 10.

THERE now exists not the least doubt of the French Toulon fleet having landed in Egypt. Our government has received information of it through several different channels; but it has not yet received any circumstantial details of the military operations of Buonaparte, and the opposition made by the inhabitants. The letters and reports which continually arrive are too vague and contradictory to be relied upon.—Some announce the taking of the cities of Alexandria and Rosetta with the loss of much blood, and that the Candian merchants, who were there in great numbers, were all put to the sword.—Others assure, that the French are already in possession of Cairo (situated at 150 miles from Alexandria,) whilst our best informed publications affirm that the army of Buonaparte has been obliged to retreat, after a battle fought with the army of the Beys, between Cairo and Rosetta. The disagreement of all these reports is a fresh reason for placing confidence in the official advices, received by the Porte from Damietta, dated July 18, which say, that the French were intrenched in the environs of Rosetta, 30 miles from Alexandria, in view of the army of the Beys, which was only one mile and an half from their camp.

A great fermentation now reigns in this capital, and the police will be forced to redouble its vigilance in order to hinder the people from committing violence upon the French who are now here. However, the government still continues to act with moderation and caution towards them. Every one interprets this conduct according his own wishes or opinion. Some see in it a secret intelligence with the French, others believe it to be only an act of circum-

ſpection, which agrees with the ſecrecy of the military operations that are preparing. If any thing can ſolve this ſpecies of problem, it is the orders iſſued by the Porte to all the provinces of the empire. The preamble is conceived in terms of the moſt marked indignation; the proceeding of the French is there repreſented as the moſt unjuſt act of aggreſſion, and highly contrary to the faith of the treaties. Theſe orders preſcribe meaſures offenſive and hoſtile.

The Engliſh miniſter appears to have much influenced thoſe determinations, and his active zeal neglects nothing that can tend to ſtrengthen the energy of government. The Ruſſian ambaſſador does not appear to ſhew leſs activity in his negociations; but we do not remark a concert in the operations of the two miniſters, and if they tend to the ſame end, the means they purſue are widely different.

Official letters from Canne, in the iſland of Candia, dated July 18, announce the appearance of a ſquadron before that city. The commander after having received information reſpecting the French fleet, determined to ſail direct towards Egypt. A letter from Smyrna, of 1ſt Auguſt, ſays, that this ſame ſquadron was met beyond Rodes, ſailing with a fair wind towards Egypt.

The fidelity of the Greek Patriarch has juſt been put to a ſevere teſt. Some perſons had endeavoured, by a thouſand promiſes and perfidious inſinuations, to draw him into a conſpiracy in favour of liberty. He pretended to agree to the deſigns of the emiſſaries who made him the propoſitions, and endeavoured to procure from them all neceſſary information. No ſooner had he obtained it than he communicated it to the Grand Signior. His highneſs thanked the Patriarch, placed himſelf at the head of ſeveral thouſand Janiſaries, marched to Pela (ſuburb of Conſtantinople) and there cauſed all the accomplices of this conſpiracy to be ſtrangled. Orders to execute ſimilar juſtice have been ſent to every place where the ramifications of this conſpiracy exiſt.

SEMLIN, Auguſt 23.

The army of the Captain Pacha is almoſt entirely deſerted, and he has gone to Conſtantinople. The greateſt part of the Ottoman troops have entered the army of Paſſwan Oglou, or rather ranged themſelves on the ſide of the Janiſaries; for, it is well known, that it was on account of the latter that the war broke out between the Grand Turk and Paſſwan Oglou;—becauſe an attempt was made to ſubject them to the diſcipline of the other military corps. The greateſt part of the Divan ſecretly favour the rebels; and almoſt all the Pachas ſent againſt Paſawan Oglou have joined him, and openly declared themſelves the enemies of the Sublime Porte.

BRUSSELS, September 1.

The moment hoſtilities commence, the ſiege of the fort of Ehrenbrieſten will be puſhed with the greateſt vigour. Moreover, it appears, according to letters received from Germany, that war is there looked upon as inevitable, particularly between France and Auſtria. As to the empire, there yet remains ſome hopes, founded on the mediation of Pruſſia. Troops are continually paſſing to reinforce the army of Mayence.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.

The lateſt letters from Conſtantinople ſtate that the Porte has received official information of a ſignal victory obtained over the troops of general Buonaparte near Cairo, in which ſome thouſands of the French were killed and 2000 made priſoners.

MILAN, Auguſt 28.

It is confirmed that the Engliſh fleet, after having taken in water and freſh proviſions at Syracuſe, in the beginning of the month, ſailed again in queſt of the French fleet. The whole of the Engliſh fleet was not permitted to enter the harbour, but remained in the road. It has been joined by four Engliſh ſail of the line from Cadiz, and the Portugueſe ſquadron, ſo that it now conſiſts of 22 ſhips of the line.

On the departure of Buonaparte from Malta, forty-ſix French knights of the order, moſtly naval officers, embarked with him.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

A Hamburgh mail arrived this day, and brings accounts that have excited no little degree of intereſt in the city. It is confirmed that Buonaparte did not reach Alexandria till ſome days after Admiral Nelſon had left it. The landing of the French has been conſidered by the Porte as an open violation of the peace ſubſiſting between the two powers, and meaſures have been in conſequence adopted by the latter for the maintaining its own dignity. Ruſſia joins with the Porte on the preſent occaſion, and the letters from Vienna ſtate that all the French property in Turkey has been confiſcated.

The moſt important intelligence is contained in a letter from Berlin of the 5th inſt. which ſtates that accounts had reached Conſtantinople of a battle having taken place near Cairo, between a Turkiſh force and the French troops under general Buonaparte, in which the latter was defeated with conſiderable loſs—ſome accounts ſay, 8000 killed and 2000 made priſoners.

This intelligence, if true, is of the greateſt importance to Britain; for there can be little doubt, if the French ſhould ſucceed, with the loſs of even half of the army, in reaching India by the route they have taken, that our poſſeſſions in that quarter would be much endangered.

The accounts that have reached us of this event, do not enable us to ſtate the particulars, to appreciate the degree of credit to which it may be entitled. It is plain, however, that if the paſſage of the iſthmus was undertaken without the conſent of the Turks, they had it in their power to throw innumerable obſtacles in the way of their progreſs in ſuch a country.

The following is a letter upon this ſubject, received by Mr. Freeling at the Poſt-office, from Mr. Halward, the agent for the packet, at Cuxhaven:

"Cuxhaven, Sept. 9.

"I have the ſatisfaction to inform you, from the moſt authentic information, that the army under Gen. Buonaparte, has been attacked by an immenſe number of Arabs, who have killed 8000 men, and taken 2000 priſoners. I have not the good fortune to be able to give further particulars of this important event, but hope that the truth of the whole will amply compenſate for it.

"To Mr. Freeling, Poſt-office."

Mr. Freeling ſent a copy of the above to Lloyd's Coffee-houſe, accompanied with the following note:

"Sept. 15, 1798.

"Mr. Freeling's compliments to Meſſrs. Bennet and Co. ſends them an extract of a letter received this morning by the Hamburgh mail, from the agent of the packet at Cuxhaven, which, with every wiſh for its confirmation, he cannot pledge himſelf for the truth of."

United States.

BOSTON, October 30.

FROM FRANCE.

On Saturday arrived here, the brig Cyrus, capt. Tyler, in 41 days from Nantz. Joſeph Woodward, eſq; a paſſenger on board the Cyrus, has given the following for publication:

Extract of a letter of the members of the Marine, and the Colonies, to the principal Commiſſaries, dated the 24th Thermidor, 6th year.

"I remark, citizens, by the correſpondence of the greater part of the adminiſtrators of the forts, that the embargo, recently laid on the American veſſels, has occaſioned the confinement of their crews. The intentions of the government muſt have been badly underſtood, to have occaſioned the adoption of a meaſure that appears to put us in a hoſtile attitude towards the United States, whilſt its acts and care, on the contrary, ſhews that it deſires to maintain good intelligence between the two republics. I recommend to you, therefore, citizens, to ordain as ſoon as you ſhall receive the preſent, the liberation of the Americans, who may have been conſidered as priſoners of war, in conſequence of the embargo laid on their veſſels.

(Signed) "BRUIX."

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.

This day arrived the brig Nancy, captain O'Brien, in 36 days from Cork. By captain O'Brien we are informed, that the French made another attempt to invade Ireland, and had landed a number of men in the North; but hearing the fate of their countrymen, they re-embarked. Their number was ſuppoſed to have been between 1000 and 1500.

Captain Gibſon, of the ſhip George, arrived at Philadelphia in 34 days from Bourdeaux; Sept. 28. lat. 45 25, long. 5 45, fell in with a fleet of ſix ſail of the line, three frigates and a brig, all ſtanding in a direct courſe towards Ireland. The captain ſuppoſes them to have been a French ſquadron.

By captain Wright, from St. Kitts, we are informed that the famous French privateers Buonaparte, Democrat, and L'Amour de la Patrie, belonging to Guadaloupe, have been recently taken by the frigates Concord and Lapwing, and carried into Antigua.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 20.

By the captain of the ſchooner American Fabius, who arrived in town yeſterday morning, from Guadaloupe, which iſland he left on the 13th ultimo, (three days later than captain Froſt) intelligence has been received that Victor Hughes's orders for impriſoning American citizens were implicitly obeyed. The American Fabius was carried into Baſſeterre, where the ſchooner and cargo were condemned, without even the form of trial; and the mate and crew carried to priſon. During captain Berry's ſtay in the iſlands, the latter part of which he kept himſelf concealed, though at the ſame time, receiving good intelligence of the public tranſactions, he had not heard any thing of the capture of the ſhip Suffolk, captain Bridgham, of this port. The Britiſh frigate Concord, ſunk a privateer ſloop belonging to Victor, in captain Berry's ſight, and under the guns of two forts, which kept up a briſk fire on the frigate. This is, however, rather a melancholy circumſtance, as the privateer had ſeveral Americans on board; particularly the crew of the ſloop Julia, captain Green, of Eaſt Haddam, N. E. which ſhe had taken a few days before. The Julia's cargo being chiefly live ſtock, was landed by Victor, to whom, as before remarked, the privateer belonged, without even an examination. The Hiſſy Jane, of Portſmouth, N. H. with a valuable cargo from Cadiz, was carried into Baſſeterre, as a prize, the day before captain Berry ſailed. All the crew, not excepting officers, were immediately carried to priſon—and the veſſel and cargo condemned.

Extract of a letter from Jeremie, (Aux Cayes) to a gentleman in this city.

"The whole iſland is, at preſent, in a miſerable condition, being wholly under black government, and proviſions very ſcarce and exceſſive dear—the Britiſh have evacuated Jeremie, and the French have poſſeſſion of it, and it is in a ſtarving condition. A ſmall fowl will fetch four dollars, an egg 25 cents, and every thing elſe in proportion."

Captain John M'Dougal, of the ſhip Two Friends, of Philadelphia, bound to London, writes to his owners, from Margate Roads, Sept. 13, that he had been taken by a French ſhip, and that after having been in their poſſeſſion for twelve days, with eighteen Frenchmen on board, himſelf and three of his hands had "retook the ſhip with very little trouble," and were proceeding to London.

His Britannic Majeſty's ſhip, Adamant, ſays a Boſton paper, has recently taken the following veſſels from the French: the Decade frigate of 44 guns, the Sophia corvette, of 18 guns, La Neptune, of 20 guns, and the La Mercurie, of 20 guns; beſides three Dutch homeward bound Greenland ſhips, with oil.

By the lateſt accounts from Europe, it does not appear that hoſtilities had actually commenced between the Emperor and the French, though every appearance exiſted that they would in a ſhort time.—An article in a Paris paper of the 10th of September, mentions, that a letter from Duſſeldorff ſays, the French army is in full march towards Hanover.

In conſequence of an expectation at Vienna of hoſtilities recommencing, every perſon who had any connection with Bernadotte, from his phyſician to his cook,—have been arreſted. It is ſaid the number impriſoned amounts to ſixty.

An article from Cologne, dated September 4, ſays "An expreſs, which arrived here this day, brings intelligence that the French troops entered Arenſberg, on the Roer, (circle of Weſtphalia) the day before yeſterday. Thus the line of demarcation muſt be either broken or annulled."

The Neapolitan ambaſſador was about to quit Paris. M. De Moruna is arrived at Paris in quality of ambaſſador extraordinary from the court of Portugal.

From the Baltimore Telegraphe.

Mr. Dobbin,

As owners of the ſhip Patapſco, we have great ſatisfaction in ſtating the following inſtance of admiral lord Duncan's polite attention to that veſſel and her cargo.

The ſhip Patapſco, captain Hill, arrived at the port of Bergen, in Norway, on the 5th of July, with the intention of proceeding from thence to a port in Germany—her ſupercargo, alarmed at the report of a war with France, and apprehenſive of being captured, communicated thoſe apprehenſions to our correſpondents in London, who in reply, forwarded to him the letter from lord Duncan, publiſhed herewith—a letter, which although made unneceſſary by the meaſures adopted by the ſupercargo previous to its reception, was nevertheleſs ſuch as merits and receives the warm acknowledgments of

"S. SMITH and BUCHANAN.

Baltimore, Oct. 23, '98.

Lord Duncan's Letter.

Yarmouth, Aug. 2, '98.

SIR,

Should you find the Petapſco merchant ſhip, from Baltimore in America, captain Hill, in want of convoy to the coaſt of England, you will ſee him ſafe to any port on the eaſt part of England or Scotland, for which this ſhall be your order.

DUNCAN.

To the captain, or commanding officer of any of his majeſty's ſhips or veſſels under lord Duncan's command.

ALBANY, November 2.

Extract of a letter from the Mayor of New York, to the Poughkeepſie Committee, dated the 23d ult.

"The deaths in this city from the 1ſt day of Auguſt to the 20th of October inclusive, amount to 1029 men, 528 women, and 346 children—Total 1905, of whom 1310 have died of the

fever, since the firſt of September—before that day we have no regular account of deaths by the fever."

Letters from New York by yeſterday's mail ſay, "the deaths by the fever are ſtill 6 and 7 each day, and the new caſes from 10 to 12."

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, December 15.

Extract from a Trenton paper.

"France expected to aſſemble, in the port of Breſt, the navies of Spain and Holland. Theſe, the conquerors of Italy are compelled to ſee blockaded, and harmleſs, in their native ports.—Her important collection of troops on her coaſt, inſtead of carrying French principles and deſolation into England now oppreſſes her own cities, ſpreads deva[illegible] through the country and preys upon the vitals of France. The fleets of England lock up the mouths of her rivers, and impriſon the principal part of the peſtilencial forces which ſhe is waiting, with impatience, to diſgorge from her harbors. All her enormous military apparatus is becoming, every day, leſs formidable to her enemies, and terrible only to an exhauſted treaſury, to the people whom it grinds, and the tyrants who are perpetually turning the wheel of deſpotiſm."

It is ſtated in an Engliſh paper, as a report, that if Buonaparte ſhould land in Egypt, a Ruſſian army will march againſt him. It certainly is ſo far probable, that the views of the French upon Egypt, and their plan, either of revolution or aggrandizement in the eaſt will be oppoſed by Ruſſia. It is impoſſible that the gigantic pretentions of France ſhould be viewed by the Ruſſians with indifference, and the oppoſition of this power would, in caſe of any attempt on Egypt or the Porte, be the greateſt obſtacle to her ſucceſs.

The preſent military force of Ireland ſays a Cork paper, conſiſts of 10 regiments of cavalry, 11 of ſencible cavalry 13 of infantry, 30 of ſencible infantry, 2 of Engliſh militia, and 37 of Iriſh militia, with upwards of 30,000 volunteers.

The following horrid oath has been taken by all the rebels in Ireland, printed copies of which were found upon numbers that were ſlain, particularly at the battle of New-Roſe, and Ballicanew, and is now called "The Bloody Oath:"

"I, A. B. do ſolemnly ſwear by our Lord jeſus Chriſt, who ſuffered for us on the croſs, and by the bleſſed Virgin Mary, that I will burn, deſtroy, and murder all heretics, up to my knees in blood. So help me God."

By a gentleman juſt arrived from the Hague, ſays the Daily Adverteſer of the 23d. October, we are informed that the great maſs of the people of Holland are heartily ſick of their new governors, who have given them nothing in exchange for their former adminiſtration but oppreſſive taxes and a ruined commerce. The convention is principally filled with men of deſperate fortunes, or perſons, through intereſt attached to French principles, the latter therefore are playing in concert with the executive government of France, whilſt the former act for their daily pay. Such is the preſent condition of things. The people murmer, and publickly drink the healths of the Orange family; but can go no further whilſt the bayonet alone upholds the conſtitution.

Secretary's-Office,

York, December 8th, 1798.

LIST of the Names of Perſons who have GRANTS in the *Secretary's Office*, in addition to thoſe heretofore advertized, ready to be iſſued.

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townſhips.*
Mrs. P. M. Peters	600	Oxford
Geo. Lawl	2000	Burford
Ira Biſſell	100	Do.
Lieut. J. Turney	400	Windham
Thos. Bawlby	400	Woodhouſe
John C. Fox	200	Townſend
John Fleming	500	Walſingham
Malachi Tully	230	Dunwich
Wm. Vanderſip	100	Burford
Peter Tuple	500	Charlotteville
Chars. L'Eſperance	200	Sandwich
Thos. Smith	225	Dover
Elizabeth Johnſon	100	Walſingham
Donald M'Lean	190	Maidſtone
Joſeph Puget	238	Sandwich
John Cope	120	Dover
Donald M'Donell	200	Dorcheſter
Morgan De Shay	200	Rainham
James Rough	204	Dover
Reynold Alexander	200	Loughboro'
Nic. Althouſe	200	Camden
Jane Anderſon	200	Kingſton
John Ferriers	700	Portland
Lieut. T. Simons	850	Percy
Lt. W. Atkinſon	1250	Sidney
Bemſlee Petirs	221	Erneſtown
Richd. Cartwright, eſq;	17,424 ſquare feet	Kingſton
John Dexter	190	Markham
Babtiſte Deroeher	203	Maidſtone
Philip Fucks	200	Goſfield
Wm. Boyle	400	Howard
Pat. O'Flaherty	200	Harwich

WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
At Miles's Tavern,
In the Town of York,

On the 26th of December inſt. that part of the property of the late JOHN LAWRENCE, Eſq; conſiſting of 228 Acres, lying on the Eaſt ſide of the River Humber, in the Townſhip of York, being the broken fronts of No. 1, 2, 3. Payment will be expected at the time of ſale, either in Caſh or approved Bills. The above contains ſeveral Acres of well improved bottom Land, with a ſmall Houſe thereon. The excellence of this tract is ſo univerſally known, as to need no further deſcription.

SAM. HERON,
JAMES RUGGLES,
SAM. D. COZENS,
} Execrs.

York, Dec. 1, 1798.

Advertiſement.

WHEREAS the Leaſe granted to Mr. JOHN WILSON, of the Ground reſerved by Government, on the River Humber, for the erection of Griſt and Saw MILLS, will expire on the 31ſt of December next;----NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſame together with all the BUILDINGS now ſtanding on the ſame, will be leaſed to the perſon offering the higheſt Rent, for a term of TWENTY-ONE YEARS next immediately enſuing the date aforeſaid.

The rent will be reſerved in KIND, that is to ſay, in FLOUR for ſuch Griſt mill, or mills as may be erected, and in BOARDS for the Saw mill, or mills; it will, nevertheleſs, be left to the option of Government to demand the rent in money at the market prices of thoſe articles, or of either of them. Sealed propoſals will be received by the CLERK of the Honorable Executive Council until the 30th day of December next, and ſecurity will be expected.

J. SMALL, C. E. C.

YORK,
November 20, 1798.

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 199.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WATERS *and* T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1798. (*Price 4 Dollars per Annum.*

Proclamation.

PETER RUSSELL, Eſq; Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of Upper Canada.

WHEREAS by Letters received from his Grace the Duke of Portland, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, dated the 18th day of October laſt, it appears, that in conſequence of a Repreſentation made by the Executive Government of this Province to his Majeſty's Miniſters, on the exemption of the U. E. LOYALISTS and their CHILDREN from every Expence attending the Grants of Land made, or to be made to them; his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to ſignify his Royal Pleaſure that the FIRST LOYALISTS, and their SONS and DAUGHTERS, ſhall continue to receive his Majeſty's BOUNTY of TWO HUNDRED ACRES each, as heretofore, free from any Expence whatever. And that it is to be underſtood, that this Mark of the Royal Munificence is expreſſly confined to thoſe LOYALISTS only, who were actually reſident in the Province on or before the TWENTY-EIGHTH of July laſt.

Be it therefore known, that notwithſtanding what has been declared to the contrary, in the Proclamation aforeſaid, all Loyaliſts coming within the above deſcription, whoſe Names have been enrolled upon the U. E. Liſts previous to the date of this Proclamation, and their Sons and Daughters when of age or married, to whom the King's Bounty in Lands has not been already extended, may continue to conſider themſelves entitled to receive from this Government, Two Hundred Acres of Land free from the payment of Fees and alſo her Charges, but that, except to the extent allowed by his Majeſty's Inſtructions, neither U. E. Loyaliſts, nor their Children, can be conſidered as exempted from the STANDING FEES, it having been ordered that they ſhall be annexed to every further Grant of Land, to them as well as to others, be its extent what it may.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, in Council at York, this fifteenth day of December, in the thirty-ninth year of his Majeſty's reign, and in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight.

PETER RUSSELL.

By Command of the Preſident in Council.

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Proclamation.

PETER RUSSELL, Eſq; Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of his Majeſty's province of Upper Canada.

Whereas it appears by certain information, that a large quantity of HAY, the property of the hon. ROBERT HAMILTON of Queenſton, was lately deſtroyed by FIRE---and that ſince, on the night of the IXth inſt. another conſiderable ſtock was, by the ſame means, alſo deſtroyed---and that there is great reaſon to believe that the ſame have been wantonly and maliciouſly ſet on fire. NOW, for the better detecting of the perſon or perſons who may have been guilty of this moſt baſe and felonious act, ſo that he or they may be brought to juſtice, I do by theſe preſents, with the advice of his Majeſty's Executive Council, offer a reward of

One hundred Guineas

to any perſon or perſons, who will give information of thoſe who have perpetrated either of the above offences, upon conviction of any of them. And I do hereby further offer his Majeſty's moſt gracious PARDON to any of the offenders (other than the principal concerned in the above diabolical tranſactions) upon the conviction of any perſon or perſons of whom he ſhall give information.

GIVEN under my hand and ſeal at arms, this twenty firſt day of November, in the thirty ninth year of his Majeſty's reign, at York, in the ſaid province.

PETER RUSSELL, Preſident.

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT,
ALEX. BURNS, *ſec.*

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the nineteenth day of October, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the ſeventh day of this preſent month of December next, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the SEVENTH day of JANUARY next enſuing, you meet us in our provincial

welfare of our province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary:—Herein fail not. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness the honorable PETER RUSSELL, esq. president administering the government of our said province, this thirtieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and of our reign the thirty-ninth. P. R.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

Advertisement.

THE Clearing and Fencing of Ten Acres, near the Town, to be let by the Jobb—to be finished before Spring. Whoever may wish to undertake it, will apply to the PRESIDENT.

York, Dec. 22, 1798.

Secretary's-Office,

York, December 20th, 1798.

List of the Names of Persons who have GRANTS in the *Secretary's Office*, in addition to those heretofore advertized, ready to be issued.

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townships.*
John Smith	191	Gainsboro'
John Stoffe	100	Thorold
Wm. Kitchens	300	Clinton
Rich. Beasley, esq;	100	Barton
Moses Morven	400	Flamboro' W.
Fred. Scram, sen.	500	Louth
Wm. Sloan	200	Gainsboro'
Geo. Ranfier	150	Clinton
Wm. Bond	500	Whitchurch
Abra. Neafe	200	Humberstone
Jonas Kennedy	220	Gainsboro'
Valentine Scram	206	Louth
Moses Nevill	200	Humberstone
Wm. Coffe	200	Beverly
Adam Spencer	100	Pelham
Elias Slott	200	Grantham
John Morden	196	Flamboro' W.
Nathan Raymond	2000	Caistor
Jno. Monden	200	Flamboro' W.
David Jones	176	Ancaster
John Bender	281	Gainsboro'
Josiah Griffin	200	Do.
Wm. Marvde	100	Ancaster
Harcan Lychs	200	Flamboro' W.
Fred. Berger	15	Bertie
Alex. Lymburner	200	Caistor
James Lymburner	200	Do.
Jno. Hurit	200	Bertie
Mathi s Yeager	200	Do.
Joseph Smith	200	Louth
Robert Nichol	200	Gainsboro'
Peter Bowman	200	Ancaster
Peter Platts	300	Bertie
Adam Spencer	100	Stamford
Ben. Springer	200	Bertie
Geo. Miller	300	Gainsboro'
Selah Stiles	200	Ancaster
Catherine Henry	200	Clinton
Mrs. Harriet Mc. Lean	600	Murray
John Johnson	200	Bertie
Michael Showers, junr.	400	Ancaster
Hiramunus Houfe	500	Clinton
Ralph Moruen	200	Flamboro' W.
Jno. Miferer, or Miferor	200	Crowland
Caleb Gilbert, esq	1000	Murray
Peter Bradt	100	Louth
David Baxter	200	Bertie
Peter Lurner	200	Do.
Mathis. Lampman	200	Ancaster
Geo. Lawrence	400	Do.
John Aikman	200	Do.
Wm. Harffy, esq;	200	Harwich
Henry Schieben	152	Gosfield
Elizabeth, Mary, Margat. & Anne Scott	200	Howard
Mr. Allan C. Wilmut	600	Blenheim
James Smiley	230	Burford
Wm. Park, esq;	362	Sandwich
Duignic Dequindre	219	Maidstone
Sarah Avory	200	Harwich
Wm. Mickle	204	Do.
Henry Rogers	114	Colchester
Mathew Gibson	200	Harwich
John Gordon	152	Colchester
Messrs. Meldrum and Park	200	Dover
Simon Meloch	200	Maidstone
Jno. Douymeud	273	Dover
Jno. Flynn	200	Harwich
Geo. Reynolds	200	Camden
Mrs. P. M. Peters	600	Oxford
Geo. Lawl	2000	Burford
Ira Biffell	100	Do.
Lieut. J. Turney	400	Windham
Thos. Bawlby	400	Woodhouse
John C. Fox	200	Townsend
John Fleming	500	Walfingham
Malachi Tully	203	Dunwich
Wm. Vanderli	100	Burford
Peter Tuple	500	Charlotteville
Chars. L'Esperance	200	Sandwich
Thos. Smith	225	Dover
Elizabeth Johnfon	100	Walfingham
Donald M'Lean	190	Maidstone
Joseph Puget	238	Sandwich
John Cope	120	Dover
Donald M'Donell	200	Dorchester
Morgan De Shay	200	Rainham
James Rough	204	Dover
Reynold Alexander	200	Loughboro'
Jane Anderson	200	Kingston
John Ferriers	700	Portland
Lieut. T. Simons	850	Percy
Lt. W. Atkinson	1250	Sidney
Bemslee Petirs	221	Ernestown
Richd Cartwright, esq; 17,424 square feet		Kingston
John Dexter	190	Markham
Babtiste Deroeher	203	Maidstone
Philip Fucks	200	Gosfield
Wm. Boyle	400	Howard
Pat. O'Flaherty	200	Harwich

WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

Advertisement.

WHEREAS the Leafe granted to Mr. JOHN WILSON, of the Ground reserved by Government, on the River Humber, for the erection of Grift and Saw MILLS, will expire on the 31ft of December next;----NOTICE is hereby given, that the fame together with all the BUILDINGS now ftanding on the fame, will be leafed to the perfon offering the higheft Rent, for a term of TWENTY-ONE YEARS next immediately enfuing the date aforefaid.

The rent will be referved in KIND, that is to fay, in FLOUR for fuch Grift mill, or mills as may be erected, and in BOARDS for the Saw mill, or mills; it will, nevertheleſs, be left to the option of Government to demand the rent in money at the market prices of thofe articles, or of either of them. Sealed propofals will be received by the CLERK of the Honorable Executive Council until the 30th day of December next, and fecurity will be expected.

J. SMALL. C. E. C.

YORK,
November 20, 1798.

BLANK DEEDS OF
CONVEYANCE
FOR SALE
AT THIS OFFICE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
At Miles's Tavern,
In the Town of York,

On the 26th of December inſt. that part of the property of the late JOHN LAWRENCE, Eſq; conſiſting of 228 Acres, lying on the Eaſt ſide of the River Humber, in the Townſhip of York, being the broken fronts of No. 1, 2, 3. Payment will be expected at the time of ſale, either in Caſh or approved Bills. The above contains ſeveral Acres of well improved bottom Land, with a ſmall Houſe thereon. The excellence of this tract is ſo univerſally known, as to need no further deſcription. SAM. HERON,
JAMES RUGGLES, } Execrs.
SAM. D. COZENS,

York, Dec. 1, 1798.

United States.

SPEECH of his excellency JONATHAN TRUMBULL, to the legiſlature of Connecticut, at the opening of its preſent ſeſſion.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

NOTHING very important has occurred of internal concern, ſince I had the pleaſure of meeting you in general aſſembly. Under the ſmiles of Divine Providence, although in the midſt of apprehenſions, we have hither been permitted to remain in ſecurity.

The executive buſineſs, which at your laſt ſeſſion was directed to be performed, for the immediate ſecurity and defence of the ſtate, has been accompliſhed. The quarter-maſter general has procured the military ſtores which were ordered, and they are lodged in ſecure places of depoſit.

An animated order pervades the militia of this ſtate, determined to defend their ineſtimable rights, and ſupport the united independence of our country. While this ſpirit exiſts and a general harmony of ſentiment previls, we may hope, with the bleſſing of Heaven, to ſtand at defiance all external danger, and ſtand firm and ſecure againſt the arms of every hoſtile power.

A letter from his excellency the governor of the common wealth of Maſſachuſetts, has been received, and will now be communicated, reſpecting a ſubject, which, from its importance, will gain your early attention; and which, I truſt, will obtain ſuch prompt concurrence in your deciſions thereon, as the magnitude of its object appears to merit.

Differences ſtill ſubſiſting between the United States and France, all our vigilance and activity will be required, to guard againſt the arts and the arms of that haughty and intriguing foreign power. Situated as the United States are, the arms of France are not to be dreaded; but their arts of ſeduction, and their intrigues at diviſion and diſunion, fill me with apprehenſion and caution: With theſe arts, they are indefatigable and powerful—in theſe, they boaſt their ſuperior ſkill among the nations, like the intrigues of Philip of Macedon, where political artifices employed againſt the Grecian ſtates, did more towards ruining their liberties and power, than that artful prince, in any other way could have effected.

With this ancient example on our minds, as well as the very recent and melancholy experience of modern European nations before our eyes, let us be taught the neceſſity of guarding ourſelves againſt the fatal effects of foreign intrigues, party ſpirit, and divided opinions. Let us conſtantly bear in mind, that if ever we are reduced by the power of France, or ſubjugated to her will, or that of any other imperious yoke, it muſt be effected by the arts of diſunion and diviſion. A divided and diſunited people cannot be a happy people; nor can they maintain themſelves in an honourable or defenſible ſtate. Let union be our polar ſtar, to guide our conduct, and true national independence our object, and the efforts of the world cannot prove ſucceſsful againſt the power of this happy ſituated country. A thorough conviction of the juſtneſs of this idea, and the awful danger and fatal effects of diſunion and diviſion, will form my apology for dwelling on this ſubject. Among numberleſs other artifices which at this time are brought into operation, two great engines which are made uſe of by our enemies againſt us, are French infidelity and French philoſophy; the one operating to the deſtruction of all religious ſentiments; the other unhinging every ſocial and human tie by which ſocieties are cemented; both together tending to introduce univerſal diſorder and confuſion.—Theſe two horrid engines, the foot-ſteps of which alas! are but too viſibly to be traced in many parts of our country, form the moſt demoralizing and diſorganizing ſyſtem that ever attacked the happineſs and ſocial enjoyment of mankind.

In France, the practice of this ſyſtem has introduced the exiſtence of every vice and calamity; and in that pretended republic, national happineſs; I might almoſt ſay, individual enjoyment is ſcarcely known, certainly not to be realized. The ſituation of France, at this time, preſents ſuch ſcenes of iniquity and violence, from this horrid ſource, as gives an awful and inſtructive leſſon to all ſurrounding nations, who attentively view her conduct. Rather than adopt this fatal ſyſtem, how carefully ſhould we cling to our holy religion; the principles of which form an almoſt infinite contraſt with the falſe glare of this ſpecious and infidel philoſophy; and the practice of which not only affords ſubſtantial happineſs in life, but gives the beſt hopes of futurity.—How admirably ſuperior to all the ingenious pretences of French philoſophy, is that noble precept of our holy religion, which enjoins upon us the doing to others whatever under like circumſtances, we ſhould reaſonably expect from them to us. In a ſtrict adherence to this highly preferable ſyſtem, we may hope to avoid thoſe ſcenes of vice and miſery which France now experiences;—and to eſcape that torrent of national derangement, which threatens to whelm the happineſs of the Old World, and is ſeeking to extend its baneful influence to this happy and diſtant continent. With a view to this idea, as well as on many other accounts, I appreciate the wiſdom and magnanimity of our national government, in diſſolving on our part, thoſe ties of alliance with which we have been too long and too cloſely connected with France; and which, happily for us, had been previouſly broken and outraged by that perfidious nation. An intimate connection with a nation of infidels and atheiſts, with whom there can be no foundation for faith or confidence, is to be avoided as the worſt of evils, a total ſeparation from the policy and power of ſuch a people, is an event devoutly to be wiſhed.

May that God who has been our fathers protector, in their days of trouble, and our deliverer from many dangers, ſtill guard us by his power and guide us by his wiſdom—and while we ſeriouſly truſt in this divine protection, may we truly rejoice that the Lord God omnipotent reigneth among the nations.

BOSTON, October 2.

We were yeſterday favored with French and Hamburgh papers to the 2d of September.---- On the ſubject of the victory of admiral Nelſon, the French papers are profoundly ſilent: the Hamburgh gazettes, however,

dilate much on the event, and give confirmatory accounts from Leghorn, Trieste, Venice, Candia and several other places in Italy, Greece, the Adriatic & Archipelago. The particulars are detailed with an accuracy uncommon in fables; but still they are not official.

"The French have thrown a few troops into Ireland, but too late, and in a firm peaceable part of the country. How happens it, that these enthusiastic revolutionizers fancy the whole world in love with them? and so misinformed with regard to that country and our own."

October 22.

BUONAPARTE'S EXPEDITION!

Every arrival brings fresh corroboratives to place the fact beyond the wanderings of conjecture, or the scrutiny of suspicion. The only circumstance that "e'er could hang a doubt on't," was the concomitant intelligence of the French buccanier's arrival at Alexandria; the articles, however, which we have had translated from the last Hamburgh paper, of the 24th Aug. reconciles the two accounts and completely establishes the truth of Buonaparte's defeat. To those of our readers who are acquainted with the map of the Mediterranean, the intrinsic testimony, which the Hamburgh news carries with it, is incontrovertible; and we are most assuredly convinced, that there is not one American, who is worthy of the name, that will not rejoice at the authentication of this important intelligence.---In thus annexing implicit confidence in an unofficial account, we would not wish to mislead the public opinion, but it is impossible to perute the confluent details of the battle from almost every port adjacent to the scene of action, each corroborating and explaining the other, without feeling the mind impressed with irresistable conviction. This one blow struck by the true "HEARTS OF OAK" of Old England, has entirely demolished the navy of France, and paralized the strong arm of the directory. The visionary project of their rapacious ambition must now be relinquished.

Europe and the world are rising with indignation to chastise their insolence; and the day of retribution is coming with all the horrors denouncing on the crimes of the robber, the assassin, and the atheist.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, December 22.

From the language held by the council of five hundred, it would appear, that in various districts of France the Royalists, though so often believed to be extirpated, are still numerous and formidable.

In the council of five hundred, on the 20th July, Goupy, as organ of a special committee, made report on the necessity of establishing a new capital for the department of Pas des Calais; "for," said he, "the administrators in the town where they now assemble, finding themselves in the midst of partizans of the royalists, are exposed to the greatest dangers." [Gaz. U. S.]

A London paper says, a romance is at present in the press, in which there are thirty-six ghosts, two dozen hobgoblins, eighteen witches, a dozen devils, six enchanted castles, and one probability.

Mr. Hare, formerly envoy to Poland, had apartments in the same house with Mr. Fox; and like his friend Charles, had frequent dealings with the monied Israelites. One morning as he was looking out of his window, he observed several of the tribe assemble at the door for admittance. "Pray gentlemen," said he "are you Fox hunting or Hare hunting, this morning."

We hear from good authority that the French government has revived the detestable laws respecting gunning and fishing—which were the most horrid which existed with the king. No citizen now can kill a bird or catch a fish without purchasing a special licence!

The Jews of London have no intention of visiting Jerusalem after it shall have been conquered by the French.—Such a pilgrimage may suit the poor Jews of France, who have been pillaged of their property by much greater Jews than themselves.

The editors of certain papers would certainly lead us to suppose them good Christians, since we must suppose they LOVE THEIR ENEMIES, when we see them every day praising traitors, and open enemies to our king and country.

CHRISTMAS.

—AN ODE.—

HAIL, the seraphic day!
Our souls, uniting, say;
For, on its morn,
Ere up the bright'ning east,
The glowing sun beam prest'd,
JESUS was born.

At this eventful birth,
High to the joyful earth—
In night, serene,
Forming a glorious choir,
Tuning the SACRED LYRE,
SERAPHS were seen

With spotless robes array'd,
O'er Mary's slumb'ring head,
They, soft, began;
In ravish'd notes, along—
Swell'd their immortal song,
With "PEACE TO MAN."

Hear each one loud exclaim
"MARY of Bethlehem,
"God's chosen one."
This ever-holy maid,
Low, in a manger laid,
Brought forth her son.

Around her glory shone,
As from God's beaming throne,
When CHRIST appear'd;
JOSEPH, the pious, came,
Saw the celestial flame,
And music heard.

Of little cherubs, 'round—
Waking exhaustless sound,
To praise the LAMB;
As down the radiant sky,
Leaving their realms on high,
They, hast'ning came.

Shepherds approach'd from far,
"Led by a shining star,"
With offerings great;
On bending knee they fell,
Made the LOW MANSION swell—
With praise elate.

Now let us each one join,
Aloud in song divine,
With firm accord;
And with unending zeal,
Up heaven send the peal
CHRIST is our LORD.

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 200.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1798. [*Price 4 Dollars per Annum.*

An ACT to extend the Provisions of an Act passed in the second session of the first Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, intitled, "An Act to confirm and make valid certain Marriages, heretofore contracted in the Country now comprized within the Province of Upper Canada, and to provide for the future Solemnization of Marriage within the same."

WHEREAS it hath been found expedient to extend the provisions of a certain act passed in the thirty-third year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "An act to confirm and make valid certain marriages heretofore contracted in the country now comprized within the province of Upper-Canada, and to provide for the future solemnization of marriage within the same," Be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council and assembly of the province of Upper-Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an act passed in the parliament of Great-Britain, entitled an act to repeal certain parts of an act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "An act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said province, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this act, it shall and may be lawful to, and for the minister, or clergyman of any congregation, or religious community of persons professing to be members of the Church of Scotland, or Lutherans, or Calvinists who shall be authorised in manner hereafter directed, to celebrate the ceremony of matrimony according to the rites of such church or religious community, between any two persons, neither of whom are under any legal disqualification to contract matrimony, and one of whom shall have been a member of such congregation, or religious community, at least six months before the said marriage; any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. *Provided nevertheless, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no person shall be taken or deemed to be a minister or clergyman of any such congregation or religious community within the intent and meaning of this act, who shall not have been regularly ordained, constituted or appointed according to the rites and forms of such congregation or religious community, and unless he shall have appeared or come before the justices of the peace, assembled in quarter sessions in the district in which he shall reside, when not less than six magistrates, besides the chairman, shall be present, and shall have then with him at least seven respectable persons, members of the congregation or religious community to which he shall belong, who shall declare him to be their minister or clergyman, and unless he shall produce proofs of his ordination, constitution or appointment to that office, and unless he shall then and there take the oath of allegiance to his Majesty, when, if it shall appear to the majority of the justices, then present, expedient and proper, they are hereby authorised to grant him a certificate under the seal of the court and signed by the chairman and clerk of the peace, (for which the said clerk of the peace shall be entitled to demand and receive the sum of five shillings,) certifying him to be the settled minister or clergyman of such congregation or religious community, which certificate shall be in the following form:—

BE IT REMEMBERED, That at the general quarter sessions of the peace, holden at the town of in the county of in and for the district, on the day of in the year of our Lord, before A. B. (and six others,) esquire, and others, justices of our sovereign lord the King, assigned to keep the peace in the said district, &c. came C. D. of together with E. F. of (and six others whose names and descriptions must be inserted,) members of a congregation or community of at in the county of in the said district. And the said E. F. &c. being duly, examined satisfied the court that the said C. D. is the settled minister, or clergyman of the said congregation or community, and was regularly ordained, constituted and appointed thereto.

G. H. chairman.
I. K. clerk of the peace.

III. *Provided nevertheless*, That no such certificate shall be given by the said quarter sessions as aforesaid, unless the person applying for the same, shall have given notice in writing to the clerk of the peace at, or before, the general quarter sessions, immediately preceding that on which he shall apply for such certificate, which notice in writing, the said clerk of the peace shall read in open court, and shall also fix up in some conspicuous part of his office, within eight days after the same shall have been so read, for which service, he the said clerk of the peace, shall be entitled to demand and receive the sum of five shillings and no more.

IV. *Provided also, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no such minister or clergyman shall at any time celebrate the ceremony of matrimony between any two persons, as above described, unless he shall on three several Sundays before he shall celebrate the said ceremony, openly and with a loud voice in the church, chapel, meeting-house or other place of worship of such congregation or religious community, either in some intermediate part of the service, or immediately before it begins, or immediately after it is ended, declare his intention so to do, and shall at each time of making such declaration, also declare the number of times for which he shall have made such declaration respectively, or unless such minister or clergyman shall have been duly authorised by licence under the hand and seal of the

...the province, to celebrate the said ceremony between the two persons therein named.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid.* That it shall and may be lawful, to and for the parties thus married or either of them, to demand of the said minister or clergyman, and he is hereby authorised and required to give the same a certificate of such marriage, which may be in the following form: viz.

WHEREAS A. B. of and C. D. of were desirous of intermarrying with each other, and have applied to me for that purpose, their intention so to do having been regularly proclaimed on three leveral Sundays as is directed; or having presented a licence, as the case may be. Now these are to certify, that J. E. F. minister of the community of at have this day married the said A. B. and C. D. together, and they are become legally contracted to each other. As witness my hand at this day of in the year of our Lord
In presence of
G. H.
J. K.

which certificate shall and may be registered by the Clerk of the Peace, in like manner as is directed in the aforesaid act passed in the thirty-third year of his Majesty's reign, entitled, "An act to confirm and make valid certain Marriages, heretofore contracted in the country now comprized within the province of Upper Canada, and to provide for the future solemnization of Marriage within the same."

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That all marriages which may have been celebrated since the passing of the said act of the thirty-third year of his Majesty's reign, by any person who shall obtain such certificate as aforesaid, between any two persons, either of whom now is, or then was a member of any of the said congregations or communities above named, shall be deemed good and valid, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

(A true Copy.)
J. CLARK, C. L. C.

Proclamation.

PETER RUSSELL, Esq; President, administering the Government of his Majesty's Province of Upper Canada.

WHEREAS by an act of the parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty-first year of his Majesty's reign, intitled "An act to repeal certain parts of an act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "An act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said province;" it is among other things provided, that whenever any bill which has been passed by the Legislative Council and by the House of Assembly, in either of the said provinces respectively, shall be presented for his Majesty's assent to the Governor, or Lieutenant Governor of such province, or to the person administering his Majesty's government therein, such Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government, shall, and he is hereby authorized and required to declare, according to his discretion; but subject nevertheless, to the provision contained in the said act, and to such instructions as may be given in that behalf by his Majesty, his heirs, or successors, that he assents to such bill in his Majesty's name, or that he withholds his Majesty's assent from such bill, or that he reserves such bill for the signification of his Majesty's pleasure thereon.

And whereas a certain act intituled an act to extend the provisions of an act passed in the second session of the first provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, intituled "An act to confirm and make valid certain Marriages heretofore contracted in the country now comprised within the province of Upper Canada, and to provide for the future solemnization of Marriage within the same;" was passed by the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in the first session of the present Parliament of the said province, and presented to me, PETER RUSSELL, President, administering the government as aforesaid, for his Majesty's assent thereto, and was by me reserved for the signification of his Majesty's pleasure thereon; and transmitted to his Majesty's Secretary of State for the signification of his Majesty's pleasure thereon accordingly.

Now therefore know ye, that the said act having been referred to a Committee of the Lords of his Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and foreign Plantations, the said Lords of the Committee on the twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, reported as their opinion to his Majesty, that the said act was proper to be approved—his Majesty was thereupon pleased, with the advice of his Privy Council, to declare his approbation of the said act: And pursuant to his Majesty's Royal Pleasure thereon expressed, the said act is hereby confirmed, finally enacted and ratified accordingly; whereof the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief of this his Majesty's said province of Upper Canada, for the time being, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this twenty-ninth day of November, in the thirty-ninth year of his Majesty's reign.

PETER RUSSELL.

By Command of his Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Proclamation.

PETER RUSSELL, Esq; President, administering the Government of Upper Canada.

WHEREAS by Letters received from his Grace the Duke of Portland, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, since the issuing the Proclamation of the thirty-first of October last, it appears, that in consequence of a Representation made by the Executive Government of this Province to his Majesty's Ministers, on the exemption of the U. E. LOYALISTS and their CHILDREN from every Expence attending the Grants of Land made, or to be made to them; his Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify his Royal Pleasure that the FIRST LOYALISTS, and their SONS and DAUGHTERS, shall continue to receive his Majesty's BOUNTY of TWO HUNDRED ACRES each, as heretofore, free from any Expence whatever. And that it is to be understood, that this Mark of the Royal Munificence is expressly confined to those LOYALISTS only, who were actually resident in the Province on or before the TWENTY-EIGHTH of July last.

Be it therefore known, that notwithstanding what has been declared to the contrary, in the Proclamation aforesaid, all Loyalists coming within the above description, whose Names have been enrolled upon the U. E. Lists previous to the date of this Proclamation, and their Sons and Daughters when of age or married, to whom the King's Bounty in Lands has not been already extended, may continue to consider themselves entitled to receive from this Government, Two Hundred Acres of Land free from the payment of Fees and all other Charges, but that, except to the extent allowed by his Majesty's Instructions, neither U. E. Loyalists, nor their Children, can be considered as exempted from the STANDING FEES, it having been ordered that they shall be annexed to every further Grant of Land, to them as well as to others, be its extent what it may.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, in Council at York, this fifteenth day of December, in the thirty-ninth year of his Majesty's reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

PETER RUSSELL.

By Command of the President in Council,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Proclamation.

PETER RUSSELL, Esq; President, administering the Government of his Majesty's province of Upper Canada.

Whereas it appears by

certain information, that a large quantity of HAY, the property of the hon ROBERT HAMILTON of Queenston, was lately destroyed by FIRE---and that since, on the night of the IXth inst. another considerable stock was, by the same means, also destroyed---and that there is great reason to believe that the same have been wantonly and maliciously set on fire. NOW, for the better detecting of the person or persons who may have been guilty of this most base and felonious act, so that he or they may be brought to justice, I do by these presents, with the advice of his Majesty's Executive Council, offer a reward of

One hundred Guineas

to any person or persons, who will give information of those who have perpetrated either of the above offences, upon conviction of any of them. And I do hereby further offer his Majesty's most gracious PARDON to any of the offenders (other than the principal concerned in the above diabolical transactions) upon the conviction of any person or persons of whom he shall give information.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at arms, this twenty-first day of November, in the thirty-ninth year of his Majesty's reign, at York, in the said province.

PETER RUSSELL, President.

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT,
ALEX. BURNS, Sec.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,
GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the nineteenth day of October, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the seventh day of this present month of December next, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the SEVENTH day of JANUARY next ensuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary:—Herein fail not. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness the honorable PETER RUSSELL, esq. president administering the government of our said province, this thirtieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and of our reign the thirty-ninth. P. R.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, December 29.

We hope our readers will excuse us for the omission of several articles of interesting intelligence this week, on account of the length of the Marriage Act, and the Proclamation confirming it; an early publication of such important articles to the welfare of this province, we thought should not be neglected; however, we cannot omit the following gratifying paragraph, taken from a London paper, called the Sun, of the 20th of September last, with which, and several other articles of like consequence, that shall appear in due time, we have been favoured by a gentleman of this town, for which we are extremely thankful.

Sun Office, half past 1, P. M.

We stop the press to announce, that we learn from undoubted authority, that by the Admiralty Telegraph intelligence has just been conveyed, of a French paper of the 15th having been this forenoon landed at Dover, containing the very gratifying information of an action having taken place between Admiral Nelson and the French fleet, on their return from Alexandria, in which the British was happily victorious.

MARRIED.] Last Monday, Mr. James Pleater, to the agreeable Miss Hannah Miles, daughter to Mr. Abner Miles, of this town.—Last Tuesday, Mr. Thos. Smith, to Miss Brown, both of this town.

Secretary's-Office,
York, December 29th, 1798.

LIST of the Names of Persons who have GRANTS in the *Secretary's Office*, in addition to those heretofore advertized, ready to be issued.

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townships.*
Jacob Cope	200	Beverly
Conrad Tufford	174	Clinton
Joseph Smith	200	Ancaster
Elizabeth Grant	1200	Hamilton
Thomas Cope	200	Beverly
Christian Almis	140	Ancaster
Aeneas Shaw, Lt. Col.	1000	Flamboro' W.
Daniel Cornwall	500	Beverly
Peter Ball, esq;	1	Newark
Alex. Shaw, esq;	1200	Clark
Peter Edsal	130	Humberstone
Abraham Mallat	200	Clinton
James Henry	400	Clinton
Mr. Js. Ramsay	half	Newark
Mr. Alex. Grant	1200	Alnwick
Mr. John Ball	1	Newark
Fred. Quant	191	Gainsboro'
Js. Crawford	50	Thorold
Mr. Jacob Ball, jun.	1	Newark
Richard Hyde	1	Do.
Barnabas Cain	100	Do.
John M'Karley	210	Vaughan
Arnold Hagberger-man	100	Clinton
Gilbert Field	106	Newark
Martin M'Clellon	half	Do.
Andrew Frank	450	Pelham
Benj. Gilmore	200	Do.
Michael Showers		

Wm. Sleel	400	Humberſtone
Mrs. Thereſa Grant	1200	Alnwick
Francis M'Kay	200	Humberſtone
Rd. Slingerland	100	Grimſby
Chriſtian Price	314	Louth
Abrham Luing	200	Humberſtone
John Mabee	120	Bertie
Sherman Pront	300	Willoughby
John Nevill	200	Humberſtone
Henry Miller	227	Ancaſter
Wm. Rymal	200	Do.
Philip M'Gregor	400	Louth
Garret Slingerland	100	Clinton
Lt. Andw. Butler	300	Newark
James Park	200	Thorold
John Filmon	200	Ancaſter
Dan. Gleeſon	200	Wainfleet
Thos. Miller	200	Flamboro' E.
Jn. Mordaunt	200	Flamboro' W.
Jacob Neufe	200	Humberſtone
Thos. Miller, eſq;	200	Crowland
Lyddy Haines	200	Grantham
Margery Petty	400	Humberſtone
Peter Maſelis	200	Clinton
Daniel Carſon	400	Do.
Aaron Skinner	200	Humberſtone
Thos. M'Mickling	220	Stamford
Laurence Furry	200	Wainfleet
Adam Beamer	200	Gainſboro'
Hendrick Hainer	100	Louth
James and David Secord	300	Pelham
Allan M'Donald	400	Gainſboro'
Ferd. Maruile	100	Newark
Henry Near	200	Bertie
Laurence Lariſon	200	Grimſby
Anne Mordaunt, or Morden	300	Flamboro' W.
John Laurence	200	Ancaſter
John Kelly	200	Do.
Mathias Horn	220	Bertie
Benj. Schooley	200	Humberſtone
Wm. Willcocks, eſq;	100	York
Wm. Willcocks, eſq;	200	Do.
Samuel Hall	200	Camden
John Reynolds	200	Do.
Ben. Auge	197	Maidſtone
Thos. Dexter	200	Oxford
James Condin	216	Maidſtone
Richd. Jackman	200	Camden
John Smith	191	Gainſboro'
John Stoffle	100	Thorold
Wm. Kitchens	300	Clinton
Rich. Beaſley, eſq;	100	Barton
Moſes Moruen	400	Flamboro' W.
Fred. Scram, ſen.	500	Louth
Wm. Stoan	200	Gainſboro'
Geo. Ranfier	150	Clinton
Wm. Bond	590	Whitchurch
Abra. Neaſe	200	Humberſtone
Jonas Kennedy	200	Gainſboro'
Valentine Scram	206	Louth
Wm. Coſſe	200	Beverly
Adam Spencer	100	Pelham
Elias Slott	200	Grantham
John Morden	196	Flamboro' W.
Nathan Raymond	2000	Caiſtor
Jno. Monden	200	Flamboro' W.
David Jones	176	Ancaſter
John Bender	281	Gainſboro'
Iſaiah Griffin	200	Do.
Wm. Maracle	100	Ancaſter
Harcan Lyons	200	Flamboro' W.
Fred. Berger	15	Bertie
Alex. Lymburner	200	Caiſtor
James Lymburner	200	Do.
Jno. Haritt	200	Bertie
Mathias Yeager	200	Do.
Joſeph Smith	200	Louth
Robert Nichol	200	Gainſboro'
Michael Buck	200	Bertie
Peter Bowman	200	Ancaſter
Peter Platts	300	Bertie
Adam Spencer	100	Stamford
Ben. Springer	200	Bertie
Geo. Miller	300	Gainſboro'
Selah Stiles	220	Ancaſter
Catherine Henry	200	Clinton
Mrs. Harriet Mc. Lean	600	Murray
John Johnſon	200	Bertie
Michael Showers, junr.	400	Ancaſter
Haramunus Houſe	500	Clinton
Ralph Moruen	200	Flamboro' W.
Jno. Miſener, or Miſenor	200	Crowland
Caleb Gilbert, eſq	1000	Murray
Peter Bradt	100	Louth
David Baxter	200	Bertie
Peter Lurner	200	Do.
Mathis. Lampman	200	Ancaſter
Geo. Lawrence	400	Do.
John Aikman	200	Do.
Wm. Harffy, eſq;	204	Harwich
Henry Schieben	152	Goſfield
Elizabeth, Mary, Margat. & Anne Scott	200	Howard
Mr. Allan C. Wilmut	600	Blenheim
James Smiley	200	Burford
Wm. Park, eſq;	382	Sandwich
DuignioDequindre	219	Maidſtone
Sarah Avory	200	Harwich
Wm. Mickle	204	Do.
Henry Rogers	114	Colcheſter
Mathew Gibſon	200	Harwich
John Gordon	152	Colcheſter
Meſſrs. Meldrum and Park	200	Dover
Simon Meloch	200	Maidſtone
Jno. Douymeud	273	Dover
Jco. Flynn	200	Harwich
Geo. Reynolds	200	Camden

BLANK DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE
For ſale at the Printing-Office.

AS the Subſcriber is about to leave Town, he deſires all thoſe to whom he is Indebted, to exhibit their Accounts for Payment;—and all thoſe who are Indebted to him, to make immediate Payment, and ſave Coſts.

EPHRAIM H. PAYSON.

York, Dec. 29, 1798. [3 w.

Advertiſement.

THE Clearing and Fencing of Ten Acres, near the Town, to be let by the Jobb—to be finiſhed before Spring. Whoever may wiſh to undertake it, will apply to the PRESIDENT.

York, Dec. 22, 1798.

Advertiſement.

WHEREAS the Leaſe granted to Mr. JOHN WILSON, of the Ground reſerved by Government, on the River Humber, for the erection of Griſt and Saw MILLS, will expire on the 31ſt of December next;----NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſame together with all the BUILDINGS now ſtanding on the ſame, will be leaſed to the perſon offering the higheſt Rent, for a term of TWENTY-ONE YEARS next immediately enſuing the date aforeſaid.

The rent will be reſerved in KIND, that is to ſay, in FLOUR for ſuch Griſt mill, or mills as may be erected, and in BOARDS for the Saw mill, or mills; it will, neverthleſs, be left to the option of Government to demand the rent in money at the market prices of thoſe articles, or of either of them. Sealed propoſals will be received by the CLERK of the Honorable Executive Council until the 30th day of December next, and ſecurity will be expected.

J. SMALL. C. E. C.

YORK,
November 20, 1798.


1799

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 201.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WARREN and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, JANUARY 31 1799. [Price 4 Dollars per Annum.

An ACT to extend the Provisions of an Act passed in the second Session of the first Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, intitled, "An Act to confirm and make valid certain Marriages heretofore contracted in the Country now comprized within the Province of Upper Canada, and to provide for the future Solemnization of Marriage within the same."

WHEREAS it hath been found expedient to extend the provisions of a certain act passed in the thirty-third year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "An act to confirm and make valid certain marriages heretofore contracted in the country now comprized within the province of Upper-Canada, and to provide for the future solemnization of marriage within the same," Be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council and assembly of the province of Upper-Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an act passed in the parliament of Great-Britain, entitled an act to repeal certain parts of an act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "An act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said province, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this act, it shall and may be lawful to, and for the minister, or clergyman of any congregation, or religious community of persons professing to be members of the Church of Scotland, or Lutherans, or Calvinists, who shall be authorised in manner hereafter directed, to celebrate the ceremony of matrimony according to the rites of such church or religious community, between any two persons, neither of whom are under any legal disqualification to contract matrimony, and one of whom shall have been a member of such congregation, or religious community, at least six months before the said marriage, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. *Provided nevertheless, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no person shall be taken or deemed to be a minister or clergyman of any such congregation or religious community within the intent and meaning of this act, who shall not have been regularly ordained, constituted or appointed according to the rites and forms of such congregation or religious community, and unless he shall have appeared or come before the justices of the peace, assembled in quarter sessions in the district in which he shall reside, when not less than six magistrates, besides the chairman, shall be present, and shall have then with him at least seven respectable persons, members of the congregation or religious community to which he shall belong, who shall declare him to be their minister or clergyman, and unless he shall produce proofs of his ordination, constitution or appointment to that office, and unless he shall then and there take the oath of allegiance to his Majesty, when, if it shall appear to the majority of the justices, then present, expedient and proper, they are hereby authorised to grant him a certificate under the seal of the court and signed by the chairman and clerk of the peace, (for which the said clerk of the peace shall be entitled to demand and receive the sum of five shillings,) certifying him to be the settled minister or clergyman of such congregation or religious community, which certificate shall be in the following form:—

BE IT REMEMBERED, That at the general quarter sessions of the peace, holden at the town of [illegible] in the county of [illegible] in and for the district of [illegible] on the [illegible] day of [illegible] in the year of our Lord, before A. B. (and six others,) esquires, and others, justices of our sovereign lord the King, assigned to keep the peace in the said district, &c. came C. D. of [illegible] together with E. F. of [illegible] (and six others whose names and descriptions must be inserted,) members of a congregation or community of to wit: [illegible] in the county of [illegible] in the said district. And the said E. F. &c. being duly examined, satisfied the court that the said C. D. is the settled minister, or clergyman of the said congregation or community, and was regularly ordained, constituted and appointed thereto.

G. H. chairman.
I. K. clerk of the peace.

III. *Provided nevertheless*, That no such certificate shall be given by the said quarter sessions as aforesaid, unless the person applying for the same, shall have given notice in writing to the clerk of the peace at, or before, the general quarter sessions, immediately preceding that on which he shall apply for such certificate, which notice in writing, the said clerk of the peace shall read in open court, and shall also fix up in some conspicuous part of his office, within eight days after the same shall have been so read, for which service, he the said clerk of the peace, shall be entitled to demand and receive the sum of five shillings and no more.

IV. *Provided also, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no such minister or clergyman shall at any time celebrate the ceremony of matrimony between any two persons, as aforesaid described, unless he shall on three several Sundays before he shall celebrate the said ceremony, openly and with a loud voice in the church, chapel, meeting-house or other place of worship of such congregation or religious community, either in some intermediate part of the service, or immediately before it begins, or immediately after it is ended, declare his intention to do, and that at each time of making such declaration, also declare the number of times for which he shall have made such declaration respectively, or unless such minister or clergyman shall have been duly authorised by licence under the hand and seal of the

governor, lieutenant governor or perſon adminiſtering the government of the province, to celebrate the ſaid ceremony between the two perſons therein named.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid.* That it ſhall and may be lawful, to and for the parties thus married or either of them, to demand of the ſaid miniſter or clergyman, and he is hereby authoriſed and required to give the ſame a certificate of ſuch marriage, which may be in the following form; viz.

WHEREAS A. B. of and C. D. of were deſirous of intermarrying with each other, and have applied to me for that purpoſe, their intention ſo to do having been regularly proclaimed on three ſeveral Sundays as is directed; or having preſented a licence, as the caſe may be. Now theſe are to certify, that I, E. F. miniſter of the community of it have this day married the ſaid A. B. and C. D. together, and they are become legally contracted to each other. As witneſs my hand at this, day of in the year of our Lord

In preſence of
G. H.
I. K.

which certificate ſhall and may be regiſtered by the Clerk of the Peace, in like manner as is directed in the aforeſaid act paſſed in the thirty-third year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled, "An act to confirm and make valid certain Marriages heretofore contracted in the country now comprized within the province of Upper Canada, and to provide for the future ſolemnization of Marriage within the ſame."

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That all marriages which may have been celebrated ſince the paſſing of the ſaid act of the thirty-third year of his Majeſty's reign, by any perſon who ſhall obtain ſuch certificate as aforeſaid, between any two perſons, either of whom now is, or then was a member of any of the ſaid congregations or communities above named, ſhall be deemed good and valid, any law to the contrary notwithſtanding.

(A true Copy.)

J. CLARK, C. L. C.

Proclamation.

PETER RUSSELL, Eſq. Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of his Majeſty's Province of Upper Canada.

WHEREAS by an act of the parliament of Great Britain, paſſed in the thirty-firſt year of his Majeſty's reign, intitled "An act to repeal certain parts of an act paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "An act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the province of Quebec in North America;" and to make further proviſion for the government of the ſaid province;" it is among other things provided, that whenever any bill which ſhall have been paſſed by the Legiſlative Council and by the Houſe of Aſſembly, in either of the ſaid provinces reſpectively, ſhall be preſented for his Majeſty's aſſent to the Governor, or Lieutenant Governor of ſuch province, or to the perſon adminiſtering his Majeſty's government therein, ſuch Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or perſon adminiſtering the government, ſhall, and he is hereby authorized and required to declare, according to his diſcretion; but ſubject nevertheleſs, to the proviſion contained in the ſaid act, and to ſuch inſtructions as may be given in that behalf by his Majeſty, his heirs, or ſucceſſors, that he aſſents to ſuch bill in his Majeſty's name, or that he withholds his Majeſty's aſſent from ſuch bill, or that he reſerves ſuch bill for the ſignification of his Majeſty's pleaſure thereon.

And whereas a certain act intituled an act to extend the proviſions of an act paſſed in the ſecond ſeſſion of the firſt provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, intituled "An act to confirm and make valid certain Marriages heretofore contracted in the country now comprized within the province of Upper Canada, and to provide for the future ſolemnization of Marriage within the ſame" was paſſed by the Legiſlative Council and Houſe of Aſſembly, in the firſt ſeſſion of the preſent Parliament of the ſaid province, and preſented to me, PETER RUSSELL, Preſident, adminiſtering the government as aforeſaid, for his Majeſty's aſſent thereto, and was by me reſerved for the ſignification of his Majeſty's pleaſure thereon; and tranſmitted to his Majeſty's Secretary of State for the ſignification of his Majeſty's pleaſure thereon accordingly.

Now therefore know ye, that the ſaid act having been referred to a Committee of the Lords of his Majeſty's moſt honorable Privy Council, appointed for the conſideration of all matters relating to Trade and foreign Plantations, the ſaid Lords of the Committee on the twenty-ſeventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven, reported as their opinion to his Majeſty, that the ſaid act was proper to be approved—his Majeſty was thereupon pleaſed, with the advice of his Privy Council, to declare his approbation of the ſaid act: And purſuant to his Majeſty's Royal Pleaſure thereon expreſſed, the ſaid act is hereby confirmed, finally enacted and ratified accordingly; whereof the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief of this his Majeſty's ſaid province of Upper Canada, for the time being, and all other perſons whom it may concern, are to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this twenty-ninth day of November, in the thirty-ninth year of his Majeſty's reign.

PETER RUSSELL.

By Command of his Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Proclamation.

PETER RUSSELL, Eſq. Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of Upper Canada.

WHEREAS by Letters received from his Grace the Duke of Portland, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, ſince the iſſuing the Proclamation of the thirty-firſt of October laſt, it appears, that in conſequence of a Repreſentation made by the Executive Government of this Province to his Majeſty's Miniſters, on the exemption of the U. E. LOYALISTS and their CHILDREN from every Expence attending the Grants of Land made, or to be made to them; his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to ſignify his Royal Pleaſure that the FIRST LOYALISTS, and their SONS and DAUGHTERS, ſhall continue to receive his Majeſty's BOUNTY of TWO HUNDRED ACRES each, as heretofore, free from any Expence whatever. And that it is to be underſtood, that this Mark of the Royal Munificence is expreſſly confined to thoſe LOYALISTS only, who were actually reſident in the Province on or before the TWENTY-EIGHTH of July laſt.

Be it therefore known, that notwithſtanding what has been declared to the contrary, in the Proclamation aforeſaid, all Loyaliſts coming within the above deſcription, whoſe Names have been enrolled upon the U. E. Liſts previous to the date of this Proclamation, and their Sons and Daughters when of age or married, to whom the King's Bounty in Lands has not been already extended, may continue to conſider themſelves entitled to receive from this Government, Two Hundred Acres of Land free from the payment of Fees and all other Charges, but that, except to the extent allowed by his Majeſty's Inſtructions, neither U. E. Loyaliſts, nor their Children, can be conſidered as exempted from the STANDING FEES, it having been ordered that they ſhall be annexed to every further Grant of Land, to them as well as to others, be its extent what it may.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, in Council at York, this fifteenth day of December, in the thirty-ninth year of his Majeſty's reign, and in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety eight.

PETER RUSSELL.

By Command of the Preſident in Council,

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Proclamation.

PETER RUSSELL, Eſq. Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of his Majeſty's province of Upper Canada.

Whereas it appears by certain information, that a large quantity of HAY, the property of the hon ROBERT HAMILTON of Queenſton, was lately deſtroyed by FIRE---and that ſince, on the night of the IXth inſt. another conſiderable ſtock was, by the ſame means, alſo deſtroyed---and that there is great reaſon to believe that the ſame have been wantonly and maliciouſly ſet on fire. NOW, for the better detecting of the perſon or perſons who may have been guilty of this moſt baſe and felonious act, ſo that he or they may be brought to juſtice, I do by theſe preſents, with the advice of his Majeſty's Executive Council, offer a reward of

One hundred Guineas

to any perſon or perſons, who will give information of thoſe who have perpetrated either of the above offences, upon conviction of any of them. And I do hereby further offer his Majeſty's moſt gracious PARDON to any of the offenders (other than the principal concerned in the above diabolical tranſactions) upon the conviction of any perſon or perſons of whom he ſhall give information.

GIVEN under my hand and ſeal at arms, this twenty firſt day of November, in the thirty-ninth year of his Majeſty's reign, at York, in the ſaid province.

PETER RUSSELL, Preſident.

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT,
ALEX. BURNS, ſec.

By Authority.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,
GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the thirtieth day of November, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the ſeventh day of this preſent month of January, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the FOURTH day of FEBRUARY next enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary:—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs the honorable PETER RUSSELL, eſq. preſident adminiſtering the government of our ſaid province, this twenty-ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, and of our reign the thirty-ninth.

P. R.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ſhip Cumberland, captain Scott, arrived at Portland from Liverpool, via Dublin, has brought the following news.

Further, and the lateſt, unofficial accounts of the Mediterranean fleet.

LONDON, September 21.

WE yeſterday ſtopped the preſs to announce a communication which had been made by the Telegraph to the admiralty, of French papers having been received at Dover, and one of them containing an account of the defeat of the French fleet in the Mediterranean by Sir Horatio Nelſon. This communication of courſe excited a moſt lively intereſt and anxiety. In the evening the French papers reached town, and the articles above alluded to we found in a ſupplement to the Redacteur of the 14th, in the following words:

"Letters from Malta inform, that Buonaparte had landed on the firſt of July, with the whole of his army at Alexandria, that after having entered into a treaty of amity with the chiefs of the Arabs, he directed his march along the Nile to Grand Cairo, which he entered on the 22d of July, at the head of the French army, and that having rendered himſelf maſter of Lower Egypt, he was continuing his march.—The ſame letters inform us, that the ſquadron of admiral Brueys had anchored on the coaſt of Bignieres, and was preparing to return to France, when it was attacked by the Engliſh ſquadron, which was ſuperior to ours both in number and the ſize of the veſſels; that on both ſides the action was maintained with a degree of obſtinacy, of which hiſtory affords no example; that during the action the veſſel of the French admiral was burnt; that two or three French ſhips ſunk; and that ſome others, both Engliſh and French, ran aground, after having loſt all their maſts; and that, finally, ſome other French ſhips, quite diſabled, remained on the ſpot where the battle was fought. We are much alarmed about their fate.

September 20.

Sun Office, half paſt 1, P. M.

We ſtop the preſs to announce, that we learn from undoubted authority, that by the Admiralty Telegraph intelligence has juſt been conveyed, of a French paper of the 15th having been this forenoon landed at Dover, containing the very gratifying information of an action having taken place between Admiral Nelſon and the French fleet, on their return from Alexandria, in which the Britiſh was happily victorious.

September 18, 19, 20.

The various accounts which have been received reſpecting the operations of the French army under Buonaparte, have much contributed to perplex the public opinion.—That of Saturday, by the Hamburgh mail, of the French hav-

ing ſuſtained a very conſiderable defeat, ſeemed to be contradicted and overthrown by the accounts received by the Eaſt India Company, from their agent at Conſtantinople; while on the other hand the ſtatements by the mail which arrived on Monday, ſeemed to confirm thoſe brought by the former. We have been at great pains to trace theſe various accounts, to compare and to digeſt them; and we think we can ſay with a conſiderable degree of confidence, that the Company's agent muſt have adopted vague and haſty reports, while the intelligence by the mails was founded on more authentic information. By letters from Conſtantinople, of as recent a date as thoſe received by the overland diſpatch, and which amount in fact to official authority, it ſeems certain that Buonaparte had received a very conſiderable defeat near Roſetta, in conſequence of which he was obliged to encamp and to entrench himſelf. In this ſituation he could neither advance nor retreat, while the Arabs were collecting in immenſe numbers with the determination to attack and overwhelm him. From a view of the map, and after a temperate conſideration of all circumſtances, we are ſtrengthened in our opinion that the accounts of Buonaparte having poſſeſſed himſelf of Grand Cairo muſt be unfounded. It is a march of about 120 or 130 miles, through a country preſenting innumerable difficulties to any army, and more particularly when that army muſt be harraſſed and beſet by ſuch ſuperior numbers.

THE ORACLE.

YORK. Saturday, January 5.

We beg leave to return the honorable Peter Ruſſell, eſq; Preſident, our thanks, for enabling us thus early, to lay an official account of the almoſt total deſtruction of the French fleet by admiral Nelſon, before our readers.

Glorious! glorious news!

From the London Gazette.

Admiralty-office, Oct. 2, 1798.

The hon. capt. Capel, of his majeſty's ſloop Mutine, arrived this morning with diſpatches from rear admiral Sir Horatio Nelſon, K. B. to Evan Nepean, eſq; ſecretary to the admiralty, of which the following are copies:

Vanguard, Mouth of the Nile,
Auguſt 7, 1798.

SIR,

Herewith I have the honor to tranſmit you a copy of my letter to the earl of St. Vincent, together with a line of battle of the Engliſh and French ſquadrons, alſo a liſt of killed and wounded. I have the pleaſure to inform you, that eight of our ſhips have already top-gallant yards acroſs, and ready for any ſervice; the others with the prizes, will ſoon be ready for ſea. In an event of this importance, I have thought it beſt to ſend capt. Capel, with a copy of my letter (to the commander in chief) over land, which I hope their lordſhips will approve; and beg leave to refer them to captain Capel, who is a moſt excellent officer, and fully able to give every information; and I beg leave to recommend him to their lordſhips notice.

I have the honor to be, &c.

H. NELSON.

P. S. The iſland I have taken poſſeſſion of, and brought off the two thirteen-inch mortars, all the braſs guns, and deſtroyed the iron ones.

Evan Nepean, eſq.

Vanguard, off the Mouth of the Nile,
Auguſt 3, 1798.

My Lord,

Almighty God has bleſſed his majeſty's arms in the late battle, by a great victory over the fleet of the enemy, whom I attacked at ſun-ſet on the 1ſt of Auguſt off the Mouth of the Nile. The enemy were moored in a ſtrong line of battle for defending the entrance of the bay (of Shoals) ſtarked by numerous gun boats, four frigates, and a battery of guns and mortars on an iſland in their van; but nothing could withſtand the ſquadron your lordſhip did me the honour to place under my command.—Their high ſtate of diſcipline is well known to you, and with the judgment of the captains, together with their valour, and that of the officers and men of every deſcription, it was abſolutely irreſiſtible.

Could any thing from my pen add to the characters of the captains, I would write it with pleaſure, but that is impoſſible.

I have to regret the loſs of capt. Weſtcott of the Majeſtic, who was killed early in the action, but the ſhip continued to be ſo well fought by the firſt lieut. Mr. Cuthbert, that I have given him an order to command her till your lordſhip's pleaſure is known.

The ſhips of the enemy, all but their two rear ſhips, are nearly diſmaſted: and thoſe two, with two frigates, I am ſorry to ſay, made their eſcape; nor was it, I aſſure you, in my power to prevent them. Capt. Hood moſt handſomely endeavoured to do it, but I had no ſhip in a condition to ſupport the Zealous, and I was obliged to call her in.

The ſupport and aſſiſtance I have received from captain Berry, cannot be ſufficiently expreſſed. I was wounded in the head, and obliged to be carried off the deck, but the ſervice ſuffered no loſs by that event. Capt. Berry was fully equal to the important ſervice then going on, and to him I muſt beg leave to refer you for every information relative to his victory. He will preſent you with the flag of the ſecond in command, that of the commander in chief being burnt in the L'Orient.

Herewith I tranſmit you liſts of the killed and wounded, and the lines of battle of ourſelves and the French.

H. NELSON.

To admiral the earl of St. Vincent, commander in chief, &c. off Cadiz.

Number of Engliſh line of battle ſhips 14, and La Mutine brig.

Number of French line of battle ſhips 13, and four frigates, out of which we took two of 80 guns, ſeven of 74, burnt the L'Orient, of 120, and Timoleon of 74, together with a 36 gun frigate, and diſmaſted and ſunk another friga e of 36 guns; two ſhips of the line and two frigates only eſcaped from us of the whole French fleet.

H. NELSON.

Vanguard, off the Mouth of the Nile,
Auguſt 3, 1798.

Return of the killed and wounded on board his majeſty's ſhips, under my command, in the action with the French at anchor, on the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1798, off the Nile.

16 officers, 156 ſeamen, 46 marines, killed; 37 officers, 562 ſeamen, 78 marines, wounded.—Total 895.

H. NELSON.

Vanguard, off the Mouth of the Nile,
Aug. 11, 1798.

SIR,

Herewith I ſend you a copy of my letter to the earl of St. Vincent, of this date. I have the honor to be, &c.

H. NELSON.

Evan Nepean, eſq.

Vanguard, off the Mouth of the Nile,
Auguſt 11, 1798.

My Lord,

The Switſure brought in this morning, La Fortune, French corvette, of 18 guns and 70 men.

I have the honor to be, &c.

HORATIO NELSON.

Earl of St. Vincent.

End of the London Gazette.

In conſequence of the above IMPORTANT intelligence, a ſalute was fired yeſterday at 5 o'clock P. M. from the garriſon, and in the evening a general ILLUMINATION throughout the town took place on the happy occaſion.

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 202.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WEEKS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1799. [Price 4 Dollars per Annum.

An ACT to extend the Provisions of an Act paſſed in the ſecond ſeſſion of the firſt Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, intitled, "An Act to confirm and make valid certain Marriages, heretofore contracted in the Country now comprized within the Province of Upper Canada, and to provide for the future Solemnization of Marriage within the ſame."

WHEREAS it hath been found expedient to extend the proviſions of a certain act paſſed in the thirty-third year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "An act to confirm and make valid certain marriages heretofore contracted in the country now comprized within the province of Upper-Canada, and to provide for the future ſolemnization of marriage within the ſame," Be it therefore enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the legiſlative council and aſſembly of the province of Upper-Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an act paſſed in the parliament of Great-Britain, entitled an act to repeal certain parts of an act paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "An act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the province of Quebec in North America, and to make further proviſion for the government of the ſaid province, and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the paſſing of this act, it ſhall and may be lawful to, and for the miniſter, or clergyman of any congregation, or religious community of perſons profeſſing to be members of the Church of Scotland, or Lutherans, or Calviniſts, who ſhall be authoriſed in manner hereafter directed, to celebrate the ceremony of matrimony according to the rites of ſuch church or religious community, between any two perſons, neither of whom are under any legal diſqualification to contract matrimony, and one of whom ſhall have been a member of ſuch congregation, or religious community, at leaſt ſix months before the ſaid marriage; any law or uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

II. *Provided nevertheleſs, and be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That no perſon ſhall be taken or deemed to be a miniſter or clergyman of any ſuch congregation or religious community within the intent and meaning of this act, who ſhall not have been regularly ordained, conſtituted or appointed according to the rites and forms of ſuch congregation or religious community, and unleſs he ſhall have appeared or come before the juſtices of the peace, aſſembled in quarter ſeſſions in the diſtrict in which he ſhall reſide, when not leſs than ſix magiſtrates, beſides the chairman, ſhall be preſent, and ſhall have then with him at leaſt ſeven reſpectable perſons, members of the congregation or religious community to which he ſhall belong, who ſhall declare him to be their miniſter or clergyman, and unleſs he ſhall produce proofs of his ordination, conſtitution or appointment to that office, and unleſs he ſhall then and there take the oath of allegiance to his Majeſty, when, if it ſhall appear to the majority of the juſtices, then preſent, expedient and proper, they are hereby authoriſed to grant him a certificate under the ſeal of the court and ſigned by the chairman and clerk of the peace, (for which the ſaid clerk of the peace ſhall be entitled to demand and receive the ſum of five ſhillings,) certifying him to be the ſettled miniſter or clergyman of ſuch congregation or religious community, which certificate ſhall be in the following form:—

BE IT REMEMBERED, That at the general quarter ſeſſions of the peace, holden at the town of in the county of in and for the diſtrict, on the day of in the year of our Lord, before A. B. (and ſix others,) eſquire, and others, juſtices of our ſovereign lord the King, aſſigned to keep the peace in the ſaid diſtrict, &c. came C. D. of together with E. F. of (and ſix others whoſe names and deſcriptions muſt be inſerted,) members of a congregation or community of at in the county of in the ſaid diſtrict. And the ſaid E. F. &c. being duly, examined ſatisfied the court that the ſaid C. D. is the ſettled miniſter, or clergyman of the ſaid congregation or community, and was regularly ordained, conſtituted and appointed thereto.

G. H. chairman.

I. K. clerk of the peace.

III. *Provided nevertheleſs*, That no ſuch certificate ſhall be given by the ſaid quarter ſeſſions as aforeſaid, unleſs the perſon applying for the ſame, ſhall have given notice in writing to the clerk of the peace at, or before, the general quarter ſeſſions, immediately preceding that on which he ſhall apply for ſuch certificate, which notice in writing, the ſaid clerk of the peace ſhall read in open court, and ſhall alſo fix up in ſome conſpicuous part of his office, within eight days after the ſame ſhall have been ſo read, for which ſervice, he the ſaid clerk of the peace, ſhall be entitled to demand and receive the ſum of five ſhillings and no more.

IV. *Provided alſo, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That no ſuch miniſter or clergyman ſhall at any time celebrate the ceremony of matrimony between any two perſons, as above deſcribed, unleſs he ſhall on three ſeveral Sundays before he ſhall celebrate the ſaid ceremony, openly and with a loud voice in the church, chapel, meeting-houſe or other place of worſhip of ſuch congregation or religious community, either in ſome intermediate part of the ſervice, or immediately before it begins, or immediately after it is ended, declare his intention ſo to do, and ſhall at each time of making ſuch declaration, alſo declare the number of times for which he ſhall have made ſuch declaration reſpectively, or unleſs ſuch miniſter or clergyman ſhall have been duly authoriſed by licence under the hand and ſeal of the

fon adminiftering the government of the province, to celebrate the faid ceremony between the two perfons therein named.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforefaid.* That it fhall and may be lawful, to and for the parties thus married or either of them, to demand of the faid minifter or clergyman, and he is hereby authorifed and required to give the fame a certificate of fuch marriage, which may be in the following form : viz.

Whereas A. B. of   and C. D. of   were defirous of intermarrying with each other, and have applied to me for that purpofe, their intention fo to do having been regularly proclaimed on three feveral Sundays as is directed ; or having prefented a licence, as the cafe may be. Now thefe are to certify, that I, E. F. minifter of the community of   at   have this day married the faid A. B. and C. D. together, and they are become legally contracted to each other. As witnefs my hand at   this   day of   in the year of our Lord
In prefence of
G. H.
J. K.

which certificate fhall and may be regiftered by the Clerk of the Peace, in like manner as is directed in the aforefaid act paffed in the thirty-third year of his Majefty's reign, entitled, "An act to confirm and make valid certain Marriages, heretofore contracted in the country now comprized within the province of Upper Canada, and to provide for the future folemnization of Marriage within the fame."

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforefaid,* That all marriages which may have been celebrated fince the paffing of the faid act of the thirty-third year of his Majefty's reign, by any perfon who fhall obtain fuch certificate as aforefaid, between any two perfons, either of whom now is, or then was a member of any of the faid congregations or communities above named, fhall be deemed good and valid, any law to the contrary notwithftanding.

(A true Copy.)
J. CLARK, C. L. C.

Proclamation.

PETER RUSSELL, Efq; Prefident, adminiftering the Government of his Majefty's Province of Upper Canada.

WHEREAS by an act of the parliament of Great Britain, paffed in the thirty firft year of his Majefty's reign, intitled "An act to repeal certain parts of an act paffed in the fourteenth year of his Majefty's reign, entitled "An act for making more effectual provifion for the government of the province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provifion for the government of the faid province ;" it is among other things provided, that whenever any bill which has been paffed by the Legiflative Council and by the Houfe of Affembly, in either of the faid provinces refpectively, fhall be prefented for his Majefty's affent to the Governor, or Lieutenant Governor of fuch province, or to the perfon adminiftering his Majefty's government there in, fuch Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or perfon adminiftering the government, fhall, and he is hereby authorized and required to declare, according to his difcretion ; but fubject neverthelefs, to the provifion contained in the faid act, and to fuch inftructions as may be given in that behalf by his Majefty, his heirs, or fucceffors, that he affents to fuch bill in his Majefty's name, or that he witholds his Majefty's affent from fuch bill, or that he referves fuch bill for the fignification of his Majefty's pleafure thereon.

And whereas a certain act intituled an act to extend the provifions of an act paffed in the fecond feffion of the firft provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, intituled "An act to confirm and make valid certain Marriages heretofore contracted in the country now comprized within the province of Upper Canada, and to provide for the future folemnization of Marriage within the fame ;" was paffed by the Legiflative Council and Houfe of Affembly, in the firft feffion of the prefent Parliament of the faid province, and prefented to me, PETER RUSSELL, Prefident, adminiftering the government as aforefaid, for his Majefty's affent thereto, and was by me referved for the fignification of his Majefty's pleafure thereon ; and tranfmitted to his Majefty's Secretary of State for the fignification of his Majefty's pleafure thereon accordingly.

Now therefore know ye, that the faid act having been referred to a Committee of the Lords of his Majefty's moft honorable Privy Council, appointed for the confideration of all matters relating to Trade and foreign Plantations, the faid Lords of the Committee on the twenty-feventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thoufand feven hundred and ninety-feven, reported as their opinion to his Majefty, that the faid act was proper to be approved—his Majefty was thereupon pleafed, with the advice of his Privy Council, to declare his approbation of the faid act ; and purfuant to his Majefty's Royal Pleafure thereon expreffed, the faid act is hereby confirmed, finally enacted and ratified accordingly ; whereof the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief of this his Majefty's faid province of Upper Canada, for the time being, and all other perfons whom it may concern, are to take notice, and govern themfelves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this twenty-ninth day of November, in the thirty-ninth year of his Majefty's reign.

PETER RUSSELL.

By Command of his Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Proclamation.

PETER RUSSELL, Efq; Prefident, adminiftering the Government of Upper Canada.

WHEREAS by Letters received from his Grace the Duke of Portland, one of his Majefty's principal Secretaries of State, fince the iffuing the Proclamation of the thirty-firft of October laft, it appears, that in confequence of a Reprefentation made by the Executive Government of this Province to his Majefty's Minifters, on the exemption of the U. E. LOYALISTS and their CHILDREN from every Expence attending the Grants of Land made, or to be made to them ; his Majefty has been gracioufly pleafed to fignify his Royal Pleafure that the FIRST LOYALISTS, and their SONS and DAUGHTERS, fhall continue to receive his Majefty's BOUNTY of TWO HUNDRED ACRES each, as heretofore, free from any Expence whatever. And that it is to be underftood, that this Mark of the Royal Munificence is expreffly confined to thofe LOYALISTS only, who were actually refident in the Province on or before the TWENTY-EIGHTH of July laft.

Be it therefore known, that notwithftanding what has been declared to the contrary, in the Proclamation aforefaid, all Loyalifts coming within the above defcription, whofe Names have been enrolled upon the U. E. Lifts previous to the date of this Proclamation, and their Sons and Daughters when of age or married, to whom the King's Bounty in Lands has not been already extended, may continue to confider themfelves entitled to receive from this Government, Two Hundred Acres of Land free from the payment of Fees and all other Charges, but that, except to the extent allowed by his Majefty's Inftructions, neither U. E. Loyalifts, nor their Children, are to be exempted from the STANDING FEES, it having been ordered that they fhall be annexed to every further Grant of Land, to them as well as to others, be its extent what it may.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, in Council at York, this fifteenth day of December, in the thirty-ninth year of his Majefty's reign; and in the year of our Lord one thoufand feven hundred and ninety eight.

PETER RUSSELL.

By Command of the Prefident in Council,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Secretary's Office,

January 12, 1799.

LIST of PERSONS Struck off the U. E. LIST, viz.

ENSIGN Johnfon Butler
Mrs. Deborah Muirhead
Mrs. Elizabeth Kerr
Mifs Jemima Johnfon
Mifs Mary Johnfon
Mifs Sarah Johnfon
Mrs. Elizabeth Clinch
Robert J. D. Gray
Cyrus Anderfon
Ebenezer Anderfon
Elifha Anderfon
George Anderfon
John Anderfon, junr.
Jofeph Anderfon, of Cornwall
Thomas G. Anderfon
James Anderfon
Cornelius Patterfon
Chrifty Mount
Cornelius Munro
Henry Munro
Hugh Munro, of Matilda
Hugh Munro, of Edwardfburg
John Munro, fon of the hon. J. Munro
William Munro
Captain Miles M'Donell
Ens. Miles M'Donell,
Lieut. Chichefter M'Donell,
Nath. Parks, jnr,
Jofeph Pell,
Rob. Perry, jnr.
Wm, Perry, jnr.
One of the Geo. Playters, Home diftrict
John Richards, jnr.
Henry Ridner,
Mrs. M. Ridout,
Owen Robbin, jnr.
James Rogers,
Wm. Rogers,
D. M. Rogers,
John Rogers.
Owen Rice, jnr.
Bentley Peters jnr.
Capt H. M'Donell,
in the province,
Albert Friench,
Bryan Crawford,
David Strich,
Wm. Frafier, jnr.
Capt. Wm. Claus,
John Ogden, jnr.
Mifs Eliz. Overholt,

IT is alfo recommended, that the NAMES of the following perfons be ftruck off ; it appearing that they, or the perfons under whom they claim, were improperly admitted ;

Mrs. Catherine Hamilton,
Lt. Henry Arnold,
Capt. B. Roerback,
Sam. Jarvis,
Revd. Sam. Peters.
Wm. B. Peters,
Chas. J. Peters.

WM. JARVIS, fec'y.

Council Office,

JANUARY 5, 1799.

IT appearing by a report, made this day, by the Clerk of the council, and the Receiver-General, that feveral perfons, who have taken warrants of SURVEY from the Council-Office, have neglected to pay the FEES, and prefent their refpective warrants of furvey, at the Surveyor-General's office, within the time prefcribed in their faid warrants ;---Notice is hereby given to the parties concerned, that unlefs the fees are paid within THREE months, upon thofe warrants which have been neglected to be prefented within twenty days from their refpective dates, all claims to the lands ordered under the faid warrants, will be confidered as abandoned ;---and the orders of Council for the fame will be refcinded accordingly ;--and the Council has further refolved, that in future, unlefs the warrants of furvey, for lands ordered fhall be taken from the council office and the fees paid upon them within ONE month from the date of the orders of council, the faid orders will be refcinded, and the petitions of the parties difmiffed.

By order of the board,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Advertifement.

THE Clearing and Fencing of Ten Acres, near the Town, to be let by the Jobb—to be finifhed before Spring. Whoever may wifh to undertake it, will apply to the PRESIDENT.

York, Dec. 22, 1798.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AS the Subfcriber is about to leave Town, he defires all thofe to whom he is Indebted, to exhibit their Accounts for Payment ;—and all thofe who are indebted to him, to make immediate Payment, and fave Cofts.

EPHRAIM H. PAYSON.

York, Dec. 29, 1798. [3 w.

Secretary's-Office,

York, December 29th, 1798.

LIST of the Names of Perfons who have GRANTS in the *Secretary's Office,* in addition to thofe heretofore advertized, ready to be iffued.

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townfhips.*
Jacob Cope	200	Beverly
Conrad Tufford	174	Clinton
Jofeph Smith	200	Ancafter
Elizabeth Grant	1200	Hamilton
Thomas Cope	200	Beverly
Chriftian Almis	140	Ancafter
Aeneus Shaw, Lt. Col.	1000	Flamboro' W.
Daniel Cornwall	500	Beverly
Peter Ball, efq;	1	Newark
Alex. Shaw, efq;	1200	Clark
Peter Edfal	130	Humberftone
Abraham Mallat	200	Clinton
James Henry	400	Clinton
Mr. Js. Ramfay	half	Newark
Mr. Alex. Grant	1200	Alnwick
Mr. John Ball	1	Newark
Fred. Quant	191	Gainfboro
Js. Crawford	50	Thorold
Mr. Jacob Ball, jun.	1	Newark
Richard Hyde	1	Do.
Barnabas Cain	200	Do.
John M'Karrley	210	Vaughan
Arnold Hagbegerman	100	Clinton
Gilbert Field	106	Newark
Martin M'Clellon	half	Do.
Andrew Frank	450	Pelham
Benj. Gilmore	200	Do.
Michael Showers fenr.	400	Flamboro' W.
Wm. Steel	400	Humberftone

Jacob Neufe	200	Humberſtone
Thos. Miller, eſq;	200	Crowland
Lyddy Haines	200	Grantham
Margery Petty	400	Humberſtone
Peter Maſelis	200	Clinton
Daniel Carſon	400	Do.
Aaron Skinner	200	Humberſtone
Thos. M'Micking	200	Stamford
Laurence Furry	200	Wainfleet
Adam Beamer	200	Gainſboro'
Hendrick Hainer	100	Louth
James and David Secord	500	Pelham
Allan M'Donald	400	Gainſboro'
Fred. Marnle	100	Newark
Henry Near	200	Bertie
Laurence Larifon	200	Grimſby
Anne Mordaunt, or Morden	300	Flamboro' W.
John Laurence	200	Ancaſter
John Kelly	200	Do.
Mathias Horn	220	Bertie
Benj. Schooley	200	Humberſtone
Wm. Willcocks, eſq:	100	York
Wm. Willcocks, eſq:	200	Do.
Samuel Hall	200	Camden
John Reynolds	200	Do.
Ben. Auge	197	Maidſtone
Thos. Dexter	200	Oxford
James Condan	216	Maidſtone
Richd. Jackman	200	Camden
John Smith	191	Gainſboro'
John Stofile	100	Thorold
Wm. Kitchens	300	Clinton
Rich. Beaſley, eſq;	100	Barton
Moſes Moruen	400	Flamboro' W.
Fred. Scram, ſen.	500	Louth
Wm. Storm	200	Gainſboro'
Géo. Ranſier	150	Clinton
Wm. Bond	590	Whitchurch
Abra. Neaſe	200	Humberſtone
Jonas Kennedy	200	Gainſboro'
Valentine Scram	206	Louth
Moſes Nevill	200	Humberſtone
Wm. Coſſe	200	Beverly
Adam Spencer	100	Pelham
Elias Slott	200	Grantham
John Morden	196	Flamboro' W.
Nathan Raymond	2000	Caiſtor
Jno. Mouden	200	Flamboro' W.
David Jones	176	Ancaſter
John Bender	281	Gainſboro'
Iſaiah Griffin	200	Do.
Wm. Miracle	100	Ancaſter
Harcan Lyons	200	Flamboro' W.
Fred. Berger	15	Bertie
Alex. Lymburner	200	Caiſtor
Jones Lymburner	200	Do.
Jno. Hairt	200	Bertie
Mathias Yeager	200	Do.
Joſeph Smith	200	Louth
Robert Nichol	280	Gainſboro'
Peter Bowman	200	Ancaſter
Peter Platts	300	Bertie
Michael Buck	200	Bertie
Adam Spencer	100	Stamford
Ben. Springer	200	Bertie
Geo. Miller	300	Gainſboro'
Selah Stiles	200	Ancaſter
Catherine Henry	208	Clinton
Mrs. Harriet Mc. Lean	600	Murray
John Johnſon	200	Bertie
Michael Showers, junr.	400	Ancaſter
Haramunus Houſe	500	Clinton
Ralph Moruen	200	Flamboro' W.
Jno. Miſener, or Miſenor	200	Crowland
Caleb Gilbert, eſq	1000	Murray
Peter Bradt	100	Louth
David Baxter	200	Bertie
Peter Lumer	200	Do.
Mathis. Lampman	200	Ancaſter
Geo. Lawrence	400	Do.
John Aikman	200	Do.
Wm. Harſly, eſq;	204	Harwich
Henry Schieben	152	Goſfield
Elizabeth, Mary, Margat. & Anne Scott	200	Howard
Mr. Allan C. Wilmut	600	Blenheim
James Smiley	200	Burford
Wm. Park, eſq;	382	Sandwich
Duignio Dequindre	219	Maidſtone
Sarah Avory	200	Harwich
Wm. Mickle	204	Do.
Henry Rogers	114	Colcheſter
Mathew Gibſon	200	Harwich
John Gordon	152	Colcheſter
Meſſrs. Meldrum and Park	200	Dover
Simon Meloch	200	Maidſtone
Jno. Douymeud	273	Dover
Jno. Flynn	200	Harwich
Geo. Reynolds	200	Camden

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, January 12.

Voluntary ſubſcription of the Royal Artillery in Fort George, Weſt Niagara, towards carrying on the war; the non commiſſioned officers give one guinea each; and the gunners give, ſome ſix, and ſome twelve days pay.

Some days ago the houſe of Mr. James Willſon, at the Head of the Lake, was unfortunately burnt to the ground.

SCRAPS FROM LONDON PAPERS.

As the French have begun to place buſts of GREAT MEN in the council halls at Paris, it is to be hoped that they will not forget Jack Cade, Wat Tyler, and ſome Engliſh patriots of the preſent day, whoſe heads would do no diſhonor to the revolutionary worthies of that country, but which are wholly unfit for a Britiſh gallery, except a Surgeon's hall.

A Frenchman has lately preſented a buſt of Buonaparte to the directory, for which he was voted a reward. The directory are particularly anxious to encourage the ſculptor of a buſt of Buonaparte, becauſe it is ſomewhat problematical whether they will ever again ſee the ORIGINAL.

The French lament in their journals that they are ſtill inferior to the Romans. The only points however, in which this inferiority according to them conſiſts, is, that at their feaſts they are only able to produce 6 lions and two elephants, whereas the people of Rome in the time of Pompey, had 600 lions, and above 20 elephants.

If the French are inferior to the Romans in the number of BEASTS within their dominions, they are at leaſt greatly ſuperior in the number of SAVAGES.

It was certainly the higheſt ſtretch of republican impudence in citizen Sieyes to ſpeak of the "MORALITY OF HIS CHARACTER," in his addreſs to the king of Pruſſia, after having waded through all the horrors of a revolution that ſeems to have exiſted only for the diſgrace and diſturbance of mankind.

We are told in a jacobin print, that two men more worthy of eſteem cannot be ſelected than Charles Fox and John H. Tooke. The writer of this high panegyric, no doubt, means more worthy OF THE ESTEEM OF EACH OTHER.

According to report, moſt of the Iriſh rebels who have been executed for their crimes, died with "great firmneſs." The proper interpretation of theſe words is HARDENED DEPRAVITY.

It is ſaid, that the French directory, wiſhing to renew the negociations with America, have propoſed to give up the iſland of Guadaloupe to the United States as a ſecurity for the adjuſtment of American claims in conſequence of the depredations committed by the French cruiſers on the American commerce.

Dublin, Sept. 25.

By a ſecond communication made through the admiralty Telegraph at London late on Thurſday evening, the detail of admiral Nelſon's victory has been in a good meaſure notified; it was underſtood, according to our correſpondent's letter, "that Buonaparte had been purpoſely ſuffered to land his men at Alexandria, in order that the Porte ſhould be roufed to a ſenſe of indignation againſt France; that admiral Nelſon had therefore retired from Alexandria, when he diſcovered that he anticipated the French fleet, but that having returned in a ſhort time, he found that fleet ſo fortunately diſpoſed that he attacked it with the happieſt ſucceſs.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

DOWNING-STREET, Oct. 6.

BY advices received from his majesty's minister at Constantinople, dated Sept. 3d, it appears that WAR has been declared by the grand seignior against the French; that the French minister with his whole legation has been sent to the castle of the Seven Towers, and that some French merchant ships in the harbor had been taken possession of. The Russian auxiliary squadron was in sight off Constantinople on that day.

WHITEHALL, Oct. 6.

The king has been pleased to grant the dignity of a BARON of the kingdom of Great-Britain to sir HORATIO NELSON, K. B. rear admiral of the blue squadron of his majesty's fleet, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, stile and title of baron Nelson of the Nile, and of Burnham Thorp, in the county of Norfolk.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The following account has been sent home by sir Horatio Nelson of his splendid victory. He would no doubt, have entered more into the detail, but he considered the business as not yet ended while a single battery or ship remained to be destroyed. After the battle it appears that he proceeded instantly to seize on and dismantle the batteries on shore, by which he had been annoyed; and to employ his whole force in measures for destroying the transports which were left at Alexandria or Rosetta. According to the report made by the honorable Capel, those measures were taken with such skill, and executed with such alacrity, that it was thought very few, if any of them would escape, & the whole armament amounted to 350 vessels. So complete a destruction has not occured in the annals of our maritime glory, since the overthrow of the Spanish Armada; and tho' the battle was fought at so great a distance from our shores, in its consequences it may be little less auspicious to England, since it is manifest that the armament was directed against a vital part of our empire, and the French gen. might have reached his destination. It is in vain to deny that they are formidable by land, however contemptible by sea; and we have reason to thank our glorious marine that we have been able to check the progress of their career on our own element. We consider their career as completely checked, for it will now be impossible for Buonaparte to proceed to India. Ministers yesterday along with a short extract of the news, published the following information:—

"Buonaparte was at Cairo, completely at variance with all his officers, who are discontented with the expedition. The soldiers are all sickly, and poisoned with the water of the country. The Grand Signior is making every effort to cut off supplies. Buonaparte's dispatches are taken."

We understand that these dispatches stated to the Directory, that without reinforcements it would be impossible for him to proceed, or even to maintain his position at Cairo for any length of time, as the inhabitants in general were inimical to his progress.

But to return to the victory: As commodore Trowbridge, in the Culloden, unfortunately got ashore before the action, and tho' he made every exertion, was unable to participate in the glory of the fight, this reduced the two lines of battle to an equality in point of numerical force; but the weight of mettle, number of guns and men, of frigates & gun-boats, and in the material circumstance of batteries on shore, the French had greatly the advantage. The French had three 80 gun ships, and one of 120 guns, whereas we had none of higher rate than 74's. The French had 1190 guns, the English only 1012, & a deduction from that number must be made of the Culloden's 74 guns, as she was unable to take any part in the action. When these things are considered, and it is reflected that the English admiral run close in shore to make the attack on a fleet moored to receive him; that the battle was fought at night, and that but two out of thirteen of the enemy's ships engaged escaped, it is in all its circumstances a most splendid victory.

It was also as remarkable, we understand, for single acts of heroism, as for the general display of gallantry. Capt. Darby, in the Bellerophon, of 74 guns, attacked the l'Orient, of 120 singly, & burnt her; it was in the explosion of this ship that he lost so many of his officers and men.

There were so many prisoners made, that we understand sir Horatio determined to put them ashore as soon as he had completed the destruction of the transports. Of the two frigates that escaped one was afterwards taken at Rhodes. There is no account of the arrival of the 2 line of battle ships which escaped and the other frigate, having arrived at any port in France, and it is therefore probable they may also fall into our hands, and complete the destruction of the whole.

The French admiral's ship, l'Orient, which was blown up, had on board 1010 men.—Admiral Brueys himself, who commanded her, and the capt. on board were both killed before she took fire.—On board this ship was the whole of the treasures taken by the French at Malta, which was very considerable.

The number of men on board le Timoleon, the other French ship which was burnt, is said to be 700; and the crew of l'Alteimife frigate burnt, and le Serecute sunk, amounted to 500. The total loss of the French is estimated at between four and five thousand; that of the British, in killed and wounded, 895. Admiral Nelson received a severe wound in the head from a splinter, but we are happy to add, that in a private letter from the admiral to lady Spencer, he says that he is nearly recovered. Sir James Saumarez is also in a fair way of recovery.

Extract of a letter from on board the Orion, dated Bequier Road, Aug. 9.

"Sir H. Nelson has sent an officer to India, with the account of the victory; lieut. Duval, of the Zealous, is charged with his dispatches, and set off yesterday in a Turkish boat, which was to land him in Syria, on his way to Aleppo: a vessel detained the day before with dispatches and letters from Buonaparte's army at Grand Cairo, will make the admiral's dispatches still more interesting to our settlements in India, as they all tend to represent the French army in the most disastrous situation, as well from the severities they had undergone in their march across the sandy deserts, as from the depredations of the Mamalukes and Arabs, and also from being deprived of wine and spirits, without which the French troops find it next to impossible to resist the excessive heat, or endure fatigue. It appears that Buonaparte meant to proceed to Suez, and demanded transports & craft to meet him on the Nile; but when he hears the defeat of the French fleet, it will throw him into despair, particularly as the squadron sir H. Nelson proposes to keep up here, will effectually cut off for some time all communication with Alexandria.

"The Guerrier being an old ship, sir H. Nelson proposes to destroy her, and send the others to England, under convoy of sir J. Saumarez, with those of our ships which had suffered most in the action; these are the Orion, Bellerophon, Alexander, Majestic, Theseus, Goliah, and Defence.

"Sir James Saumarez was getting well of his wound—he hoped soon to be well as ever.

"Capt. Berry is coming home over land through Italy and Germany, with dispatches from admiral Nelson."

The demonstrations of joy last night were universal, and continued to a late hour. The Admiralty office set the example of an illumination, which immediately became general, and which is expected to take place this night.

We rejoice to learn that ministers are resolved to make our great naval superiority effectual to the renovation of our commerce in the Mediterranean & the Levant: a compact is entered into with the king of Naples, by which the ports of Sicily are to be put into our possession, for the defence of his dominions, and for the purposes of our naval operations in those seas. Gen. St ward is actually gone to take the command, and our troops lately in Portugal are on their way thither. A most critical post will be thus established. The blockade of Malta will be formed and continued without danger to our ships, as they will take shelter in the ports of Melfina and Syracuse, and hopes are even entertained that the island will fall into our hands. The first fruits of this victory may be its surrender, and its possession would greatly facilitate the recovery of the Levant trade.

In this view at least, this great event ought to be considered as one of the most valuable, as it certainly is the most shining conquest we have gained. Every man who has a guinea at stake, is in hopes, by his industry and exertions, to acquire a stake in the country, ought to feel proud of the elevation which our fleets have given to the British name, and the security they have conferred on the British shores.

NEW YORK, November 30.

POSTSCRIPT

To the Mercantile Advertiser.

Capt. Adams, of the brig Commerce, from Gibraltar, brings verbal information that the Algerines have declared War against the Greeks; and that Great Britain had declared War against all the powers in alliance with France.

Capt. Adams has obligingly favored the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with a list of the vessels engaged in the late naval contest at Rosetta Bay, which was presented to him in a manuscript by the governor of Gibraltar, and which corresponds with that given in our paper of Saturday last; with this addition, that the loss of the French in killed, wounded and prisoners, was 9000. This statement was not official; but had been verbally communicated by capt. Hawke, who had arrived at Gibraltar. [Captain Hawke, we presume of the British navy.]

The following is a recapitulation of the loss of the English, and a comparative view of the English and French weight of metal employed in the action abovementioned:

	Killed.	Wounded.
English officers,	16	30
Seamen,	136	570
Marines,	56	78
	198	678

Two English ships of the line run ashore.

Number of guns on the part of the English	1012
Do. French	1020

LONDON, Oct. 6.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE VICTORY!

COMMON COUNCIL.

Yesterday a court of common council was held at Guildhall, for the purpose of considering of an address to the king on the late naval VICTORY; present, the lord mayor, eight aldermen, and a great number of commoners.

His lordship, on the opening of the court, called the attention of the members to a letter he had received from the victorious admiral lord Nelson, and a sword, which his lordship presented to the court, and the letter was read, as follows:

Vanguard, mouth of the Nile, Aug. 8.

MY LORD,

"Having the honor of being a freeman of the city of London, I take the liberty of sending to your lordship the sword of the commanding French admiral (Brueys. Bruquet) who survived after the battle of the 1st. off the Nile, and request that the city of London will honor me by the acceptance of it, as a remembrance that Britannia still rules the waves; which (that she may forever do, is the fervent prayer of your lordship's most obedient servant,

H. NELSON.

The right hon. the lord mayor of London.

The court, previous to its breaking up, voted 500l. to the subscription at Lloyd's for the widows and orphans of those who fell in the battle off the Nile.

The subscription at Lloyd's for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the brave men who fell in the late glorious action, already amount to upwards of 12,000l. Subscriptions have also been opened in most of the principal towns in England, for the same patriotic and benevolent object.

It is said that the packet intercepted by lord Nelson's fleet, with dispatches from Buonaparte's army and the French fleet, to France, amongst others contained a letter from admiral Brueys to the minister of marine at Paris, in which he describes the position he had taken with his fleet and the dispositions he had made. In the conclusion of this letter, he says, "that he considers his situation impregnable, that if the whole navy of England was to come to the attack, they could make no impression on his line."

An emigrant of distinction, says a London paper, was lately arrested at Paris, but by a desperate exertion, broke from the persons who were conducting him to prison. As he ran, his pursuers cried out, "an emigrant, an emigrant." The people appeared interested in his fate, and by making way for him, fought to aid his escape. On this, the others vociferated, "a thief, a thief;" when he was stopped and seized, rendered before a military tribunal, by whom he was sentenced to be shot. This anecdote is recording in support of the assertions repeatedly made, that with the exception of the purchasers of national and emigrant property, and persons immediately participating in the public administration, the people of France are decidedly inimical to the system by which they are at present governed.

Very correct—and not very extraordinary information.

The sum total of Buonaparte's land operations are said to be contained in the following:

Buonaparte, after leaving the fleet in the Mediterranean, marched over land in an HOUR with his army to the Red Sea, thro' which he and his brave followers SWAM to Asia, and the day after took sir John Anstruther prisoner as he was delivering a charge to the grand jury of Bengal!!!

The great nation is going to finish the Tower of Babel. They argue, that the confusion of tongues can never defeat their object, after what has happened in the national tabernacle when every man spoke at the same time!!!

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.

By the schooner American, capt. Vibert, 43 days from Cadiz, the following account of the action between the British and French fleets in the mouth of the Nile, is received in manuscript, from on board the Vile de Paris, admiral Jarvis.

MEMORANDUM.

This action took place in Rosetta Bay, at one of the mouths of the Nile, with the enemy at an anchor, when the British fleet ran in (excepting the leading ship, the Culloden, which unfortunately got on shore) and anchored along side the French with head and stern anchors.

Minute of facts stated in the dispatches to lord St. Vincent.

The French transports ran into the Nile, and Buonaparte landed with only a few days provisions on hand; with about thirty eight thousand men, two thousand having been cut to pieces on an attempt to land at Alexandria, where they expected a passive reception. The last dispatches state that the only supplies Buonaparte could get were a little rice and water, brought to him on camels by the Arabs, but that the Turks were taking measures, not only to cut off this succor, but to march against him.

The crew of the Timelon, when the ship took fire, attempted to live themselves on shore, but were all cut to pieces. The l'Orient's people were in part destroyed in the same manner, and blown up, only a few escaped, perhaps into the woods to starve.

The French fleet at the time of the action, had only five days provision on board.

I hasten to inform you of the dreadful situation our unhappy town (Wilmington, N. Carolina) was yesterday Nov. 1, reduced to, by fire; our whole town, except 12 dwelling houses, and some out-houses, is levelled with the earth. The fire began at a stable house; cause unknown.

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 203.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1799. [Price 4 Dollars per Annum.

An ACT to extend the Provisions of an Act passed in the second session of the first Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, intitled, "An Act to confirm and make valid certain Marriages, heretofore contracted in the Country now comprized within the Province of Upper Canada, and to provide for the future Solemnization of Marriage within the same."

WHEREAS it hath been found expedient to extend the provisions of a certain act passed in the thirty-third year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "An act to confirm and make valid certain marriages heretofore contracted in the country now comprized within the province of Upper-Canada, and to provide for the future solemnization of marriage within the same," Be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council and assembly of the province of Upper-Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an act passed in the parliament of Great-Britain, entitled an act to repeal certain parts of an act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "An act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said province, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this act, it shall and may be lawful to, and for the minister, or clergyman of any congregation, or religious community of persons professing to be members of the Church of Scotland, or Lutherans, or Calvinists who shall be authorized in manner hereafter directed, to celebrate the ceremony of matrimony according to the rites of such church or religious community, between any two persons, neither of whom are under any legal disqualification to contract matrimony, and one of whom shall have been a member of such congregation, or religious community, at least six months before the said marriage; any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. *Provided nevertheless, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That no person shall be taken or deemed to be a minister or clergyman of any such congregation or religious community within the intent and meaning of this act, who shall not have been regularly ordained, constituted or appointed according to the rites and forms of such congregation or religious community, and unless he shall have appeared or come before the justices of the peace, assembled in quarter sessions in the district in which he shall reside, when not less than six magistrates, besides the chairman, shall be present, and shall have them with him at least seven respectable persons, members of the congregation or religious community to which he shall belong, who shall declare him to be their minister or clergyman, and unless he shall produce proofs of his ordination, constitution or appointment to that office, and unless he shall then and there take the oath of allegiance to his Majesty, when, if it shall appear to the majority of the justices, then present, expedient and proper, they are hereby authorized to grant him a certificate under the seal of the court and signed by the chairman and clerk of the peace, (for which the said clerk of the peace shall be entitled to demand and receive the sum of five shillings,) certifying him to be the settled minister or clergyman of such congregation or religious community, which certificate shall be in the following form:—

BE IT REMEMBERED, That at the general quarter sessions of the peace, holden at the town of in the county of in and for the district, on the day of in the year of our Lord, before A. B. (and six others,) etquire, and others, justices of our sovereign lord the King, assigned to keep the peace in the said district, &c. came C. D. of together with E. F. of (and six others whose names and descriptions must be inserted,) members of a congregation or community of at in the county of in the said district. And the said E. F. &c. being duly examined satisfied the court that the said C. D. is the settled minister, or clergyman of the said congregation or community, and was regularly ordained, constituted and appointed thereto.

G. H. chairman.

I. K. clerk of the peace.

III. *Provided nevertheless,* That no such certificate shall be given by the said quarter sessions as aforesaid, unless the person applying for the same, shall have given notice in writing to the clerk of the peace at, or before, the general quarter sessions, immediately preceding that on which he shall apply for such certificate, which notice in writing, the said clerk of the peace shall read in open court, and shall also fix up in some conspicuous part of his office, within eight days after the same shall have been so read, for which service, he the said clerk of the peace, shall be entitled to demand and receive the sum of five shillings and no more.

IV. *Provided also, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That no such minister or clergyman shall at any time celebrate the ceremony of matrimony between any two persons, as above described, unless he shall on three several Sundays before he shall celebrate the said ceremony, openly and with a loud voice in the church, chapel, meeting house or other place of worship of such congregation or religious community, either in some intermediate part of the service, or immediately before it begins, or immediately after it is ended, declare his intention so to do, and shall at each time of making such declaration, also declare the number of times for which he shall have made such declaration respectively, or unless such minister or clergyman shall have been duly authorized by license under the hand and seal of the

governor, lieutenant governor or perſon adminiſtering the government of the province, to celebrate the ſaid ceremony between the two perſons therein named.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid.* That it ſhall and may be lawful, to and for the parties thus married or either of them, to demand of the ſaid miniſter or clergyman, and he is hereby authoriſed and required to give the ſame a certificate of ſuch marriage, which may be in the following form; viz.

WHEREAS A. B. of and C. D. of were deſirous of intermarrying with each other, and have applied to me for that purpoſe, their intention ſo to do having been regularly proclaimed on three ſeveral Sundays as is directed; or having preſented a licence, as the caſe may be. Now theſe are to certify, that I, E. F. miniſter of the community of at have this day married the ſaid A. B. and C. D. together, and they are become legally contracted to each other. As witneſs my hand at this day of in the year of our Lord

In preſence of
G. H.
J. K.

which certificate ſhall and may be regiſtered by the Clerk of the Peace, in like manner as is directed in the aforeſaid act paſſed in the thirty-third year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled, "An act to confirm and make valid certain Marriages, heretofore contracted in the country now comprized within the province of Upper Canada, and to provide for the future ſolemnization of Marriage within the ſame."

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That all marriages which may have been celebrated ſince the paſſing of the ſaid act of the thirty-third year of his Majeſty's reign, by any perſon who ſhall obtain ſuch certificate as aforeſaid, between any two perſons, either of whom now is, or then was a member of any of the ſaid congregations or communities above named, ſhall be deemed good and valid, any law to the contrary notwithſtanding.

(A true Copy.)
J. CLARK, C. L. C.

Proclamation.

PETER RUSSELL, Eſq; Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of his Majeſty's Province of Upper Canada.

WHEREAS by an act of the parliament of Great Britain, paſſed in the thirty firſt year of his Majeſty's reign, intitled "An act to repeal certain parts of an act paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "An act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the province of Quebec in North America, and to make further proviſion for the government of the ſaid province;" it is among other things provided, that whenever any bill which has been paſſed by the Legiſlative Council and by the Houſe of Aſſembly, in either of the ſaid provinces reſpectively, ſhall be preſented for his Majeſty's aſſent to the Governor, or Lieutenant Governor of ſuch province, or to the perſon adminiſtering his Majeſty's government there in, ſuch Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or perſon adminiſtering the government, ſhall, and he is hereby authorized and required to declare, according to his diſcretion; but ſubject nevertheleſs, to the proviſion contained in the ſaid act, and to ſuch inſtructions as may be given in that behalf by his Majeſty, his heirs, or ſucceſſors, that he aſſents to ſuch bill in his Majeſty's name, or that he withholds his Majeſty's aſſent from ſuch bill, or that he reſerves ſuch bill for the ſignification of his Majeſty's pleaſure thereon.

And whereas a certain act intituled an act to extend the proviſions of an act paſſed in the ſecond ſeſſion of the firſt provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, intituled "An act to confirm and make valid certain Marriages heretofore contracted in the country now comprized within the province of Upper Canada, and to provide for the future ſolemnization of Marriage within the ſame;" was paſſed by the Legiſlative Council and Houſe of Aſſembly, in the firſt ſeſſion of the preſent Parliament of the ſaid province, and preſented to me, PETER RUSSELL, Preſident, adminiſtering the government as aforeſaid, for his Majeſty's aſſent thereto, and was by me reſerved for the ſignification of his Majeſty's pleaſure thereon; and tranſmitted to his Majeſty's Secretary of State for the ſignification of his Majeſty's pleaſure thereon accordingly.

Now therefore know ye, that the ſaid act having been referred to a Committee of the Lords of his Majeſty's moſt honorable Privy Council, appointed for the conſideration of all matters relating to Trade and foreign Plantations, the ſaid Lords of the Committee on the twenty ſeventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven, reported as their opinion to his Majeſty, that the ſaid act was proper to be approved—his Majeſty was thereupon pleaſed, with the advice of his Privy Council, to declare his approbation of the ſaid act: And purſuant to his Majeſty's Royal Pleaſure thereon expreſſed, the ſaid act is hereby confirmed, finally enacted and ratified accordingly; whereof the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief of this his Majeſty's ſaid province of Upper Canada, for the time being, and all other perſons whom it may concern, are to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this twenty-ninth day of November, in the thirty-ninth year of his Majeſty's reign.

PETER RUSSELL.

By Command of his Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Secy.

By Authority.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING;

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the thirtieth day of November, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the ſeventh day of this preſent month of January, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and contrained to appear; but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you, that on the FOURTH day of FEBRUARY next enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary:—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs the honorable PETER RUSSELL, eſq. preſident adminiſtering the government of our ſaid province, this twenty-ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, and of our reign the thirty-ninth.

P. R.

WM. JARVIS, Secy.

Council Office,

JANUARY 5. 1799.

IT appearing by a report, made this day, by the Clerk of the council, and the Receiver-General, that ſeveral perſons, who have taken warrants of SURVEY from the Council-Office, have neglected to pay the FEES, and preſent their reſpective warrants of ſurvey, at the Surveyor-General's office, within the time preſcribed in their ſaid warrants;—Notice is hereby given to the parties concerned, that unleſs the fees are paid within THREE months, upon thoſe warrants which have been neglected to be preſented within twenty days from their reſpective dates, all claims to the lands ordered under the ſaid warrants, will be conſidered as abandoned;—and the orders of Council for the ſame will be reſcinded accordingly;—and the Council has further reſolved, that in future, unleſs the warrants of ſurvey, for lands ordered ſhall be taken from the council office and the fees paid upon them within ONE month from the date of the orders of council, the ſaid orders will be reſcinded, and the petitions of the parties diſmiſſed.

By order of the board,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Secretary's-Office,

York, December 29th. 1798.

LIST of the Names of Perſons who have GRANTS in the *Secretary's Office*, in addition to thoſe heretofore advertized, ready to be iſſued.

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townſhips.*
Jacob Cope	200	Beverly
Conrad Tufford	174	Clinton
Joſeph Smith	200	Ancaſter
Elizabeth Grant	1200	Hamilton
Thomas Cope	200	Beverly
Chriſtian Almis	140	Ancaſter
Aeneus Shaw, Lt. Col.	1000	Flamboro' W.
Daniel Cornwall	500	Beverly
Peter Ball, eſq;	1	Newark
Alex. Shaw, eſq;	1200	Clark
Peter Edſal	130	Humberſtone
Abraham Mallat	200	Clinton
James Henry	400	Clinton
Mr. Js. Ramſay	half.	Newark
Mr. Alex. Grant	1200	Alnwick
Mr. John Ball	1	Newark
Fred. Quant	191	Gainſboro
Js. Crawford	50	Thorold
Mr. Jacob Ball, jun.	1	Newark
Richard Hyde	1	Do.
Barnabas Cain	100	Do.
John M'Kerrley	210	Vaughan
Arnold Hagheger-man	100	Clinton
Gilbert Field	106	Newark
Martin M'Clellon	half	Do.
Andrew Frank	450	Pelham
Benj. Gilmore	200	Do.
Michael Showers ſenr.	400	Flamboro' W.
Wm. Steel	400	Humberſtone
Mrs. Thereſa Grant	1200	Alnwick
Francis M'Kay	200	Humberſtone
Rd. Slingerland	100	Grimſby
Chriſtian Price	314	Louth
Abraham Luing	200	Humberſtone
John Mabee	120	Bertie
Sherman Pront	300	Willoughby
John Nevill	200	Humberſtone
Henry Miller	227	Ancaſter
Wm. Rymil	200	Do.
Philip M'Gregor	400	Louth
Garret Slingerland	100	Clinton
Lt. Andw. Butler	300	Newark
James Park	200	Thorold
John Filmon	200	Ancaſter
Dan. Gleeſon	200	Wainfleet
Thos. Miller	200	Flamboro' E.
Js. Mordaunt	200	Flamboro' W.
Jacob Neuſe	200	Humberſtone
Thos. Miller, eſq;	200	Crowland
Lyddy Haines	200	Grantham
Margery Petty	400	Humberſtone
Peter Maſelis	200	Clinton
Daniel Carſon	400	Do.
Aaron Skinner	200	Humberſtone
Thos. M'Micking	220	Stamford
Laurence Furry	200	Wainfleet
Adam Beamer	200	Gainſboro'
Hendrick Hainer	100	Louth
James and David Secord	300	Pelham
Allan M'Donald	400	Gainſboro'
Fred. Maruile	100	Newark
Henry Near	200	Bertie
Laurence Larifon	200	Grimſby
Anne Mordaunt, or Morden	300	Flamboro' W.
John Laurence	200	Ancaſter
John Kelly	200	Do.
Mathias Horn	220	Bertie
Benj. Schooley	200	Humberſtone
Wm. Willcocks, eſq;	100	York
Wm. Willcocks, eſq;	200	Do.
Samuel Hall	200	Camden
John Reynolds	200	Do.
Ben. Auge	177	Middſtone
Thos. Dexter	200	Oxford
James Condon	216	Middſtone
Richd. Jackman	200	Camden
John Smith	191	Gainſboro'
John Stoille	100	Thorold
Wm. Kitchens	300	Clinton
Rich. Beaſley, eſq;	100	Barton
Moſes Moruen	400	Flamboro' W.
Fred. Scram, ſen.	500	Louth
Wm. Stoan	200	Gainſboro'
Geo. Ranfier	150	Clinton
Wm. Bond	590	White urch
Abra. Neaſe	200	Humberſtone
Jonas Kennedy	200	Gainſboro'
Valentine Scram	206	Louth
Moſes Nevill	200	Humberſtone
Wm. Coſſe	200	Beverly
Adam Spencer	100	Pelham
Elias Slott	200	Grantham
John Morden	196	Flamboro' W.
Nathan Raymond	2000	Caiſtor
Jno. Monden	200	Flamboro' W.
David Jones	176	Ancaſter
John Bender	281	Gainſboro'
Iſaiah Griffin	200	Do.
Wm. Maracle	100	Ancaſter
Harcan Lyons	200	Flamboro' W.
Fred. Berger	15	Bertie
Alex. Lymburner	200	Caiſtor
James Lymbourner	200	Do.
Jno. Hiatt	200	Bertie
Mathias Yeager	200	Do.
Joſeph Smith	200	Louth
Robert Nichol	200	Gainſboro'
Peter Bowman	200	Ancaſter
Peter Platts	300	Bertie
Michael Buck	200	Bertie
Adam Spencer	100	Stamford
Ben. Springer	200	Bertie
Geo. Miller	300	Gainſboro'
Selah Stiles	200	Ancaſter
Catherine Henry	200	Clinton
Mrs. Harriet Mc. Lean	600	Murray
John Johnſon	200	Bertie
Michael Showers, junr.	400	Ancaſter
Haramunus Houſe	500	Clinton
Ralph Moruen	200	Flamboro' W.
Jno. Miſener, or Miſenor	200	Crowland
Caleb Gilbert, eſq	1000	Murray
Peter Bradt	100	Louth
David Baxter	200	Bertie
Peter Lurner	200	Do.
Mathis. Lampman	200	Ancaſter
Geo. Lawrence	400	Do.
John Aikman	200	Do.
Wm. Hartly, eſq;	204	Harwich
Henry Schieuen	152	Goſfield
Geo. Reynolds	200	Camden



Elizabeth, Mary, Margaret & Annie Scott	200	Howard
Mr. Allan C. Wilmut	600	Blenheim
James Smiley	200	Burford
Wm. Park, esqr.	382	Sandwich
Durignic Dequindre	219	Maidstone
Sarah Avery	200	Harwich
Wm. Mickle	204	Do.
Henry Rogers	114	Colchester
Mathew Gibson	200	Harwich
John Gordon	152	Colchester
Messrs. Meldrum and Park	206	Dover
Simon Metcch	200	Maidstone
Jno. Dousmend	273	Dover
J. o. Flynn	200	Harwich

WM. JARVIS, sec'y.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AS the Subscriber is about to leave Town, he desires all those to whom he is indebted, to exhibit their Accounts for Payment;—and all those who are indebted to him, to make immediate Payment, and save Costs.

EPHRAIM H. PAYSON.

York, Dec. 29. 1798. 13 w.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, January 19.

A London paper of Sept. 27, states, that the Turkish government had received and communicated to the English minister, an account from the governor of Syria, that two Turkish galliots had after a hot engagement, taken a French frigate of 40 guns, which had anchored on the coast of Syria, with a view of exciting disturbances there. The same paper states, that no account had on the 22d August, been received at Constantinople, of Buonaparte's having reached Grand Cairo. It was believed that he was still in the vicinity of Rosetta, and harrassed by a vast army of Arabs.

WILMINGTON, (N. C.) Nov. 8.

That dreadful calamity whereby three fourths of what remained of the town of Wilmington, after the fire of April last, has been reduced to ashes, happened on Wednesday the 31st ult. At about three o'clock in the morning of said day, flames were discovered issuing thro' the roof of a tavern in Front-street, adjoining Mr. Urquhart's buildings at the corner of Dock-street, occupied by a Mr. Parish. The wind blowing very fresh, the fire was rapidly communicated to the neighbouring houses and stores in every direction, and in a few hours all the buildings from the south side of Market-street to Dock street, including those on the south side of the latter, as far as Mr. Muter's (which escaped) extending eastwardly from the river to Third-street, were consumed, excepting a few houses on the hills.

The conflagration became so extensive before the inhabitants were in a capacity to make any effort to check its fury, that very soon almost all hope of saving any part of the town, was abandoned, and the exertions of individuals were chiefly employed to rescue such of their moveables as time would allow of, from destruction. The court-house being unfortunately situated in the centre of the small square formed by the intersection of Market and Front-streets, upon the preservation of that building (which is exactly calculated to convey the flames to the four quarters of the town) depended, whether any thing of the whole town should remain, but a heap of rubbish. There at length, great efforts were made, and finally that edifice, and that small remnant of this once flourishing place, from the north side of Market-street, was, almost miraculously preserved. The loss sustained by the proprietors of the buildings destroyed, cannot easily be computed. The number of dwellings and ware houses is from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and fifty.

Many of the families who have lost their habitations will be at a loss for accommodation, and probably must find refuge in the country. The poorer class will suffer severely. Much goods were saved, but the loss in that particular is, no doubt, very great.

In short, unless aid is afforded by contributions from the generous and humane in the opulent cities, with which the United States abound, very many years will elapse before Wilmington will recover its former consequence, and many families be consigned to deplorable indigence.

Mr. Parish, in whose house the calamity originated, has published an exculpation of himself, and ascribes the accident to some defect in the chimney thereof. Upon this head we cannot take upon us to give an opinion. We hope, however, that his allegations deserve credit, for certainly there is very little difference in point of criminality betwixt the wilful incendiary and one who by carelessness, becomes the instrument of conveying destruction to his neighbours property, and involving a whole community in distress and ruin.

The corpse of a deceased sailor, and of a poor man who had been on the parish, were consumed in the fire; but happily no lives were lost.

PISA, Sept. 14

SWISS MISFORTUNE.

The inhabitants of the Canton of Underwalden, determined to persist in their refusal to take the constitutional oaths, entrenched themselves in a very advantageous situation near Stantz, where, on the 9th inst. they were attacked by general Schauenberg with a large train of artillery. One body of the French crossed the lake and landed near Stantz, and another marched over the mountains, by which means the insurgents were surrounded. They, however, defended themselves with the most obstinate valor; but at length were obliged to give way, and all their artillery and ammunition fell into the hands of the victors. Their loss is estimated at 4500 besides wounded. The town of Stantz was almost wholly destroyed.

The following is general Schauenberg's letter:

Head quarters, Lucerne, 23d Fructidor, 7th July.

You will learn with pleasure, citizens directors, that victory has remained faithful to the Republicans. We have occupied the district of Stantz, after a battle which has lasted from 5 o'clock this morning until 6 P. M. all that afflicts me is, that this day has cost much blood; but we had to contend with rebels, whom it was necessary to reduce.

Health and consideration,

(Signed,) SCHAUENBERG.

[Poor pettifol wretch, the time is fast approaching, when, you will no more emit, from your polluted throat, another lie to disgrace a declaration.]

The general is now about to enter the canton of Schwitz; he has published that if the inhabitants surrender at discretion, the troops shall preserve good order; but if they make the least resistance they shall be treated as were those of Underwalden.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.

Extract of a letter from a captain of a vessel to his owner in this city, dated St. Thomas, Nov. 1, 1798.

"It is with pleasure I inform you of my safe arrival here, after a tedious passage of 25 days. Last week a Danish frigate brought in here two French cruizers, which had committed such numerous ravages on the commerce of neutral nations, that the government of this colony considers them as pirates. Three French privateers came in directly after me; there are now seven of them in this port, ready to sail as soon as any American vessel goes out, which they will capture without discrimination."

THE

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 204.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1799. [Price 4 Dollars per Annum.

By Authority.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the thirtieth day of November, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the seventh day of this present month of January, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the FOURTH day of FEBRUARY next ensuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary:—Herein fail not. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness the honorable PETER RUSSELL, esq. president administering the government of our said province, this twenty-ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and of our reign the thirty-ninth.

P. R.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

BLANK DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE For sale at the Printing Office.

Council Office,

JANUARY 5, 1799.

IT appearing by a report, made this day, by the Clerk of the council, and the Receiver-General, that several persons, who have taken warrants of SURVEY from the Council-Office, have neglected to pay the FEES, and present their respective warrants of survey, at the Surveyor-General's office, within the time prescribed in their said warrants;—Notice is hereby given to the parties concerned, that unless the fees are paid within THREE months, upon those warrants which have been neglected to be presented within twenty days from their respective dates, all claims to the lands ordered under the said warrants, will be considered as abandoned;—and the orders of Council for the same will be rescinded accordingly;—and the Council has further resolved, that in future, unless the warrants of survey, for lands ordered shall be taken from the council office and the fees paid upon them within ONE month from the date of the orders of council, the said orders will be rescinded, and the petitions of the parties dismissed.

By order of the board,

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

European News.

HAGUE, Fructidor 13.

IT is confidently said that our government is about to interfere, as mediator, to settle the differences which have arisen, between France and the United States. The directory of France it is said, has already accepted this mediation, and our minister at Paris is shortly to make the first arrangement.

PARIS, 21 Fructidor.

The preparations for war are carrying on at Vienna with more activity than ever. The enlistments are made forcibly. Recruting continues in Bohemia—The divisions of reserves have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march.

22 Fructidor.

All strangers are ordered to leave Rome in twenty-four hours, under pain of being treated as spies, and judged by the military tribunal. They are allowed only 5 days to leave the territory of the republic; after which no stranger shall enter in without a regular passport, executed either by the French or Roman authority.

28 Fructidor.

They write from Dusseldorff, that the French army is in full march for the frontiers of Hanover. There is no doubt but this hereditary country of the king of England will shortly come under the dominion of the republic.

[Stop you nation of ASSASSINS!!! you had better send some assistance to your wandering general, Buonaparte, to aid him out of the difficulties, in which he has involved himself, than to attempt to subjugate Hanover.]

The brothers Arbaud, rich merchants of Toulon, were arrested 30 Thermidor as returned emigrants.

The army commanded by general Joubert, which is entirely concentrated upon the borders of the Nidda and on the other side, wait momently for orders to move, and to march in several columns to the centre of Germany.—In the mean time, the preparations for war are continued with unabated vigor. The troops have moved forward, and the artillery is carried towards Limbourg on the Lahn—The magazines on that river are filled. The pioneers work without intermission in constructing the neceſſary objects for the prompt eſtabliſhment of bridges—In ſhort, every department is in a ſtate of ſingular activity.

United States.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.

FROM CAPE FRANCOIS.

The following intereſting particulars were communicated to us yeſterday.

[EXTRACTS from letters to a reſpectable mercantile houſe in this city.]

CAPE FRANCOIS, Oct. 22.

"Six o'clock A M.—At this inſtant the general is beating, the troops are all under arms at the news of general Touſſaint's marching with an army of 30,000 men, with an intention, as it is ſaid, to embark the agent Hedouville and to declare the independence of the colony.

"Ten o'clock—This is confirmed by an addreſs made by the agent to the people of that place aſſembled, in which he repreſents to them, that his force being totally inadequate to an oppoſition of Touſſaint, he conceives it his duty, to ſave the uſeleſs effuſion of blood, the pillage of the city, and all the horrors of another 20th June, to withdraw himſelf and thoſe who wiſh to accompany him. He is accordingly to embark this evening on board the frigate that brought him out when we may expect the entry of Touſſaint, and the proclamation of the independence of St. Domingo.

"Oct. 23d.—About 2 o'clock the agent embarked, and an hour afterwards gen. Touſſaint entered the city with his cavalry, took poſſeſſion of the arſenal and fort Picolet, which commands the harbor. The priſoners which had been taken at fort Dauphin, had been ſent on board the frigates, he ſatisfied on their releaſe, and that the ſchr. [illegible] tender of the Britiſh ſquadron, cruiſing off Statia a few days ago, ſhould be left to carry his diſpatches to France: theſe two demands were, after ſome conſideration, complied with by the agent.

"Oct. 29.—The frigates blocked up by an Engliſh 74 and a ſloop of war of 26 guns, had no wind for a number of days—at laſt the faſteſt ſailer went out yeſterday before day break. was chaſed by the Engliſh to leeward all day without any effect: and laſt night the other two frigates, one of which had the agent on board, got out.

"Gen. Touſſaint, the day after his arrival, had a proclamation publiſhed, in which he invites the municipality to aſſiſt him in quieting the apprehenſions of the citizens, aſſuring them they have nothing to fear from the army, whoſe diſcipline is ſuch, that no one ſoldier would behave amiſs, calls on the inhabitants to conduct themſelves agreeably to the laws and conſtitution of the French republic, which he ſhould ſupport during the abſence of the agent, and until the orders of the directory ſhould be known. His army have not left the place, and every thing is in perfect tranquillity.—The agent carries with him in the three frigates 2600 perſons, with whom he might have made a defence, had he thought fit."

DECEMBER 3.

On Saturday arrived the brig Liberty, capt. Lillibridge. The Liberty left Bourdeaux the 4th Octobor, and has brought French papers to the 2d of October.

UPON a general view of their contents we find nothing materially important.—They are principally filled with various accounts of Nelſon's victory, and ſpeculations on that ſubject. The affairs of the United States, appear to have excited a lively intereſt; in conſequence of which, we now find in the firſt column of moſt of the papers before us, accounts of our late energetic meaſures. One of the papers contains the following curious paragraphs:

"The Americans are yet republicans, they have had ſome cauſe of complaint, and like republicans they are determined to obtain redreſs—all their meaſures are warlike, and Waſhington approves, and is again ready to enter the field."

"Paſſengers who have lately arrived from Philadelphia, repreſent the American nation, as unanimous in their deteſtation of the conduct of our privateers—A Frenchman dare not now wear the national cockade in the ſtreets of Philadelphia. The emiſſaries of Paſſawan have been ſo active in Macedonia and the Morea, that great events are likely to take place there. The revolted Greeks do not appear to fear the troops which the Porte had ordered againſt them. The laſteſt accounts from Semlin (dated Sept. 1,) ſay that Roumeli Vaſſeli, one of the Pachas who were ordered againſt Paſſawan, had juſt gone over to him with 4000 troops. This and other acceſſions of ſtrength, cauſed much joy among the defenders of Widden, and appears to have made Paſſawan's cauſe very popular, and will, no doubt, render him a ſtill more formidable enemy to the Porte.

The Porte, according to letters from Selim and Vienna, appears to have determined on an open rupture with the French republic; but the Pariſian journaliſts doubt it, becauſe (ſay they) the Ottoman ambaſſador ſtill remains quietly at Paris.

The court of Berlin offers the moſt tranquil aſpect. The king, who appears to hate trouble and political diſputes, lives with all the ſimplicity of a retired individual, with his queen, in the chateau de Charlottenburg. He never appears more happy, than when he can be alone, or ſurrounded by a ſmall circle of his choſen friends. When neceſſitated to give a dinner, at which the miniſters and military officers are preſent, he never remains more than two hours at table, when every one riſes and retires. The royal houſhold affords a ſpectacle of the greateſt harmony, good order, and conjugal affection. Luxury is baniſhed from the court, and this young prince ſhews ſuch an example of ſimplicity in appearance, and amiability of manners as has gained him the love of his people and muſt naturally produce the happieſt effects.

The Roman republic was ſtill in a diſtracted ſtate. The inſurgents were again collecting and threatened to give the French troops a little more buſineſs. The French commiſſaries were doing every thing in their power to remedy the evils with which they were threatened, and at the ſame time making enormous contributions from the oppreſſed inhabitants.

Saavedra, the miniſter of Spain, was exceedingly ill on the 15th Sept. The phyſicians deſpaired of his recovery. The court which had hitherto paid him ſo much deference as not to diſpoſe of his place, was at length ſeriouſly thinking of replacing him.

The troubles of Switzerland were becoming very ſerious on the 15th Sept. and it was expected that the war which had commenced between the ſmall cantons, would produce fatal reſults. The cantons which refuſed to take the civic oath, and accept the new conſtitution, perſiſt in their refuſal.

From our late French papers we find that, a putrid fever which proved exceedingly contagious, appeared in the month of July laſt, at Keil (Lower Saxony) and ſpread even to the environs of Hamburgh. It was ſtill raging on the 7th September. At Keil the deaths were from about 18 to 20 per day. The phyſicians ordered the drinking of red wine, as a preventative againſt the diſeaſe.

The important event which has juſt taken place in St. Domingo, is the moſt intereſting and glorious in its aſpect on the affairs of this country, that has occurred ſince our exiſtence as a nation. From good information we learn, that the nature of the buſineſs is ſuch, that the iſland is to be declared independent under the guarantee of Great Britain, who is to appoint a governor; and that it was to further theſe recent events that the evacuation of Port-au-Prince, Jeremie and the Mole was concluded on.

There can be little doubt that the leading ſtimulus with Touſſaint, in this buſineſs, was, to open a communication with America. But even waving the conſideration of this point, the ſecurity this revolution will afford to our valuable commerce with Jamaica, &c. is of immenſe importance to the mercantile intereſts of America. But it is not to be ſuppoſed, that the American government will be backward, in acknowleging the independence of St. Domingo: for however we may incline to avoid dabbling in revolutionary matters, this is a caſe in which our intereſt is ſo deeply involved, that ſecondary conſiderations ought to be diſregarded.

[Gaz. U. States.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, 26 January.

WE are informed, that CAPTAIN BRANT has donated to Mr. JAMES WILSON, in conſequence of the loſs which he has lately ſuſtained by FIRE, the ſum of SIX hundred pounds N. Y. C. an inſtance of the greateſt generoſity, and worthy of remark.

We are well aſſured, ſays a New-York paper, that Doctor Perkins of Connecticut, the inventor of the Metallic Tractors, has procured a patent for them from the Britiſh government.

Notwithſtanding peace is ſaid to have been concluded by the congreſs at Raſtadt, ſays a New York paper, we can find nothing in our files that tends to confirm the report: on the contrary, appearances are ſtill hoſtile.

A letter from Hamburgh, received yeſterday, ſays a New-York paper, ſays, the news from the Mediterranean will enable the empire to make peace on its own terms.

GLEANINGS FROM LONDON PAPERS.

The indignities which have called forth the venerable Waſhington in defence of his country, will not, we truſt, be forgotten by the Americans in the new profeſſions of friendſhip made them by the ſwindling government of France. The failure of the attempt made by the Directory, to terrify the United States into a compliance with their exorbitate demands, has been ſucceeded by the moſt ſervile language from the very miniſter who formerly employed the moſt haughty. In October 1797, we find Talleyrand ſaying to the American envoys;

"You muſt explicitly retract the courageous ſpeech of the preſident of the United States, made at the opening of the Congreſs in 1796—you muſt pay down fifty thouſand pounds as the price of an interview—you muſt purchaſe with cath at par, 32 millions of Batavian florins [theſe were then ſelling at 50 per cent. diſcount]—you muſt then advance a loan of fifteen millions of dollars—and, if you wiſh to avoid the dreadful fate which awaits you, take a timely warning, and look at what has been the fate of Genoa, of Holland, of Geneva, of Venice."

In July, 1798, he varied his ſtyle, "I am ignorant," ſays the miniſter, "for what reaſon you think it neceſſary to inform me to ſtrike out of this negociation all preliminary articles reſpecting loans and explanations, to be required reſpecting the ſpeech of the preſident. Give the goodneſs to read over the propoſitions that I tranſmitted to you of the 18th of June—you will not find one word on theſe points—the Directory is ſatisfied that violence has been offered to the commerce and the citizens of the United States—they are employed in remedying them—the moment cannot be too near. The demand of a loan was a miſtake, founded in odious intrigue, which the dignity and purity of the French government will not allow them to enter upon, to mingle their character in this bad action."

If the king of Pruſſia and his miniſter have read Mr. Burke's political tracts on the ſubject of the French Revolution, they will keep a watchful eye on that crafty negociator l'Abbe Sieyes.

Mr. Burke characterised him as a man "who has whole nests of pigeon holes full of constitutions ready made, ticketed, sorted, and numbered, suited to every season and to every fancy, some with the top of the pattern at the bottom, and some with the bottom at the top, &c." The Abbe has most probably one ready made in his bureau for Prussia.

A war is declared at Naples against frocks and round hats, and at Petersburg against half boots and cravats; yet the eighteenth century is called an enlightened age. Were we to judge from these instances, we should adopt the words of an acrimonious writer, who says "that it is illumined only by torch light—at once glaring and offensive."

Secretary's-Office,

York, January 26th, 1799.

LIST of the Names of Persons who have GRANTS in the *Secretary's Office*, in addition to those heretofore advertized, ready to be issued.

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townships.*
George Cochle	200	Newark
Joseph Brown	198	Newark
Geo. Cunningham	200	Haldimand
Robt. Campbell	300	Grantham
Michael Coon	200	Clinton
John Chrysler	100	Newark
John Boice	200	Newark
Philip Berninger, junr.	200	Bertie
Alex. Campbell	200	Ancaster
Dan. Alwood, jr.	100	Bertie
Joseph Ash	200	Hamilton
Adam Bowman	200	Ancaster
Hon. James Baby	100	York
Jacob Ball, esq; snr.	1	Newark
John Brown	200	Ancaster
Dorcas Kendrick	200	Scarboroug
Stephen Coon	100	Clinton
Francis Ducet	200	Ancaster
Mr. Wm. Allan	2 5ths	York
Fred. Buck	200	Bertie
John Bigger	340	Saltfleet
Abraham Bowman	100	Ancaster
Mr. Geo. Ball	1	Newark
Jacob Bowman	200	Stamford
Jacob Bowman	200	Ancaster
Mary Burns	200	Humberstone
Miss Bella Grant	1200	Cramahe
Miss The. Grant	1200	Ditto
Augs. Jones, esq	175	Saltfleet
Ezekiel Dennis	200	Clinton
Wm. Dickson, esq;	300	Gainsborough
Geo. Miller	150	Thorold
John Beemer	236	Grimsby
Geo. Cosby	200	Pelham
Geo. Cralinger	200	Gainsborough
WmGraham, M.C	300	Vaughan
MissPhillisGrant	1200	Cramahe
Peter Smith	1200	Murray
John Dachsler	300	Gainsborough
Mr. Thos. Clark	200	Ditto
Christian Servitz	190	Humberstone
John Segar	100	Louth
Lewis Maby	90	Willoughby
Henry Putman	200	Bertie
Wm. Carver	1	Newark
Wm. Cole	200	Louth
Benj. Page	200	Ancaster
David Curgil	200	Grimsby
John Cutler	200	Humberstone
Aug. Jones, esq;	100	Barton
Peter Curry	198	Raleigh
Andrew Beniteau	229	Dover
John Reynolds	200	Camden
Wm. Pau	200	Dorchester
James Russell	400	Walsingham
Capt. A. H. Brooking	1000	Dunwich
John Clause	400	Delaware
Raboard Anderson	200	Delaware
Autoine Baron	198	Rochester
Benj. Ange	197	Maidstone
James Condan	216	Ditto
Samuel Hall	200	Camden
Geo. Duches	290	Delaware
Thomas Dexter	200	Oxford
Wm. Baker	195	Chatham
Robert Little	200	Colchester
John Askin, senr.	238	Dover
Philip Fox	200	Gosfield
Thomas Ferres	114	Colchester
Peter Malot	200	Gosfield
John Askin, senr.	200	Chatham
John Pike, junr.	213	Raleigh
John Garner	300	Charlotteville
John Baptiste Marsie	231	Dover
Josiah Phelps	200	Delaware
James Heward	200	Colchester
Mary Gregory	240	Delaware
Richard Jackman	200	Camden
James Understone	200	Dover
Peter Secord	200	Charlotteville
James Hawton	201	Dover
Renald M'Donell	204	Raleigh
John Hayner	250	Walsingham
Mrs. Deborah Muirhead	1000	Charlotteville
Mrs. Deborah Muirhead	200	Walsingham
Peter Ball, esq;	1	Newark
Alex. Shaw, esq;	1200	Clark
Peter Edsal	130	Humberstone
Abraham Mallat	200	Clinton
James Henry	4[illegible]	Clinton
Mr. Js. Ramsay	half	Newark
Mr. Alex. Grant	1200	Alnwick
Mr. John Ball	1	Newark
Fred. Quant	191	Gainsboro
Js. Crawford	50	Thorold
Mr. Jacob Ball, jun.	1	Newark
Richard Hyde	1	Do.
Barnabas Cain	100	Do.
John M'Karrley	210	Vaughan
Arnold Hagbegerman	100	Clinton
Gilbert Field	106	Newark
Martin M'Clellon	half	Do.
Andrew Frank	450	Pelham
Benj. Gilmore	200	Do.
Michael Showers senr.	400	Flamboro' W.
Wm. Steel	400	Humberstone
Mrs. Theresa Grant	1200	Alnwick
Francis M'Kay	200	Humberstone
Rd. Slingerland	100	Grimsby
Christian Price	314	Louth
Abraham Luing	200	Humberstone
John Mabee	120	Bertie
Sherman Prout	300	Willoughby
John Nevill	200	Humberstone
Henry Miller	227	Ancaster
Wm. Rymal	200	Do.
Philip M'Gregor	400	Louth
Garret Slingerland	100	Clinton
Lt. Andw. Butler	300	Newark
James Park	200	Thorold
John Filmon	200	Ancaster
Dan. Gleeson	200	Wainfleet
Thos. Miller	200	Flamboro' E.
Js. Mordaunt	200	Flamboro' W.
Jacob Neuse	200	Humberstone
Thos. Miller, esq;	200	Crowland
Lyddy Haines	200	Grantham
Margery Petty	400	Humberstone
Peter Maselis	200	Clinton
Daniel Carson	400	Do.
Aaron Skinner	200	Humberstone
Thos. M'Micking	220	Stamford
Laurence Furry	200	Wainfleet
Adam Beamer	200	Gainsboro'
Hendrick Hainer	100	Louth
James and David Secord	300	Pelham
Allan M'Donald	400	Gainsboro'
Fred. Maruile	100	Newark
Henry Near	200	Bertie
Laurence Larison	200	Grimsby
Anne Mordaunt, or Morden	300	Flamboro' W.
John Laurence	200	Ancaster
John Kelly	200	Do.
Mathias Horn	220	Bertie
Benj. Schooley	200	Humberstone
Wm. Willcocks, esq;	100	York
Jacob Cope	200	Beverly
Conrad Tufford	174	Clinton
Joseph Smith	200	Ancaster
Elizabeth Grant	1200	Hamilton
Thomas Cope	[illegible]	Beverly
Christian Almis	140	Ancaster
Aeneus Shaw, Lt. Col	1000	Flamboro' W.
Daniel Cornwall	500	Beverly
Wm. Willcocks, esq;	200	Do.
Richd. Jackman	200	Camden

WM. JARVIS, sec'y.

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 205.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE; OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1799. [Price 4 Dollars per Annum.]

By Authority.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the thirtieth day of November, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the seventh day of this present month of January, at which time in our town of YORK, you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the FOURTH day of FEBRUARY next ensuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary:—Herein fail not. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness the honorable PETER RUSSELL, esq. president administering the government of our said province, this twenty-ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and of our reign the thirty-ninth.

P. R.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

BLANK DEEDS or CONVEYANCE

For sale at the Printing-Office.

Council Office,

JANUARY 5, 1799.

IT appearing by a report, made this day, by the Clerk of the council, and the Receiver-General, that several persons, who have taken warrants of SURVEY from the Council-Office, have neglected to pay the FEES, and present their respective warrants of survey, at the Surveyor-General's office, within the time prescribed in their said warrants;—Notice is hereby given to the parties concerned, that unless the fees are paid within THREE months, upon those warrants which have been neglected to be presented within twenty days from their respective dates, all claims to the lands ordered under the said warrants, will be considered as abandoned;—and the orders of council for the same will be rescinded accordingly;—and the Council has further resolved, that in future, unless the warrants of survey, for lands ordered shall be taken from the council office and the fees paid upon them within ONE month from the date of the orders of council, the said orders will be rescinded, and the petitions of the parties dismissed.

By order of the board,

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Secretary's-Office,

York, January 26th, 1799.

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John Cutler	200	Humberstone
Aug. Jones, esq.	100	Barton
Peter Curry	198	Raleigh
Andrew Bonsteau	220	Dover
John Reynolds	200	Camden
Wm. Pitt	200	Dorchester
James Russell	400	Walsingham
Capt. A. H. Brooking	1000	Dunwich
John Clause	400	Delaware
Richard Anderson	200	Delaware
Antoine Bwou	168	Rochester
Benja Auge	167	Maidstone
James Condan	216	Ditto
Samuel Hall	200	Camden
Geo. Duches	200	Delaware
Thomas Dexter	200	Oxford
Wm. Baker	195	Chatham
Robert Little	200	Colchester
John Askin, senr.	238	Dover
Philip Fox	200	Gosfield
Thomas Ferres	114	Colchester
Peter Malot	200	Gosfield
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Mary Gregory	240	Delaware
Richard Jackman	200	Camden
James Understone	200	Dover
Peter Secord	200	Charlotteville
James Howton	201	Dover
Renald M'Donell	204	Raleigh
John Haynes	250	Walsingham
Mrs. Deborah Muirhead	1000	Charlotteville
Mrs. Deborah Muirhead	200	Walsingham

WM. JARVIS, sec'y.

European News.

LONDON, October 5.

Extract of a letter from captain James Soutar, of the ship Ellis, belonging to this port, to his owners, dated Barbadoes, July 3, 1798.

"SINCE our last arrival on the coast, we have constantly been alarmed with the report of a French squadron. On the 19th of May, lying at Bissa, we were informed by a schooner from Sierra Leon, that a French squadron was actually at the Isle of Loss. We concluded our best means of escaping was to endeavour to get to the northward of them—say into Sherbro, and procure farther intelligence from Sierra Leon, with our boats looking out on both sides. A few hours after we sailed from Bissa, the Pilgrim in company, from our mast head we saw a large ship in company with two small ones, and appeared to make a signal. We kept under the land to prevent them seeing us, concluding they were the squadron.—Next day came to anchor at Masurado, in expectation they had passed to leeward. The night after a crew came from Bassa, told me that a two decked ship with 40 guns had taken the Young Ralph and St. Philip off Cotrow, and was coming up after us. We immediately got under way, in company with the St. Anne, Pilgrim, and Joshua, and stood out three days, came back to Masurado again, went from thence to Cape Mount, and on the 30th May, lying at Cape Mount, saw a large ship coming from the southward; made a signal to the St. Anne to get under way immediately. The Pilgrim having a copy of our signals, got under way also.

"As soon as the St. Anne came up, I took my station astern of her, finding it was impossible for her to escape if I left her, thinking better to risk an action, than bear the name of runaway, the Pilgrim being a long way astern, shortened sail for her to come up. The French frigate (as I was afterwards informed by captain Mentor, who was unfortunately captured by her) was called the Convention, captain Roscow, two months from Dunkirk, carried 32 guns and 200 men, had taken four ships. She bore down on the St. Anne and Ellis, and commenced a brisk fire, which we returned with all the strength we were masters of. After a little, finding us rather stronger than she expected, she filled, I suppose, with an intention to take the St. Anne. I immediately filled and shot ahead of the St. Anne to leeward and met her, being little more than a good musquet shot apart, and received her broadside, being well prepared to pay her for her trouble. She finding our shot heavier than she expected, made sail in a greater hurry than she took it in. My running rigging being very much cut, she got out of reach of my guns, before I could set my top gallant sails, chased her till dark, then wore round, and joined the St. Anne, who was a long way astern."

Prince Adam Poninsky, ci devant treasurer of the Crown, and grand prior of the order of Malta, died at Warsaw on the 14th August. His revenue for near twenty years, was almost half a million. He had resided some time before his death with a poor peasant, a few miles from Warsaw; but expired in the house of an old servant in the suburbs, who had taken him in out of compassion, and to shield him from the persecution of his creditors.

A naval character, whom we cannot with propriety call Solomon, fell in with a vessel at sea, whose crew did not seem inclined to answer his interrogatories properly. Unwilling to confide in his officers, he resolved very wisely to board her himself, and left the following sagacious charge with his first lieutenant—"When I get on board, if I find she is an enemy, I shall throw my hat overboard as a signal for you to fire."

The following whimsical circumstance lately happened in the representation of the Deserteur on the stage at Bruxelles. The actor who played the part of the Deserter, appeared dressed in a white waistcoat with a red border, such as the French soldiers used to wear in barracks. The president of the municipality (or lord mayor) taking it for an Austrian uniform, ordered the actor off. The latter retired, but was loudly called to continue his part. The poor player having no other dress at hand, appeared in his shirt, a roar ensued, and the Deserter was in good earnest handcuffed, and sent to prison. In 24 hours, however, he was released.

The Russian Prince Repnin, it is said after a number of proposals to the king of Prussia for a new coalition, told his majesty that the emperor Paul would send 163,000 Russians to the Rhine.—The king replied with great naivete—"Oh! Very well; when they are there, come and ask me what I mean to do!"

United States.

NEW YORK, December 2.

Captain Brown, of the brig American Hero, arrived yesterday in 60 days from Nantz, has favoured us with French papers to the 19th of September, from which we translate the following articles:

NANTES, September 18.

The Republican frigate, La Precieuse, has taken in the road of Ville Cherry, the Raymond and the Woodcock, vessels belonging to the East India company, who lost at the same time the Amelia, burnt by accident. The loss in these three vessels is estimated at one million two hundred thousand Francs.

They write from Constance, 7th Fructidor, "the lake from which our city takes its name, has for some days past presented a novel fight. More than 3000 men, collected from different parts of Turgau, have advanced in barks and batteaus as far as the middle of the lake and there have solemnly sworn allegiance to the Helvetic constitution."

Extract of a letter from Citizen Savary, chief of the naval division, to the minister of marine in the road of Royan, river of Bourdeaux.

"I hasten to announce to you my return to France, after having disembarked, in the bay of Kilcumen, in Ireland, the troops of the republic, whom I had the charge of transporting.—I bring in return some English prisoners, part of the garrison of the town of Killala, whom some French grenadiers, under the orders of general Sarrasin, captured whilst the landing was taking place.—I cannot describe to you the order and enthusiasm of the soldiers in disembarking. They were so many heroes.—The day following, the 6th, there was a rencontre, in which general Humbert beat the enemy, who had an hundred men killed and considerably more wounded. The 7th was to be a new day of glory for the French.—My brave companions and myself, regret that we were obliged to prepare to sail by the approach of bad weather. We have yet some prisoners to bring over.—At my departure 1500 Irish men had joined us, and were organized; 20,000 waited for us at some distance. Vive la Republique!

(Signed)

SAVARY.

NAPLES, 24th Thermidor.

Since the arrival of a courier from Vienna, the preparations for war are pushed with redoubled activity.—Some days past there has been published an edict of his majesty, in which the leading article is, "the great changes that have taken place for some years in Europe in political affairs, relative to the organization and employment of the military, have engaged us to direct our attention particularly to the re organization of the army and the other forces of the state, in order to provide for the defence of our dominions, and to secure the lives and property of our dear subjects.—With this view we have taken successively such measures to bring the royal troops to as great perfection as they can be brought:—but the necessity to augment and to re-organize the forces of the state is become more pressing, the since the governments of Italy bordering on this kingdom, begin to assume a warlike aspect.—The Barbarian powers have likewise redoubled their audacity. More particularly since the last events which have taken place at Malta, which gives birth to serious apprehensions for the tranquillity of the country under our government. In order to oppose a powerful obstacle to the attempts which may be made by one or other of the powers to the prejudice of our states, we have already made the dispositions for augmenting the regular forces in our kingdom, particularly in Sicily, which appears principally menaced; but to raise one unsurmountable barrier to every hostile attempt, we have judged it proper to declare by this edict, that all the individuals of our states are born and must be bred soldiers, and are obliged to take up arms for the defence of our holy Catholic religion, of our crown, and of their lives, in case these sacred objects shall be attacked by the Barbarians or by any nation which may be unfriendly.

Upon this principle all our subjects, from the age of 17 to 45 years, are to be enrolled in different corps of the army, and they must, when circumstances require it, present themselves to their corps to do military duty according to the established rules. Ourself, as commander in chief of our royal troops, as well as our august son, are principally comprised in this illustrious role; and we will be the first to sacrifice our lives, for the defence of our religion, our government, and our country."

Another Victory gained over the French!

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

October 21.

Yesterday lieut. Waterhouse arrived at the admiralty-office with a letter from vice-admiral Kingsmill, inclosing a copy of the dispatches of commodore Warren to him, to wit:

On board the Canada, Lough Swilly, Ireland, Oct. 16.

SIR,

In compliance with your orders, which I received by the Kingaroo brig, I sailed with my ship the Canada, of 74 guns the Robust or 74, the Foudroyant of 80, and Magnanime of 44, to the heights of Archillhead. On the 10th inst. were joined by the Melpomene of 44, & the Lioris of 38. The latter I ordered to cruize between the Isle of Tory and Rosses, in search of the enemy. The same evening were joined by the Amelia of 44, which had parted with the Ethalion of 38, Anson of 44, and Sylph of 18, & said that those vessels had been carefully observing the manoeuvres of the French since Sept. 17. On the 11th we fell in with these vessels, and soon after on the N. W. of us, got sight of the enemy's squadron, consisting of one 80 gun ship, 8 frigates, a brig and schr. I made the signal for a general chase, & to form the line of battle as our ships came up with them. Which, however we did not do till the 12th, owing to a heavy sea and our enemy being to windward. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, we continued the chase all the 11th day and night. At half past 5 on the morning of the 12th, we saw the enemy not far from us. They formed a close line of battle, and advanced on us on our starboard side, but we did not meet till 7 o'clock, as the chase had scattered my vessels. I made the signal for the Robust to lead & engage, which was instantly obeyed; and the other ships formed after her. The action commenced 20 minutes before 8 o'clock the Rosses bearing 15 miles S. S. W. of us. At 11 the Hoche surrendered after a gallant defence. All the frigates at that moment fled. A signal was made for pursuing them; and in five hours after, three of them were captured. The remaining 5 escaped for that time. All these frigates, as well as the ship of the line, were new and full of troops, provisions, ammunition, &c. to forward their designs in Ireland. With pleasure I observe that the behaviour of all my officers and sailors was such, as evinced the warmest affection for their king & country. I left capt. Thornborough with the command of the Magnanime, Ethalion, and Amelia, to take charge of the prizes, and conduct them to port. I expect him here every moment. I have the honor to be, &c.

J. B. WARREN.

P. S. The following ships were in the battle, viz. Canada, Robust, Foudroyant, Magnanime, Ethalion, Melampus, and Amelia. The Anson did not arrive till after the action, as she had in the chase carried away a top gallant-mast. I have ordered my lieut. Turguand, to take charge of the Hoche.

London Gazette, Oct. 23.

Extract of a letter from Sir J. B. Warren, bart. to lord Castlereagh, dated on board the Canada, of 74 guns, in Lough Swilly, Oct. 16.

My Lord,

I have the honor to communicate to you, for the information of the lord lieutenant, that on the 12th inst. I fell in with the enemy's squadron, and after an action which continued through the whole day, four of their ships surrendered, including the Hoche of 80 guns, and 3 frigates, the other frigates fled. A brig with Napper Tandy on board, as I suppose, was in company; but separated at the commencement of the action. The ships taken had many troops on board, ships necessaries and ammunition. A large number of papers were thrown overboard, after they had surrendered. I think the fugitive ships

more or less injured in masts and rigging; and a gale which occurred next day, must have put them in a still worse condition for escape. They probably will be captured by our cruizers on the French coast, or by some of ad. Kingsmill's squadron on the Irish. They threw a great many things overboard at their flight, particularly several boxes of small arms. I left our prizes in the charge of the Robust, of 74 guns, Magnanime, of 44. Ethalian, of 38, and Amelia, of 44.

(Signed) J. B. WARREN.

London Gazette, same date.

Capt. Moore, of the Melampus, of 36 guns, on the 13th of October, captured on the Irish coast, the French frigate Resolute, of 40 guns and 500 sailors and soldiers. She was in company with the Immortalite, of 44 guns, with 600 sailors and soldiers. She did not get near enough to engage till the Resolute had struck, after which she steered off.

Two letters are received from Earl St. Vincents, containing dispatches from the Nile to Aug. 25. On that day the boats of the Goliah took the French ship Torride of 2 18-pounders and 70 men, as she lay at anchor under the Castle Bequir. August 22, before Alexandria, the Ascmene, took a packet-boat of 2 guns and 61 men, from Toulon.

End of the LONDON GAZETTES.

LONDON, October 22 and 23.

A letter from capt. Trowbridge to Earl St. Vincents, contains the following:

"The Arabian and Egyptian workmen having deserted the French—and the French not being used to the heat could not open the channels from the Nile, by which the cisterns in Alexandria are supplied with water.—There is therefore, a scarcity of water, as well as of provisions. The provision fleet that sailed from Toulon the beginning of Aug.—and on which the French army in Egypt principally depended—returned, on being informed of Nelson's victory."

Letters from Donnegal, in Ireland, of Oct. 15, say, that Bridport had taken a squadron from Brest, consisting of 14 vessels.

A cartel ship has arrived at Dover, the commander of which says, that the combined English and Russian squadrons in the North Sea, had entered the Texel, and landed troops which attacked the forts, while lord Duncan engaged the Dutch fleet; and that he had succeeded in taking great part of it.

that their latest news from Malta was highly pleasing. The Maltese are perfect masters of the island, though a few Frenchmen yet remain at St. Elmo.—That the Knights there had sent to Trieste, to invite the return of their brethren, who had emigrated since the landing of the French; assuring them of the establishment of the former government.

Paris, Oct. 22. Our government are more disposed for peace than heretofore—and a majority of our legislature are in its favour, since our late loss of the battle with Admiral Nelson, near the Nile, and that with Admiral Warren, on the coast of Ireland, which have reduced our naval force to almost nothing.—We are not now able to protect our own coasts; so that we must sue for a general peace on any terms.

Our whole naval force does not exceed 23 ships of the line, and most of them unfit for service.—Alas! we have gone too far.

Vienna, Oct. 15. Yesterday a courier arrived from the Turkish government to their ministers, and brought dispatches which were soon afterwards communicated to the British and Prussian ministers. They state that on the 9th of Sept. the Beys of Egypt having collected a large army at Cairo, an obstinate battle was fought, which continued the whole day—and that on the following night Buonaparte retreated to Rosetta, to which place he was soon followed, and to reduced was his army as not to consist of more than 8 or 9000 men. Another attack upon him was preparing; when he consented to capitulate; but he was refused any other terms than a surrender to the discretion of the beys as they were all certain of him; it being impossible for him to advance or retreat farther; and in this situation the last correct intelligence left him. The dispatches state, in addition, and from the same authority, that admiral Nelson has succeeded in completely destroying the transports and armed ships in Alexandria harbour. He erected some bomb vessels to sustain the fire of the forts, which the French had erected on shore, while fire ships were sent in among the transports. The transports were moored in a line extending from the reefs of the harbour towards the entrance.—The wind favoured; and soon after the flames took the first vessel, it spread to the remainder. The whole number of transports destroyed was 366, including several Ragusan and Venetian vessels, particularly two Venetian ships of the line. The Mamalukes by agreement, directed the French on shore. The crews escaped.

October 17.

By information from Malta, the rising of the inhabitants against the French is confirmed. They are driven to the Castle of St. Elmo—have asked for terms, but have been refused, and summoned to surrender as prisoners of war. Throughout the whole island the French flag has given place to the Maltese. Buonaparte has 5000 of his troops here, but by desertion and slaughter they have dwindled away to a handful. The Russians, Turks and English were preparing to attack it, previous to these events, with a strong combined force.

The British ship Colossus, off Malta, had captured one of the French ships which escaped from the Nile.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday 2d February.

☞ *It having been suggested to the Board, that notwithstanding the care taken to suppress the Publication of the Gazette of the 24th inst. in which the Secretary had, without authority, inserted a List of Persons, whose Names were ordered to be struck off the U. E. List; some Copies of that Gazette had got into circulation.*

Recommended, That the following advertisement be immediately inserted in the Gazette:

Council-Office, 31st January 1799.

AN Advertisement from the Secretary's Office, having lately appeared in the Gazette, without authority, and is a mutilated copy of an undigested plan, which, when finished, will be communicated to the Public.

In the mean time, the U. E. Loyalists may be assured, that nothing will ever proceed from this Government that can, in the slightest degree, affect their Interests, or detract from the very honorable distinction attached to their Names and Families.

By Order of the Board,

JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

TO BE SOLD,

AN Acre Lot, in a pleasant situation, with a brook of fine Water running through it, and a commodious dwelling House, with out Houses, &c. Any person inclined to purchase said Lot, will know the terms by applying to Mr. Andrew Heron, Merchant, at West Niagara, or Archibald Thornton, living on the Premisses. Possession will be given the 1st day of May next.

York, Jan. 30, 1799.

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 296.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9. 1799. [*Price 4 Dollars per Annum.*

By Authority.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the thirtieth day of November, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the seventh day of this present month of January, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the FOURTH day of FEBRUARY next ensuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary:—Herein fail not. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness the honorable PETER RUSSELL, esq. president administering the government of our said province, this twenty-ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and of our reign the thirty-ninth.

P. R.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

BLANK DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE

For sale at the Printing-Office.

An ACT

For the further Regulation of the

MILITIA of this Province.

FOR the further regulation of the Militia of this Province, Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an act passed in the parliament of Great Britain, entitled "An act to repeal certain parts of an act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "An act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said province," and by the authority of the same, That every militia man who shall refuse to obey the lawful orders of his superior officer or officers when employed on militia duty, or who shall quarrel with, or insult by abusive words or otherwise, any officer or non-commissioned officer, being in the execution of his duty, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of money not exceeding two pounds, nor less than five shillings current money of this province, at the discretion of the justice or justices imposing such fine, and according to the nature of the offence.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every person who now is enrolled in any regiment, battalion, or independent company of militia, shall within six months after the passing of this act, and every person who shall hereafter be enrolled of any regiment, battalion, or independent company of militia, shall, within six months after such enrollment, provide himself with a good and sufficient musket, fusil, rifle, or gun, with at least six rounds of powder and ball, and shall come provided with the same at each and every time when he shall be called out either for the purpose of review, exercise or actual service; and in case any person so enrolled shall refuse or neglect so to provide himself, or to come so provided as aforesaid, he shall for each offence, be liable to a penalty of twenty shillings, to be levied in manner herein after mentioned. Provided always, That when and so often as any militia man shall make it appear to his captain, or officer commanding the company, that it has not been possible for him to procure such musket, fusee, rifle, or gun, it shall and may be lawful for such captain, or officer commanding such company, to admit of such excuse, and to certify the same in writing accordingly, in which case such militia man shall not be liable to pay the said fine of twenty shillings.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person enrolled in the militia shall absent or withdraw himself from any place of review or exercise, without having first obtained leave of his commanding officer so to do, under the penalty of forty shillings, if a commissioned officer, and ten shillings if a non-commissioned officer or private.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any serjeant of the militia when thereunto required by his superior and proper officer, shall neglect or refuse to warn the militia men of the company to which he belongs, to appear when required by his captain or next commanding officer, he shall for every such neglect or refusal, forfeit and pay the sum of forty shillings.

V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every serjeant of the militia duly appointed, shall be exempted from serving as a constable for and during such time as he shall hold such appointment of serjeant.

VI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That on the fourth day of June, in each and every year,

respectively, or in case it shall happen on a Sunday, then on the next day, and oftener if thereunto required, there shall be a general meeting and review of the several battalions of militia in each and every district of this province, at which time the captain, or officer commanding each company, shall give to his colonel, or in his absence, to the next senior officer, fair written rolls of their respective companies, which colonels, or other commanding officers, shall transmit the same to the lieutenant, or deputy lieutenant, or in his or their absence, to the lieutenant-governor, or person administering the government, under the penalty of five pounds for each captain, or other officer as aforesaid, who shall neglect or refuse so to do.

VII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no provincial allowance shall be made to the adjutant-general of the militia, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

VIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person be wounded, and shall be disabled upon any invasion, insurrection, or rebellion, he shall be taken care of, and provided for by the public, during the time of such disability.

IX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the twenty-fourth clause of an act of the legislature of this province, entitled "An act for the better regulation of the militia in this province," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

X. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the fines, forfeitures and penalties by the said act imposed, or by this act imposed, shall be sued for and recovered by, and upon the oath of any one credible witness before any two of his Majesty's justices of the peace, and within two months after such conviction and recovery shall be transmitted by the justices before whom such information shall be laid, to the lieutenant, or in case there be no lieutenant, or that he be absent, to the deputy-lieutenant of the county where the offence has been committed; and the said lieutenants and deputy-lieutenants, respectively, shall, and they are hereby required out of the several sums of money which they shall or may receive for fines, forfeitures, or penalties, or otherwise, by virtue of this act, or of any other act of the legislature of this province which relates to the militia, to provide for the regiments in their respective counties or ridings, drums, fifes, colours, banners, regimental books, and for the discharge of other incidental expences; and in case any overplus of such monies shall remain in the hands of any such lieutenant, or deputy-lieutenant, after providing such articles as aforesaid, such surplus shall be disposed of in premiums to the persons who shall make the best shots at a target or mark, upon days of training, and in such proportions as at a meeting of the lieutenancy or deputy-lieutenancy, shall be directed; and each lieutenant, or deputy-lieutenant, shall render a certified account thereof in detail, to be transmitted to the lieutenant-governor, or person administering the government, as soon after the thirty first day of December, annually, as practicable.

XI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That upon pressing and urgent occasions, in the time of war or insurrection, it shall and may be lawful for the lieutenant-governor, or person administering the government, to march such part of the militia of this province as he shall think proper, to the assistance of the province of Lower Canada.

Sheriffs-Office, York,

FEBRUARY 5, 99.

HOME DISTRICT, }
To WIT. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be holden for this district, at the Court-House in the town of Newark, on Monday the FOURTH day of MARCH now next ensuing, at 11 o'clock of the forenoon of the same day, of which all justices of the peace, coroners, gaolers, constables, bailiffs, and all those otherwise interested, are desired to take notice, and that they respectively be then, and there present, with their rolls, records, indictments, and all other remembrances, to do those things which to their several offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX: M'DONELL, sheriff.

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York, Jan. 30, 1799.

Secretary's-Office,

York, January 26th, 1799.

LIST of the Names of Persons who have GRANTS in the *Secretary's Office*, in addition to those heretofore advertized, ready to be issued.

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townships.*
George Cochle	200	Newark
Joseph Brown	198	Newark
Geo. Cunningham	200	Haldimand
Robt. Campbell	300	Grantham
Michael Coon	200	Clinton
John Chrysler	100	Newark
John Boice	200	Newark
Philip Berninger, junr.	200	Bertie
Alex. Campbell	200	Ancaster
Dan. Alwood, jr.	100	Bertie
Joseph Ash	200	Hamilton
Adam Bowman	200	Ancaster
Hon. James Baby	100	York
Jacob Ball, esq; snr.	1	Newark
John Brown	200	Ancaster
Dorcas Kendrick	200	Scarboroug
Stephen Coon	100	Clinton
Francis Ducet	200	Ancaster
1r. Wm. Allan	2 5ths	York
Fred. Buck	200	Bertie
John Bigger	340	Saltfleet
Abraham Bowman	100	Ancaster
Mr. Geo. Ball	1	Newark
Jacob Bowman	200	Stamford
Jacob Bowman	200	Ancaster
Mary Burns	200	Humberstone
Miss Bella Grant	1200	Cramahe
Miss The. Grant	1200	Ditto
Augs. Jones, esq;	175	Saltfleet
Ezekiel Dennis	200	Clinton
Wm. Dickson, esq;	300	Gainsborough

Geo. Miller	250	Thorold
John Bemer	236	Grimsby
Geo. Cosby	200	Pelham
Geo. Cralinger	200	Gainsborough
W. Gorham, M.C	300	Vaughan
Miss Phillis Grant	1200	Cramahe
Peter Smith	1200	Murray
John Dachster	300	Gainsborough
Mr. Thos. Clark	200	Ditto
Christian Servitz	190	Humberstone
John Segar	100	Louth
Lewis Maby	90	Willoughby
Henry Putman	200	Bertie
Wm. Carver	1	Newark
Wm. Cole	200	Louth
Benj. Page	200	Ancaster
David Curgil	200	Grimsby
John Cutler	200	Humberstone
Aug. Jones, esq;	100	Bston
Peter Curry	198	Raleigh
Andrew Beniteau	229	Dover
John Reynolds	200	Camden
Wm. Pau	200	Dorchester
James Russell	400	Walsingham
Capt. A. H. Brooking	1000	Dunwich
John Clause	400	Delaware
Richard Anderson	200	Delaware
Antoine Baron	198	Rochester
Benj. Auge	107	Maidstone
James Condan	216	Ditto
Samuel Hall	200	Camden
Geo. Duches	270	Delaware
Thomas Dexter	200	Oxford
Wm. Baker	195	Chatham
Robert Little	200	Colchester
John Askin, senr.	238	Dover
Philip Fox	200	Gosfield
Thomas Ferres	114	Colchester
Peter Malot	200	Gosfield
John Askin, senr.	200	Chatham
John Pike, junr.	213	Raleigh
John Garner	300	Charlotteville
John Baptiste Marsae	231	Dover
Josiah Phelps	200	Delaware
James Heward	200	Colchester
Mary Gregory	240	Delaware
Richard Jackman	200	Camden
James Understone	200	Dover
Peter Secord	200	Charlotteville
James Hawton	201	Dover
Renald M'Donell	204	Raleigh
John Hayner	250	Walsingham
Mrs. Deborah Muirhead	1000	Charlotteville
Mrs. Deborah Muirhead	200	Walsingham

WM. JARVIS, sec'y.

United States.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.

The French prisoners at Newcastle made an attempt to escape from their confinement on Thursday last—but were prevented by the vigilance of their keepers.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 29.

A few days since, a daughter of Mr. James Mead, of Carmel, being about 5 years of age, was carrying some chips in the skirt of a calico frock, which she had on, to put on the fire, when throwing the chips from her lap, it is supposed the bottom of her frock struck the fire, and was instantly in a flame. As no person was in the house, she ran out at the door, calling to her aunt, who had gone a few rods after a pail of water, who hearing the screaming of the child, and seeing her enveloped in flames, left the pail and ran to her assistance; but before she, with one of her uncles, could disengage her of her cloathes, they were almost entirely consumed, and the child's body so burnt that the skin came off with the clothes.—We understand her life is despaired of.

BOSTON, November 29.

Arrived, ship Adriana, Prior, 56 days from St. Ubes. October 8, lat. 36 N long. 18. W. was spoke by two French frigates, the Volunteer and Invincible, boarded by the latter, the second officer in command, who was ordered on board, plundered the cabin of its stores and furniture, and took away all the poultry—after this transaction, captain Prior was ordared on board the Invincible, when the commander disapproved of the conduct of his officer, and said the articles should be returned; but the weather being bad, and night coming on, capt. Prior was obliged to put up with the loss. Nov. 23, at four o'clock P. M. Cape Ann then supposed to bear N. W. by W. from 15 to 10 leagues distant, fell in with a large number of kegs afloat, five of which were taken on board, and proved to be smoaked herrings.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6.

Arrived last evening the Bremen brig Pegasus, capt. J. Grease, in nine weeks from St. Ubes. He informs, that a Danish vessel arrived there, the captain of which made oath, that he had been on board a Turkish ship in company with two others, on the coast of Portugal who declared that they were cruzing for American, Hamburgh, Bremen and Prussian vessels, and had taken one of the latter.

European News.

VIENNA, Sept. 13.

THE captain Pacha has returned to Constantinople, and is preparing to sail with the Ottoman squadron, to proceed, as it is thought, to Egypt, with the troops that are assembling from all points of the Ottoman Empire.

September 20.

Our court continues its warlike preparations with encreasing vigor, since the news of the defeat of the French fleet. The Hungarian grenadiers, and five regiments of horse, have received orders to proceed to Italy, and the Warasdins are in Dalmatia. The Austrian army extends from Zara to Carlstadt, Laiback, Clagenfurth, Brixen, and Verona: it consists of 130,000 foot, and 30,000 horse.

The Russians march in two columns, one of which proceeds from Kaminick and the other from Brodi. Several Russian officers are already arrived at Lemberg, to make the necessary preparations for the march of these columns, one of which is to proceed to Caschau and Hungary, and the others to Teschen, and Moravia.

From a Paris paper of October 20.

Mr. Hamilton has arrived about a month since at London, as envoy extraordinary from the United States.—He is entirely devoted to the party of President Adams, and is charged by him to draw yet closer the bands by which the American government is enchained in a dependence on England.

Mr. Hamilton, from his superiority of talents and knowledge, will render himself a very dangerous enemy to the interests of France.

From a Kingston (Jamaica) paper of October 27.

About the middle of June, a most desperate and bloody battle was fought near the island of Corsica, between two French ships of war and a stout Algerine rover; the action lasted upwards of 11 glasses with the greatest severity on both sides. At one time the Algerines had much the advantage, and would have certainly beat them both off, but a frigate and a sloop came up, who began such an incessant and well directed fire into the pirate, that in a short time carried away all her masts and rigging, which were terribly mauled before. Notwithstanding this fatal disaster, the undaunted Africans continued the fight with the utmost fury and desperation: when at last they found it impossible to escape being taken, they set fire to their ship, and all that were left alive jumped into the sea, and were drowned. The rover was commanded by Aby Aly, a very desperate daring fellow, and one of the best navigators in the Dey's service.

The Jason frigate, of 38 guns, capt. Sterling, in chasing six vessels into Brest got upon a rock and beat to pieces.—The captain and crew were made priso-

to a boat, and after many difficulties got safe to England.

Three of Nelson's prizes sunk, fifteen days after the engagement, from the damage they had sustained. Six had proceeded to England.

Lord St. Vincent's has informed government of the destruction of the French transports at the Nile.

COIRE. (IN THE GRISONS.) Sept. 17. Extract of a letter from Constantinople, Sept. 2.

"At length the event so unexpected to arise out of the most ancient alliances, has come to pass: yesterday the first interpreter of the porte communicated to all the ministers as well as of allied as of neutral powers, the declaration of war of the grand signior against France. This piece is the strongest and the most vigorous which has this long time issued from the Ottoman cabinet: its grievances, its reproaches are not disguised, and its expressions still less so. If there paints the proceedings of the French government with a pencil of the darkest shade: and when we call to mind the ancient amity which has subsisted during so many ages between the Turkish and French empires, the footing of intimacy upon which the two powers have so long been and still were, until within a few years, one cannot help accounting the animosity, which pervades the hard and bittered style of the Ottoman manifesto, among the changes unprovided against in the national reports, which the instability of the political world frequently involves, but which has never been so frequent or so decisive as since the epoch of the French revolution. It deals out with prodigality against the French nation, the epithets of treacherous, perfidious, faithless, infidel: it reproaches her with projects of usurpation and of conquest: it complains of her ambition and of her want of faith in the observation of treaties, &c. In a word, this declaration, conceived in the greatest hatred, has produced the effect which might be expected from it; it has excited the highest degree of popular fury against the French:—They have all been arrested, and if there remained a single individual at large, the suspicions which are entertained against France, of having fomented the revolt of Passwan Oglou, and of having furnished him with the means of making so long a resistance, would cost him his life. The rupture with France is to be accompanied with new efforts against him: he is to be pressed with the greatest energy: all overtures of reconciliation, all negotiations have ceased: Widden is more strengthened than ever; and Passwan Oglou begins to fail in provisions. In virtue of the most express orders from the Porte, measures have been taken to establish order amongst the troops of the Seraskier, who is to act against him. The views which they appear to have had on Wallachia and Moldavia will be frustrated at once."

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, 8th February.

Extract from Abbe Barruel's History of the French Clergy.

"Soon after the first national assembly had decreed, that the Comtat of Avignon belonged to the French nation, an army of assassins, of whom one Jourdan, surnamed the Cut-throat, was commander, took possession of the unfortunate city of Avignon. The churches were immediately pillaged; the sacred vases profaned and carried off; the altars levelled to the ground. The prisons were soon filled, and the unhappy victims were released only to suffer death. A deep pit was dug to receive their dead bodies, six hundred of which were thrown into it, mingled and distorted, before ten o'clock the next day. Among them was Nolhock, a priest, in the eightieth year of his age. He had been thirty years rector of Symphorien, a parish which he preferred to all others, and which he could not be prevailed on to quit for a more lucrative one, because he would not desert the poor. During his rectorship he had been the common father of his parishioners, the refuge of the indigent, and the comforter of the afflicted, and the friend and counsellor of every honest man. When the hour of danger approached, his friends advised him to fly; but no entreaties could prevail upon him to abandon his flock: "No," said the good old man, "I have watched over them in the halcyon days of peace, and shall I now leave them amidst storms and tempests, without a guide, without one to comfort them in their last dreary moments?" Mr. Nolhock, who, till now, had been respected even by the cut-throats, was sent to the prison the evening before the execution. His appearance and his salutation, were those of a consoling angel; "I come, my children, to die with you. We shall soon appear in the presence of that God whom we serve, and who will not desert us in the hour of death." He fortified their drooping courage, administered the last consolatory pledges of his love, and the next day embraced and cheered each individual as he was called forth by the murderers. Two of these stood at the door, each with a bar of iron in his hands, and as the prisoners advanced, knocked them down. The bodies were then delivered over to the other ruffians, who hacked and disfigured them with their sabres, before they threw them into the pit, that they might not afterwards be known by their friends and relations. When the cut-throats were dispersed, every one was anxious to find the body of Mr. Nolhock. It was at last discovered by the crucifix, and the crucifix which he wore on his breast. That breast had been pierced in fifty places, and the skull entirely mashed!

IN such of the Roman Catholic countries, where superstition still has a hold, there is an order of priests called Friars, who cannot by law exercise certain functions belonging to the higher orders of the priesthood—a young lady some years ago called into a monastery at a place called Calneta, in the island of Madeira in order to confess, and finding a Friar (or brother) of that house alone in one of the chapels, she kneeled down by him and told him all her sins—The friar laid nothing—he asked him for absolution—"I am no priest (said the friar) I cannot give you absolution"—no priest! said the lady, very much surprised, and in a passion—No madam, answered the friar, drily—"Well said the lady, I'll go and complain to your superiors, for daring to take my confession"—and I will go (returned the friar) and tell your husband all your blabbings—mum was the word.

DIED,] Last week at Queenston, captain David Mc. Fall, a native of Ireland.

ENIGMA.

MY husband is my uncle, my son is my brother,
His wife is my sister, and I am her mother.
Six children I have had, and look for another;
I am grandma to three that belong to my brother.
I have a sister named Peggy, whose mother I am;
My own brother is my son, his name is John.
This paradox, strange as it may seem unto you,
The good people of Bridgetown will assure it is true.
What I have now for to request,
Is that an answer may be express'd.

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 207.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WATERS and E. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1799. [Price 4 Dollars per Annum.

By Authority.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the twenty-ninth day of December, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the fourteenth day of this present month of February, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the fourteenth day of MARCH next ensuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary:—Herein fail not. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness the honourable PETER RUSSELL, esq. president administering the government of our said province, this EIGHTH day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and of our reign the thirty-ninth.

P. R.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

BLANK DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE
For sale at the Printing Office.

PETER RUSSELL, President.

Proclamation.

George the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth. To all our loving and faithful subjects in our Province of Upper Canada, Greeting:

FORASMUCH as it has pleased Almighty God lately to bless our arms with unexampled and most important victories over the Fleets and Forces of the persons who exercise the supreme authority in France: Know ye, that we taking into our most serious consideration the indispensible duty which we and all our subjects owe to Almighty God, for the interposition of his Good Providence in these signal victories over our enemy, and for the manifold and inestimable blessings which our Kingdoms and provinces have received, and daily continue to receive at his hands, have thought fit, by the advice of our Executive Council of and for our said Province, to issue this our Proclamation, hereby appointing and commanding that a GENERAL THANKSGIVING to Almighty God for these, and all other his mercies vouchsafed unto us and to our subjects, be observed throughout our said Province of Upper Canada, on Tuesday the Twelfth Day of March next, and we do strictly charge and command, that the said public day of Thanksgiving be religiously observed by all our loving subjects in our said Province of Upper Canada, as they tender the favor of Almighty God, and upon pain of suffering such punishments as we may justly inflict upon all such as shall contemn or neglect the same.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved the Honorable PETER RUSSELL, President, administering the Government of our said Province, at York, this eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and in the thirty-ninth year of our reign.

P. R.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

ANNO TRICESIMO OCTAVO
GEORGII III. REGIS.

AN ACT

To prevent the Exportation of Base Coin to his Majesty's Colonies in the West-Indies and America.

[21st June, '98.]

WHEREAS various Base Copper Coins made to the resemblance and similitude of the Foreign copper coins, called TEMPES and SOUS MARQUES, have been exported from this Kingdom to the Island of Martinique in the West Indies, under the denomination of Wrought Copper: And whereas Base Coin made to the similitude and resemblance of the Foreign gold and silver coins, called JOHANNES and DOLLARS, have been circulated in his Majesty's Islands in the West Indies, and in other his Majesty's Colonies in America, to the great Injury of the Inhabitants of the said Islands and Colonies: For preventing the like and similar evils in future, be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That all copper coin whatsoever, not being the legal Copper Coin of this Kingdom, and all counterfeit gold or silver coin made to the similitude or resemblance, or intented to resemble, any gold or silver coin, either of this Kingdom or of any other Country, which shall, under any pretence, name, or description whatsoever, be exported, shipped, or laden or put on board any ship, vessel, or boat, for the purpose of being exported from this Kingdom to the said Island of M-

er Colonies in the West Indies or America, shall be forfeited, and the same shall and may be seized, sued for, prosecuted, and recovered in such courts, and by such and the like ways, means, and methods, and the produce thereof disposed of and applied in such and the like manner, and to such and the like uses and purposes, as any forfeiture incurred by any law respecting the revenue of the customs, may now be seized, sued for, prosecuted, or recovered, disposed of, and applied, either in this Kingdom, or in any of his Majesty's Islands in the West-Indies respectively as the case may happen to be.

II. And be it further enacted, That every person who shall so export, or shall so ship, lay, or put on board any ship, vessel, or boat, in order to be so exported, or shall cause or procure to be so exported, shipped, or put on board any ship, vessel, or boat, or shall have in his or her custody, in order to be so exported, any such coins as aforesaid, shall for every such offence, forfeit the sum of two hundred pounds, and double the value of such coin, to be recovered by bill, suit, action, or information, in any of his Majesty's courts of record at WESTMINSTER.

An ACT

For the further Regulation of the

MILITIA of this Province.

FOR the further regulation of the Militia of this Province, Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an act passed in the parliament of Great Britain, entitled "An act to repeal certain parts of an act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "An act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said province," and by the authority of the same, That every militia man who shall refuse to obey the lawful orders of his superior officer or officers when employed on militia duty, or who shall quarrel with, or insult by abusive words or otherwise, any officer or non commissioned officer, being in the execution of his duty, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of money not exceeding two pounds, nor less than five shillings current money of this province, at the discretion of the justice or justices imposing such fine, and according to the nature of the offence.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every person who now is enrolled in any regiment, battalion, or independent company of militia, shall within six months after the passing of this act, and every person who shall hereafter be enrolled of any regiment, battalion, or independent company of militia, shall, within six months after such enrollment, provide himself with a good and sufficient musket, fusil, rifle, or gun, with at least six rounds of powder and ball, and shall come provided with the same at each and every time when he shall be called out either for the purpose of review exercise or actual service; and in case any person so enrolled shall refuse or neglect so to provide himself, or to come so provided as aforesaid, he shall for each offence, be liable to a penalty of twenty shillings, to be levied in manner herein after mentioned. Provided always, That when and so often as any militia man shall make it appear to his captain, or officer commanding the company, that it has not been possible for him to procure such musket, fusee rifle, or gun, it shall and may be lawful for such captain, or officer commanding such company, to admit of such excuse, and to certify the same in writing accordingly, in which case such militia man shall not be liable to pay the said fine of twenty shillings.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person enrolled in the militia shall absent or withdraw himself from any place of review or exercise, without having first obtained leave of his commanding officer so to do, under the penalty of forty shillings, if a commissioned officer and ten shillings if a non-commissioned officer or private.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any serjeant of the militia when thereunto required by his superior and proper officer, shall neglect or refuse to warn the militia men of the company to which he belongs, to appear when required by his captain or next commanding officer, he shall for every such neglect or refusal, forfeit and pay the sum of forty shillings.

V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every serjeant of the militia duly appointed, shall be exempted from serving as a constable for and during such time as he shall hold such appointment of serjeant.

VI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That on the fourth day of June, in each and every year, respectively, or in case it shall happen on a Sunday, then on the next day, and oftener if thereunto required, there shall be a general meeting and review of the several battalions of militia in each and every district of this province, at which time the captain, or officer commanding each company, shall give to his colonel, or in his absence, to the next senior officer, fair written rolls of their respective companies, which colonels, or other commanding officers, shall transmit the same to the lieutenant, or deputy lieutenant, or in his or their absence, to the lieutenant-governor, or person administering the government, under the penalty of five pounds for each captain, or other officer as aforesaid, who shall neglect or refuse so to do.

VII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no provincial allowance shall be made to the adjutant-general of the militia, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

VIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person be wounded, and shall be disabled upon any invasion, insurrection, or rebellion, he shall be taken care of, and provided for by the public, during the time of such disability.

IX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the twenty-fourth clause of an act of the legislature of this province, entitled "An act for the better regulation of the militia in this province," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

X. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the fines, forfeitures and penalties by the said act imposed, or by this act imposed, shall be sued for and recovered by, and upon the oath of any one credible witness before any two of his Majesty's justices of the peace, and within two months after such conviction and recovery shall be transmitted by the justices before whom such information shall be laid, to the lieutenant, or in case there be no lieutenant, or that he be absent, to the deputy-lieutenant of the county where the offence has been committed; and the said lieutenants and deputy-lieutenants, respectively, shall and they are hereby required out of the several sums of money which they shall or may receive for fines, forfeitures, or penalties, or otherwise, by virtue of this act, or of any other act of the legislature of this province which relates to the militia, to provide for the regiments in their respective counties or ridings, drums fifes, colours, banners regimental books, and for the discharge of other incidental expences: and in case any overplus of such monies shall remain in the hands of any such lieutenant, or deputy-lieutenant, after providing such articles as aforesaid, such surplus shall be disposed of in premiums to the persons who shall make the best shots at a target or mark, upon days of exercising, and in such proportions as at a meeting of the Lieutenancy or deputy-lieutenancy, shall be directed; and each lieutenant, or deputy-lieutenant, shall render a certified account thereof in detail, to be transmitted to the lieutenant governor, or person administering the government, as soon after the thirty first day of December, annually, as practicable.

XI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That upon pressing and urgent occasions, in the time of war or insurrection, it shall and may be lawful for the lieutenant-governor, or person administering the government, to march such part of the militia of this province as he shall think proper, to the assistance of the province of Lower Canada.

Sheriffs-Office, York,

FEBRUARY 5, 99.

HOME DISTRICT, } To wit.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery will be holden for this district at the Court House in the town of Newark, on Monday the FOURTH day of MARCH now next ensuing, at 11 o'clock of the forenoon of the same day, of which all justices of the peace, coroners, gaolers, constables, bailiffs, and all those otherwise interested, are desired to take notice, and that they respectively be then, and there present, with their rolls, records, indictments, and all other remembrances, to do those things which to their several offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX: M'DONELL, sheriff.

It having been suggested to the Board that notwithstanding the care taken to suppress the Publication of the Gazette of the 12th inst. in which the Secretary had, without authority, inserted a List of Persons, whose Names were ordered to be struck off the U. E. List; some Copies of that Gazette had got into circulation.

Recommended, That the following Advertisement be immediately inserted in the Gazette:

Council Office, 31st Jan. 1799.

AN Advertisement from the Secretary's Office, having lately appeared in the Gazette, without authority, and is a mutilated copy of an undigested Plan, which, when finished, will be communicated to the Public.

In the mean time, the U. E. Loyalists may be assured, that nothing will ever proceed from this Government that can, in the slightest degree, affect their interests, or detract from the very honorable distinction attached to their Names and Families.

By Order of the Board,

JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

TO BE SOLD,

AN Acre Lot, in a pleasant situation, with a brook of fine Water running through it, and a commodious dwelling House, with out Houses, &c. Any person inclined to purchase said Lot, will know the terms by applying to Mr. Andrew Heron, Merchant, West Niagara, or, Archibald Thomson, living on the Premisses. Possession will be given the 1st day of May next.

York, Jan. 30, 1799.

Secretary's-Office,

York, January 26th, 1799.

List of the Names of Persons who have GRANTS in the *Secretary's Office*, in addition to those heretofore advertized, ready to be issued.

Names.	*Acres*	*Townships.*
George Cochle	200	Newark
Joseph Brown	198	Newark
Geo. Cunningham	200	Haldimand
Robt. Campbell	300	Grantham
Michael Coon	200	Clinton
John Chrysler	100	Newark
John Boice	200	Newark
Philip Berninger, junr.	200	Bertie
Alex. Campbell	200	Ancaster
Dan. Alwood, jr.	100	Bertie
Joseph Ash	200	Hamilton
Adam Bowman	200	Ancaster
Hon. James Baby	100	York
Jacob Bell, esq; snr.	1	Newark
John Brown	200	Ancaster
Dorcas Kendrick	200	Scarboroug
Stephen Coon	100	Clinton
Francis Ducet	200	Ancaster
Jr. Wm. Allan	2 5ths	York
Fred. Buck	200	Bertie
John Bigger	340	Saltfleet
Abraham Bowman	100	Ancaster
Mr. Geo. Ball	1	Newark
Jacob Bowman	200	Stamford
Jacob Bowman	200	Ancaster
Mary Burns	200	Humberstone
Miss Bella Grant	1200	Cramahe
Miss The. Grant	1200	Ditto
Augs. Jones, esq;	175	Saltfleet
Ezekiel Dennis	200	Clinton
Wm. Dickson, esq;	300	Gainsborough
Geo. Miller	150	Thorold
John Beemer	236	Grimsby
Geo. Cosby	200	Pelham
Geo. Gralinger	200	Gainsborough
Wm. Graham, M.C	200	Vaughan
Miss Phillis Grant	1200	Cramahe
Peter Smith	1200	Murray
John Dechsler	300	Gainsborough
Mr. Thos. Clark	200	Ditto
Christian Servitz	200	Humberstone
John Segar	100	Louth
Lewis Maby	90	Willoughby
Henry Furman	200	Bertie
Wm. Carver	1	Newark
Wm. Cole	200	Louth
Benj. Page	200	Ancaster
David Curgil	200	Grimsby
John Cutler	200	Humberstone
Aug. Jones, esq;	100	Barton
Peter Curry	198	Raleigh
Andrew Beniteau	229	Dover
John Reynolds	200	Camden
Wm. Pau	200	Dorchester
James Russell	400	Walsingham
Capt. A. H. Brooking	1000	Dunwich
John Clause	400	Delaware
Raboard Anderson	200	Delaware
Antoine Baron	198	Rochester
Benj. Auge	197	Mnidstone

WM. JARVIS, sec'y.

European News.

PARIS, OCT. 22.

OFF Toulon on the 11th Oct. were seen eleven ships of the line, which at first were supposed to be the Russians, but afterwards found to be the English.

For four day the Redefleur and all our papers have been filled with the official letters from Buonaparte and Berthier, with the proclamations the commander issued in Egypt.

By his letters the army was not discouraged by the account of the loss of the fleet, but rather enlivened to encounter all danger with their officers. [It does not appear misterious to us, why the French soldiers were not discouraged at the news of the distruction of their fleet, for they were in hopes it would tend to terminate a war which they were heartily tired of.]

The general head quarters were at Cairo. Of prisoners we had only a few; but the camels and horses he had taken, were reserved for an expedition which was a secret. [We pray that it may be as fruitless as his last secret expedition.] He embraces every opportunity to work upon the people. [Poor wretch, what a pity it is that he can-

er Colonies in the West Indies or America, shall be forfeited, and the same shall and may be seized, sued for, prosecuted, and recovered in such courts, and by such and the like ways, means, and methods, and the produce thereof disposed of and applied in such and the like manner, and to such and the like uses and purposes, as any forfeiture incurred by any law respecting the revenue of the customs, may now be seized, sued for, prosecuted, or recovered, disposed of, and applied, either in this Kingdom, or in any of his Majesty's Islands in the West-Indies respectively as the case may happen to be.

II. And be it further enacted, That every person who shall so export, or shall so ship, lay, or put on board any ship, vessel, or boat, in order to be so exported, or shall cause or procure to be so exported, shipped, or put on board any ship, vessel, or boat, or shall have in his or her custody, in order to be so exported, any such coins as aforesaid, shall for every such offence, forfeit the sum of two hundred pounds, and double the value of such coin, to be recovered by bill, suit, action, or information, in any of his Majesty's courts of record at WESTMINSTER.

An ACT

For the further Regulation of the

MILITIA of this Province.

FOR the further regulation of the Militia of this Province, Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an act passed in the parliament of Great Britain, entitled "An act to repeal certain parts of an act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "An act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said province," and by the authority of the same, That every militia man who shall refuse to obey the lawful orders of his superior officer or officers when employed on militia duty, or who shall quarrel with, or insult by abusive words or otherwise, any officer or non commissioned officer, being in the execution of his duty, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of money not exceeding two pounds, nor less than five shillings current money of this province, at the discretion of the justice or justices imposing such fine, and according to the nature of the offence.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every person who now is enrolled in any regiment, battalion, or independent company of militia, shall within six months after the passing of this act, and every person who shall hereafter be enrolled of any regiment, battalion, or independent company of militia, shall, within six months after such enrollment, provide himself with a good and sufficient musket, fusil, rifle, or gun, with at least six rounds of powder and ball, and shall come provided with the same at each and every time when he shall be called out either for the purpose of review exercise or actual service; and in case any person so enrolled shall refuse or neglect so to provide himself, or to come so provided as aforesaid, he shall for each offence, be liable to a penalty of twenty shillings, to be levied in manner herein after mentioned. Provided always, That when and so often as any militia man shall make it appear to his captain, or officer commanding the company, that it has not been possible for him to procure such musket, fusee rifle, or gun, it shall and may be lawful for such captain, or officer commanding such company, to admit of such excuse, and to certify the same in writing accordingly, in which case such militia man shall not be liable to pay the said fine of twenty shillings.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person enrolled in the militia shall absent or withdraw himself from any place of review or exercise, without having first obtained leave of his commanding officer so to do, under the penalty of forty shillings, if a commissioned officer and ten shillings if a non-commissioned officer or private.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any serjeant of the militia when thereunto required by his superior and proper officer, shall neglect or refuse to warn the militia men of the company to which he belongs, to appear when required by his captain or next commanding officer, he shall for every such neglect or refusal, forfeit and pay the sum of forty shillings.

V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every serjeant of the militia duly appointed, shall be exempted from serving as a constable for and during such time as he shall hold such appointment of serjeant.

VI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That on the fourth day of June, in each and every year, respectively, or in case it shall happen on a Sunday, then on the next day, and oftener if thereunto required, there shall be a general meeting and review of the several battalions of militia in each and every district of this province, at which time the captain, or officer commanding each company, shall give to his colonel, or in his absence, to the next senior officer, fair written rolls of their respective companies, which colonels, or other commanding officers, shall transmit the same to the lieutenant, or deputy lieutenant, or in his or their absence, to the lieutenant-governor, or person administering the government, under the penalty of five pounds for each captain, or other officer as aforesaid, who shall neglect or refuse so to do.

VII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no provincial allowance shall be made to the adjutant-general of the militia, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

VIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person be wounded, and shall be disabled upon any invasion, insurrection, or rebellion, he shall be taken care of, and provided for by the public, during the time of such disability.

IX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the twenty-fourth clause of an act of the legislature of this province, entitled "An act for the better regulation of the militia in this province," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

X. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the fines, forfeitures and penalties by the said act imposed, or by this act imposed, shall be sued for and recovered by, and upon the oath of any one credible witness before any two of his Majesty's justices of the peace, and within two months after such conviction and recovery shall be transmitted by the justices before whom such information shall be laid, to the lieutenant, or in case there be no lieutenant, or that he be absent, to the deputy-lieutenant of the county where the offence has been committed; and the said lieutenants and deputy-lieutenants, respectively, shall and they are hereby required out of the several sums of money which they shall or may receive for fines, forfeitures, or penalties, or otherwise, by virtue of this act, or of any other act of the legislature of this province which relates to the militia, to provide for the regiments in their respective counties or ridings, drums fifes, colours, banners regimental books, and for the discharge of other incidental expences: and in case any overplus of such monies shall remain in the hands of any such lieutenant, or deputy-lieutenant, after providing such articles as aforesaid, such surplus shall be disposed of in premiums to the persons who shall make the best shots at a target or mark, upon days of exercising, and in such proportions as at a meeting of the Lieutenancy or deputy-lieutenancy, shall be directed; and each lieutenant, or deputy-lieutenant, shall render a certified account thereof in detail, to be transmitted to the lieutenant governor, or person administering the government, as soon after the thirty first day of December, annually, as practicable.

XI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That upon pressing and urgent occasions, in the time of war or insurrection, it shall and may be lawful for the lieutenant-governor, or person administering the government, to march such part of the militia of this province as he shall think proper, to the assistance of the province of Lower Canada.

Sheriffs-Office, York,

FEBRUARY 5, 99.

HOME DISTRICT, } To wit.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery will be holden for this district at the Court House in the town of Newark, on Monday the FOURTH day of MARCH now next ensuing, at 11 o'clock of the forenoon of the same day, of which all justices of the peace, coroners, gaolers, constables, bailiffs, and all those otherwise interested, are desired to take notice, and that they respectively be then, and there present, with their rolls, records, indictments, and all other remembrances, to do those things which to their several offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX: M'DONELL, sheriff.

It having been suggested to the Board that notwithstanding the care taken to suppress the Publication of the Gazette of the 12th inst. in which the Secretary had, without authority, inserted a List of Persons, whose Names were ordered to be struck off the U. E. List; some Copies of that Gazette had got into circulation.

Recommended, That the following Advertisement be immediately inserted in the Gazette:

Council Office, 31st Jan. 1799.

AN Advertisement from the Secretary's Office, having lately appeared in the Gazette, without authority, and is a mutilated copy of an undigested Plan, which, when finished, will be communicated to the Public.

In the mean time, the U. E. Loyalists may be assured, that nothing will ever proceed from this Government that can, in the slightest degree, affect their interests, or detract from the very honorable distinction attached to their Names and Families.

By Order of the Board,

JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

TO BE SOLD,

AN Acre Lot, in a pleasant situation, with a brook of fine Water running through it, and a commodious dwelling House, with out Houses, &c. Any person inclined to purchase said Lot, will know the terms by applying to Mr. Andrew Heron, Merchant, West Niagara, or, Archibald Thomson, living on the Premisses. Possession will be given the 1st day of May next.

York, Jan. 30, 1799.

Secretary's-Office,

York, January 26th, 1799.

List of the Names of Persons who have GRANTS in the *Secretary's Office*, in addition to those heretofore advertized, ready to be issued.

Names.	*Acres*	*Townships.*
George Cochle	200	Newark
Joseph Brown	198	Newark
Geo. Cunningham	200	Haldimand
Robt. Campbell	300	Grantham
Michael Coon	200	Clinton
John Chrysler	100	Newark
John Boice	200	Newark
Philip Berninger, junr.	200	Bertie
Alex. Campbell	200	Ancaster
Dan. Alwood, jr.	100	Bertie
Joseph Ash	200	Hamilton
Adam Bowman	200	Ancaster
Hon. James Baby	100	York
Jacob Bell, esq; snr.	1	Newark
John Brown	200	Ancaster
Dorcas Kendrick	200	Scarboroug
Stephen Coon	100	Clinton
Francis Ducet	200	Ancaster
Jr. Wm. Allan	2 5ths	York
Fred. Buck	200	Bertie
John Bigger	340	Saltfleet
Abraham Bowman	100	Ancaster
Mr. Geo. Ball	1	Newark
Jacob Bowman	200	Stamford
Jacob Bowman	200	Ancaster
Mary Burns	200	Humberstone
Miss Bella Grant	1200	Cramahe
Miss The. Grant	1200	Ditto
Augs. Jones, esq;	175	Saltfleet
Ezekiel Dennis	200	Clinton
Wm. Dickson, esq;	300	Gainsborough
Geo. Miller	150	Thorold
John Beemer	236	Grimsby
Geo. Cosby	200	Pelham
Geo. Gralinger	200	Gainsborough
Wm. Graham, M.C	200	Vaughan
Miss Phillis Grant	1200	Cramahe
Peter Smith	1200	Murray
John Dechsler	300	Gainsborough
Mr. Thos. Clark	200	Ditto
Christian Servitz	200	Humberstone
John Segar	100	Louth
Lewis Maby	90	Willoughby
Henry Furman	200	Bertie
Wm. Carver	1	Newark
Wm. Cole	200	Louth
Benj. Page	200	Ancaster
David Curgil	200	Grimsby
John Cutler	200	Humberstone
Aug. Jones, esq;	100	Barton
Peter Curry	198	Raleigh
Andrew Beniteau	229	Dover
John Reynolds	200	Camden
Wm. Pau	200	Dorchester
James Russell	400	Walsingham
Capt. A. H. Brooking	1000	Dunwich
John Clause	400	Delaware
Raboard Anderson	200	Delaware
Antoine Baron	198	Rochester
Benj. Auge	197	Mnidstone

WM. JARVIS, sec'y.

European News.

PARIS, OCT. 22.

OFF Toulon on the 11th Oct. were seen eleven ships of the line, which at first were supposed to be the Russians, but afterwards found to be the English.

For four day the Redefleur and all our papers have been filled with the official letters from Buonaparte and Berthier, with the proclamations the commander issued in Egypt.

By his letters the army was not discouraged by the account of the loss of the fleet, but rather enlivened to encounter all danger with their officers. [It does not appear misterious to us, why the French soldiers were not discouraged at the news of the distruction of their fleet, for they were in hopes it would tend to terminate a war which they were heartily tired of.]

The general head quarters were at Cairo. Of prisoners we had only a few; but the camels and horses he had taken, were reserved for an expedition which was a secret. [We pray that it may be as fruitless as his last secret expedition.] He embraces every opportunity to work upon the people. [Poor wretch, what a pity it is that he can-

not obtain his wishes.] An air balloon which he sent up at Cairo was above the understanding of these ignorant mortals. They thought him a messenger from Mahumet. [We presume the major part of them were Frenchmen!!] His horse artillery had created great consternation.

A messenger to one of the chiefs bringing an account of a defeat, was asked, "how large is the French army?" he took up a handful of sand which he threw in the air, saying, "there, count them."

[An excellent French tale!]

The general's soldiers divide the booty which they took from the Mamelukes; on some they have found from 3 to 500 louis d'ors, or the value in gold.

Buonaparte pictures the Arabians as the worst of beings. In large hordes they swarmed like clouds round his army and harrassed his rear guards.—Plundered and murdered every one who fell in their hands. They have not kept their treaty which he had concluded on the 5th of July with 13 of their beys. In which it was stipulated that they should give him as many men as were necessary to oppose the Mamelukes. And on the other hand the general had promised to give them back, after he had conquered Egypt, all the lands which had belonged to them. Buonaparte, with these 13 cheiks, set round a table, where it was further agreed and determined, that he who did not fulfil his promise, should incur hell's flames. Probably the cheiks could not answer for what the hordes did.

On the 12th July, Mourat Bey, had a large body of horse troops and batteries on the Nile, and exchanged more than 1500 cannon shot. The Turks had already taken 3 of our gun boats; but two of them were taken and the third burnt. After this the army was not interrupted on their march.

Buonaparte to the people of Cairo.

"People! You have done well not to declare against me. I am come to destroy the Mamalukes. To protect commerce and the inhabitants. Every one who is in fear ought to remain quiet; and they who have fled may return to their houses, I shall establish a Divan of persons."

A third proclamation to the Pacha of the Grand Seignor, declares, he may remain in his place, and have his effects le ured to him.

Ibrahim Bey had fled with his family and effects to Salchich, where Buonaparte purfued him; but before the general entered this city the Bey had left it being the last where fresh water was to be had. The Mamalukes have defended themselves bravely. They are well drilled and equipped.

On the 13th Aug. when he left this place, he received the unfortunate account of the loss of the fleet, having on the 6th July advised admiral Brueys to come to anchor in the harbour of Alexandria, within 24 hours, if not, to take the artillery and the effects belonging to the army. As it was the opinion of our engineers, that the road of Abuckir was not safe for the fleet.—But to his great astonishment he was apprized, on the 27th July, that the fleet remained there at anchor. He dispatched his adjutant to prevail on the admiral to sail, but unfortunately this messenger came too late.

The general says, under his own hand, "It seems to me admiral Brueys would not sail for Corfu before he was sure he could not enter the harbour of Alexandria, or till the army was in such a situation that no retreat might be necessary. If he has done amiss he has expiated it by his glorious death. Fate, which has in so many instances proved our superiority on land—has, in this, favored our rivals on the water. But as great as this misfortune is, it cannot be attributed to the unsteadiness of luck. It will not leave us! When I arrived at Alexandria I was informed that the English had been there with a much stronger force than ours. I ventured to land in a gale, and was almost shipwrecked in this attempt. When I reached the shore, I threw myself on the ground (signal was just then given for an armed ship, which however, proved to be La Justice) I cried out "Fortune! should'st thou leave me! No! attend me only a few days longer! I snatched the whole night, and attacked by the break of day Alexandria, with 3000 men, without cannon, or even cartridges to our guns. And in 5 days I was master of Rosetta and Demenhur, which declared me already established in Egypt!

In these 5 days our fleet ought to be in safety from the English. Let their force against us be what it would. But far from it! They remained the whole Messidor, ending July 18, exposed. They received on the first Thermidor (19th July) from Rosetta, a supply of rice for two months. The English shewed themselves in ten days with a superior force in these waters; and on the 29th July, our fleet received information of my conquering and entering Cairo; but when fortune saw her favors were not regarded, she left our fleet to its own fate.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, 16th February.

IMPORTANT!

THE day so long looked for, and which has for some time been the object and prayer of every humane heart, has at last arrived: our ferocious enemies the French, finding themselves defeated on every side, their resources exhausted, their FLEET and ARMY destroyed, and above all, their great general, Buonaparte, who is now in a distant country, destitute of every means of subsistance, is left to the mercy of a relentless enemy, and the young men of France, more wise than the tyrants who govern them, tired of witnessing the most horrid cruelties which human eye never beheld until since the French revolution, have laid down their arms, and the sans-culotte nation has SUED for PEACE; but it is to be hoped, that Great Britain will not forget the exorbitant demands of that nation at a former period. The sans-culotte ministers for foreign affairs, has also solicited passports of our minister for foreign affairs, for commissioners he may appoint to treat for peace.

Should a peace be concluded, which there is no doubt of, it will have a tendency to stop the hostile preparations which are said to be making to the Southward; but whether or not, we have little to fear from an enemy in that quarter.

We hear from very good authority, that the preliminary articles of a treaty OFFENSIVE and DEFENSIVE, are concluded between Great-Britain and the United States of America!

The new French minister at war has but one leg; the minister of marine is in the same case, and the minister for foreign affairs is a cripple.—Surely, never was the administration of any country in so tottering a state!

DIED.] At Montreal, in the month of October last, general G. CRISTIE, aged 79 years.

To the Public.

WHEREAS the subscriber is about to retire from business, on account of the decline of his health, requests all those persons who are anywise indebted to him to make payment; and those who have any demands against him, to bring in their accounts for payment.

York, 15th Feb. THOS BARRY.

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 208.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24. 1798. [Price 4 Dollars per Annum.

By Authority.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the twenty ninth day of December, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the fourteenth day of this present month of February, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Fourteenth day of MARCH next ensuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary:—Herein fail not. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness the honorable PETER RUSSELL, esq. president administering the government of our said province, this EIGHTH day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and of our reign the thirty-ninth. P. R.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

BLANK DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE
For sale at the Printing Office.

PETER RUSSELL, President.

Proclamation.

George the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth. To all our loving and faithful subjects in our Province of Upper Canada, Greeting.

FORASMUCH as it has pleased Almighty God lately to bless our arms with unexampled and most important Victories over the Fleets and Forces of the persons who exercise the supreme authority in France: Know ye, that we taking into our most serious consideration the indispensible duty which we and all our subjects owe to Almighty God, for the interposition of his Good Providence in these signal Victories over our enemy, and for the manifold and inestimable blessings which our kingdoms and provinces have received, and daily continue to receive at his hands, have thought fit, by the advice of our Executive Council of and for our said Province, to issue this our Proclamation, hereby appointing and commanding that a GENERAL THANKSGIVING to Almighty God for these, and all other his mercies vouchsafed unto us and to our subjects, be observed throughout our said Province of Upper Canada, on Tuesday the Twelfth Day of March next, and we do strictly charge and command, that the said public day of Thanksgiving be religiously observed by all our loving subjects in our said Province of Upper Canada, as they tender the favor of Almighty God, and upon pain of suffering such punishments as we may justly inflict upon all such as shall contemn or neglect the same.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved the Honorable PETER RUSSELL, President, administering the Government of our said Province, at York, this eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and in the thirty-ninth year of our reign. P. R.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

ANNO TRICESIMO OCTAVO
GEORGII III. REGIS.

AN ACT

To prevent the Exportation of Base Coin to his Majesty's Colonies in the West-Indies and America.

[21st June, '98.]

WHEREAS various Base Copper Coins made to the resemblance and similitude of the Foreign copper coins, called TEMPES and SOUS MARQUES, have been exported from this kingdom to the Island of Martinique in the West-Indies, under the denomination of Wrought Copper: And whereas Base Coin made to the similitude and resemblance of the Foreign gold and silver coins, called JOHANNES and DOLLARS, have been circulated in his Majesty's Islands in the West-Indies, and in other his Majesty's Colonies in America, to the great Injury of the Inhabitants of the said Islands and Colonies: For preventing the like and similar evils in future, be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That all copper coin whatsoever, not being the legal Copper Coin of this Kingdom, and all counterfeit gold or silver coin made to the similitude or resemblance, or intented to resemble, any gold or silver coin, either of this Kingdom or of any other Country, which shall, under any pretence, name, or description whatsoever, be exported, shipped, or laden or put on board any ship, vessel, or boat, for the purpose of being exported from this kingdom to the said Island of Martinique, or any of his Majesty's Islands

...Colonies in the West Indies or America, shall be forfeited, and the same shall and may be seized, sued for, prosecuted, and recovered in such courts, and by such and the like ways, means and methods, and the produce thereof disposed of and applied in such and the like manner, and to such and the like uses and purposes, as any forfeiture incurred by any law respecting the revenue of the customs, may now be seized, sued for, prosecuted, or recovered, disposed of, and applied, either in this Kingdom, or in any of his Majesty's Islands in the West Indies respectively as the case may happen to be.

II. And be it further enacted, That every person who shall so export, or shall so ship, lay, or put on board any ship, vessel, or boat, in order to be so exported, or shall cause or procure to be so exported, shipped, or put on board any ship, vessel, or boat, or shall have in his or her custody, in order to be so exported, any such coin as aforesaid, shall for every such offence, forfeit the sum of two hundred pounds, and double the value of such coin, to be recovered by bill, suit, action, or information, in any of his Majesty's courts of record at Westminster.

An ACT

For the further Regulation of the MILITIA of this Province.

FOR the further regulation of the Militia of this Province, Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an act passed in the parliament of Great Britain, entitled "An act to repeal certain parts of an act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "An act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said province," and by the authority of the same, That every militia man who shall refuse to obey the lawful orders of his superior officer or officers, when employed on militia duty, or who shall quarrel with, or insult by abusive words or otherwise, any officer or non-commissioned officer, being in the execution of his duty, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a fine of money not exceeding two pounds, nor less than five shillings current money of this province, at the discretion of the justice or justices imposing such fine, and according to the nature of the offence.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every person who now is enrolled in any regiment, battalion, or independent company of militia, shall, within six months after the passing of this act, and every person who shall hereafter be enrolled of any regiment, battalion, or independent company of militia, shall, within six months after such enrollment, provide himself with a good and sufficient musket, fusil, rifle, or gun, with at least six rounds of powder and ball, and shall come provided with the same at each and every time when he shall be called out either for the purpose of review, exercise or actual service; and in case any person so enrolled shall refuse or neglect so to provide himself, or to come so provided as aforesaid, he shall for each offence, be liable to a penalty of twenty shillings, to be levied in manner herein after mentioned. Provided always, That when and so often as any militia man shall make it appear to his captain, or officer commanding the company, that it has not been possible for him to procure such musket, fusee, rifle, or gun, it shall and may be lawful for such captain, or officer commanding such company, to admit of such excuse, and to certify the same in writing accordingly, in which case such militia man shall not be liable to pay the said fine of twenty shillings.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person enrolled in the militia shall absent or withdraw himself from any place of review or exercise, without having first obtained leave of his commanding officer so to do, under the penalty of forty shillings, if a commissioned officer, and ten shillings if a non-commissioned officer or private.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any serjeant of the militia when thereunto required by his superior and proper officer, shall neglect or refuse to warn the militia men of the company to which he belongs, to appear when required by his captain or next commanding officer, he shall for every such neglect or refusal forfeit and pay the sum of forty shillings.

V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every serjeant of the militia duly appointed, shall be exempted from serving as a constable for and during such time as he shall hold such appointment of serjeant.

VI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That on the fourth day of June, in each and every year, respectively, or in case it shall happen on a Sunday, then on the next day, and oftener if thereunto required, there shall be a general meeting and review of the several battalions of militia in each and every district of this province, at which time the captain, or officer commanding each company, shall give to his colonel, or in his absence, to the next senior officer, his written rolls of their respective companies, which colonels, or other commanding officers, shall transmit the same to the lieutenant, or deputy lieutenant, or in his or their absence, to the lieutenant-governor, or person administering the government, under the penalty of five pounds for each captain, or other officer as aforesaid, who shall neglect or refuse so to do.

VII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no provincial allowance shall be made to the adjutant-general of the militia, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

VIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person be wounded, and shall be disabled upon any invasion, insurrection, or rebellion, he shall be taken care of, and provided for by the public, during the time of such disability.

IX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the twenty-fourth clause of an act of the legislature of this province, entitled "An act for the better regulation of the militia in this province," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

X. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the fines, forfeitures and penalties by the said act imposed, or by this act imposed, shall be sued for and recovered by, and upon the oath of any one credible witness before any two of his Majesty's justices of the peace, and within two months after such conviction and recovery shall be transmitted by the justices before whom such information shall be laid, to the lieutenant, or in case there be no lieutenant, or that he be absent, to the deputy-lieutenant of the county where the offence has been committed; and the said lieutenants and deputy lieutenants, respectively, shall, and they are hereby required out of the several sums of money which they shall or may receive for fines, forfeitures, or penalties, or otherwise, by virtue of, this act, or of any other act of the legislature of this province which relates to the militia, to provide for the regiments in their respective counties or ridings, drums, fifes, colours, banners, regimental books, and for the discharge of other incidental expences; and in case any overplus of such monies shall remain in the hands of any such lieutenant, or deputy-lieutenant, after providing such articles as aforesaid, such surplus shall be disposed of in premiums to the persons who shall make the best shots at a target or mark, upon days of training, and in such proportions as at a meeting of the lieutenancy or deputy-lieutenancy, shall be directed; and each lieutenant, or deputy-lieutenant, shall render a certified account thereof in detail, to be transmitted to the lieutenant governor, or person administering the government, as soon after the thirty first day of December, annually, as practicable.

XI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That upon pressing and urgent occasions, in the time of war or insurrection, it shall and may be lawful for the lieutenant-governor, or person administering the government, to march such part of the militia of this province as he shall think proper to the assistance of the province of Lower Canada.

Sheriffs-Office, York,

FEBRUARY 5, 99.

HOME DISTRICT, To WIT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a court of Over and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be holden for this district, at the Court House in the town of Newark, on Monday the FOURTH day of MARCH now next ensuing, at 11 o'clock of the forenoon of the same day, of which all justices of the peace, coroners, gaolers, constables, bailiffs, and all those otherwise interested, are desired to take notice, and that they respectively be then, and there present, with their rolls, records indictments, and all other remembrances, to do those things which to their several offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX: M'DONELL, sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

AN Acre Lot, in a pleasant situation, with a brook of fine Water running through it, and a commodious dwelling House, with out Houses, &c. Any person inclined to purchase said Lot will know the terms by applying to Mr. Andrew Heron, Merchant, at West Niagara, or Archibald Thomson, living on the Premisses. Possession will be given the 1st day of May next.

York, Jan. 30, 1799.

Secretary's-Office,

York, February 23, 1799.

LIST of the Names of Persons who have GRANTS in the *Secretary's Office*, in addition to those heretofore advertized, ready to be issued.

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townships.*
Edward Walker Iquire feet	8712	Kingston
Simon Swartz	400	Do.
Peter Banallune, esq;	200	Frederickfburg
Francis Bandebogart	2000	Thurlow
Peter Wartman	100	Kingston
Ebenezer Withburn	100	Frederickfburg
Comfort Smith	100	Do.
Catherine Smith	100	Ernestown
Simon Stuart	141	Do.
Wm. Shoeman	100	Frederickfburg
Adam Segar	300	Richmond
Mr. John Stinson junr.	200	Halowell
John Simpson	200	Thurlow
James Robins	2 5ths	Kingston
Christopher Paterson	178	Frederickfburg
Zenor Rofs	100	Do.
Bemsley Peters	200	Loughboro'
Isaac Briscoe	7 7	Ernestown
Cyrenus Parks	490	Richmond
Ruffell Pitman	200	Thurlow
Charles J. Peters, esq;	4 5ths	Kingston
Honorable R. Cartwright	622	Pittsburg ✓
Philip Pember	200	Loughboro'
Bemsley Peters	200	Ernestown
John Percy	200	Camden
Solomon Orler	100	Kingston
Conrad Ohoee	100	Do.
Arthur Orser	100	Kingston
Andrew Hufneagle & Michael Morbet	200	Halowell
Bastean Hoyle	100	Ernestown
James M'Master	200	Adolphustown
Wm. Lohe	200	Ernestown
Dan. M'Crimmin	184	Halowell
Mr. Donald M'Donell	526	Pittsburg
Anthony M'Guin	1400	Sidney
Thomas Markland, esq;	600	Kingston
Wm. M'Donell	106	Pittsburg
Laurence Herchimer	59	Kingston
Conrad Hufman	126	Ernestown
Sam. Howland	106	Pittsburg
David Conger, jun.	200	Halowell
Mathew Clarke	140	Ernestown
Neil Edwarth	100	Do.
John Cattulin	200	Camden
Fred. Cramer	200	Marysburg
Robt. Clark	200	Halowell
Philip Dorland	200	Adolphustown
John George	100	Ernestown
John Fairman	200	Thurlow
Serjeant Archibald Chitholm	250	Halowell
Sam. Bubcoch	100	Kingston
Dan. Frafer, jun.	200	Ernestown
Peter Fofyer	200	Camden
Alex. Fisher	200	Adolphustown
John Forbie	200	Camden
Caleb Gilbert	200	Sidney
Christ. German	200	Adolphustown
Stephen Gilbert	300	Thurlow
Nicholas Amy	100	Ernestown
Lieut. William Atkinson	439	Kingston
John M'Michael	200	Thurlow
Michael Crantz	200	Isouth
Nathaniel Griffin	107	Grimsby
Mr. John Dunn	800	Ancaster
Jesse Colter	200	Do.
David Cummings	200	Do.
Robt. Conchlin	200	Pelham
Silas Carter	205	Bertie
James Everson	200	Caistor
William Cook	200	Crowland
John Ellis	1	Newark
Henry Dockfleader, jun.	200	Caistor ✓
John Dockfleader	200	Do.
Thomas Doan	200	Humberstone
Mrs. Eliz. Davis	200	Scarboro'
Reuben Clerke	191	York
Abraham Defries	200	Ancaster
Jacob Culp, sen.	560	Clinton
Serjeant Adin Belee	326	Louth
Mathias Cam	200	Stamford
Wat. Clandennin	200	Louth
Abra. Clandennin	200	Grantham
Henry Dockfleader, sen.	400	Caister
Mr. John Dunn	400	Pelham
Robt. Campbell	200	Stamford
Dorcas Kendrick	1 5th	York
Jacob Culp, jun.	176	Clinton
John Campbell	1 2	Newark
Robert Cook	200	Stamford
John Curl	40	Bertie
John Cochran	200	Wainfleet
Miss Archange Grant	1200	Cramahe ✓
John Hardey	500	Beverly
Miss Mary Grant	1200	Cramahe ✓
Lt. James Givens	200	York ✓
Nathaniel Griffin	100	Gainsboro'
Arthur Gray	200	Do.
Honorable D. W. Smith	1 10th	York
Abraham Horning	200	Ancaster
Miss Nancy Grant	1200	Hamilton ✓
Miss Nelly Grant	1200	Do. ✓
Hon. Alexander Grant	100	York ✓
Robert Richardson, esq;	800	Southwold
Jonathan Pratt	200	Delaware
Walter Roe, esq;	1	Sandwich

James Thompfon	200	Scarboro'
Adam Vrooman	200	Newark
Lt. Jacob Stivers	200	Do.
Miss Anne Thompfon	12	Do.
Mr. Charles Shaw	1200	Hamilton
John Smith, jun.	200	Ancaster
Mr. John Mc. Farland	608	Newark
Adam Vrooman	300	Do.
Abraham Neafe	200	Humberftone
Michael Hand	200	Pelham
Geo. Keefer	200	Gainfboro'
Philip Kilman	100	Stamford
Henry Johnfon	350	Grimfby
Mr. Alexander Mc. Nabb	50	York
Jacob Keefer	200	Clinton
Thomas Kirr	200	Caifter
Andrew Moore	200	Pelham
Jacob Kilman	50	Do.
Mathias Horn, jun.	122	Berrie
George Houfe	200	Clinton
Isaac Horton	400	Gainfboro'
Philip Houfe	200	Clinton
Jeremiah Johnfon	200	Do.
Edmund Horton	100	Newark
John Swails	300	Clinton
Philip Jones	700	Suffket
Daniel Houfe	300	Clinton
Daniel Young	200	Halowell
Robt. Williams	224	Erneftown
Lieut. Young	186	Halowell
John Wartman	111	Kingfton
Henry Young, Lt.		
s and Dan. Young	500	Halowell
Thomas Clirk	207	Harwich
James Stewart	200	Gosfield
Mr. Aeneas Shaw	1200	Darlington
James Molloy	223	Scarboro'
Mrs. Johanna Anderfon	1200	Hamilton
John Purbus	200	Flamboro' W.
James Burk	420	Darlington
Jeremiah Conat	223	Darlington
George Reid	300	Beverly
Abel Conat	238	Darlington
Vanavery Peter	200	Flamboro' W.
Andrew Vanavery	200	Do. Do.
James Robinfon T. lot		Kingfton
James M'Kimm	200	Erneftown
Wm. M'Donell	2 5ths	Kingfton
Gabriel Orfer	100	Kingfton
Robert Fairman	200	Thurlow
Joseph Forfyth, efq.	1700	Sidney
Benj. Seymour	200	Fredericksburg
Mr. Robert Macauley and Mr. Thomas Markland	100	Fredericksburg
Andrew Loyth	200	Do.
James Conolan	216	Ditto
Samuel Hall	200	Camden
G o. Duches	230	Delaware
Thomas Dexter	200	Oxford
Wm. Baker	195	Chatham
Robert Little	200	Colcheiter
John Aikin, fenr.	238	Dover
Philip Cox	200	Gosfield
Thomas Fares	114	Colcheiter
Peter Mabot	200	Gosfield
John Aikin, fenr.	200	Chatham
John Pike, junr.	213	Raleigh
John Garner	300	Charlotteville
John Baptiffe Marfac	231	Dover
Joftah Phelps	200	Delaware
James Heward	200	Colcheiter
Mary Gregory	240	Delaware
Richard Jackman	200	Camden
James Underftone	200	Dover

WM. JARVIS, fec'y.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, 22d February.

☞ THE fo utions to the enigma contained in our gazette of the 9th inft. figned G. and W. are not the proper ones, which will appear by the following, which was handed to us by — T****, efq :

Meffrs. PRINTERS,

IF the following is the true explanation of the ENIGMA, inferted in your gazette of the 9th inftant, you will oblige one of your fubfcribers by giving it a place in your next :

Feb. 18.

MY mother and I, though you may think it ftrange,
Did marry two brothers, odd matters to change !
My brother being willing to join in the claſs,
Did marry his niece ! fo became an aſs.
In order to fhew, that all this can be true :
My husband a wife had, before I him knew ;
And fhe had a daughter that wed brother John,
Her name it is Peggy whofe mother I am ;
Thofe children I brag of, as grandma to be,
Did fpring from this Peggy, as plainly you fee.
So, if I have anfwered your paradox right,
Pray in your next paper let it come to light ?

[FROM A NEW YORK PAPER.]

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

A Frenchman was traveling in one of the lower countries, not long fince. He met one of our men with a mufket and furniture going to attend muſter —" Pray young man," fays monſieur, " be you one ARISTOCRAT or one DEMOCRAT ?" " why," replied the youth, " I am no feparator to either, I am an AMERICAN."

We think the following extraordinary marriage, worthy of notice ; for we doubt, whether, ever a fimilar inſtance has occurred in this country, for her youths generally improve the opportunity at one fourth of that age which the following juvenile couple had arrived to.

Married on Monday, the 30th July, at Farnham, Surrey, (England) after a courtſhip of forty years, Hugh Welch, to miſs Ann Hill. The ages of this couple, together with the bridemen and bridemaid, were as follows : bridegroom 82—bride 86—bridemaid, miſs Betty Grinaway, of Farnham, 63—brideman, mr. Culver, of ditto, 62—Total 345 ! ! !

" Muſſelman" Buonaparte's laurels, ſays the Columbian Centinel, are fading as faſt as they ripened. He once recognized the chriſtian pope as his " holy father"—he now declares that " God has no ſon"—and having curſed his father and mother, and turned Turk, the once intrepid hero of Italy is degenerated into an incendiary of Egyptian villages. [This is alluding to the air balloon which he aſcended in at Cairo.]

Take Notice.

THE ſubſcriber intending to leave off his preſent buſineſs, requeſts all thoſe to whom he is indebted to bring forward their accounts in order to have a ſettlement ; and thoſe who are in arrear to him, to liquidate their ſeveral accounts, or they will without diſcrimination, be put into the hands of an attorney immediately.

JOHN CLARK.

Feb. 22.

FOR SALE

At Auction,

ON the EIGHTH of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of ABNER MILES, the

Lot No. 66, Eaſt ſide

Yonge Street ; the properties of this lot are too well known to need a deſcription. The conditions are, 20 dollars to be paid down when knocked off as earneſt, one half the purchaſe money to be paid when the deed of conveyance is executed, which will be immediately after the ſale ; and the remainder in three months with good ſecurity.

York, Feb. 22.

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 209.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE ;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York : Printed by WM. WARDEN and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, March 2, 1799. [Price 4 Dollars per Annum.

By Authority.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING :

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearingdate the twenty ninth day of December, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the fourteenth day of this preſent month of February, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear ; but we taking into our roval conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Fourteenth day of MARCH next enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary :—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed :—Witneſs the honorable PETER RUSSELL, eſq. preſident adminiſtering the government of our ſaid province, this EIGHTH day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, and of our reign the thirty-ninth.

P. R.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

BLANK DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE For ſale at the Printing Office.

PETER RUSSELL, Preſident.

Proclamation.

George the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth. To all our loving and faithful ſubjects in our Province of Upper Canada, Greeting.

FORASMUCH as it has pleaſed Almighty God lately to bleſs our arms with unexampled and moſt important Victories over the Fleets and Forces of the perſons who exerciſe the ſupreme authority in France ; Know ye, that we taking into our moſt ſerious conſideration the indiſpenſible duty which we and all our ſubjects owe to Almighty God, for the interpoſition of his Good Providence in theſe ſignal Victories over our enemy, and for the manifold and ineſtimable bleſſings which our kingdoms and provinces have received, and daily continue to receive at his hands ; have thought fit, by the advice of our Executive Council of and for our ſaid Province, to iſſue this our Proclamation, hereby appointing and commanding that a GENERAL THANKSGIVING to Almighty God for theſe, and all other his mercies vouchſafed unto us and to our ſubjects, be obſerved throughout our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, on Tueſday the Twelfth Day of March next, and we do ſtrictly charge and command, that the ſaid public day of Thankſgiving be religiouſly obſerved by all our loving ſubjects in our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, as they tender the favor of Almighty God, and upon pain of ſuffering ſuch puniſhments as we may juſtly inflict upon all ſuch as ſhall contemn or neglect the ſame.

In teſtimony whereof, we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed. Witneſs our truſty and well beloved the Honorable PETER RUSSELL, Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of our ſaid Province, at York, this eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, and in the thirty-ninth year of our reign.

P. R.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

ANNO TRICESIMO OCTAVO GEORGII III. REGIS.

AN ACT

To prevent the Exportation of Baſe Coin to his Majeſty's Colonies in the Weſt-Indies and America.

[21ſt June, '98.]

WHEREAS various Baſe Copper Coins made to the reſemblance and ſimilitude of the Foreign copper coins, called TWOPENCE and SOUS MARQUES, have been exported from this Kingdom to the Iſland of Martinique in the Weſt-Indies, under the denomination of Wrought Copper : And whereas Baſe Coin made to the ſimilitude and reſemblance of the Foreign gold and ſilver coins, called JOHANNES and DOLLARS, have been circulated in his Majeſty's Iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, and in other his Majeſty's Colonies in America, to the great Injury of the Inhabitants of the ſaid Iſlands and Colonies : For preventing the like and ſimilar evils in future, be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That all copper coin whatſoever, not being the legal Copper Coin of this Kingdom, and all counterfeit gold or ſilver coin made to the ſimilitude or reſemblance, or intented to reſemble, any gold or ſilver coin, either of this Kingdom or of any other Country, which ſhall, under any pretence, name, or deſcription whatſoever, be exported, ſhipped, or laden or put on board any ſhip, veſſel, or boat, for the purpoſe of being exported from this Kingdom to the ſaid Iſland of Martinique, or any of his Majeſty's

or Colonies in the West Indies or America, shall be forfeited, and the same shall and may be seized, sued for, prosecured, and recovered in such courts, and by such and the like ways, means, and methods, and the produce thereof disposed of and applied in such and the like manner, and to such and the like uses and purposes, as any forfeiture incurred by any law respecting the revenue of the customs, may now be seized, sued for, prosecuted, or recovered, disposed of, and applied, either in this Kingdom, or in any of his Majesty's Islands in the West-Indies respectively, as the case may happen to be.

II. And be it further enacted, That every person who shall so export, or shall so ship, lay, or put on board any ship, vessel, or boat, in order to be so exported, or shall cause or procure to be so exported, shipped, or put on board any ship, vessel, or boat, or shall have in his or her custody, in order to be so exported, any such coins as aforesaid, shall for every such offence, forfeit the sum of two hundred pounds, and double the value of such coin, to be recovered by bill, suit, action, or information, in any of his Majesty's courts of record at WESTMINSTER.

An ACT

For the further Regulation of the MILITIA of this Province.

FOR the further regulation of the Militia of this Province, Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an act passed in the parliament of Great Britain, entitled "An act to repeal certain parts of an act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "An act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said province," and by the authority of the same, That every militia man who shall refuse to obey the lawful orders of his superior officer or officers, when employed on militia duty, or who shall quarrel with, or insult by abusive words or otherwise, any officer or non-commissioned officer, being in the execution of his duty, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of money not exceeding two pounds, nor less than five shillings current money within this province, at the discretion of the justice or justices imposing such fine, and according to the nature of the offence.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every person who now is enrolled in any regiment, battalion, or independent company of militia, shall within six months after the passing of this act, and every person who shall hereafter be enrolled of any regiment, battalion, or independent company of militia, shall, within six months after such enrollment, provide himself with a good and sufficient musket, fusil, rifle, or gun, with at least six rounds of powder and ball, and shall come provided with the same at each and every time when he shall be called out either for the purpose of review exercise or actual service; and in case any person so enrolled shall refuse or neglect so to provide himself, or to come so provided as aforesaid, he shall for each offence, be liable to a penalty of twenty shillings, to be levied in manner herein after mentioned. Provided always, That when and so often as any militia man shall make it appear to his captain, or officer commanding the company, that it has not been possible for him to procure such musket, fusee, rifle, or gun, it shall and may be lawful for such captain, or officer commanding such company, to admit of such excuse, and to certify the same in writing accordingly, in which case such militia man shall not be liable to pay the said fine of twenty shillings.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person enrolled in the militia shall absent or withdraw himself from any place of review or exercise, without having first obtained leave of his commanding officer so to do, under the penalty of forty shillings, if a commissioned officer and ten shillings if a non-commissioned officer or private.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any serjeant of the militia when thereunto required by his superior and proper officer, shall neglect or refuse to warn the militia men of the company to which he belongs, to appear when required by his captain or next commanding officer, he shall for every such neglect or refusal, forfeit and pay the sum of forty shillings.

V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every serjeant of the militia duly appointed, shall be exempted from serving as a constable for and during such time as he shall hold such appointment of serjeant.

VI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That on the fourth day of June, in each and every year, respectively, or in case it shall happen on a Sunday, then on the next day, and oftener if thereunto required, there shall be a general meeting and review of the several battalions of militia in each and every district of this province, at which time the captain, or officer commanding each company, shall give to his colonel, or in his absence, to the next senior officer, fair written rolls of their respective companies, which colonels, or other commanding officers, shall transmit the same to the lieutenant, or deputy lieutenant, or in his or their absence, to the lieutenant-governor, or person administering the government, under the penalty of five pounds for each captain, or other officer as aforesaid, who shall neglect or refuse so to do.

VII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no provincial allowance shall be made to the adjutant-general of the militia, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

VIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person be wounded, and shall be disabled upon any invasion, infurrection, or rebellion, he shall be taken care of, and provided for by the public, during the time of such disability.

IX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the twenty-fourth clause of an act of the legislature of this province, entitled "An act for the better regulation of the militia in this province," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

X. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the fines, forfeitures and penalties by the said act imposed, or by this act imposed, shall be sued for and recovered by, and upon the oath of any one credible witness before any two of his Majesty's justices of the peace, and within two months after such conviction and recovery shall be transmitted by the justices before whom such information shall be laid, to the lieutenant, or in case there be no lieutenant, or that he be absent, to the deputy-lieutenant of the county where the offence has been committed; and the said lieutenants and deputy-lieutenants, respectively, shall, and they are hereby required out of the several sums of money which they shall or may receive for fines, forfeitures, or penalties, or otherwise, by virtue of this act, or of any other act of the legislature of this province which relates to the militia, to provide for the regiments in their respective counties or ridings, drums, fifes, colours, banners, regimental books, and for the discharge of other incidental expences; and in case any overplus of such monies shall remain in the hands of any such lieutenant, or deputy-lieutenant, after providing such articles as aforesaid, such surplus shall be disposed of in premiums to the persons who shall make the best shots at a target or mark, upon days of training, and in such proportions as at a meeting of the lieutenancy or deputy-lieutenancy, shall be directed; and each lieutenant, or deputy-lieutenant, shall render a certified account thereof in detail, to be transmitted to the lieutenant governor, or person administering the government, as soon after the thirty first day of December, annually, as practicable.

XI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That upon pressing and urgent occasions, in the time of war or insurrection, it shall and may be lawful for the lieutenant-governor, or person administering the government, to march such part of the militia of this province as he shall think proper, to the assistance of the province of Lower Canada.

Sheriff's-Office, York,

FEBRUARY 5, 99.

HOME DISTRICT, } To wit. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be holden for this district, at the Court House in the town of Newark, on Monday the FOURTH day of MARCH now next ensuing, at 11 o'clock of the forenoon of the same day, of which all justices of the peace, coroners, gaolers, constables, bailiffs, and all those otherwise interested, are desired to take notice, and that they respectively be then, and there present, with their rolls, records, indictments, and all other remembrances, to do those things which to their several offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX: M'DONELL, Sheriff.

Secretary's-Office,

York, February 23, 1799.

LIST of the Names of Persons who have GRANTS in the *Secretary's Office*, in addition to those heretofore advertized, ready to be issued.

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townships.*
Edward Walker Esquire	8912 feet	Kingston
Simon Swartz	400	Do.
Peter Banalstine, esq;	200	Frederickfburg
Francis Bandebo-part	2000	Thurlow
Peter Wartman	100	Kingston
Ebenezer Washburn	100	Frederickfburg
Comfort Smith	100	Do.
Catherine Smith	100	Ernestown
Simon Stuart	141	Do.
Wm. Shoeman	100	Frederickfburg
Adam Segar	300	Richmond
Mr. John Stinson jun.	200	Halowell
John Simpson	200	Thurlow
James Robins	2 5ths	Kingston
Christopher Paterson	178	Frederickfburg
Zenor Rose	100	Do.
Bemsley Peters	200	Loughboro'
Isaac Briscoe	7 7	Ernestown
Cyrenus Parks	290	Richmond
Ruffell Pitman	208	Thurlow
Charles J. Peters, esq;	4 5ths	Kingston
Honorable R. Cartwright	622	Pittsburg
Philip Pember	200	Loughboro'
Bemsley Peters	200	Ernestown
John Percy	200	Camden
Solomon Orler	100	Kingston
Conrad Orbee	100	Do.
Arthur Orler	100	Kingston
Andrew Hufneagle & Michael Morbet	200	Halowell
Boftean Hoyle	100	Ernestown
James M'Master	200	Adolphustown
Wm. Lohe	200	Ernestown
Dan. M'Crimmis	184	Halowell
Mr. Donald M'Donell	526	Pittsburg
Anthony M'Guin	1400	Sidney
Thomas Markland, esq;	600	Kingston
Wm. M'Donell	100	Pittsburg
Laurence Herchimer	59	Kingston
Conrad Hufman	126	Ernestown
Sam. Howland	166	Pittsburg
David Conger jun.	200	Halowell
Mathew Clarke	140	Ernestown
Neil Elsworth	100	Do.
John Caftulion	200	Camden
Fred. Cramer	200	Marysburg
Robt. Clark	200	Halowell
Philip Dorland	200	Adolphustown
John George	100	Ernestown
John Fairman	200	Thurlow
Serjeant Archibald Chisholm	250	Halowell
Sam. Babcock		Kingston
Dan. Fraler, jun.	200	Ernestown
Peter Foyer	200	Camden
Alex. Fisher	2 0	Adolphustown
John Forsyie	200	Camden
Caleb Gilbert	200	Sidney
Christ. German	200	Adolphustown
Stephen Gilbert	300	Thurlow
Nicholas Amy	100	Ernestown
Lieut. William Atkinson	439	Kingston
John M Michael	200	Thurlow
Michael Grants	200	Louth
Nathaniel Griffin	167	Grimsby
Mr. John Dunn	800	Ancaster
Jesse Colier	200	Do.
David Cummings	200	Do.
Robt. Conchlin	200	Pelham
Silas Carter	205	Bertie
James Everson	200	Caistor
William Cook	200	Crowland
John Ellis	1	Newark
Henry Dockfteader, jun.	200	Caistor
John Dockfteader	200	Do.
Thomas Doan	200	Humberstone
Mrs. Eliz. Davis	200	Scarboro'
Reuben Clerke	190	York
Abraham Defries	200	Ancaster
Jacob Culp, sen.	560	Clinton
Serjeant Adin Bebee	326	Louth
Mathias Cam	200	Stamford
Wat. Clandennin	200	Louth
Abra. Clandennin	200	Grantham
Henry Dockfteader, sen.	400	Caister
Mr. John Dunn	400	Pelham
Robt. Campbell	200	Stamford
Doreas Kendrick	1 5th	York
Jacob Culp, jun.	176	Clinton
John Campbell	1 2	Newark
Robert Cook	200	Stamford
John Curl	40	Bertie
John Cochran	200	Wainfleet
Mrs Archange Grant	1200	Cramahe
John Hurdey	500	Beverly
Mrs Mary Grant	1200	Cramahe
Lt. James Givens	200	York
Nathaniel Griffin	100	Grimsboro'
Arthur Gray	200	Do.
Honorable D. W. Smith	1 10th	York
Abraham Horning	200	Ancaster
Miss Nancy Grant	1200	Hamilton
Miss Nelly Grant	1200	Do.
Hon. Alexander Grant	100	York
Robert Richardson, esq;	800	Southwold
Jonathan Pratt	200	Delaware
Walter Roe, esq;	1	Sandwich
James Thompson	200	Scarboro'
Adam Vrooman	200	Newark
Lt. Jacob Servos	200	Do.
Miss Anne Thompton	1 2	Do.
Mr. Charles Shaw	1200	Hamilton
John Smith, jun.	200	Ancaster
Mr. John Mc. Farland	608	Newark
Adam Vrooman	300	Do.
Abraham Neafe	200	Humberstone
Michael Haud	200	Pelham
Geo. Keeler	200	Grimsboro'
Philip Kilman	100	Stamford
Henry Johnson	350	Grimsby
Mr. Alexander Mc.		

Nibb	50	York
Jacob Keefer	200	Clinton
Thomas Kitt	200	Caister
Andrew Moore	200	Pelham
Jacob Kilman	50	Do.
Mathias Hare, jun.	122	Bertie
George Houle	200	Clinton
Isaac Horton	400	Gainsboro'
Philip Houfe	200	Clinton
Jeremiah Johnfon	200	Do.
Edmund Horton	100	Newark
John Swails	200	Clinton
Philip Jones	700	Saltfleet
Daniel Houfe	300	Clinton
Daniel Young	200	Halowell
Robt. Williams	224	Erneſtown
Lieut. Young	186	Halowell
John Wartman	111	Kingſton
Henry Young, Lt. and Dan. Young	500	Halowell
Thomas Clark	207	Harwich
James Stewart	210	Goſfield
Mr. Aeneas Shaw	1200	Darlington
James Molloy	223	Scarboro'
Mrs. Johanna Anderſon	1200	Hamilton
John Purbus	200	Flamboro' W.
James Burk	420	Darlington
Jeremiah Conat	223	Darlington
George Reid	330	Beverly
Abel Conat	238	Darlington
Vinavery Peter	200	Flamboro' W.
Andrew Vinavery	200	Do. Do.
James Robinſon T. lot		Kingſton
James M'Kimm	200	Erneſtown
Wm. M'Donell 2 5ths		Kingſton
Gabriel Oſſer	100	Kingſton
Robert Fairman	200	Thurlow
Joſeph Forſyth, eſq.	700	Sidney
Benj. Seymour	200	Fredericksburg
Mr. Robert Macauley and Mr. Thomas Markland	100	Fredericksburg
Andrew Loyth	200	Do.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Take Notice.

THE ſubſcriber intending to leave off his preſent buſineſs, requeſts all thoſe to whom he is indebted to bring forward their accounts in order to have a ſettlement: and thoſe who are in arrear to him, to liquidate their ſeveral accounts, or they will without diſcrimination, be put into the hands of an attorney immediately.

Feb. 22. JOHN CLARK.

FOR SALE

At Auction,

ON the EIGHTH of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of ABNER MILES, the

Lot No. 66, Eaſt ſide Yonge Street

the properties of this terday in 56 days from Hamburgh, brings for are too well known to need a deſcription. The conditions are, 20 dollars to be paid down when knocked off as earneſt, one half the purchaſe money to be paid when the deed of conveyance is executed, which will be immediately after the ſale; and the remainder in three months with good ſecurity.

York, Feb. 22.

European News.

VIENNA, October 24.

A courier from Conſtantinople arrived yeſterday to the Turkiſh ambaſſador here. It is reported that among other things, the diſpatches ſtate the ſituation of Buonaparte's army; that it has overpowered ſeveral of the Beys; but afterwards in its turn, has been completely defeated by them. As the Turkiſh envoy had not thought it fit to publiſh any thing on the ſubject, we did not think fit to place any great reliance on the report. Private letters ſtate that Buonaparte, as well as Berthier, were made priſoners; but theſe letters alſo we do not place any reliance on, ſince the Court Gazette of this day is ſilent on the ſubject.

LONDON, November 30.

The ſuſpenſion of all the intercourſe between France and Holland, as well as this country, by the medium of cartels, has given riſe to an opinion that ſome commotions had taken place at Paris.—We think it extremely likely to be the caſe.

Lateſt letters from Liſbon ſtate, that Spain has prohibited the importation & ſale of Engliſh goods.

It is ſaid a Spaniſh fleet has failed to join admiral Richery, in the Indian ſeas.

A Paris paper of Nov. 11, ſtates, that a French convoy was ſeen going to Alexandria, with ſupplies, when only two frigates remained to guard the harbour.

United States.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29.

A gentleman who came paſſenger in the Betſey, ſays he was informed the day before he ſailed by a gentleman of information, that the court of Spain had ſent a ſpecial envoy to Great Britain to negociate a treaty offenſive and defenſive between thoſe two powers, and to obtain a convoy for their Vera Cruiz fleet, with money from South America, which was ſtipulated ſhould be appropriated to the payment of the combined Auſtrian and Ruſſian armies acting againſt France.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.

Capt. Buſſue, who arrived here yeſterday in 56 days from Hamburgh, brings a confirmation of the defeat & ſlaughter of the invaders of Egypt. This account was received at Hamburgh juſt before the captain ſailed; which ſtated, that Buonaparte, after his defeat, left the reſidue of his army, and had ſecreted himſelf; but, after whoſe perſon diligent ſearch was making.

Jan. 17. A veſſel this afternoon from Gibraltar, after a ſhort paſſage, is at the Hook; I have opened my letter to give you the news:—

A paſſenger has come up in the pilot boat, who informs, that the Coloſſus had returned to Gibraltar, from Admiral Nelſon, and brought information of the total defeat of Buonaparte: the battle was dreadful, and the Arabs gave no quarter; they paid for their victory by the loſs of 30,000 men; but they cut to pieces the whole French army except 400 men, who eſcaped to the woods—of the Hero's fate no certain account.

Jan. 26.—Capt. Collins of the Draper, arrived here from Dublin, which place he left on the 17th of Nov. gives us the pleaſing intelligence of the entire tranquillity of Ireland—the ſecurity of moſt of the leaders of the inſurgents—and the higheſt proſpect of internal peace and proſperity.

Tone was recovering from his throat cut, and was to be tried again in Feb.—Holt, untried, was in confinement; and many others, who were deſtined for tranſportation, expreſſed a great wiſh to come to America, but were told they would not be received there. They are ſtill in confinement.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, March 2.

His Majeſty's ſpeech holds forth a language of proud ſuperiority, which, while it ſerves to animate every power to new exertions, will, at the ſame time, convince the enemy that we are ſuperior to his furious threats, and determined to co-operate with our allies on the Continent, until ſuch a general peace can be accompliſhed, as ſhall be founded on a juſt equality and diſtribution of force; which is the only means of rendering it likely to be permanent, or even to be obſerved at all.

THO'S MERRITT, eſq. is appointed his Majeſty's Deputy-Surveyor of woods for this province, in the place of the late Chriſtopher Robinſon, eſq. deceaſed.

MARRIED.] On Tueſday laſt, by WM. WILLCOCKS, eſq. Sec'y. MEALEY, of the Queen's Rangers, to Miſs M. WRIGHT, of this town.

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 210.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1799. [Price 4 Dollars per Annum.

By Authority.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the twenty-ninth day of December, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the fourteenth day of this preſent month of February, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Fourteenth day of MARCH next enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary:—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs the honorable PETER RUSSELL, eſq. preſident adminiſtering the government of our ſaid province, this EIGHTH day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, and of our reign the thirty-ninth. P. R.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

BLANK DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE

For ſale at the Printing-Office.

PETER RUSSELL, Preſident.

Proclamation.

George the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth. To all our loving and faithful ſubjects in our Province of Upper Canada, Greeting.

FORASMUCH as it has pleaſed Almighty God lately to bleſs our arms with unexampled and moſt important Victories over the Fleets and Forces of the perſons who exerciſe the ſupreme authority in France; Know ye, that we taking into our moſt ſerious conſideration the indiſpenſible duty which we and all our ſubjects owe to Almighty God, for the interpoſition of his Good Providence in theſe ſignal Victories over our enemy and for the manifold and inceſſimable bleſſings which our kingdoms and provinces have received, and daily continue to receive at his hands, have thought fit, by the advice of our Executive Council of and for our ſaid Province, to iſſue this our Proclamation, hereby appointing and commanding that a GENERAL THANKSGIVING to Almighty God for theſe, and all other his mercies vouchſafed unto us and to our ſubjects, be obſerved throughout our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, on Tueſday the Twelfth Day of March next, and we do ſtrictly charge and command, that the ſaid public day of Thankſgiving be religiouſly obſerved by all our loving ſubjects in our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, as they tender the favor of Almighty God, and upon pain of ſuffering ſuch puniſhments as we may juſtly inflict upon all ſuch as ſhall contemn or neglect the ſame.

In teſtimony whereof, we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed. Witneſs our truſty and well beloved the Honorable PETER RUSSELL, Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of our ſaid Province, at York, this eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, and in the thirty-ninth year of our reign.

P. R.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

European News.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Nov. 13.

VENICE, October 27.

INTELLIGENCE was received on Tueſday afternoon, from gen. Belgrade, of the Auſtrians having at the formal requeſt of the Grifons government, taken poſſeſſion of Coire and the important poſt of Richenau, and of detachments being on their march to occupy the reſt of the country.

NAPLES, September 19.

Captain Gage in the Ternſichore arrived here this morning. He left Malta the 26th inſt. when ſir James Saumarez, with his ſquadron, in conjunction with the Portugueſe ſquadron under the command of Marquis Nizza, had ſummoned the French to ſurrender, and evacuate Malta, which was refuſed by M. Vaubois the commander in chief of the Valletta; and that ſir James Saumarez was proceeding with his ſquadron and French prizes to Gibraltar, having left the Portugueſe to block Malta, and having at the requeſt of the Malteſe inſurgents, ſupplied them with a large quantity of ammunition and twelve hundred ſtands of arms from his French prizes. The Malteſe ſay that the French are in the greateſt want at Valletta.

End of the London Gazette.

BERLIN, (Pruſſia.)

Our court has juſt ſent to Paris a courier extraordinary, to demand perſonally it is ſaid, of the Executive Directory, if, in caſe of war, its intention is to reſpect the line of neutrality. There is no doubt that the reply will be in the affirmative.

It is pretended that the king is diſpleaſed at the evaſive manner with which the French plenipotentiaries at Raſtadt

have replied to the last notes of his ministers at the congress.

Paris, November 2.

The Redacteur gives the following account of Bompard's expedition:

"FORTUNE has frustrated the hopes of government, and the effort of the brave Bompard, [They should have said, brave, untried, for the resistance which he made was but faint.] who commanded the expedition that failed from Brest in order to succour the United Irishmen: One of these mishaps, which it is not in the power of prudence [of a French man it ought to say,] to foresee or controul, threw that division, during the night, into the midst of an English fleet. The dawn of day discovered at the same time both the land they were in search of, and the enemy's force far superior to ours. An action immediately commenced, but courage was obliged to yield to numbers. [We presume a better reason can be assigned: is it to be supposed that a fleet manned and commanded by those who have been, from their infancy, fed upon ROAST BEEF, able to contend with the OAK of Great-Britain and her brave TARS, who have been nourished up with good ROAST BEEF and PLUMB-PUDDING? No, common sense dictates to the contrary.] This unfortunate event was moreover preceded by circumstances which renders it still more deplorable. More than three fourths of the troops destined for the expedition of Ireland, were to sail from Brest, the remainder from Rochefort. Every thing was so settled and combined, that the same wind enabled Savary, who commanded the Rochefort division, and Bompard, who commanded that of Brest, to set sail at the same time. The troops were embarked; every thing belonging to them, together with the necessary warlike stores and ammunition, were on board; every thing was ready, and the money required by generals Hardy and Humbert, was drawn for on the bank in cash, and the necessary orders and advices were given at the treasury.

"On the 28th July, two couriers extraordinary were dispatched from Paris, one to Brest, the other to Rochefort, each bearing orders to set sail on the first breath of a favorable wind. General Humbert touched the cash. [And we presume it stuck to his fingers.] that was designed for him, paid the troops under his command, and the division commanded by Savary, which conducted him to Ireland, put to sea on the 4th Aug.

"At Brest, on the contrary, gen. Hardy neither finds wherewith to pay the troops, nor the other funds that had been promised him. on the 15th Thermidor, he sent back the extraordinary courier, to announce that nothing but the absolute want of pecuniary means prevented him from sailing.

[Poor Hardy gives obvious reasons for his not sailing at the time appointed, but we doubt whether it was altogether the want of cash, but a little courage that prevented; for he was truly sensible, that if, perchance, some of the brave British tars should come athwart him, they would quickly dispatch him to Davy's locker!]

"Mean time, the chief of division, Savary, reached Kallala on the 5th, where he disembarked his troops — Had the chief of division, Bompard, sailed at the same time, he would have sailed the same course, and landed at the same point. The enemy had not then any fleet on the Irish coast, nor had he taken any of the measures which he has since adopted, and which he had permitted in regarding as superfluous.— The force under Humbert, supported by troops not less courageous, and three more numerous, would not have surrendered; Ireland would have been completely detached from England, or at least the French would have doubtless supported themselves in the country in the imposing posture, of victory and success.

[What a puff of French idiotism, to suppose that a handful of men, and they French, would be able to detach Ireland from Great Britain.— The famous author of the preceding paragraph, has made as great a mistake, with respect to the situation of Ireland, as poor Buonaparte did of that of Egypt.]

"But fate ordained it otherwise, and now painful must it be to reflect, that the whole of these disasters are occasioned from the non payment of the sum ordered by the directory, and which should have been transmitted in time, when circumstances were of such urgency and importance."

[And in our turn, we say "how painful must it be to reflect that these disasters," have not totally destroyed the efforts of that nation who is endeavoring to infect all Europe with French faction, and it is to be regretted, that ever, any of the nations of Europe experienced its pernicious effects.]

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Lord Nelson will be so oppressed with honors, that it will hardly be in his power "to bear them all about him." His uniform as admiral, his robes as a peer, his Turkish chaleogk, with his fur pelice; will at least keep him warm during the winter.

Mr. Burke observes, that "a man at forty is all that he ever will be." This truth is most happily illustrated in the instance of lord Nelson, who has atchieved the acts for which he has so deservedly obtained his title before that age. His lordship completed his fortieth year on Michaelmas day last.

The five monarchs of France in reality assume more state than any of the former legitimate kings, but they affect to say that all their ceremonious dignity is for the honor of the republic. It is for the honor of the republic, too, that no man in the state is secure of a thilling, or is not in hourly fear of being dragged away for military plunder and massacre!

The Danish trade increases every hour. The Dutch can hardly put a ship of their own to sea, and the French employ all neutral bottoms.

Admiral Keith has gone out as second in command to lord St. Vincent on the Lisbon station.

A Savannah paper of the 14th Jan. contains the following report from Grenada: That the United States frigate, commodore Barry, had captured seven sail of French vessels, five merchantmen and two privateers.

November 1.

The account received last week of the destruction of the French transports in the harbour of Alexandria, is confirmed. This grand work was effected by bomb vessels, which setting fire to some of the ships that were closely moored, the conflagration soon became so formidable, as to defy every attempt to extinguish it. All that could be done, and that with difficulty, was to save the lives of the crews. The whole number of transports destroyed was 366; as also two Venetian ships of war, and several Dutch and English vessels, which had been detained by the enemy.

While this attack was made from sea, a body of Mamelukes and Arabs created a powerful diversion on the land side by a brisk cannonade of the forts of Alexandria, but it is not said with that success.

One letter says, that the French assisted to hasten the destruction of the shipping, apprehensive that the ships might otherwise fall into the hands of the English.

It is said that the flag of truce from Calais which brought dispatches to Mr. Niou, had announced the design of the Directory to send commissioners to England to treat for peace, and they actually inclosed a letter to Lord Grenville, applying for passports.

Hull, Nov. 3. The Syrus frigate, of 26 guns, captain King, arrived in the Humber yesterday, with the Fury Dutch frigate of 36 guns in tow. Capt. King fell in with this frigate, and another of 26 guns, off the Texel: the latter he took without exchanging a shot, and immediately sent her for Yarmouth Roads: he then followed the Fury, and after a long chase and running fight of 40 minutes, obliged her to strike to the superior gallantry of British seamen.— She had 500 men on board, including soldiers, and a large quantity of stores, soldiers arms, baggage, &c. It is reported the Sirus had one man killed and one wounded; the Dutch frigate ten killed, and several wounded; the officers and troops are all Frenchmen, and are intended to be landed here. A pilot is appointed by the Trinity house to take the above prize into Yarmouth Roads.

Four sailors have been executed at Plymouth on board the Thisbe frigate, for attempting to excite a mutiny on board the Glory, of 98 guns.

Four others were executed on board the Captain, of 74 guns at Cawsand Bay—They were implicated in the same crime.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, Nov. 20.

HIS majesty went with his usual state to the house of lords, and being seated on the throne, summoned the house of commons to attend the royal presence. As soon as they were arrived, his majesty opened the parliament with the following most GRACIOUS SPEECH from the throne:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE events which have taken place in the course of the present year, & the signal success which, by the blessings of Providence, has attended my arms, have been productive of the happiest consequences, and have essentially promoted the prosperity and glory of our country.

The unexampled series of our naval triumphs has received fresh splendour from the memorable and decisive action in which a detachment of my fleet under the command of rear admiral lord Nelson, attacked and almost totally destroyed a superior force of the enemy, strengthened by every advantage of situation. By this great and brilliant victory, an enterprize, of which the injustice perfidy, and extravagance had fixed the attention of the world, and which was peculiarly directed against some of the most valuable interests of the British Empire, has in the first instance been turned to the confusion of its authors; and the blow thus given to the power and influence of France has afforded an opening, which, if improved by suitable exertions on the part of other powers, may lead to the general deliverance of Europe.

The wisdom and magnanimity displayed at this conjuncture by the emperor of Russia, and the decision and vigor of the Ottoman Porte, have shewn that those powers are impressed with a just sense of the present crisis; and their example, to the disposition manifested almost universally in the different countries struggling under the yoke of France, must be a powerful encouragement to other states, to adopt that vigorous line of conduct which experience has proved to be alone consistent with security or honor.

The extent of our preparations at home, and the demonstrations of zeal and spirit among all ranks of my subjects, have deterred the enemy from attempting to execute their vain threat of invading the coasts of this kingdom.

In Ireland, the rebellion which they had instigated, has been curbed and repressed—the troops which they landed for its support, have been compelled to surrender; and the armaments since destined for the same purpose, have, by the vigilance and activity of my squadrons, been captured or dispersed. The views and principles of those, who, in concert with our inveterate enemy, have long planned the subversion of our constitution, have been fully detected and exposed, and their treasons made manifest to the world. Those whom they had misled or seduced, must now be awakened to their duty: and a just sense of the miseries and horrors which these traitorous designs have produced, must impress on the minds of all my faithful subjects, the necessity of continuing to repel with firmness every attack on the laws and established government of their country.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

Under the unavoidable pressure of protracted war, it is a great satisfaction to me, to observe, that the produce of the public revenue has proved adequate to the increase of our permanent expenditure; that the national credit has been maintained and improved; and that the commerce and industry of my subjects have continued to flourish in a degree hitherto unknown.

The situation in which we are placed, unhappily renders the continuance of heavy expences indispensible to the public safety; but the state of our resources, and the good sense and public spirit which prevail through every part of my kingdom, will I trust enable you to provide the necessary supplies without any essential inconvenience to my people, and with as little addition as possible to the permanent burdens of the state. The progress made towards such a system, by the measures adopted in the last session, and the aid given to public credit by the plan for the redemption of the land tax, have been attended with the most beneficial effects, which you will, I am persuaded omit no opportunity to confirm and improve

My Lords and Gentlemen

I rely with confidence on the continuance of your exertions, to enable me ultimately to conduct the great contest in which we are engaged, to a safe and honorable conclusion.

We have surmounted many and great difficulties—our perseverance in a just cause has been rewarded with distinguished success, and our present situation, compared with that of other countries, sufficiently prove how much in a period of general danger and calamity, the security and happiness of the British nation have depended (under the blessing of Providence) on its own constancy, its energy, and its virtue.

The question on the address, after a warm debate, was put and carried nem. dis.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, March 9.

Notice is hereby given, that Morning Prayers will be read in the North Government Building in this town, on Tuesday the 12th instant, being the day appointed for a general Thanksgiving throughout this province to ALMIGHTY GOD, for the late important Victories over the Enemies of Great Britain. Service to begin at half after eleven o'clock.

Persons elected at the Town Meeting, held at the city of York, on the 4th day of March, 1799, pursuant to an act of parliament of this province, entitled "An act to provide for the nomination and appointment of Parish and Town Officers within this Province,"

Clerk of the Town and Township—Mr. Edward Hayward.

Assessors—Including also the townships of Markham and Vaughan—Mr. George Playter and Mr. Thos. Stoyles.

Collector—Mr. Archibald Cameron.

Overseers of the High-ways and Roads, and Fence Viewers—Benjamin Moreiy,

from Scadding's Bridge to Scarborough. James Playter, from the Bay Road to the Mills. Abraham Devars, circle of the Humber. Paul Wilcot, from Big Creek to No. 25 inclusive, on Yonge-ſtreet, and half Big Creek bridge. Dan. Debart, from Big Creek to No. 1 inclusive, on Yonge-ſtreet, and half Big Creek bridge. Mr. Mc. Dougal and Mr. Clark, for the diſtrict of the city of York.

Pound Keepers—Circle of the Don. Parſhall Terry, jun. ; do. of the Humber, Benj. Davis ; do. of Yonge-ſtreet, No. 1 to 25. James Everton ; do. of the city, &c. James Nath.

Town Wardens—Mr. Archd. Thompſon and Mr. Samuel Heron.

Other officers elected purſuant to the 12th chuſe of the ſaid act.

Path Maſters and Fence Viewers, Yonge ſtreet, in Markham and Vaughan—Mr Stilwell Wilſon, lots 26 to 40. Yonge ſtreet ; Mr. John H. Hudrux, 41 to 55, do. ; John Lyons, lots 26 to 55, Poundkeeper.

John Stultz, path maſter and fence viewer in the German ſettlement of Markham. David Thompſon, do. for Scarborough.

N. B. Conformably to the reſolutions of the inhabitants, hogs to run at large above three months old, and lawful fences to be five feet and an half high. (Signed)

NICHOLAS KLINGENBRUMER,
Conſtable, preſiding.

Conſtables appointed by the Juſtices : John Rock, Dan. Tiers, and John Matcheſoſky, for the city, &c.

Levi Devans, for the diſtrict of Humber.

Thomas Hill, from No. 1 to 25, Yonge-ſtreet.

Baſſet Munſhews, for Vaughan and firſt conceſſion of Markham.

—— Squantz, for the German ſettlement in Markham.

By order of the Magiſtrates,
D. W. SMITH.

N B. Such of the above officers as have not yet taken the oaths, are warned hereby to do ſo without loſs of time.

The conſtables are to take notice, that although for their own eaſe, they are ſelected from particular diſtricts ; they are liable to ſerve proceſs generally in the county.

THE ſpeech of our moſt gracious ſovereign, on the opening of parliament, is couched in ſublime, independent, and unſhaken language, and it is to be hoped that it will excite and animate his ſubjects to noble and benevolent deeds, and prove to be a terror to his enemies : how juſtly he is ſtyled "The father of his people," and how much ſo he executes the important duties of his crown ! May the tyrants who hold the reins of government in France, thudder when they read his diction, may it awaken them to a juſt ſenſe of their deplorable ſituation and of the horrors and miſeries, which, through their infamous conduct, many innocent perſons have ſuffered. Poor degenerated France ! if you was bleſſed with ſuch a ſovereign, inſtead of an inſidious directory, to allay your inteſtine commotions, to ſhake off the heavy yoke which your citizens and allies are ſtruggling under, and to adminiſter juſtice and liberty to an enſlaved people, you might, once more retrieve your former grandeur ; but on the contrary, your perfidious directory is aiming at nothing but the deſtruction of your citizens, and to eraſe you from the map of Europe !

WE hear, that the N. W. Company, has given TWELVE THOUSAND POUNDS towards making YONGE-STREET a good road, and that the N. W. commerce will be communicated through this place. An event which muſt, inevitably, benefit this country materially ; as it will not only tend to augment the population, but will alſo enhance the preſent value of landed property.

The government forces of Ireland, including the yeomanry, it is ſaid amount to about 250,000.

SUICIDE.]—The pleaſanteſt way of making a quietus was the ſubject of diſpute lately between a marine and a ſailor. The firſt warmly contended in favour of a fuzee, which he ſaid would in a moment diſcharge the weary traveller from the load of life. Well, ſaid honeſt Jack, " give me the happineſs to be made faſt to the ſweet lips of an eighteen-pounder, from which I might be blown into Heaven, before the Old One would think I was dead."

Take Notice.

THE ſubſcriber intending to leave off his preſent buſineſs, requeſts all thoſe to whom he is indebted to bring forward their accounts in order to have a ſettlement ; and thoſe who are in arrear to him, to liquidate their ſeveral accounts, or they will without diſcrimination, be put into the hands of an attorney immediately.

Feb. 22. JOHN CLARK.

A Piece of Land to be ſold in the Township of York, lying on the Eaſt ſide of the Humber, being lot No. 4, and half of No. 5 ; on which is about 50 acres of interval, and a moſt beautiful cedar ſwamp, ſufficient to furniſh fencing for ſaid land. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe, may know the conditions by applying to John Willſon, eſquire, on Yonge-ſtreet, or Mr. Samuel Heron, merchant, at York. March 9.

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE and LOT No. 18, on the North ſide of King-ſtreet, in the town of York, containing one fifth of an Acre, for which a good Title can be given. For further particulars enquire of PATRICK MEALEY.

York, 9th March, 1799. [3 w

Sheriffs-Office, York,

MARCH 4, 99.

HOME DISTRICT,
YORK, TO WIT. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery for the Town and County of York, will be holden at the Court-Houſe (Government Buildings) in the town of York aforeſaid, on Monday the TWENTY FIFTH day of this Month, at eleven o'clock of the forenoon of the ſame day, of which all juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Conſtables, Bailiffs, and all thoſe otherwiſe intereſted, are deſired to take notice, and that they reſpectively be then, and there preſent, with their rolls, records, indictments, and all other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their ſeveral offices in that behalf appertain.

And alſo, that the ſitting for the trial of all iſſues joined in civil pleas, originating within the ſaid county of York, will likewiſe be holden at the ſame time and place.

ALEX: M'DONELL, ſheriff.

Secretary's-Office,

York, February 23, 1799.

LIST of the Names of Perſons who have GRANTS in the *Secretary's Office*, in addition to thoſe heretofore advertized, ready to be iſſued.

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townſhips.*
Edward Walker ſquare feet	8712	Kingſton
Simon Swartz	400	Do.
Peter Banaſtine, eſq;	200	Frederickſburg
Francis Bandebogart	2000	Thurlow
Peter Wartman	100	Kingſton

THE

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 211.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1799. [*Price 4 Dollars per Annum.*

By Authority.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING :

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the Eighth day of February, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the fourteenth day of this preſent month of *MARCH*, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear ; but we, taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Twenty-third day of April next, enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary :—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed :—Witneſs the honorable PETER RUSSELL, eſq. preſident adminiſtering the government of our ſaid province, this ELEVENTH day of MARCH, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, and of our reign the thirty-ninth.

P. R.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

Secretary's-Office,

York, March 16, 1799.

LIST of the Names of Perſons who have GRANTS in the *Secretary's Office*, in addition to thoſe heretofore advertized, ready to be iſſued.

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townſhips.*
Philip Pember	1-5th	Kingſton
Wm. M'Kay	1	Do.
Anthony M'Guir	800	Do.
William Fairfield, jun.	340	Erneſtown
Robert Graham	240	Kingſton
Barnabas Wartman, ſen.	100	Do.
Mr. Robert Macauley	200	Thurlow
Donald M'Doneil	200	Sidney
joſeph Pritchard	1-5th	Kingſton
John Yeuren	100	Do.
Abraham Bogart & Peter Dulyee, jun	200	Halowell
John Caldwell	220	Erneſtown
Davis Hawley	100	Do.
Honorable Richard Cartwright	300	Pittſburg
Wm. Johnſon	200	Thurlow
Archd. Chiſholm, eſq;	200	Do.
Martin Hawley	200	Sidney
Henry Davis	197	Adolphuſtown
John Dulenbury	104	Erneſtown
John Everett	100	Kingſton
Lt. Thos. Merritt	400	Bleinheim
Lt. T. Merritt	1600	Oxford
Benj. Halowell, eſq.	100	York
Jonas Amy	100	Erneſtown
Samuel Heron	1	York
Alex. Anderſon	107	Kingſton
Sam. Anſley	100	Do.
Wm. Jarvis, eſq.	1200	York
John Aſaleſtine	200	Erneſtown
John Burke	380	Darlington
Wm. Atkinſon, eſq.	100	Kingſton
Eliſha Beman	400	Pickering
Wm. Andrews & Pat. Pearce	200	Maryſburgh
Eliſha Beman	100	Haldimand
John Briſtol	221	Erneſtown
Aſail Bradſhaw	100	Frederickſburg
James Bradſhaw	100	Do.
Henry Baver	200	Richmond
Wm. Weeks	1	York
Hon. John M'Gill	3	Do.
Aſail Bradſhaw	100	Frederickſburg
Joſhua Booth, eſq.	350	Erneſtown
Auguſtus Barber	300	Darlington
Benj. Halowell	1	York
Gaſper Bowen	200	Frederickſburg
Henry Brant	100	Do.
Jacob Barrier	82	Do.
Benj. Halowell	1	Newark
Taulcot Read	200	Beverly
Gaſper Bowen	200	Richmond
Thomas Burnet	100	Kingſton
Mr. John M'Farland	500	Grimſby
John Babcock	100	Amelialburg
Wm. Cooper	380	York
Honorable Richd. Cartwright	400	Camden
John Cornelius	100	Frederickſburg
Eliphalet Conat	229	Darlington
Edward Walker ſquare feet	8712	Kingſton
Simon Swartz	400	Do.
Peter Vanaſtine, eſq;	200	Frederickſburg
Francis Vandebogart	2000	Thurlow
Peter Wartman	100	Kingſton
Ebenezer Walhburn	100	Frederickſburg
Comfort Smith	100	Do.
Catherine Smith	100	Erneſtown
Simon Stuart	141	Do.
Wm. Shoeman	100	Frederickſburg
Adam Segar	300	Richmond
Mr. John Stinſon junr.	200	Halowell
John Simpſon	200	Thurlow
James Robins	2-5ths	Kingſton
Chriſtopher Paterſon	198	Frederickſburg
Zenor Roſs	100	Do.
Bemſley Peters	200	Loughboro'
Iſaac Briſcoe	717	Erneſtown
Cyrenus Parks	290	Richmond
Ruſſell Pitman	200	Thurlow
Charles J. Peters, eſq;	4 5ths	Kingſton

BLANK DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE
For ſale at the Printing-Office.

Honorable R. Cartwright	622	Pittſburg
Philip Pember	200	Loughboro'
Bemſley Peters	200	Erneſtown
John Percy	200	Camden
Solomon Orfer	100	Kingſton
Conrad Orbee	100	Do.
Arthur Orfer	100	Kingſton
Andrew Hufneagle & Michael Morbet	200	Hallowell
Boſtean Hoyle	100	Erneſtown
James M'Maſter	200	Adolphuſtown
Wm. Boſie	200	Erneſtown
Dan. M'Crimmin	184	Halowell
Mr. Donald M'Donell	526	Pittſburg
Anthony M'Guin	1400	Sidney
Thomas Markland, eſq;	600	Kingſton
Wm. M'Donell	100	Pittſburg
Laurence Herchimer	50	Kingſton
Conrad Huſman	126	Erneſtown
Sam. Howland	166	Pittſburg
Divid Conger jun.	200	Halowell
Mathew Clarke	140	Erneſtown
Neil Eſworth	100	Do.
John Caſtulion	200	Camden
Fred. Cramer	200	Mirryſburg
Robt. Clark	200	Halowell
Philip Dorland	200	Adolphuſtown
John George	100	Erneſtown
John Fairman	200	Thurlow
Serjeant Archibald Chilholm	250	Halowell
Sam. Babcock	200	Kingſton
Dan. Frafer, jun.	200	Erneſtown
Peter Foſyer	200	Camden
Alex. Fither	200	Adolphuſtown
John Forſhie	200	Camden
Caleb Gilbert	200	Sidney
Chriſt. German	200	Adolphuſtown
Stephen Gilbert	300	Thurlow
Nicholas Amy	100	Erneſtown
Lieut. William Atkinſon	439	Kingſton
John M'Michael	200	Thurlow
Michael Cranz	200	Louth
Nathaniel Griffin	107	Grimſby
Mr. John Dunn	800	Ancaſter
Jeſſe Collier	200	Do.
David Cummings	200	Do.
Robt. Conchlin	200	Pelham
Silas Carter	205	Bertie
James Everſon	200	Caiſtor
William Cook	200	Crowland
John Ellis	1	Newark
Henry Dockſteader, jun.	200	Caiſtor
John Dockſteader	200	Do.
Thomas Doan	200	Humberſtone
Mrs. Eliz. Davis	200	Scarboro'
Reuben Clerke	190	York
Abraham Defries	200	Ancaſter
Jacob Culp, ſen.	560	Clinton
Serjeant Adin Bebee	326	Louth
Mathias Coon	200	Stamford
Wit. Clandennin	200	Louth
Abra. Clandennin	200	Grantham
Henry Dockſteader, ſen.	400	Caiſtet
Mr. John Dunn	400	Pelham
Robt. Campbell	200	Stamford
Doreas Kendrick	1 5th	York
Jacob Culp, jun.	176	Clinton
John Campbell	1 2	Newark
Robert Cook	230.	Stamford
John Curl	40	Bertie
John Cochran	200	Wainfleet
Miſs Archange Grant	1200	Cramahe
John Hardey	500	Beverly
Miſs Mary Grant	1200	Cramahe
Lt. James Givens	200	York
Nathaniel Griffin	100	Gainſboro'
Arthur Gray	200	Do.
Honorable D. W. Smith	1-10th	York
Abraham Horning	200	Ancaſter
Miſs Nancy Grant	1200	Hamilton
Miſs Nelly Grant	1200	Do.
Hon. Alexander Grant	100	York
Robert Richardſon, eſq;	800	Southwold
Jonathan Pratt	200	Delaware
Walter Roe, eſq;	1	Sandwich
James Thompſon	200	Scarboro'
Adam Vrooman	200	Newark
Lt. Jacob Servos	200	Do.
Miſs Anne Thompſon	1 2	Do.
Mr. Charles Shaw	1200	Hamilton
John Smith, jun.	200	Ancaſter
Mr. John Mc. Farland	608	Newark
Adam Vrooman	300	Do.
Abraham Neaſe	200	Humberſtone
Michael Hand	200	Pelham
Geo. Keefer	200	Gainſboro'
Phil p Kilman	100	Stamford
Henry Johnſon	350	Grimſby
Mr. Alexander Mc. Nabb	50	York
Jacob Keefer	200	Clinton
Thomas Kerr	200	Caiſter
Andrew Moore	200	Pelham
Jacob Kilman	50	Do.
Mathias Hornajun.	122	Bertie
George Houſe	200	Clinton
Iſaac Horton	400	Gainſboro'
Philip Houſe	200	Clinton
Jeremiah Johnſon	200	Do.
Edmund Horton	100	Newark
John Swails	300	Clinton
Philip Jones	700	Saltfleet
Daniel Houſe	300	Clinton
Daniel Young	200	Halowell
Robt. Williams	224	Erneſtown
Lieut. Young	186	Halowell
John Wartman	111	Kingſton
Henry Young, Lt. — and Dan. Young	500	Halowell
Thomas Clark	207	Harwich
James Stewart	200	Goſfield
Mr. Aeneas Shaw	1200	Darlington
James Molloy	223	Scarboro'
Mrs. Johanna Anderſon	1200	Hamilton
John Purbus	200	Flamboro' W.
James Burk	420	Darlington
Jeremiah Conat	223	Darlington
George Reid	300	Beverly
Abel Conat	238	Darlington
Vanavery Peter	200	Flamboro' W.
Andrew Vanavery	200	Do. Do.
James Robinſon T. lot		Kingſton
James M'Kimin	200	Erneſtown
Wm. M'Donell	2-5ths	Kingſton
Gabriel Orfer	100	Kingſton
Robert Fairman	200	Thurlow
Joſeph Forſyth, eſq;	700	Sidney
Benj. Seymour	200	Frederickſburg
Mr. Robert Macauley and Mr. Thomas Markland	100	Frederickſburg
Andrew Loyſh	200	Do.

WM. JARVIS, ſec'y.

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THE HOUSE and LOT No. 18, on the North ſide of King-ſtreet, in the town of York, containing one fifth of an Acre, for which a good Title can be given. For further particulars enquire of PATRICK MEALEY.

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Feb. 22. JOHN CLARK.

Sheriffs-Office, York,

MARCH 4, 99.

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YORK, TO WIT. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery for the Town and County of York, will be holden at the Court-Houſe (Government Buildings) in the town of York aforeſaid, on Monday the TWENTY-FIFTH day of this Month, at eleven o'clock of the forenoon of the ſame day, of which all juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Conſtables, Bailiffs, and all thoſe otherwiſe intereſted, are deſired to take notice, and that they reſpectively be then, and there preſent, with their rolls, records, indictments, and all other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their ſeveral offices in that behalf appertain.

And alſo, that the ſitting for the trial of all iſſues joined in civil pleas, originating within the ſaid county of York, will likewiſe be holden at the ſame time and place.

ALEX: M'DONELL, ſheriff.

ANNO TRICESIMO OCTAVO
GEORGII III. REGIS.

AN ACT

To prevent the Exportation of Baſe Coin to his Majeſty's Colonies in the Weſt-Indies and America.

[21ſt June, '98.]

WHEREAS various Baſe Copper Coins made to the reſemblance and ſimilitude of the Foreign copper coins, called TEMPES and SOUS MARQUS, have been exported from this Kingdom to the Iſland of Martinique in the Weſt-Indies, under the denomination of Wrought Copper: And whereas Baſe Coin made to the ſimilitude and reſemblance of the Foreign gold and ſilver coins, called JOHANNES and DOLLARS, have been circulated in his Majeſty's Iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, and in other his Majeſty's Colonies in America, to the great Injury of the Inhabitants of the ſaid Iſlands and Colonies: For preventing the like and ſimilar evils in future, be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That all copper coin whatſoever, not being the legal Copper Coin of this Kingdom, and all counterfeit gold or ſilver coin made to the ſimilitude or reſemblance, or intented to reſemble, any gold or ſilver coin, either of this Kingdom or of any other Country, which ſhall, under any pretence, name, or deſcription whatſoever, be exported, ſhipped, or laden or put on board any ſhip, veſſel, or boat, for the purpoſe of being exported from this Kingdom to the ſaid Iſland of Martinique, or any of his Majeſty's Iſlands or Colonies in the Weſt-Indies or America, ſhall be forfeited, and the ſame ſhall and may be ſeized, ſued for, proſecuted, and recovered in ſuch courts, and by ſuch and the like ways, means, and methods, and the produce thereof diſpoſed of and applied in ſuch and the like manner, and to ſuch and the like uſes and purpoſes, as any forfeiture incurred by any law reſpecting the revenue of the cuſtoms, may now be ſeized, ſued for, proſecuted, or recovered, diſpoſed of, and applied, either in this Kingdom, or in any of his Majeſty's Iſlands in the Weſt-Indies reſpectively, as the caſe may happen to be.

II. And be it further enacted, That every perſon who ſhall ſo export, or ſhall ſo ſhip, lay, or put on board any ſhip, veſſel, or boat, in order to be ſo exported, or ſhall cauſe or procure to be ſo exported, ſhipped, or put on board any ſhip, veſſel, or boat, or ſhall have in his or her cuſtody, in order to be ſo exported, any ſuch coins as aforeſaid, ſhall for every ſuch offence, forfeit the ſum of two hundred pounds, and double the value of ſuch coin, to be recovered by bill, ſuit, action, or information, in any of his Majeſty's courts of record at WESTMINSTER.

European News.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Downing-ſtreet, Nov. 20.

A Decree having been publiſhed by the French Directory, declaring, that all perſons natives of, or originally belonging to neutral countries, or countries in alliance with France, who may form a part of the crews of any of the King's ſhips of war, or any other Britiſh veſſels, ſhall be conſidered and treated as pirates; his Majeſty has directed it to be ſignified to the commiſſary for the French priſoners in Great Britain, that if this decree ſhall in any inſtance be carried into effect againſt any ſuch perſons taken in any veſſel the property of his Majeſty, or of his Majeſty's ſubjects, and navigated under the Britiſh flag, it is his Majeſty's determination to exerciſe the moſt rigorous retaliation againſt the ſubjects of the French republic, whom the chance of war has now placed, or may hereafter place, at the King's diſpoſal.

End of the London Gazette.

LONDON, November 21.

It is underſtood that Mr. Foſter, ſpeaker of the houſe of commons of Ireland, has prevailed on miniſters to give up, at leaſt for the preſent, their deſign of incorporating the two kingdoms by an union.

December 1.

Yeſterday an expreſs over-land from India, was received at the India houſe, by which the directors are informed that the Earl of Mornington is arrived at Bengal. That every thing is quiet in all parts of our extenſive poſſeſſions of the Eaſt, and that there are no appearances of any extraordinary preparation on the part of Tippo Saib.

A verboſe, ambiguous and elaborately confuſed apology has been publiſhed by the French miniſter, Talleyrand Perigord, which ſeems to fit the charge of corruption more ſtrongly on himſelf and his maſters, than even the teſtimony of the American miniſters. It was eaſy to conjecture, that the only ſubterfuge of which he could avail himſelf, was a diſavowal of his anonymous agents. Yet even this, he has not directly, plainly, and poſitively done. In the whole courſe of his involved and tedious defence, and with the impunity of which he was aſſured for every falſehood he could utter, he has not once ventured in plain, unequivocal language, to deny that thoſe perſons who made corrupt propoſals to the American miniſters, were his confidential agents. In the midſt of all his whining, bullying and ſnuffling, there is not one ſimple downright denial of guilt. The affair of Dutch inſcriptions is avowed. All his compliments have produced nothing from Mr. Gerry, but a declaration that none of the agents in the infamous tranſaction were employed in the foreign office. Mr. Talleyrand ſeems to be no ſuch novice in corruption as to employ his avowed and immediate dependants in ſuch a buſineſs. Some men may believe, and no man dare contradict his tale at Paris, but no man of common ſenſe and common honeſty, who is without the reach of his power, can peruſe his apology without any other impreſſion than that it is a clumſy defence, and an implied confeſſion of the meaneſt and moſt atrocious guilt.

The Abbe Gregorie, we are told, eſtimates the number of jews ſcattered over the face of the earth at ſix millions, not including thoſe who act upon the Chriſtian principle!

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tueſday, November 20.

LORD G. L. Gower roſe to move the addreſs. He drew an animated picture of the preſent happy ſtate of public affairs. He commenced on the importance of the victory of lord Nelſon; on the ſuppreſſion of the rebellion in Ireland; the high ſtate of our finances; and the ſpirit which our recent ſucceſſes had excited amongſt all the powers on the continent; and concluded with reading the addreſs, which was, as uſual, an echo of the ſpeech.

Sir H. P. St. John Mildmay ſeconded the addreſs, by ſimilar arguments. Speaking of the redemption of the land tax, he ſaid he was happy to ſtate from his own knowledge that the ſcheme bid fair to produce the moſt happy effects.

Sir John Sinclair thought the ſcheme of the redemption of the land tax a material injury to the country, and expreſſed his diſapprobation of a tax on general property.

Sir Francis Burdet delivered ſentiments ſimilar to thoſe of lord Lanſdowne in the upper houſe, and ſaid that if any other member had any amendment to propoſe, he would ſecond it.

The addreſs, was then put, and carried unanimouſly.

Mr. Pitt gave notice, that, on Monday ſe'nnight, he would make a motion on matters of finance.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21.

On Motion of Mr. Dundas, the thanks of the houſe were voted nem. con. to lord Nelſon and ſir J. B. Warren, their officers, and men, in the ſame manner as the houſe of peers; an addreſs to his majeſty was alſo voted requeſting him to give directions that a monument ſhould be erected in veneration of the memory of captain C. Weſtcott, who fell in the action at the mouth of the Nile.

November 28.

Yeſterday Mr. Cole went into the Stock Exchange with a paper in his hand which he had received at the bank, and which he deſired might be read for the information of the houſe. It ſtated, "That the chancellor of the exchequer would be ready to receive offers for a loan, for the ſervice of the year 1799, in the courſe of next week." Mr. Cole being known to be the broker of a conſiderable director of the bank, the information was received with credit, and it made an immediate and material impreſſion on the funds.—They fell to 52 1 2 for money, and the impreſſion would have been greater if the effect of this notice had not been counteracted in ſome degree by the vigor of the Bulls, whoſe buſineſs it was to but, for the ſettling day. This day they have experienced a farther depreſſion, as our readers will ſee by our prices of ſtocks.

In the intimation made by Mr. Cole no ſum was mentioned, but in the plan of the ſubſcription, it is for a loan of 17 or 18,000,000l. with the uſual proviſo of augmentation or decreaſe as it ſhall go beyond or come ſhort of that ſum.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, March 16.

THERE happened, not long ſince, a conjunction between two great planets, the one Mercury, and the other one of the daughters, Venus: ſingular as it may appear, the conjunction could not be ſeen only through a hole in the hearth of Mr. ——'s houſe in the weſtern part of King's Street; what may be the iſſue of this conjunction, time only can determine; however, as report ſays, the Indians are coming to diſturb our peace and we ſhall, undoubtedly, ſtand in need of ſoldiers; now, had it been Mars, inſtead of Mercury, we might have expected a young VOLUNTEER!

Laſt Tueſday being the day appointed for a general Thankſgiving to Almighty God throughout this province, for the late unexampled and moſt important victories obtained by his Majeſty's arms over the fleets and forces of the enemy, the ſame was obſerved in this town with great ſolemnity and devotion by all ranks of people.

A Journal in Paris, ſays a New York paper, ventured to publiſh lately, the London gazette extraordinary; containing the detail of lord Nelſon's victory. The conſequence was, that his paper was prohibited, and his preſſes broken up, by order of the directory!!

[Our readers will obſerve that this is a decree of that perfidious directory, who are endeavoring to evince to the world, that their conſtituents, enjoy "True Liberty," ſo they do, if abject ſlavery deſerves the name. In what conſiſts the great liberty of the preſs, which they ſo much boaſt of? is it in deſtroying it for publiſhing the detail of an action, in which, the enemy proved victorious? Yes, that is the great liberty which that nation enjoys under thoſe tyrants who govern them; in ſhort, they are the moſt contemptible ſlaves exiſting, there is nothing they dare call their own, not even their ſouls, for their tyrants have decreed that they have none!!!]

"HOW COLD IT IS!!!"

NOW the bluſt'ring Boreas blows;
See, all the waters round are froze;
The trees that ſkirt the dreary plain,
All day a murmuring cry retain;
The trembling foreſt hears the moan,
And ſadly mingles groan with groan.
How diſmal all, from eaſt to weſt!
Heaven defend the poor diſtreſs'd.
Such is the tale,
Thro' hill and vale—
Each trav'ler may behold it is;
While low and high
Are heard to cry,
Bleſs my heart, HOW COLD IT IS!!
Humanity, delightful tale,
While we feel the winter gale!
May the high peer, in ermine coat,
Incline the ear to ſorrow's note;
And where, with mis'ry's load oppreſt,
Some fellow-creature lies diſtreſt,
Full amply let his bounty flow,
To ſooth the boſom chill'd with woe:
In town or vale,
Where'er the tale
Of real grief unfolded is,
O may he give,
The means to live
To thoſe who know HOW COLD IT IS!
Perchance ſome warrior, blind and lam'd;
Some dauntleſs tar, for England maim'd
Conſider theſe—for thee they bore
The loſs of limbs, and ſuffered more:
O paſs them not, for, if you do,
They'll ſigh to think they fought for you!!!
Go pity all; but, 'bove the reſt,
The ſoldier or the tar diſtreſs'd:
Thro' winter's rain
Relieve their pain,
For what they 've done ſure bold it is,
Their wants ſupply,
When e'er they cry,
Bleſs my heart, HOW COLD IT IS!!
And now ye ſluggards, drones and beaus,
Who dread the breath the winter blows
Purſue the counſel of a friend,
Who never found it yet offend
While winter deals its froſt around,
Go face the air, and beat the ground;
With cheerful ſpirits exerciſe,
'Tis here health's balmy bleſſing lies:
On hill or dale,
Tho' hard the gale,
And frozen you behold it is,
The blood ſhall glow
And ſwiftly flow,
And you'll ne'er cry, HOW COLD IT IS!

THE

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 212.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE; OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, MARCH 23. 1799. [Price 4 Dollars per annum.

By Authority.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the Eighth day of February, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the fourteenth day of this preſent month of *MARCH*, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Twenty-third day of April next, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary:—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs the honorable PETER RUSSELL, eſq. preſident adminiſtering the government of our ſaid province, this ELEVENTH day of MARCH in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, and of our reign the thirty-ninth.

P. R.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

BLANK DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE For ſale at the Printing-Office.

Secretary's-Office,
York, March 16. 1799.

LIST of the Names of Perſons who have GRANTS in the *Secretary's Office*, in addition to thoſe heretofore advertized, ready to be iſſued.

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townſhips.*
Philip Pember	1-5th	Kingston
Wm. M'Kay	1	Do.
Anthony M'Guir	800	Do.
William Fairfield, jun.	340	Erneſtown
Robert Graham	240	Kingſton
Barnabas Wartman, ſen.	100	Do.
Mr. Robert Macauley	200	Thurlow
Donald M'Donell	200	Sidney
Joſeph Pritchard	1 5th	Kingſton
John Yourex	100	Do.
Abraham Bogart & Peter Dalyee, jun	200	Hallowell
John Caldwell	220	Erneſtown
Davis Hawley	100	Do.
Honorable Richard Cartwright	300	Pittſburg
Wm. Johnſon	200	Thurlow
Archd. Chiſholm, eſq;	200	Do.
Martin Hawley	200	Sidney
Henry Davis	197	Adolphuſtown
John Dulenbury	104	Erneſtown
John Everett	100	Kingſton
Lt. Thos. Merritt	400	Blenheim
Lt. T. Merritt	1600	Oxford
Benj. Hallowell, eſq.	100	York
Jonas Amy	100	Erneſtown
Samuel Heron	1	York
Alex. Anderſon	107	Kingſton
Sam. Aſtley	100	Do.
Wm. Jarvis, eſq.	1200	York
John Aſſelſtine	200	Erneſtown
John Burke	380	Darlington
Wm. Atkinſon, eſq.	100	Kingſton
Eliſha Beman	400	Pickering
Wm. Andrews & Pat. Pearce	200	Maryſburgh
Eliſha Beman	100	Haldimand
John Briſtol	121	Erneſtown
Aſail Bradſhaw	100	Fredericksburg
James Bradſhaw	100	Do.
Henry Baver	200	Richmond
Wm. Weeks	1	York
Hon. John M'Gill	3	Do.
Aſail Bradſhaw	100	Frederickſburg
Joſhua Booth, eſq.	250	Erneſtown
Auguſtus Barber	360	Darlington
Benj. Hallowell	1	York
Gaſper Bowen	200	Frederickſburg
Henry Brant	100	Do.
Jacob Barrier	82	Do.
Benj. Hallowell	1	Newark
Taulcot Read	200	Beverly
Gaſper Bowen	200	Richmond
Thomas Burnet	100	Kingſton
Mr. John M'Farland	500	Grimſby
John Babcock	100	Ameliaſburg
Wm. Cooper	300	York
Honorable Richd. Cartwright	400	Camden
John Cornelius	100	Frederickſburg
Eliphalet Coaſt	220	Darlington
Edward Walker	871 2 ſquare feet	Kingſton
Simon Swartz	400	Do.
Peter Vanalſtine, eſq;	200	Frederickſburg
Francis Vandebogart	2000	Thurlow
Peter Wartman	100	Kingſton
Ebenezer Waſhburn	100	Frederickſburg
Comfort Smith	100	Do.
Catherine Smith	100	Erneſtown
Simon Stuart	141	Do.
Wm. Shoeman	100	Frederickſburg
Adam Segar	300	Richmond
Mr. John Stinſon junr.	200	Hallowell
John Simpſon	200	Thurlow
James Robins	2 5ths	Kingſton
Chriſtopher Paterſon	178	Frederickſburg
Zenor Roſs	100	Do.
Bemſley Peters	200	Loughboro'
Iſaac Briſcoe	717	Erneſtown
Cyrenus Parks	290	Richmond
Ruſſell Pitman	200	Thurlow
Charles J. Peters, eſq;	4 5ths	Kingſton

Honorable R. Cartwright	622	Pittfburg
Philip Pember	200	Loughboro'
Benjlev Peters	200	Ernestown
John Percy	200	Camden
Solomon Orfer	100	Kingston
Conrad Orbee	100	Do.
Arthur Orfer	100	Kingston
Andrew Hufneagle & Michael Morbet	200	Halowell
Bafleon Hoyle	100	Ernestown
James M'Master	200	Adolphuftown
Wm. Lofie	200	Ernestown
Dan. M'Crimmin	184	Halowell
Mr. Donald M'Donnell	526	Pittfburg
Anthony M'Guin	1400	Sidney
Thomas Markland, esq:	600	Kingston
Wm. M'Donell	100	Pittfburg
Laurence Herchimer	59	Kingston
Conrad Hufman	126	Ernestown
Sam. Howland	166	Pittfburg
David Conger jun.	200	Halowell
Mathew Clarke	140	Ernestown
Nell Elfworth	100	Do.
John Caftulion	200	Camden
Fred. Cramer	200	Maryfburg
Robt. Clark	200	Halowell
Philip Dorland	200	Adolphuftown
John George	100	Ernestown
John Fairman	200	Thurlow
Serjeant Archibald Chilholm	256	Halowell
Sam. Bubcock	200	Kingston
Dan. Frafer, jun.	200	Ernestown
Peter Fofyer	200	Camden
Alex. Fither	200	Adolphuftown
John Forbie	200	Camden
Caleb Gilbert	200	Sidney
Chrift. German	200	Adolphuftown
Stephen Gilbert	300	Thurlow
Nicholas Amy	100	Ernestown
Lieut. William Atkinfon	439	Kingston
John M'Michael	200	Thurlow
Michael Crantz	200	Louth
Nathaniel Griffin	107	Grimfby
Mr. John Dunn	800	Ancaster
Jeffe Collier	200	Do.
David Cummings	200	Do.
Robt. Conchlin	200	Pelham
Silas Carter	205	Bertie
James Everfon	200	Caiftor
William Cook	200	Crowland
John Ellis	1	Newark
Henry Dockfteader, jun.	200	Caiftor
John Dockfteader	200	Do.
Thomas Doan	200	Humberftone
Mrs. Eliz. Davis	200	Scarboro'
Reuben Clerke	190	York
Abraham Defries	200	Ancaster
Jacob Culp, fen.	560	Clinton
Serjeant Adia Bebee	326	Louth
Mathias Cam	200	Stamford
Wat. Clandennin	200	Louth
Abra. Clandennin	200	Grantham
Henry Dockfteader, fen.	400	Caiftor
Mr. John Dunn	400	Pelham
Robt. Campbell	200	Stamford
Doreas Kendrick	1-5th	York
Jacob Culp, jun.	176	Clinton
John Campbell	1-2	Newark
Robert Cook	200	Stamford
John Curl	40	Bertie
John Cochran	200	Wainfleet
Miss Archange Grant	1200	Cramahe
John Hardey	500	Beverly
Miss Mary Grant	1200	Cramahe
Lt. James Givens	200	York
Nathaniel Griffin	100	Gainfboro'
Arthur Gray	200	Do.
Honorable D. W. Smith	1-10th	York
Abraham Horning	200	Ancafter
Miss Nancy Grant	1200	Hamilton
Miss Nelly Grant	1200	Do.
Hon. Alexander Grant	100	York
Robert Richardfon, esq:	800	Southwold
Jonathan Pratt	200	Delaware
Walter Roe, esq:	1	Sandwich
James Thompfon	200	Scarboro'
Adam Vrooman	200	Newark
Lt. Jacob Servos	200	Do.
Miss Anne Thompfon	1-2	Do.
Mr. Charles Shaw	1200	Hamilton
John Smith, jun.	200	Ancafter
Mr. John Mc. Farland	608	Newark
Adam Vrooman	300	Do.
Abraham Neafe	200	Humberftone
Michael Hand	200	Pelham
Geo. Keefer	200	Gainfboro'
Philip Kilman	100	Stamford
Henry Johnfon	350	Grimfby
Mr. Alexander Mc. Nabb	50	York
Jacob Keefer	200	Clinton
Thomas Karr	200	Caifter
Andrew Moore	200	Pelham
Jacob Kilman	50	Do.
Mathias Horn, jun.	122	Bertie
George Houfe	200	Clinton
Ifaac Horton	400	Gainfboro'
Philip Houfe	200	Clinton
Jeremiah Johnfon	200	Do.
Edmund Horton	100	Newark
John Swails	300	Clinton
Philip Jones	700	Saltfleet
Daniel Houfe	300	Clinton
Daniel Young	200	Halowell
Robt. Williams	224	Ernestown
Lieut. Young	186	Halowell
John Wartman	111	Kingston
Henry Young, Lt. and Dan. Young	500	Halowell
Thomas Clark	207	Harwich
James Stewart	200	Gosfield
Mr. Aeneas Shaw	1200	Darlington
James Molloy	223	Scarboro'
Mrs. Johanna Anderfon	1200	Hamilton
John Purbus	200	Flamboro' W.
James Burk	420	Darlington
Jeremiah Conat	223	Darlington
George Reid	300	Beverly
Abel Conat	238	Darlington
Vanavery Peter	200	Flamboro' W.
Andrew Vanavery	200	Do. Do.
James Robinfon	T. lot	Kingston
James M'Kimm	200	Ernestown
Wm. M'Donell	2-5ths	Kingston
Gabriel Orfer	100	Kingston
Robert Fairman	200	Thurlow
Joseph Forfyth, esq;	700	Sidney
Benj. Seymour	200	Fredericksburg
Mr. Robert Macauley and Mr. Thomas Markland	100	Fredericksburg
Andrew Loyfh	200	Do.

WM. JARVIS, fec'y.

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE and LOT No. 18, on the North fide of King-ftreet, in the town of York, containing one fifth of an Acre, for which a good Title can be given. For further particulars enquire of PATRICK MEALEY.

York, 9th March, 1799. [3 w

A Piece of Land to be fold in the Townfhip of York, lying on the Eaft fide of the Humber, being lot No. 4, and half of No. 5; on which is about 50 acres of interval, and a moft beautiful cedar fwamp, fufficient to furnifh fencing for faid land. Any perfon wifhing to purchafe, may know the conditions by applying to John Willfon, efquire, on Yonge-ftreet, or Mr. Samuel Heron, merchant, at York. March 9.

Take Notice.

THE fubfcriber intending to leave off his prefent bufinefs, requefts all thofe to whom he is indebted to bring forward their accounts in order to have a fettlement; and thofe who are in arrear to him, to liquidate their feveral accounts, or they will without difcrimination, be put into the hands of an attorney immediately.

Feb. 22. JOHN CLARK.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 26, weft fide Yonge-ftreet; between 16 and 20 Acres cleared and fenced, three Acres of which is Timothy Meadow; a log Houfe and Barn, and well of Water handy to the Houfe—alfo other new Lands, all to be fold for eafy payments. For particulars enquire of the fubfcriber on the premife.

RICHARD LIPPINCOTT.

York, March 23, 1799.

Sheriffs-Office, York,

MARCH 4, 99.

HOME DISTRICT, } YORK, TO WIT. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery for the Town and County of York, will be holden at the Court-Houfe (Government Buildings) in the town of York aforefaid, on Monday the TWENTY FIFTH day of this Month, at eleven o'clock of the forenoon of the fame day, of which all juftices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Conftables, Bailiffs, and all thofe otherwife intereffed, are defired to take notice, and that they refpectively be then, and there prefent, with their rolls, records, indictments, and all other remembrances, to do thofe things which to their feveral offices in that behalf appertain.

And alfo, that the fitting for the trial of all iffues joined in civil pleas, originating within the faid county of York, will likewife be holden at the fame time and place.

ALEX: M'DONELL, fheriff.

European News.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Four lifts are forming for the loan, viz. Robarts, Curtis, and co.; meffrs. Thellurffon; meffrs. Goldfmids, and mr. E. P. Salomons. mr. Gills, and the fame party of gentlemen who bid with him laft year—Twenty bankers—and the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange.

The gazette of laft night contains a notice to mariners, dated Copenhagen, Aug. 30: that a new lantern light has been erected on the point of the Naze of Skuddanees, which will begin to burn on the 1ft of January next, and continue on the fame regulation as the reft of the lights, viz. during the fummer, from Eafter to Michaelmas, when it will be at one hour after the fun; and during the winter, from Michaelmas till Eafter, it then being lit half an hour after the fetting of the fun, and continuing to burn till day-light.

DUBLIN, Nov. 15.

COURT-MARTIAL,

On Theobald Wolfe Tone.

General Loftus, Prefident.

Col. Daly	Col. Vanfittart,
Maj. Carter	Capt. Wodte,
Maj. Price	Capt. Corkey.

The court fat about 11 o'clock, when Mr. Tone was introduced by Major Sandys, fplendidly dreffed in the French uniform—a blue coat, highly ornamented with gold, a blue and white waiftcoat, blue pantaloons, and fhort boots bound with gold and gold taffels. At firft entrance he appeared a good deal agitated, and afked for a glafs of water, which was immediately procured for him: he afterwards appeared perfectly collected.

The charge was then read to him in the ufual form by the prefident—of adhering to the king's enemies, attempting to levy war within the kingdom, &c. When afked whether he pleaded "guilty or not guilty?" he feemed to hefitate at the term, but at length pleaded guilty, and immediately after, producing a paper, he fpoke nearly to the following effect:

"If any expreffion which may eventually wound the feelings of this court, fhould find its way into this paper, I entreat them to drop me, and I will erafe them; but I imagine there are few material facts which have not been proved before the houfes of parliament. The court fhall have no trouble in fubftantiating the charges that are alledged. I admit them all, and in their fulleft extent; and am aware of the confequences. When I embarked in the caufe, I foreſaw the danger, and I truft I fhall meet it with becoming fortitude. I think it, however, incumbent on me to offer a few reafons for my conduct; for never will I difavow the principles by which I have been invariably actuated. I have reviewed, and with all the precifion of a man who is foon to die, every action of my life, & there is not one which does not at this moment convey to me fatisfaction and triumph, for they have all with unvarying ſolicitude tended to the emancipation of my native country.

"The influence and the connection of Great Britain, I have ever conſidered the bane of the profperity and happineſs of Ireland. Thefe it has been the firft wifh of my heart to deſtroy, and the moment I found the proper reſources of the country inadequate to the conflict, I applied to a nation who had the will and the power to aſſiſt her.—That generous nation honored me with its eſteem and confidence—I acknowledge it with pride—I acknowledge it with gratitude. Born to an humble, but honorable poverty, I had not only to ſtruggle with penury, but with temptation; but it now gratifies my heart, and conſoles me under what otherwiſe would be a deep affliction, that I have refuſed offers certainly dangerous to the virtue of a man in my obſcure ſituation. The good of my country was the firſt object of my life—for this I became an exile—for this I ſubmitted to poverty—for this I left the boſom of my family—my wife! my children! all that made life valuable!—to procure the aid I thought eſſential to the welfare of Ireland, I braved the danger of the deep, the fire of the enemy—with my brave, my faithful comrades, I embarked for my native country, in the fulleſt hope of raiſing from abject ſlavery three millions of my fellow men!

[Here the court interfered. He was told that he was criminating himſelf, and deſired to reflect how much ſuch expreſſions would neceſſarily injure him.] He continued—

"But in life ſucceſs is omnipotent. I have made an attempt in which Waſhington ſucceeded—and Kolciuſko failed—the deliverance of my country.

"I thank the court for the attention with which they have honored me. I ſhall not trouble them much longer. No individual deplores more than I do, the enormities that have been perpetrated. My object was fair and honorable in itſelf, and I am ſhocked to find the conteſt has degenerated into murder, pillage and aſſaſſination. I ſhall make but few comments on my treatment ſince I was made priſoner. I was loaded with irons, but this I conſider diſgraceful only to him who iſſued the orders. To my maſters, the Roman Catholics of my country, I offer my hearty thanks; and I truſt that you, Mr. preſident, and the other members of this honorable court, will accept my grateful acknowledgments for the indulgence I have experienced. You muſt do your duty; I truſt I ſhall fulfil mine."

[Here he produced three commiſſions—1ſt, as chief de brigade; 2d, as adjutant-general of the army of Ireland, and 3d, as commiſſary of the army of England, and the order to join, iſſued by the miniſter of the marine. He added, that he was in the army of England when commanded firſt by Buonaparte, and lately by general Kmaine.]

Queſtion by one of the court. Why do theſe commiſſions all run in the name of Smith?

Anſwer. I aſſumed the name of Smith in America, and continued it in France. It is uſual to aſſume a Nom de Courre, and I was better known in the army by the name of Smith, than by my own.

Honorable R. Cartwright	622	Pittfburg
Philip Pember	200	Loughboro'
Benjlev Peters	200	Ernestown
John Percy	200	Camden
Solomon Orfer	100	Kingston
Conrad Orbee	100	Do.
Arthur Orfer	100	Kingston
Andrew Hufneagle & Michael Morbet	200	Halowell
Bafleon Hoyle	100	Ernestown
James M'Master	200	Adolphuftown
Wm. Lofie	200	Ernestown
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Nell Elfworth	100	Do.
John Caftulion	200	Camden
Fred. Cramer	200	Maryfburg
Robt. Clark	200	Halowell
Philip Dorland	200	Adolphuftown
John George	100	Ernestown
John Fairman	200	Thurlow
Serjeant Archibald Chilholm	256	Halowell
Sam. Bubcock	200	Kingston
Dan. Frafer, jun.	200	Ernestown
Peter Fofyer	200	Camden
Alex. Fither	200	Adolphuftown
John Forbie	200	Camden
Caleb Gilbert	200	Sidney
Chrift. German	200	Adolphuftown
Stephen Gilbert	300	Thurlow
Nicholas Amy	100	Ernestown
Lieut. William Atkinfon	439	Kingston
John M'Michael	200	Thurlow
Michael Crantz	200	Louth
Nathaniel Griffin	107	Grimfby
Mr. John Dunn	800	Ancaster
Jeffe Collier	200	Do.
David Cummings	200	Do.
Robt. Conchlin	200	Pelham
Silas Carter	205	Bertie
James Everfon	200	Caiftor
William Cook	200	Crowland
John Ellis	1	Newark
Henry Dockfteader, jun.	200	Caiftor
John Dockfteader	200	Do.
Thomas Doan	200	Humberftone
Mrs. Eliz. Davis	200	Scarboro'
Reuben Clerke	190	York
Abraham Defries	200	Ancaster
Jacob Culp, fen.	560	Clinton
Serjeant Adia Bebee	326	Louth
Mathias Cam	200	Stamford
Wat. Clandennin	200	Louth
Abra. Clandennin	200	Grantham
Henry Dockfteader, fen.	400	Caiftor
Mr. John Dunn	400	Pelham
Robt. Campbell	200	Stamford
Doreas Kendrick	1-5th	York
Jacob Culp, jun.	176	Clinton
John Campbell	1-2	Newark
Robert Cook	200	Stamford
John Curl	40	Bertie
John Cochran	200	Wainfleet
Miss Archange Grant	1200	Cramahe
John Hardey	500	Beverly
Miss Mary Grant	1200	Cramahe
Lt. James Givens	200	York
Nathaniel Griffin	100	Gainfboro'
Arthur Gray	200	Do.
Honorable D. W. Smith	1-10th	York
Abraham Horning	200	Ancafter
Miss Nancy Grant	1200	Hamilton
Miss Nelly Grant	1200	Do.
Hon. Alexander Grant	100	York
Robert Richardfon, esq:	800	Southwold
Jonathan Pratt	200	Delaware
Walter Roe, esq:	1	Sandwich
James Thompfon	200	Scarboro'
Adam Vrooman	200	Newark
Lt. Jacob Servos	200	Do.
Miss Anne Thompfon	1-2	Do.
Mr. Charles Shaw	1200	Hamilton
John Smith, jun.	200	Ancafter
Mr. John Mc. Farland	608	Newark
Adam Vrooman	300	Do.
Abraham Neafe	200	Humberftone
Michael Hand	200	Pelham
Geo. Keefer	200	Gainfboro'
Philip Kilman	100	Stamford
Henry Johnfon	350	Grimfby
Mr. Alexander Mc. Nabb	50	York
Jacob Keefer	200	Clinton
Thomas Karr	200	Caifter
Andrew Moore	200	Pelham
Jacob Kilman	50	Do.
Mathias Horn, jun.	122	Bertie
George Houfe	200	Clinton
Ifaac Horton	400	Gainfboro'
Philip Houfe	200	Clinton
Jeremiah Johnfon	200	Do.
Edmund Horton	100	Newark
John Swails	300	Clinton
Philip Jones	700	Saltfleet
Daniel Houfe	300	Clinton
Daniel Young	200	Halowell
Robt. Williams	224	Ernestown
Lieut. Young	186	Halowell
John Wartman	111	Kingston
Henry Young, Lt. and Dan. Young	500	Halowell
Thomas Clark	207	Harwich
James Stewart	200	Gosfield
Mr. Aeneas Shaw	1200	Darlington
James Molloy	223	Scarboro'
Mrs. Johanna Anderfon	1200	Hamilton
John Purbus	200	Flamboro' W.
James Burk	420	Darlington
Jeremiah Conat	223	Darlington
George Reid	300	Beverly
Abel Conat	238	Darlington
Vanavery Peter	200	Flamboro' W.
Andrew Vanavery	200	Do. Do.
James Robinfon	T. lot	Kingston
James M'Kimm	200	Ernestown
Wm. M'Donell	2-5ths	Kingston
Gabriel Orfer	100	Kingston
Robert Fairman	200	Thurlow
Joseph Forfyth, esq;	700	Sidney
Benj. Seymour	200	Fredericksburg
Mr. Robert Macauley and Mr. Thomas Markland	100	Fredericksburg
Andrew Loyfh	200	Do.

WM. JARVIS, fec'y.

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE and LOT No. 18, on the North fide of King-ftreet, in the town of York, containing one fifth of an Acre, for which a good Title can be given. For further particulars enquire of PATRICK MEALEY.

York, 9th March, 1799. [3 w

A Piece of Land to be fold in the Townfhip of York, lying on the Eaft fide of the Humber, being lot No. 4, and half of No. 5; on which is about 50 acres of interval, and a moft beautiful cedar fwamp, fufficient to furnifh fencing for faid land. Any perfon wifhing to purchafe, may know the conditions by applying to John Willfon, efquire, on Yonge-ftreet, or Mr. Samuel Heron, merchant, at York. March 9.

Take Notice.

THE fubfcriber intending to leave off his prefent bufinefs, requefts all thofe to whom he is indebted to bring forward their accounts in order to have a fettlement; and thofe who are in arrear to him, to liquidate their feveral accounts, or they will without difcrimination, be put into the hands of an attorney immediately.

Feb. 22. JOHN CLARK.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 26, weft fide Yonge-ftreet; between 16 and 20 Acres cleared and fenced, three Acres of which is Timothy Meadow; a log Houfe and Barn, and well of Water handy to the Houfe—alfo other new Lands, all to be fold for eafy payments. For particulars enquire of the fubfcriber on the premife.

RICHARD LIPPINCOTT.

York, March 23, 1799.

Sheriffs-Office, York,

MARCH 4, 99.

HOME DISTRICT, } YORK, TO WIT. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery for the Town and County of York, will be holden at the Court-Houfe (Government Buildings) in the town of York aforefaid, on Monday the TWENTY FIFTH day of this Month, at eleven o'clock of the forenoon of the fame day, of which all juftices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Conftables, Bailiffs, and all thofe otherwife intereffed, are defired to take notice, and that they refpectively be then, and there prefent, with their rolls, records, indictments, and all other remembrances, to do thofe things which to their feveral offices in that behalf appertain.

And alfo, that the fitting for the trial of all iffues joined in civil pleas, originating within the faid county of York, will likewife be holden at the fame time and place.

ALEX: M'DONELL, fheriff.

European News.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Four lifts are forming for the loan, viz. Robarts, Curtis, and co.; meffrs. Thellurffon; meffrs. Goldfmids, and mr. E. P. Salomons. mr. Gills, and the fame party of gentlemen who bid with him laft year—Twenty bankers—and the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange.

The gazette of laft night contains a notice to mariners, dated Copenhagen, Aug. 30: that a new lantern light has been erected on the point of the Naze of Skuddanees, which will begin to burn on the 1ft of January next, and continue on the fame regulation as the reft of the lights, viz. during the fummer, from Eafter to Michaelmas, when it will be at one hour after the fun; and during the winter, from Michaelmas till Eafter, it then being lit half an hour after the fetting of the fun, and continuing to burn till day-light.

DUBLIN, Nov. 15.

COURT-MARTIAL,

On Theobald Wolfe Tone.

General Loftus, Prefident.

Col. Daly	Col. Vanfittart,
Maj. Carter	Capt. Wodte,
Maj. Price	Capt. Corkey.

The court fat about 11 o'clock, when Mr. Tone was introduced by Major Sandys, fplendidly dreffed in the French uniform—a blue coat, highly ornamented with gold, a blue and white waiftcoat, blue pantaloons, and fhort boots bound with gold and gold taffels. At firft entrance he appeared a good deal agitated, and afked for a glafs of water, which was immediately procured for him: he afterwards appeared perfectly collected.

The charge was then read to him in the ufual form by the prefident—of adhering to the king's enemies, attempting to levy war within the kingdom, &c. When afked whether he pleaded "guilty or not guilty?" he feemed to hefitate at the term, but at length pleaded guilty, and immediately after, producing a paper, he fpoke nearly to the following effect:

"If any expreffion which may eventually wound the feelings of this court, fhould find its way into this paper, I entreat them to drop me, and I will erafe them; but I imagine there are few material facts which have not been proved before the houfes of parliament. The court fhall have no trouble in fubftantiating the charges that are alledged. I admit them all, and in their fulleft extent; and am aware of the confequences. When I embarked in the caufe, I foreſaw the danger, and I truft I fhall meet it with becoming fortitude. I think it, however, incumbent on me to offer a few reafons for my conduct; for never will I difavow the principles by which I have been invariably actuated. I have reviewed, and with all the precifion of a man who is foon to die, every action of my life, & there is not one which does not at this moment convey to me fatisfaction and triumph, for they have all with unvarying ſolicitude tended to the emancipation of my native country.

"The influence and the connection of Great Britain, I have ever conſidered the bane of the profperity and happineſs of Ireland. Thefe it has been the firft wifh of my heart to deſtroy, and the moment I found the proper reſources of the country inadequate to the conflict, I applied to a nation who had the will and the power to aſſiſt her.—That generous nation honored me with its eſteem and confidence—I acknowledge it with pride—I acknowledge it with gratitude. Born to an humble, but honorable poverty, I had not only to ſtruggle with penury, but with temptation; but it now gratifies my heart, and conſoles me under what otherwiſe would be a deep affliction, that I have refuſed offers certainly dangerous to the virtue of a man in my obſcure ſituation. The good of my country was the firſt object of my life—for this I became an exile—for this I ſubmitted to poverty—for this I left the boſom of my family—my wife! my children! all that made life valuable!—to procure the aid I thought eſſential to the welfare of Ireland, I braved the danger of the deep, the fire of the enemy—with my brave, my faithful comrades, I embarked for my native country, in the fulleſt hope of raiſing from abject ſlavery three millions of my fellow men!

[Here the court interfered. He was told that he was criminating himſelf, and deſired to reflect how much ſuch expreſſions would neceſſarily injure him.] He continued—

"But in life ſucceſs is omnipotent. I have made an attempt in which Waſhington ſucceeded—and Kolciuſko failed—the deliverance of my country.

"I thank the court for the attention with which they have honored me. I ſhall not trouble them much longer. No individual deplores more than I do, the enormities that have been perpetrated. My object was fair and honorable in itſelf, and I am ſhocked to find the conteſt has degenerated into murder, pillage and aſſaſſination. I ſhall make but few comments on my treatment ſince I was made priſoner. I was loaded with irons, but this I conſider diſgraceful only to him who iſſued the orders. To my maſters, the Roman Catholics of my country, I offer my hearty thanks; and I truſt that you, Mr. preſident, and the other members of this honorable court, will accept my grateful acknowledgments for the indulgence I have experienced. You muſt do your duty; I truſt I ſhall fulfil mine."

[Here he produced three commiſſions—1ſt, as chief de brigade; 2d, as adjutant-general of the army of Ireland, and 3d, as commiſſary of the army of England, and the order to join, iſſued by the miniſter of the marine. He added, that he was in the army of England when commanded firſt by Buonaparte, and lately by general Kmaine.]

Queſtion by one of the court. Why do theſe commiſſions all run in the name of Smith?

Anſwer. I aſſumed the name of Smith in America, and continued it in France. It is uſual to aſſume a Nom de Courre, and I was better known in the army by the name of Smith, than by my own.

I shew these commissions to prove to you beyond a doubt, that I stand here as a French soldier, and must consider myself; and trust I shall be so considered by you, precisely in the situation of a French Emigre in France. That nation has the noble mindedness to vouchsafe Sombreuil and Charette the death of a soldier.

I hold my commissions by a title as valid as any of the members of this court. My situation, gentlemen, is a military one. I request, and I expect a military execution. (After a pause, he added) The court must be sensible I have given no unnecessary trouble, or impeded their proceedings with chicane or subterfuge; in return, it is my wish that the sentence may, if possible, be executed within an hour."

[Here the court explained the necessity of the lord lieutenant's ratification, &c. and then broke up.]

Mr. Tone is about two and thirty, and has left an amiable wife (sister in-law to Ir. Reynolds) and has three children, in Paris.

United States.

ALEXANDRIA, (Vir.) Jan. 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability in Richmond, to his friend in this town, dated Jan. 20.

"The legislature are about passing an appeal to the people in the shape of an address, fraught with the most direful sentiments to the government of the United States. Times are alarming, civil dissentions, if not actual civil war, may be expected. Nobody can mistake the meaning of Taylor of Caroline. He is the prime mover, and is surrounded by those who move pretty much as he directs. One week more, and all their projects will be out. A bill is ordered to be brought into the house, arraying the State's Judges against those of the United States, in cases that may occur under the sedition act, the avowed object of which is to set at liberty any person who shall be prosecuted under that act.

"Taylor's resolutions, which you have seen—Nicholas substituted in place of those proposed by George K. Taylor—the appeal or address to the people—and the bill ordered to be brought in, will fill up the measures of hostility on the part of this state against the United States.—The government of the United States must protect itself or yield to the force of Virginia. Such open hostility cannot and must not be passed over in silence. Another project is before the house, for arming en masse all the militia of the commonwealth—this is also the scheme of Taylor and his party—and who can doubt the project? It is not to prepare to defend the nation against a foreign foe, for this party boldly assert that there is no such danger to be apprehended. What then is the object? The resolutions mentioned, acts contemplated, and the manifesto to the people, are the best elucidations."

NEW YORK, February 10.

Extract of a letter from Benjamin Hawkins, esq; superintendant of Indian affairs, south of the Ohio, to a public officer in Savannah, dated Coweta, Tallaunassee, 23d Dec. 1798.

"I have lately returned by the Upper Creeks, from a visit thro' the Cherokees, to the state of Tennessee. I find the Cherokees are making considerable progress in agriculture and manufactures. They are settling out of their towns, fencing their fields, and attending to the raising of stock, particularly cattle and hogs: they have confidence in the justice of government, and are worthy of its continued attention.

"I have at length brought the Creeks to reflect seriously on their situation, and on the measures necessary to their prosperity. They begin to be alarmed at the poverty and nakedness of their land. They have made repeated efforts to induce me to obtain presents for them as heretofore, but without effect. Their annuity is paid them regularly, and no more. I have application for a hundred ploughs for the ensuing season. I have the wheel & loom in operation, and have obtained a promise that this spring they will begin to fence their fields. Those who have settled in villages, have been fencing for some time past.

"I have sent all the hunters into the woods, well disposed towards their neighbours, and have taken the precaution to have suitable persons appointed to accompany them, and watch over their conduct.

"Mr. Panton writes me of the 15th, that the line of division comes on, and the commissioners are expected to be at Tombigby, by the middle of next month at farthest.

UTICA, February 11.

The 29th ult. the following resolutions were adopted by the House of Representatives of the U. States:

1. Resolved, That two docks be established in the United States, and that 50,000 dollars be appropriated therefor.

2. That 100,000 dollars be appropriated for the purchase of timber, to be used or preserved for the building ships or vessels of war of the United States.

3. That the navy of the United States be augmented by a number, not exceeding six, of ships of war, to carry not less than 74 guns, to be built within the United States, and a number not exceeding six, of sloops of war, carrying not less than 18 guns, to be built or purchased within the United States, and that a sum not exceeding one million of dollars be appropriated therefor.

4. That the president of the United States be authorized by law, to augment the number of guns on board any ship now in service, or building, above the number it may be rated at, and that 35,000 dollars be appropriated for that purpose.

5. That the president of the United States shall be authorized to take on the navy establishment, such of the revenue cutters now in service, as may be in his opinion, fit for service abroad.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, March 23.

A paragraph having crept into our Gazette of Saturday last through means of too hasty a perusal, and which, it seems, has not been pleasing to some of our readers; we therefore beg leave to inform them that we had not, by publishing said paragraph, the smallest idea of hurting the feelings, or giving offence to any individual—for our plan has been, and we mean strictly to adhere to it, that of making the Gazette a vehicle of useful and entertaining information only; not calculated to hurt the morals of the people, or disturb the peace or happiness of individuals.

Any article of information, which may tend to the improvement of the country or the good of the community, shall meet with a ready conveyance to the public, through the Gazette; but nothing hurtful or scandalous, shall make its appearance therein.

There are accounts in town which mention the death of Buonaparte—he was assassinated as he sat in council with some of the Beys of Egypt.

A French prisoner died on board the Hero hulk, at Chatham, in England, in whose chest were found cash and notes to the amount of 7 mod. sterling.

The American government (says a London paper of Nov. 20) having made application to our ministers, that such American Seamen as are on board the English fleet be discharged and sent home to man the ships of their nation, the lords of the admiralty gave orders to that purpose.

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 213.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1799. [Price 4 Dollars per Annum.

By Authority.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the Eighth day of February, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the fourteenth day of this present month of *MARCH*, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Twenty-third day of April next, ensuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary:—Herein fail not. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness the honorable PETER RUSSELL, esq. president administering the government of our said province, this ELEVENTH day of MARCH, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and of our reign the thirty-ninth. P. R.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

BLANK DEEDS of CONVEYANCE For sale at the Printing-Office.

Secretary's-Office,

York, March 16, 1799.

List of the Names of Persons who have GRANTS in the *Secretary's Office*, in addition to those heretofore advertized, ready to be issued.

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townships.*
Philip Pember	1-5th	Kingston
Wm. M'Kay	1	Do.
Anthony M'Guir	800	Do.
William Fairfield, jun.	340	Ernestown
Robert Graham	240	Kingston
Barnabas Wartman, sen.	100	Do.
Mr. Robert Macauley	200	Thurlow
Donald M'Donell	200	Sidney
Joseph Pritchard	1-5th	Kingston
John Yeurex	100	Do.
Abraham Bogart & Peter Dulyee, jun	200	Halowell
John Caldwell	220	Ernestown
Davis Hawley	100	Do.
Honorable Richard Cartwright	300	Pittsburg
Wm. Johnson	200	Thurlow
Archd. Chilholm, esq;	200	Do.
Martin Hawley	200	Sidney
Henry Davis	197	Adolphustown
John Dafenbury	104	Ernestown
John Everett	110	Kingston
Lt. Thos. Merritt	400	Bleuheim
Lt. T. Merritt	1600	Oxford
Benj. Halowell, esq.	100	York
Jonas Amy	100	Ernestown
Samuel Heron	1	York
Alex. Anderson	107	Kingston
Sam. Anfley	100	Do.
Wm. Jarvis, esq.	1200	York
John Aflestine	200	Ernestown
John Burke	380	Darlington
Wm. Atkinson, esq.	200	Kingston
Elisha Beman	400	Pickering
Wm. Andrews & Pat. Pearce	200	Marysburgh
Elisha Beman	200	Haldimand
John Briftol	121	Ernestown
Afail Bradshaw	100	Fredericksburg
James Bradshaw	100	Do.
Henry Baver	200	Richmond
Wm. Weeks	1	York
Hon. John M'Gill	3	Do.
Afail Bradshaw	100	Fredericksburg
Joshua Booth, esq.	350	Ernestown
Augustus Barber	360	Darlington
Benj. Halowell	1	York
Gasper Bowen	200	Fredericksburg
Henry Brant	100	Do.
Jacob Barrier	89	Do.
Benj. Halowell	1	Newark
Taulcor Read	200	Beverly
Gasper Bowen	200	Richmond
Thomas Burnet	100	Kingston
Mr. John M'Farland	300	Grimsby
John Babcock	100	Amelialburg
Wm. Cooper	380	York
Cartwright	400	Camden
John Cornelius	100	Fredericksburg
Eliphalet Conat	229	Darlington

WM. JARVIS, sec'y.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 26, west side Yonge-street; between 16 and 20 Acres cleared and fenced, three Acres of which is Timothy Meadow; a log House and Barn, and well of Water handy to the House—also other new Lands, all to be sold for easy payments. For particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premise,

RICHARD LIPPINCOTT.

York, March 23, 1799.

A Piece of Land to be sold in the Township of York, lying on the East side of the Harbour, being lot No. 4, and half of No. 5; on which is about 50 acres of interval, and a most beautiful cedar swamp, sufficient to furnish fencing for said land. Any person wishing to purchase, may know the conditions by applying to John Willson, esquire, on Yonge-street, or Mr. Samuel Heron, merchant, at York. March 9.

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE and LOT No. 18, on the North side of King-street, in the town of York, containing one fifth of an Acre, for which a good Title can be given. For further particulars enquire of PATRICK MEALEY.

York, 9th March, 1799. 15 w

European News.

LONDON, December 6.

A Letter from Vienna has been received in town, written by a nobleman of the firſt rank and very high in office, but who had oppoſed the ſyſtem of war from the beginning. It ſtates, "that it is no longer poſſible to be at peace with the French republic, and that war, now become of abſolute neceſſity, is dicided upon."

According to private advices from Italy, we learn that the Neapolitan troops have entered the Roman territories. Nearly at the ſame time that the Griſons entered the Valteline country, the king of Naples marched his troops to the frontiers of the Roman republic, and took poſſeſſion of ſeveral Roman villages, in which ovens have been eſtabliſhed for the Neapolitan army.

If, it is reported, the Emperor has retaken the Valteline from the Ciſalpine republic (to whom it had been given by Buonaparte, tho' he had not the leaſt right to beſtow it) he may pour his troops whenever he pleaſes into the very heart of the Ciſalpine territories, give his aid to the king of Sardinia, and attack the rear of the French army of Italy, while his forces in the Venetian ſtates attack them in front. It is the fineſt poſition imaginable.

Gen. Pichegru is gone to the continent, where he is to watch the progreſs of events; and, if war ſhould recommence, is to take an active part in it.—He has declared moſt explicitly his wiſh of being independent, and his deſire to act in concert with foreign powers, but not under their direction.

A letter from the vicinity of Antwerp dated the 7th of Nov. and written by one of the inſurgents, was received in town by the laſt mail. The writer is a young man, who addreſſes his father, a reſident in London. He ſtates that there are in thoſe parts of the low country, about 8000 men, a great number of whom have guns. When they took Antwerp they found vaſt quantities of arms and ammunition there. He ſays, that they are now entrenched in woods in a moſt formidable manner, and expected that the Dutch would join them.

The ſums which are ſubſcribed in the ſeveral liſts which have been made out in the city, for the new loan, are ſtated to amount to 80,000,000l. ſterling.

Gen. Koehler and the other Britiſh officers appointed to ſerve in the Turkiſh army, left town on Monday morning for Yarmouth, where they are immediately to embark for Hamburg, and to proceed from thence to Conſtantinople by land.

In caſe of the recapture of Malta from the French, it is ſaid to be intended to give that iſland to the king of Naples, who has indeed very ample pretenſions to the poſſeſſion of it. Corfu and the other iſlands formerly belonging to Venice, will probably be given to the Emperor of Germany, in caſe he ſhould once more engage in the war.

The French are ſaid to have demanded from the Dutch a ſum equal to 1,800,000l. ſterling to enable them to defray the expences incurred by the rebellion in Belgium.

The earl of Eglin is appointed to go our ambaſſador to Conſtantinople with a magnificent ſuite.

Capt. Ryder, of the Weymouth man of war, who arrived a few days ago in England from the Mediterranean, ſtates, that he ſpoke the Powerful man of war, capt. O'Brien Drury, in Gibraltar bay, who informed him that advices had been received at Gibraltar from Tetuan, on the coaſt of Barbary, with the important information, that the captain Pacha, having under his command a large body of Turks, had attacked the French army in their entrenched camp near Cairo, and that a moſt bloody conflict enſued, which laſted three days, during which time a great ſlaughter was made. It was reported that the French were driven from their encampment, but that the Turks loſt 16,000 men.—We give the above news as it was reported at Gibraltar, without vouching for its accuracy. Similar reports have alſo come by the laſt Liſbon mail.

The deſtruction of the French tranſports in the harbour of Alexandria, and the retreat of Buonaparte to that place, were mentioned in many letters received by the Coloſſus and the Liſbon mail, and particularly we underſtand, in ſeveral letters from Lord Nelſon to perſons here, tho' no official account had reached his lordſhip of the fact. We are happy in being able to ſay that the account is very generally credited. The ſame accounts add, that Buonaparte had in an action with the Mamelukes near Cairo, ſuffered a loſs of 5000 men.

Diſpatches were received on Saturday from Gibraltar, where all remains well. The Spaniards at Algeziras continue to bombard the ſhipping, and ſome few of their ſhot had fallen within their garriſon, tho' without doing any damage. Admiral Earl St. Vincent has taken up his reſidence at Mr. Maxwell, the naval ſtorekeeper's houſe, for a few weeks, to recruit his health, which has been ſomewhat impaired by the conſtant fatigue of ſervice. The expedition under gen. Stewart had ſailed; ſeveral men of war are employed, in particular the Leviathan and Centaur of 74 guns, Ulyſſes, 44, Aurora and other frigates, having beſides a complete corps of artillery, four regiments of foot, viz. the 28th, 42d, 58th and 70th, carrying an immenſe quantity of ſtores, field pieces, ammunition, ſhells, entrenching tools, &c. of every kind, but the particular place not mentioned. Admiral Lord Nelſon's prizes, ſix in number, remained there, ſome of which, in particular Le Souverain Peuple, of 74, had landed her guns to prevent her ſinking; Le Franklyn, another fine 74, had received upwards of 400 ſhot holes in her ſtarboard ſide, and otherwiſe much damaged; one misfortune occurs, that they are too large to be hove down at Gibraltar. Earl St. Vincent has his flag on board L'Aurora, priſon ſhip; and as the communication from before Cadiz is only a few hours, they have accounts from the fleets almoſt daily.

The following important communication was received in a letter by the laſt Hamburgh mail:

Extract of a letter from the frontiers of Switzerland and Milan.

"Lougano, Sept. 22.

"We live here in a ſtate of great uneaſineſs, but have reaſon to hope that it will ſoon be at an end. To all appearance hoſtilities will commence ere long. The Auſtrians, in conjunction with the Griſons, have entered the Valteline country, which was immediately evacuated by the ſmall number of French and Ciſalpine troops who had taken poſt there. Several gentlemen have been commiſſioned by his imperial majeſty, to collect proviſions in our neighbourhood."

The Valteline country is ſubject to the confederacy of the Griſons. About 18 months ſince gen. Buonaparte took poſſeſſion of it, by the moſt ſcandalous abuſe of the right of an umpire, which had been conferred upon him to accommodate ſome matters in diſpute between that country and the Griſons; and it was afterwards incorporated with the Ciſalpine republic. It borders upon the territory of this new republic throughout its whole northern extent, from Tyrol to the lake of Commo, and is of the utmoſt importance in the preſent war, as it takes in the paſſes of the whole of the French troops, from Mantua to Milan.

The French, invited by ſome malcontents, took poſſeſſion of it without any ſort of ceremony; and the Griſons it would ſeem, have re occupied it in the ſame manner. It will be eaſy for them to keep poſſeſſion of it with the aid of the inhabitants of the country, who, from the exceſſes committed by their new aſſociates, roſe upon them in the courſe of laſt ſummer.

This bold ſtroke may be conſidered as a formal declaration of war on the part of the Griſons againſt the Ciſalpine republic.—Theſe two ſtates can only be conſidered in this quarrel, as the heralds who carry and receive the challenge of the two great powers that direct their movements.

United States.

PHILADELPHIA, February 12.

Extract of a letter from the conſul of the U. States at Gibraltar, dated Nov. 19, 1798.

"We learn that ſeveral French privateers have been laid up at Malaga; as four have been lately captured by the Algerines. We have not heard of any formal declaration from the Regency; but as the Grand Seignor has declared war againſt France, I ſuppoſe they look upon it to be ſufficient for them to capture."

"The expedition that ſailed from hence, has taken poſſeſſion of the iſland of Minorca, without oppoſition, except Citadela (the capital) which it was expected would alſo ſoon capitulate."

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, Dec. 4.

"A cutter arrived here laſt night from Gibraltar with the important intelligence of the ſurrender of Malta, where the Engliſh have taken the Guillaume Tell, Dianne, and Juſtice, which had eſcaped admiral Nelſon off the Nile. Buonaparte's army is ſaid to be reduced to 5000 men by diſeaſe; and the port of Alexandria is blocked up by the Ruſſian and Turkiſh fleets. The king of Naples is ſaid to have marched one hundred thouſand men into the Roman republic."

NEW YORK, February 13.

We learn that Victor Hugues, that chief of robbers, has ſet ſail for France, honorably clad in irons. Notwithſtanding his pre eminent claim to the guillotine, conſidering the *chaſte* love of the Directory for *Parſeat*, we fear a diſtribution of American property will be a means of preſerving the head and body of the infamous pirate together.

This day arrived the ſhip Liberty, capt. Fitzpatrick, 57 days from Teneriffe, who informs us a declaration of war by Spain againſt France, was daily expected—that a few days before he ſailed, a Spaniſh frigate arrived there from Old Spain, with intelligence that they were making great preparations for war, and had raiſed in addition to their ſtanding army, upwards of 20,000 men. The day capt. F. ſailed a French privateer got under way, but was bro't to again by the forts.

February 26.

From the Mercantile Adverſiſer, one of the moſt authentic and impartial papers in New York.

A gentleman arrived on Sunday laſt in the ſchooner Zenith from Vera Cruz, via Havanna, informs, that ſix days before he left Vera Cruz, a frigate had arrived at Acapulco from Manilla, with an official diſpatch to the viceroy of Mexico, from the governor of Manilla, the purport of which was, that the Engliſh had attacked Manilla with a ſtrong force, but were obliged to abandon the enterpriſe—that Tippoo Saib, taking advantage of this circumſtance, had attacked the Engliſh ſettlements, and had maſſacred the inhabitants of 3 towns; and that (as our informant believes) he was then beſieging Madras. The above took place about the beginning of November to the beſt of his recollection.

LONDON, December 18.

Extract of a letter from Scilly, Dec. 15.

"It is with much concern I acquaint you with the loſs of the Coloſſus man of war, of 74 guns, capt. G. Murray, on the night of Monday the 10th inſt. in St. Mary's Road, Scilly.

"On Friday the 7th inſt. the above ſhip came in with a direct contrary wind, having under her convoy 8 veſſels from Liſbon, that arrived at the ſame time, the reſt of the fleet having parted two days before for Ireland and the northern ports; in the evening, the wind having increaſed to a gale, her cable parted, & all attempts to ſave the ſhip with others, failing, ſhe drifted on a ledge of rocks, called Southern Wells, near the iſland of Sampſon, from 18 to 24 feet under water, all the convoy riding in ſafety then, and ſince, notwithſtanding the wind had ariſen to a perfect tempeſt, moſt fortunately not a life was loſt ſave quartermaſter Richard King, who dropped overboard in the act of ſounding.

The iſlanders, at very great riſk, exerted themſelves to the utmoſt, in cutters and open boats, and by Tueſday evening every perſon was taken out, and ſafely landed, the ſick and wounded firſt whereof many were from the battle of the Nile, the moſt worthy capt. and moſt to be commiſerated, remaining to the very laſt. The following night the ſhip fell on her ſtarboard beam ends, and ſo violent was the perſevering gale, that no craft could attempt to approach the ſhip, and at preſent little proſpect of ſers of any of the ſtores, property, or even the officers baggage being ſaved, or hereafter recovered to any extent.

The ſhip is ſaid to have been diſtreſſed, in order to ſupply other veſſels of his Majeſty's fleet, and alſo to have been in a bad ſtate before, and worſe ſince the left Liſbon. The main-maſt and bowſprit are already gone over the ſide.

Paſſengers, capt. Peyton, of the Defence, at the battle of the Nile, with capt. Draper, and two officers from other ſhips; alſo a Mr. Harcourt and ſervants, with the remains of the late admiral lord Shuldham, intended to have been depoſited under Britiſh turf.

The evening of this accident, came into a bad anchorage a French privateer brig, prize, apparently of 14 guns, in the night ſhe drove out to ſea, with a pilot on board; ſtruck on going out, and ſunk in deep water, and all hands periſhed.

On the 9th arrived the King George packet, from Liſbon, in three days to Scilly.

We are ſorry to ſtate the loſs of an Engliſh ſloop of war, captured by three Spaniſh frigates up the Mediterranean; ſhe was ſent with diſpatches by general Stuart to earl St. Vincent.

Yeſterday detachments from the 7th, 28th, 15th and 16th light dragoons, embarked at Mr. Perry's dock, Blackwall, on a ſecret expedition. They were in all about 600 men. Each detachment had a greater number of horſes than men. They are to rendezvous at Sheerneſs, and there wait for ſome tranſports with heavy cavalry which are coming round from the North.

The reports of a ſpeedy peace, whether true or falſe, had the effect to raiſe the ſtocks yeſterday; they were at one time as high as 69, but left off rather worſe.—This morning, however, they opened again at 69.

The conflict of Ballycanew, in the co. of Wexford (Ireland) as ſtated in a former paper, has been ſince corroborated by concurring accounts, which add that 14 houſes in that village were burnt on the occaſion. [Freeman's Journal.

Yeſterday morning the noted deſperado who called himſelf general O'Neil, and was at the head of the plundering gang who lately robbed the mail coaches in the counties of Kildare and Wicklow, was apprehended in bed in Drury-lane, in the loft embraces of a dulcinea.

The doughty general was conveyed to a ſecure lodging in the Caſtle-yard, where he ſtill remains. Ibid.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

IMPORTANT.

MURDER OF BUONAPARTE AND HIS OFFICERS.

Although the advices, which reached us on Thursday led us to expect some very favorable news from Egypt, yet our most sanguine hopes could not have anticipated the glorious news received yesterday, and which will form a very pleasant addition to lord Nelson's victory.

Yesterday morning early Mr. Fawkener, the king's messenger, arrived at the secretary of state's office, with dispatches from sir Morton Eden, his majesty's minister at Vienna, dated the 3d instant. He landed at Herwich the preceding night from a bye-boat hired at Cuxhaven, as he was directed to make every possible expedition to England. The advices brought by him are as follows:

On the 2d instant an extraordinary courier arrived at Vienna with letters to Baron Thugut, from Baron Herbert, the imperial internuncio at Constantinople, dated the 17th November.—These letters state, that gen. Buonaparte having been made acquainted with the intentions of the Arab chief, Mourid Bey, who was marching towards Cairo with very considerable forces to attack him, summoned a council of war, to which some of the leading men among the natives, who professed friendship to his views, as well as all the superior officers of his own army, were invited to attend, in order to consider of the best means of defending the country, and of levying new impositions on the inhabitants to pay the troops.

Buonaparte having opened the business of the meeting, a gentleman from Tripoli, who was present, drew a pistol and shot Buonaparte dead on the spot. The native officers followed the example of the Tripolitan gentleman, by falling on the other officers, all of whom were put to death. As Mourad Bey was fast advancing, it was expected that very few of them would escape to tell their own tale of what had happened!

Such are the accounts received from sir Morton Eden. Independent of the official manner in which they came to government, they are rendered highly probable by every information hither to received from Egypt. This event was evidently the result of a bold conspiracy formed to get Buonaparte and his superior officers together: and having dispatched them, to cause a general rising on the French troops who were dispersed over the immense city of Cairo. The many intercepted letters from the French officers in Egypt, are the best testimony of the aversion of the natives of the country to their barbarous invaders: and they now seem to have ample revenge for the horrid barbarities committed by Buonaparte and his officers who delivered up the town of Alexandria to pillage and fury two hours.*

But the above is not the only news contained in sir Morton Eden's dispatches. The pacha of Rhodes having landed at Aboukir 8000 barbary troops, who are the flower of the Mahomatan militia, attacked the town of Alexandria, which was retaken without much resistance. The particulars of this capture are not known; but it is probable, that all the French garrison remaining there has been put to the sword. The destruction or capture of the French shipping in that port will now become a matter of course.

We also learn that the famous jacobin Jean Bon St. Andre whom our readers will recollect as having been the commissioner of Robespiere on board the fleet which engaged lord Howe on the glorious 1st of June, and who on his return to Paris, congratulated the committee of public safety on the triumph of that day, has at length met the fate which he has long since merited. He was council at Smyrna, and at the breaking out of the war with the Porte, was thrown into confinement along with the other French residents in Turkey. Having behaved with great violence in his captivity, the Turkish government ordered him to receive the bastinado, and has sent him to keep company with the gally slaves. May he long live to practice the favorite virtue of French republicans-equality among those people!

There is no reason whatever to doubt the truth of the above intelligence, as it was confirmed by several vessels which arrived at Constantinople from different parts on the day preceding the date of these dispatches.

* In a letter from adjutant-general Boyer to his parents in France, dated Grand Cairo, July 28, speaking of the entry of the French into Alexandria, he says—"repulsed on every side, they betook themselves to God and their prophet, and filled their mosques—men, women, and children at the breast ALL were massacred." Can any one then be surprised at what has happened at Cairo?

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.

We are this morning informed from authority which we deem unquestionable, that the nomination of M. Murray as convoy to France, has been negatived by the American Senate.—We understand further, that they have drawn up a paper setting forth their reasons for this dissent.

Letters from Antigua mention the death of Lieutenant Henry Clinton Rivington, of his Britannic Majesty's 38th regiment, now on service in the Windward islands. He was carried off by a violent fever, in the 20th year of his age, much regretted by his brother officers, and inexpressibly lamented by his relations in this city; of which he was a native.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, March 30.

THE paragraph under our London head of December 14, places the account of the death of Buonaparte, beyound the waverings of conjecture.—He was shot by one of the Beys while sitting in council, who ought to have exclaimed, "Down, down to h—ll! and say I sent you thither!" for every humane heart must glow with satisfaction that the earth is once more disembarrassed of that monster of France, Buonaparte; his death closes a scene of murder, pillage and assassination, which has for a few years past infested Europe, and, which it is to be hoped, will never more make its appearance. Say you "FIVE HEADED MONSTER" of France, how did your stomach digest the intelligence of your wandering general's death? not very easy we presume, for you must be well aware that it will tend to shorten your reign.

DIED,] On Thursday last Benj. HALLOWELL, esq; in the 75th year of his age.—The funeral will be on Tuesday next, and will proceed from the house of the Chief Justice to the Garrison burying-ground, at one o'clock precisely. The attendance of his friends is requested.

Newark, March 22, 99.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of YORK, that he will attend there, be ready to receive proposals for, and commence bricklaying, lathing and plastering, in the first part of April. Those who may contract with him, will find their work faithfully and timely executed.

ELIPHALET HALE.

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 280.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WARREN and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1799. [Price 4 Dollars per Annum

By Authority.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the Eighth day of February, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the fourteenth day of this present month of *MARCH*, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Twenty-third day of April next, ensuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary:—Herein fail not.—In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness the honorable PETER RUSSELL, esq. president administering the government of our said province, this ELEVENTH day of MARCH, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and of our reign the thirty-ninth.

P. R.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

BLANK DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE For sale at the Printing-Office.

Secretary's-Office,

York, April 6, 1799.

LIST of the Names of Persons who have GRANTS in the *Secretary's Office*, in addition to those heretofore advertized, ready to be issued.

Names.	Acres.	Townships.
Jacob Farrand, esq;	8630	Township of Pickering &
Do. Do.	2000	Hope
Wm. Weeks, esq;	1200	Dorchester ✓
Gilbert Olds	200	Townsend
Wm. Cettier	100	Erneſtown
Robert Clarke	291	Do.
Hon. Richd. Cartwright	500	✓ Frederickſburg
Hon. Richd. Cartwright	300	✓ Richmond
John Carſcallion	400	Frederickſburg
Elijah Stevens	200	Townſend
John Stevens, ſen.	400	Windham
Lieutenant David Sutherland	2000	✓ Walpole
Hon. Richd. Cartwright	300	✓ Kingſton
Jacob B. Chamberlain	200	Frederickſburg
Joſeph Kendrick	1	York
Anthony Neverville, eſq;	1200	Whitby
Peter Crowder	200	Ameliaſburg
Alex. Clark	200	Ditto
Alex. Clark	180	Sophiaſburg
Chriſtian Cook	1368 square feet	Kingſton
EdwardCarſcallion	100	Richmond
James Ruggles	990	Vaughan
James Ruggles	210	York
Serjt. John Roſs	300	Vaughan
Silas Serjeant	360	Darlington
William Reid	300	Beverly
Hon. D. W. Smith	2 6-10ths	York
Hon. D. W. Smith	2	York
James Clement	400	Newark
Eliphalet Conat	229	Darlington
William Cooper	230	York
Thomas Kirgan	200	York
Samuel Jones	200	Beverly
Michael Defoe	100	Ameliaſburg
John Wilſon	200	Bertie
Andrew Jones	300	Beverly
Henry Davy	100	Erneſtown
John Dufenberry	400	Richmond
Samuel Detlor	200	Pittſburg
Gaius Deane	100	Richmond
Benj. Wilſon	200	Bertie
Robert Davis	200	Saltfleet
George Colman	200	Do.
David Adair	200	Clinton
Peter Detlor	200	Frederickſburg
Peter Deſoſeia	200	Richmond
Flonner Dunovan	200	Frederickſburg
Job Elfworth	100	Erneſtown
John Embury	200	Frederickſburg
John Embury	200	Do.
Andrew Emberry	200	Do.
Robt. Nellis, eſq;	296	Grimſby
John Chilholm	200	Saltfleet
Martin Fralie	100	Erneſtown
James Fitchet	100	Frederickſburg
Josh. Forſoth, eſq;	258	Pittſburg
Philip Bender	248	Bertie
John Ferguſon	116	Kingſton
Jacob Frolie	100	Frederickſburg
Richard Griffin	198	Grimſby
John Green	684	Do.
Josh. Forſyth, eſq;	1200	Ameliaſburg
John Finkle	200	Do.
Moſes Foſter	200	Richmond
Peter Foſyer	200	Do.
Eliza. Frafier	200	Camden
John Finkle	100	Frederickſburg
Jacob Fulz	100	Do.
John Farrs	200	Kingſton
Alex Fither, eſq;	100	Ameliaſburg
Peter Fykes	100	Frederickſburg
Parthall Terry, eſq;	100	Bertie
John Ghent	200	Saltfleet
Geo. Hartfell	200	Grantham
John Thatcher	200	Saltfleet
Mathias Horn	72	Bertie
John Aikman	150	Saltfleet
Daniel Forſyth	393	Humberſtone
Ebenezer Skinner	100	Stamford
Brian Huff	100	Erneſtown
Gilbert Harris	200	Frederickſburg
George Harpel	100	Kingſton

Josiah Herns	100	Fredericksburg
Joseph Hicks	2 5ths	Kingston
Seth Rainey	1 5th	Do.
Barnabus Huff	300	Ernestown
Jason Herns	300	Amelia[illegible]burg
Henry Young	200	Ancaster
James Mathews	200	Crowland
Mr. John M'Kay	1	Newark
Israel Johnson	200	Pelham
Edward Pierce	200	Ancaster
Joshua Chamberlain	212	York
Turhall Terry, esq;	100	Bertie
Henry Loyth	100	Fredericksburg
John Leah	150	Ernestown
Mahlon Knight	200	Kingston
Wm. Kitcheson	200	Camden
Lieutenant John Hyerk	190	Sophiasburg
John Holcomb	100	Ameliasburg
Jacob Huffman	100	Fredericksburg
John Haught	200	Do.
John M'Kindley	400	Loughboro'
Donald M'Donell	200	Camden
Archibald M'Donell	350	Marysburg
Donald M'Donell	150	Richmond
John Maium	200	Kingston
Wm. M'Donell	340	Pittsburg
Thomas Markland, esq;	200	Richmond
Mr. Robert Macaulay and Mr. Thomas Markland	400	Camden
James M'Kinnt	200	Richmond
Robert Macauley	700	Kingston
John M'Pherson	100	Ernestown
Donald M'Donell	200	Loughboro'
Mr. Thomas Markland	800	Camden
Henry Murney	200	Portland
John Darby	200	Beverly
John Chisholm	200	Saltfleet
James O'Connelly	300	Gainsborough
Thos. Bradford	200	Clinton
James Darichsen	200	Saltfleet
James Forfyth	308	Stamford
Angus M'Donell, esq;	192	Flamboro' W.
Josiah Gillman	200	Pelham
Wm. Rogers	100	Ernestown
John Rowborn	100	Kingston
Francis Z. Rochlan	1-5th	Kingston
Seth Rainey	600	Portland
James Ruffell	200	Fredericksburg
Joseph Peters	100	Do.
Micajah Purdy	700	Kingston
Do. Do.	200	Do.
John Pickle	200	Fredericksburg
Charles J. Peters, esq;	430	Kingston
Gilbert Fields	200	Newark
Robt. Conklin	100	Beverly
Daniel Ford	200	Bertie
Alexander Hamilton, esq;	100	York
Adam Vrooman	795	Gainsborough
Edward Griffin	220	Grimsby
Mr. Augustus Jones	100	Saltfleet
Gideon Wilson	200	Bertie
John Aikman	200	Barton
Captain Hazleton Spencer	200	Fredericksburg
Rev. John Stuart	500	Kingston
Do. Do.	400	Do.
Michael Smith	200	Fredericksburg
Marcus Snyder	100	Ernestown
Benj. Seymour	200	Loughboro'
William Ryder	200	Portland
William Rainey	200	Pittsburg
Richard Segar	100	Richmond
Rev. John Stuart	2500	Ameliasburg
Philip Smith	200	Ernestown
Job Staines	100	Fredericksburg
Paul Trampour	400	Adolphustown
Timothy Thompson, esq;	200	Hallowell
Chink Veile	200	Portland
Peter Vanalstine	200	Ameliasburg
Eben. Washburn	100	Fredericksburg
Peter Vanalstine, esq;	660	Marysburg
Thomas Warty	200	Ernestown
Wm. Yeurex	100	Kingston
Mary Young Brant	100	Fredericksburg
Henry Young	200	Hallowell
Richard Cockrell	200	Windham
George Havens	200	Charlotteville
Lieut. Elijah Vincent	2000	Woodhouse
Philip Pember	1-5th	Kingston
Wm. M'Kay	1	Do.
Anthony M'Guir	800	Do.
William Fairfield, jun.	340	Ernestown
Robert Graham	240	Kingston
Barnabas Wartman, fen.	100	Do.
Mr. Robert Macauley	200	Thurlow
Donald M'Donell	200	Sidney
Joseph Pritchard	1 5th	Kingston
John Yeurex	100	Do.
Abraham Begart & Peter Duiyee, jun	200	Halowell
John Caldwell	220	Ernestown
Davis Hawley	100	Do.
Honorable Richard Cartwright	300	Pittsburg
Wm. Johnston	200	Thurlow
Archd. Chitholm, esq;	200	Do.
Martin Hawley	200	Sidney
Henry Davis	197	Adolphustown
John Dulenbury	104	Ernestown
John Everett	100	Kingston
Lt. Thos. Merritt	400	Blenheim
Lt. T. Merritt	1600	Oxford
Benj. Hallowell, esq.	100	York
James Amy	190	Ernestown
Samuel Heron	1	York
Alex. Anderson	807	Kingston
Sam. Ansley	100	Do.
Wm. Jarvis, esq.	1200	York
John Aisleftine	200	Ernestown
John Burke	380	Darlington
Wm. Atkinson, esq.	100	Kingston
Elisha Beman	100	Haldimand
John Briftol	121	Ernestown
Afail Bradihaw	100	Fredericksburg
James Bradihaw	100	Do.
Henry Biver	200	Richmond
Wm. Weeks	1	York
Hon. John M'Gill	3	Do.
Afail Bradihaw	100	Fredericksburg
Juthua Booth, esq.	350	Ernestown
Augustus Barber	360	Darlington
Benj. Halowell	1	York
Gasper Bowen	200	Fredericksburg
Henry Brant	100	Do.
Jacob Barrier	82	Do.
Benj. Halowell	1	Newark
Taulcot Read	200	Beverly
Gasper Bowen	200	Richmond
Thomas Burnet	100	Kingston
Mr. John M'Farland	500	Grimsby
John Babcock	100	Amelia[illegible]burg
Wm. Cooper	380	York
Honorable Richd. Cartwright	400	Camden
John Cornelius	100	Fredericksburg
Eliphalet Conat	229	Darlington

WM. JARVIS, fec'y.

Newark, March 22, 99.

THE fubfcriber refpectfully informs the inhabitants of YORK, that he will attend there, be ready to receive propofals for, and commence bricklaying, lathing and plaiftering, in the firft part of April. Thofe who may contract with him, will find their work faithfully and timely executed.

ELIPHALET HALE.

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE and LOT No. 18, on the North fide of King-ftreet, in the town of York, containing one fifth of an Acre, for which a good Title can be given. For further particulars enquire of PATRICK MEALEY.

York, 9th March, 1799. [5 w

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 26, weft fide Yonge-ftreet; between 16 and 20 Acres cleared and fenced, three Acres of which is Timothy Meadow; a log Houfe and B[illegible] and well of Water handy to the Houfe—alfo other new Lands, all to be fold for eafy payments. For particulars enquire of the fubfcriber on the premifes.

RICHARD LIPPINCOTT.

York, March 23, 1799.

A Piece of Land to be fold in the Townfhip of York, lying on the Eaft fide of the Humber, being lot No. 4, and half of No. 5; on which is about 50 acres of interval, and a moft beautiful cedar fwamp, fufficient to furnifh fencing for faid land. Any perfon wifhing to purchafe, may know the conditions by applying to John Willfon, efquire, on Yonge-ftreet, or Mr. Samuel Heron, merchant, at York. March 9.

European News.

LONDON, December 19.

THIS day no lefs than fix mails arrived from Dublin. The only bufinefs that feems to occupy the public mind in that city, is the projected Union—a meafure which will certainly meet with much oppofition from many conliderable bodies in Ireland. The Irifh Bar held a meeting on the bufinefs on Sunday the 9th inftant, which was numerouffy attended. After fome animated fpeeches the proceedings were concluded with the following refolution:

Ambrofe Smith, efq; Father, in the chair.

Refolved, "That the meafure of a legiflative Union of this kingdom and Great Britain, is an innovation which it would be highly dangerous and improper to propofe, at the preient juncture, to this country."

The Lord Mayor of Dublin has complied with a requifition to call a meeting of the bankers and merchants of that city.

The meeting was appointed for yefterday, "to take into conlideration a meafure of the utmoft importance to the kingdom." The Union no doubt, is intended by the expreffion ufed.

The following is a lift of the commiffioners for arranging the articles of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland. As it is fuppofed they will be chofen as foon after the meeting of the Irifh parliament as the addrefs to his Majefty can be framed and laid before the Engliih parliament.

FOR ENGLAND:

Sir John Scott, attorney general.
Sir John Mitford, folicitor general.
Henry Addington, fpeaker of the commons.
Lord Loughborough, chancellor.
William Pitt, chancellor of the exchequer.
Henry Dundas, fecretary of ftate.
Earl Spencer, firft lord of the admiralty.
Lord Grenville, fecretary of ftate.
Sir William Scott, king's advocate.
A member for Liverpool.
Sir A. Macdonald, lord chief baron.
Duke of Portland, fecretary of ftate.
Earl of Liverpool.
Lord Mayor of London.
George Chalmers, fecretary of commiffion.

FOR IRELAND.

Mr. Stewart, attorney general.
Mr. Toler, folicitor general.
James Fitzgerald, prime ferjeant.
John Foiter, fpeaker of the commons.
Sir John Parnell, chancellor of the exchequer.
John Beresford, commiffioner of cuftoms.
Earl of Clare, chancellor.
Lord Yelverton, chief juftice of the common pleas.
Lord Kilwarten, chief juftice of the king's bench.
John Claudius Beresford, M. P. for Dublin city.
Lord Boyle, M. P. for Cork city.
Edward Cooke, efq; fecretary to the commiffion.

We do not pledge ourfelves that the above lift is fo correct that there fhall neither be a name altered, added, nor diminifhed; at the fame time we believe that it will prove pretty accurate.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, dated Dec. 16.

"Came in the brig Succefs, captain Fawkner, from Lifbon, for this port, with fruit; fhe is laft from Scilly, where fhe experienced much diftrefs in the late gales of wind, and brings an account that his Majefty's fhip Coloffus, of 74 guns, capt. Murray, was laft week driven from her anchors, and totally wrecked on one of the Scilly iflands: providentially all her crew, except one man, were faved. The Coloffus failed from Lifbon with the homeward bound fleet under her convoy; and during the voyage, they experienced tremendous gales of wind."

Falmouth, December 16.

Arrived, the King George packet, captain Bell, with the mail from Lisbon after fourteen days paffage: the fortunately put into Scilly one day before the late heavy gale of wind came on.—We are forry to learn by her the lofs of his Majefty's fhip Coloffus, of 74 guns, captain P. Murray, which fhip alfo put into Scilly, but unfortunately parted her cables and got afhore. There was juft fufficient time for the crew to fave themfelves when fhe went to pieces. She came as convoy with the fleet from Lifbon, which were feparated in the late gales. The King George brought four paffengers from Lisbon; and lord Harcourt from Scilly, who came (with the body of his father-in-law, lord Shuldham, embalmed) in the Coloffus. Lady Shuldham is expected in the Prince of Wales packet.

United States.

PITTSBURG, February 23.

Tom the Tinker, of immortal memory, has juft rifen from the dead, and made his appearance again on the top of a Whifkey Pole, in Greenfburgh.

A few nights ago, a Whifkey Pole was erected in the town of Greenfburgh, in this county, near the houfe of Mr. Wells, the excife officer; and on the top thereof was found the following lines, written in the German language, which has been correctly tranflated by a capable hand, as follows:

"Tom the Tinker, author of no Liberty and no excife and no ftamp act. Mr. Wells you are a cheating fon of a bitch—Huzza for liberty and no excife and no ftamp act. This liberty pole is erected by Tom the Tinker, and whoever cuts it down or demolifhes it, fhall have his houfe torn down and demolifhed and his head in his hand for a play-thing. The Father is gone to the Grand Father, and will come again and bring with him feventy thoufand men. In the year 1799."

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.

We are creditably informed, that on clofing the books on Thurfday, the fubfcription to the new loan of five millions was between fourteen and fifteen millions of dollars, fix millions of which have been fubfcribed by citizens of Philadelphia. Sales of the Scrip have already taken place at conliderable advance.

It muft afford real pleafure to the friends of good order and independence to learn, that very conliderable fums were fubfcribed to the loan yefterday by the farmers of thofe counties faid to be unfriendly to government—a proof that they will not only fupport the independence of their country with their lives, but with their fortunes, and that they will give

"Millions for defence, tho' not a cent for tribute."

Bags of gold and filver were carried to the Bank of the United States, which appeared to have been hid in darknefs ever fince the revolution. The Germans and Old Irifh were noticed to be numerous at this time of "trying mens fouls" by their purfes; fuch patriotifm deferves the reward which awaits it—freedom to their country and benefit to the individuals. The fcrip of 12 1-2 dols. on each fhare of 100, is already felling at 13 3-4 dols. and is expected to be 25 dollars in a few days, fo many

have been diſappointed who muſt now purchaſe at a premium ; indeed, if bought at 37 1-2 dollars, which is 200 per cent. advance upon the ſum paid at ſubſcribing, it will ſtill give the ſtock holder more than 6 per cent. intereſt for his money.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.

We are indebted to capt. Waddle, of the brig Apollo, from Cadiz, which place he left the 31ſt of December laſt, for the following ſketch.

Lord St. Vincent's fleet had diſappeared off Cadiz ſome time previous to her ſailing, in conſequence of which ſeven ſail of Spaniſh ſhips of war, with ſeveral regiments of troops, and a French frigate, which had been laying two years in that port, availed themſelves of the opportunity and proceeded to ſea. It was ſaid they were bound to Surinam.

The Engliſh fleet were ſeen from the Spaniſh towers to enter the Streights. They were ſuppoſed from the badneſs of the weather to be going to Gibraltar to rendezvous, from whence, in a ſhort time, they would return to their former ſtation.

There were ſeveral ſmall French privateer boats in the harbour of Cadiz. The fear of being taken by the Engliſh cruizers prevented their moleſting the outward bound American veſſels, from that port, but they ſtill continue their depredations from the neighbouring Spaniſh ports, Algeſiras, Ceuta, &c.

From Bradford's Philadelphia Daily Advertiſer of the 19th inſt.

Our readers will perceive in the proceedings of the Houſe of Repreſentatives yeſterday, an aſſertion by Mr. Parker, that he was informed by a member of the Senate, that the preſident had nominated a new miniſter to France. We took ſome pains to learn the truth of this, and are happy to have it in our power to ſtate that the preſident yeſterday ſent a meſſage to the Senate, in which he informed that body, that it had been and ſtill was his determination to adhere to his former declaration of not ſending another miniſter to France, unleſs he had aſſurances of his being received as became the repreſentative of a great, free, powerful and independent nation ; but that as he had now received thoſe aſſurances from the French miniſter, through Mr. Vans Murray, our miniſter at the Hague, he had nominated that gentleman on the part of the United States. The preſident further mentioned in his meſſage, that his inſtructions to Mr. Murray ſhould be, not to leave Holland until he received unequivocal aſſurances that he would be properly received, and that a miniſter equal in dignity was appointed on the part of the Directory to ſettle the exiſting differences and conclude a treaty."

Appointments by Authority.

Rufus King, eſq; miniſter plenipotentiary for the ſpecial purpoſe of negociating a treaty of amity and commerce with the Emperor of all the Ruſſias.

William Smith, eſq; miniſter plenipotentiary for negociating a treaty of amity and commerce with the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, April 6.

Extract.

It is ſingular, that Voltaire, whoſe memory was idolized by his countrymen, at the commencement of the new order of things in France, ſhould have condemned by anticipation the extravagant theories and wild exceſſes of the revolutioniſts, with more truth and ſeverity than any other writer. Speaking of the abuſes which had taken place in the time of Lewis XV. he ſays —" Minds have been found deranged enough to ſap all the foundations of ſociety, under the pretence of reform. There have been perſons mad enough to maintain that *tuum* and *meum* are crimes—and that we ſhould not enjoy the fruits of our labour—and that all men are equal."

The Eaſt India tea ſale which is now going on, ſays a London paper, has been one of the moſt lively ever known, for though it conſiſted of 6,800,000 lb. of teas of different qualities, yet ſuch has been the influx of orders from the country at large, and from Ireland in particular, that the oldeſt brokers ſcarcely remember an inſtance of ſuch ſhipping directions as have been received within the laſt fortnight.

CHARACTER OF THE FRENCH.

[*From " Vaurien ; or Sketches of the Times," from the brilliant pen of Mr. D'Iſraeli.*]

We cannot acquire the volatiliſed delicacy, the lighter graces, and the ſuſceptible and feminine imagination of the French.

Redoubtable they are in politics, for they execute rapidly what they project [illegible]ſtantly ; inſidious in their profeſſions, ſubtle in their hypocriſy, and ſanguinary in their power. In France they feel to inexpreſſible delicacy, or to inconceivable horror ; their individual murders have ever been characteriſed by peculiar and complex barbarity ; impetuous feelings are fugitive and take an oppoſite direction ; they commit murder, and then inſcribe it "*ici l'on danſe.*" Women in all things, they are women in vengeance. Impatient of reſtraint, in war, a ſiege diſcourages and repels them ; in peace, an orderly conſtitution could neither excite their love nor their reverence. Terrible in aſſault, contemptible in flight ; vaſt in their projects, imbecile in their purſuits ; capable of imagining all things, incapable of performing any. They triumph for a moment, and deſpair through a century. Of all nations, they alone have felt that calenture of political imagination, which has aſpired to an univerſal monarchy or an univerſal republic ; but they have never known that Britiſh vigour of judgment, which could form for Engliſhmen the moſt perfect conſtitution humanity can ſuffer. When the French were ſlaves, us they reverenced ; when free, us they imitated ; now licentious, they envy and they hate us. Europe they may afflict with continued revolutions ; yet may their deſigns be fruſtrated ; one revolution was ſufficient for the Engliſh. Dangerous rivals, for they addreſs themſelves to the imaginations ; they ſeduce the eye and inflame the heart ; they mingle prominent virtues, which conceal their radical viciouſneſs ; incapable of perſeverance, but they will periſh in their cauſe if deſtruction comes rapidly ; they will declaim on freedom, when they exerciſe tyranny ; revere the humanity of peace, while their hand is armed with death ; they will reform prejudices, while they introduce prejudices ſtill more calamitous ; they term themſelves citizens of the world while they fly from place to place, and only leave in their career the memory of their deſolations. They come to deſtroy or be deſtroyed ; to fraternize with them were to embrace and periſh.

The following perſons were convicted at the late Supreme Court holden at Albany.

John Hollenbeck, for forgery, to be impriſoned in the ſtate priſon for life, and kept to hard labour.

Francis Duffic, for aſſault and battery with intent to murder, impriſonment for 15 months at hard labour.

William Y. Tuttle, for grand larceny, impriſoned 18 months at do.

Henry Sampſon, for perjury, impriſonment in the priſon of the city and county of Albany, for 6 months, and to pay a fine of 25 dollars, and to ſtand committed until the fine be paid.

THE

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 215.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE ;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York : Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, APRIL 13. 1799. [Price 4 Dollars per Annum

By Authority.

PETER RUSSELL. PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE *the third, by the grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.*

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING :

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the Eighth day of February, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the fourteenth day of this preſent month of *MARCH*, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear ; but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Twenty-third day of April next enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary :—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed :—Witneſs the honorable PETER RUSSELL, eſq. preſident adminiſtering the government of our ſaid province, this ELEVENTH day of MARCH, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, and of our reign the thirty-ninth.

P. R.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

BLANK DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE For ſale at the Printing-Office.

Secretary's-Office,

York, April 13. 1799.

LIST of the Names of Perſons who have GRANTS in the *Secretary's Office*, in addition to thoſe heretofore advertized, ready to be iſſued.

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townſhips.*
Enſign Elijah Vincent	2000	Woodhouſe
George Havens	200	Charlotteville
Jacob Lemon	650	Walpole
John M'Glaſham	200	Charlotteville
Wm. Munger	200	Colcheſter
Peter Bouville	150	Walſingham
John Everſon	400	Do.
Sam. Gardner	1000	Windham
Geo. Douglaſs	200	Southwald
Lieutenant John Dochſteder	1000	Rainham
Solomon William Ainley	200	Townſend
Chriſtopher Brandyman	200	Rainham
Jacques Charon	200	Maidſtone
Thos. Hamilton	600	Woodhouſe
Lieutenant John Dachſteder	1000	Walpole
John M'[illegible]er, ſen.	300	Charlotteville
John Caldwell	200	Woodhouſe
[illegible]ann Vunorder	600	Sidney
Mr. Jacob Ferguſon	500	Thurlow
Alex. Clarke	200	Pittſburgh
Ralph Anſtrum	400	Sidney
Wm. Yourex	100	Kingſton
John Reid	200	Thurlow
Nancy Fairman	200	Do.
John Frederich	200	Do.
Richard Duncan, eſq;	200	Leeds
C. J. Peters, eſq;	200	Sidney
James M'Maſter	200	Thurlow
Lt. Wm. Ruttan	1000	Portland
And. Embury	200	Thurlow
Mary Ann Peters alias Rogers	200	Holowell
James Maſter	200	Thurlow
Eben. Waſhburn	400	Sidney
Philip Smith	250	Sidney
John M'Kindley	300	Kingſton
David Williams	200	Erneſtown
Hannah Wurtman, alias Day	200	Portland
Willet Caſey	300	Sidney
Richard Duncan, eſq;	200	Williamſburg
Mr. Ralph Mucauley	490	Leeds
William Sheriff	148	Leeds
Richard Duncan, eſq;	200	Williamſburg
Richard Duncan, eſq;	200	Williamſburg
Jacob Farrand, eſq;	8050	Townſhip of Pickering & Hope
Do. Do.	2000	
Wm. Weeks, eſq;	1200	Dorcheſter
Gilbert Olds	200	Townſend
Wm. Cotter	100	Erneſtown
Robert Clarke	291	Do.
Hon. Richd. Cartwright	500	Fredericksburg
Hon. Richd. Cartwright	300	Richmond
John Carſcallion	400	Fredericksburg
Elijah Stevens	200	Townſend
John Stevens, ſen.	400	Windham
Lieutenant David Sutherland	2000	Walpole
Hon. Richd. Cartwright	300	Kingſton
Jacob B. Chamberlain	200	Fredericksburg
Joſeph Kendrick	1	York
Anthony Neverville, eſq;	1200	Whitby
Peter Crowder	200	Ameliaſburg
Alex. Clark	200	Ditto
Alex. Clark	180	Sophiaſburg
Chriſtian Cook	1368 ſquare feet	Kingſton
Edward Carſcallion	100	Richmond
James Ruggles	900	Vaughan
James Ruggles	210	York
Serj. John Roſs	300	Vaughan
Silas Serjeant	360	Darlington
William Reid	300	Beverly

Hon. D. W. Smith	2 6-10ths	York
Hon. D. W. Smith	2	York
James Clement	400	Newark
Eliphalet Conat	229	Darlington
William Cooper	230	York
Thomas Kirgan	200	York
Samuel Jones	200	Beverly
Michael Defoe	100	Ameliasburg
John Wilson	200	Bertie
Andrew Jones	300	Beverly
Henry Davy	100	Ernestown
John Dusenberry	400	Richmond
Samuel Detlor	200	Pittsburg
Gaius Deane	100	Richmond
Benj. Wilson	200	Bertie
Robert Davis	200	Saltfleet
George Gorman	200	Do.
David Adair	200	Clinton
Peter Detlor	100	Fredericksburg
Peter Delofeiz	200	Richmond
Flonner Donovan	200	Fredericksburg
Job Elsworth	100	Ernestown
John Embury	200	Fredericksburg
John Embury	100	Do.
Andrew Emberry	100	Do.
Robt. Nellis, esq;	276	Grimsby
John Chisholm	180	Saltfleet
Martin Fralie	100	Ernestown
James Fitchet	100	Fredericksburg
Josh. Forsyth, esq;	2[illegible]8	Pittsburg
Philip Bender	248	Bertie
John Ferguson	116	Kingston
Jacob Frolie	100	Fredericksburg
Richard Griffin	108	Grimsby
John Green	684	Do.
Josh Forsyth, esq;	1200	Ameliasburg
John Finkle	200	Do.
Moses Foster	200	Richmond
Peter Fosyer	200	Do.
F[illegible]z. Fosier	200	Camden
John Finkle	100	Fredericksburg
Jacob Futz	100	Do.
John Faris	200	Kingston
Alex. Fisher, esq;	100	Ameliasburg
Peter Fykes	100	Fredericksburg
Parshall Terry, esq;	100	Bertie
John Ghent	200	Saltfleet
Geo. Hartsell	200	Grantham
John Thatcher	200	Saltfleet
Mathias Horn	72	Bertie
John Aikman	150	Saltfleet
Daniel Forsyth	303	Humberstone
Ebenezer Skinner	100	Stamford
[illegible] Huff	100	Ernestown
Gilbert Harris	200	Fredericksburg
George Harpel	100	Kingston
Josiah Herns	100	Fredericksburg
Joseph Hicks	2 5ths	Kingston
Seth Rainey	1-5th	Do.
Barnabus Huff	300	Ernestown
Jason Herns	300	Ameliasburg
Henry Young	200	Ancaster
James Mathews	200	Crowland
Mr. John M'Kay	1	Newark
Israel Johnston	200	Pelham
Edward Piesre	200	Ancaster
Joshua Chamberlain	212	York
Parshall Terry, esq;	100	Bertie
Henry Loyth	100	Fredericksburg
John Leah	150	Ernestown
Mahlon Knight	200	Kingston
Wm. Kitcheton	200	Camden
Lieutenant John Huyck	199h	Sophiasburg
John Holcomb	100	Ameliasburg
Jacob Huffman	100	Fredericksburg
John Hough	200	Do.
John M'Kindley	400	Loughboro'
Donald M'Donell	200	Camden
Archibald M'Donell	350	Marysburg
Donald M'Donell	150	Richmond
John Moium	200	Kingston
Wm. M'Donell	340	Pittsburg
Thomas Markland, esq;	200	Richmond
Mr. Robert Macauley and Mr. Thomas Markland	400	Camden
James M'K[illegible]	200	Richmond
Robert Macauley	700	Kingston
John M'Pherson	100	Ernestown
Donald M'Donell	200	Loughboro'
Mr. Thomas Markland	800	Camden
Henry Murney	200	Portland
John Darby	200	Beverly
John Chisholm	200	Saltfleet
James O'Connelly	300	Gainsborough
Thos. Bradford	200	Clinton
James Danchsen	200	Saltfleet
James Forsyth	308	Stamford
Angus M'Donell, esq;	192	Flamboro' W.
Joshua Gillman	200	Pelham
Wm. Rogers	100	Ernestown
John Reuthorn	100	Kingston
Francis Z. Rochlean	1-5th	Kingston
Seth Rainey	600	Portland
James Russell	200	Fredericksburg
Joseph Peters	100	Do.
Micajah Purdy	700	Kingston
Do. Do.	200	Do.
John Pickle	200	Fredericksburg
Charles J. Peters, esq;	400	Kingston
Gilbert Fields	200	Newark
Robt. Conklin	100	Beverly
Daniel Pond	200	Bertie
Alexander M'Donell, esq;	100	York
Adam Vrooman	95	Gainsborough
Edward Griffin	220	Grimsby
Mr. Augustus Jones	100	Saltfleet
Gilman Wilson	200	Bertie
John Aikman	200	Barton
Captain Hazleton Spencer	200	Fredericksburg
Rev. John Stuart	600	Kingston
Do. Do.	400	Do.
Michael Smith	200	Fredericksburg
Marcus Snyder	100	Ernestown
Benj. Seymour	200	Loughboro'
William Ryder	200	Portland
William Rainey	200	Pittsburg
Sarah Segar	100	Richmond
Rev. John Stuart	2500	Ameliasburg
Philip Smith	200	Ernestown
Job Staines	100	Fredericksburg
Paul Trampour	400	Adolphustown
Timothy Thompson, esq;	200	Hallowell
Chink Veile	200	Portland
Peter Vanalstine	200	Ameliasburg
Eben. Washburn	100	Fredericksburg
Peter Vanalstine, esq;	660	Marysburg
Thomas Warty	200	Ernestown
Wm. Yeurex	100	Kingston
Mary Young Brant	100	Fredericksburg
Henry Young	200	Hallowell
Richard Cockrell	200	Windham
George Havens	200	Charlotteville
Ensign Elijah Vincent	2000	Woodhouse

WM. JARVIS, sec'y.

Newark, March 22, 99.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of YORK, that he will attend there, be ready to receive proposals for, and commence bricklaying, lathing and plastering, in the first part of April. Those who may contract with him, will find their work faithfully and timely executed.

ELIPHALET HALE.

A Piece of Land to be sold in the Township of York, lying on the east side of the Humber, being lot No. 4, and half of No. 5; on which is about 30 acres of interval, and a most beautiful cedar swamp, sufficient to furnish fencing for said land. Any person wishing to purchase, may know the conditions by applying to John Willson, esquire, on Yonge-street, or Mr. Samuel Heron, merchant, at York. March 9.

United States.

BOSTON Feb. 9.

From France—DIRECT.

THERE are several letters in town direct from Paris, in which the subject of the existing difficulties between the two countries is freely discussed.—All we have seen concur in applauding the manly and dignified opposition made in the United States to French hostility; and that the spirited and patriotic measures adopted by congress and seconded by the people's voice and offerings, have had the most penetrating effect in Europe. That they had inspired the neutral nations with confidence; and that the language of complaint, which before had been heard only in whispers, had assumed the style of injured virtue. At the same time, that it had effected and an entire change in the language of the French directors. Instead of that contumely and HAUTEUR, which have unceasingly been exhibited for years, nothing was to be heard from the derectorial agents but the accents of peace, mildness and friendship.

As if waking from a trance, the directory appeared to be convinced that its rigorous conduct to neutrals had not only been hurtful to France, but has been beneficial to its enemies; and that it ought to be renounced, even at the expence of its pride, provided a similar disposition should be manifested by its opponents; that in consequence, it apparently meditated to repeal all the acts of France, authorising the capture of neutral property against the law of nations, as impolitic and unjust: that the directory is aware its apparent mildness will be ascribed to fear; but it seems willing to have it appear as a return to justice: that it knows America to be united to resist the depredations from any power whatever; and that the writers think the present the most favorable period for the reconciliation that could have happened; provided the United States do not in the least degree relax the efficient measures which have produced the change.

The above are the opinions of well informed men. If, however, the directory of France, is sincere, in its friendly and mild desire to do justice, and effect a reconciliation; let it give an evidence in deeds; let it repeal its laws; restore the plundered American property; call in its privateers, and release the American vessels, in its ports, from durance. Let it do these, and the president of the United States, has declared the door of reconciliation to be open, and until it doth these, the United States will not relax a fibre in her preparations for war.

THE ORACLE.

YORK Saturday, April 13.

WE anticipated more interesting matter than is contained in our sheet of this week; but in consequence of the non-arrivals, by water, from Newark, and the irregularity of the conveyance by land, nothing important has come to hand. The Gazette labours, at present, under the greatest possible disadvantage for want of a regular conveyance between this place and Newark; but we look forward with an anxious hope to a period not far hence, when some means more direct than the present, will be established.

[From the Whitestown Gazette.]

HAPPY SOCIETY.

IF every member of society could impress upon his mind, the following succinct but lively image of a happy society, drawn by Mr. BELKNAP in his history of New-Hampshire, I should think it impossible, that they could remain without glowing sparks of emulation. But alas! the age is fast creeping upon us, when descriptions like these will be considered as the production of an exuberant fancy; and not a sketch of social happiness and rural order, which ever did, or ever can approach to reality.

"Where I to form a picture of happy society, it would be a town consisting of a due mixture of hills, valleys and streams of water: The land well fenced and cultivated; the roads and bridges in good repair; a decent inn for the refreshment of travellers, and for public entertainment:"

To make a just comment upon this, it would require a much abler pen than mine. But I cannot but express my astonishment, that ideas so inimical to rural happiness, and degrading to human kind, should have crept into the breast of man, or, that the fields of nature were formed only to produce feed for the animal creation; and not, that the hills, valies & streams, were formed as a never ceasing feast to the eye of mental contemplation. How few there are capable of enjoying this beautiful variety of nature! Plodding on thro' life, the snail-like inhabitant carries his views very little further than to his implements of husbandry or domestic animals; while all nature is spreading before him, beauties, fit for the most luxurant fancy. And in a social view how much the scene is heightened when the eye glances over well fenced and well cultivated fields, the delight of farmers, and stable support of mankind—how much the intercourse of society is smoothed and facilitated by good roads and safe bridges—what joy to the traveller!—But nothing so enlivens the toils of distant intercourse, as the well regulated inn, fitted for strangers; nothing so grateful to the waylarer. Surrounded with an obliging host, a pleasant and no less obliging hostess and attendants, the stranger feels a respite from his toils. Here the pleasure of description ends. One step farther leads us into the receptacle of filthy excess and debauchery. Our country inns in general, to the great disgrace of its inhabitants, are of the latter sort.

[We hope the preceding judicious simile of a happy society will tend to rouse, in the inhabitants of the Home district, a spirit of emulation. We beg leave to recommend a perusal of it to our inn keepers.]

"The inhabitants mostly husbandmen; their wives and daughters domestic manufacturers."

"Soft scenes of contentment and ease." Scenes indeed soft—intervals of rustic labor, how pleasant ye are! and contentment—where art though, if not with the husbandman? But I fear, my dear countrymen, that uneasiness has crept into your dwellings.—How is it else, that we find your interests at home neglected; your fences in ruin; and in fact, your whole domestic affairs nodding with destruction? When we view you at tipling houses, can we believe that you are content at home? [this question may, with much propriety, be put to some of the inhabitants of York, who too frequently resort those receptacles of idleness for the benefit of their interests!] Your feelings must be strangely depraved, when scenes of debauchery are preferred, the peaceful abode of your innocent family, when the hard-grating discourse of an officer, is suffered to take place of the innocent prattles of your children, and sweet converse of your friends. This country is but new—Yet how many must feel the force of these reflections. "If these things be done in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry?"

My fair readers, (if I may flatter myself with any) are you not sensible of the honor paid you in the text? On you has our author placed the most graceful of burthens, that of ornamenting your lovers and husbands, and of adding, by your industry, to the happiness and grandeur of your country. How sweet the reward! smiles and protection. Do I mistake? I believe by your blushes that I have some reason to hesitate. But these very blushes give me some hopes, that all is not yet lost. If you are sensible of your error; make search quickly for your distaffs, hid in rubbish, or in your garrets. Amusements are not forbidden; dont think it my fair ones; I even deem them necessary as a cordial to ordinary employments. But this constant itching for a continued round of enchanting revels, which give no solid enjoyment, is what I would have you avoid as a poison.—

instead of securing happiness, you grasp a phantom. Your situation in life calls for serious reflection and elevated feeling—You form what we may justly call the soul of domestic happiness: And when you please—the most poignant source of domestic misery. "Your virtues open fairest in the shade."

At the Theatre at Weymouth (England) upon Lord Nile's victory announced to the Royal Family.

As soon as the curtain was drawn up Mr. FISHER came forward and spoke the following occasional Address on Admiral Nelson's Victory, October 1798:

Another conquest swells Britannia's fame!
Let grateful memory wait on Nelson's name:
In distant seas the conquering hero shews
How vain the projects of our Gallic foes.
When the glad tidings reach'd the public ear,
From beauty's eye distill'd the joyous tear,
Down manhood's cheek the tide of rapture flow'd,
And every breast with kindling transports glow'd.
Nelson, thy praise from shore to shore shall ring,
Joy to the nation! joy to England's King!
Such prowess every tribute justly craves,
Let e'en Arabs shout "*Britannia rules the waves.*"
With well-earn'd laurels grace the victor's brow,
Record the deeds of Vincent, Duncan, Howe!
Illustrious names! to every Briton dear,
Here then, the altar of our thanks we'll rear;
Fleets led to battle by such men as these,
Shall fix in Brunswick's hand the trident of the seas.

The address was received with the most rapturous applause. "*God save the King*" was then sung, and the whole house joined in full chorus. After the play was over, the manager, Hugill's displayed a beautiful transparency of the figure of Britannia treading Anarchy and Rebellion under her feet, which had a very striking effect. The audience again called loudly for "*God save the King*," the band of the Berkshire militia marched on the front of the stage, and performed in the chorus; after which they played "*Rule Britannia*" amidst reiterated plaudits from the audience. The royal family, the nobility and all the comedians, were decorated with oak and laurels. Her Majesty and the Princesses wore large bouquets of

the fame. A general illumination took place throughout the town: fir H. B. Neale illuminated the St. Florenzo with variegated lamps. Rockets were also let off from the other ships, and every heart seemed elevated with joy at the tidings of the important victory.—Long life, and perfect health and happiness to the brave and gallant Nelson!

The following was sung extempore, by one of the actors at the theatre, it met with the greatest applause.

Tune, "*The President's March.*"

Hail brave Nelson's glorious band!
O'er British tars, near Egypt's land,
Who conquer'd the stout fleet of France—
The fleet of all-aspiring France.
Hail great George I our glorious King,
May every day fresh victory bring,
Our fleets triumphant, may they ride,
And crush the Sans culotish pride:
May ne'er a ship of France remain
To plunder, rob, upon the main.
Let Briton's sons united be,
In crushing their curst enemy.
We'll flog and drub them if we meet,
And hurl the tyrants from their seat.

The three following paragraphs are extracted from the address of the majority of the legislature of Virginia, (consisting of 58 members.) to their constituents:

OF NAVAL DEFENCE.

"When the most powerful nation in Europe, by whose insidious policy and numerous armies, populous, warlike, and wealthy states have been overturned, whose lust of dominion is insatiable, and whose only rule of conduct is her will, has demanded tribute at our hands, and menaced us with the fate of nations conquered and debased, what means could have been adopted more convenient or more likely to secure our defence? The equipment of a fleet, guards the remains of our commerce from their privateers; enables us to incommode any offensive attempts which their enmity might dictate, and facilitate our exertions for self defence, by facilitating the conveyance of the requisite supplies or military operation in our extensive country. Important already have been the beneficial consequences to our commerce, flowing from this wise measure, and every benefit to trade, in an increased ratio, enlivens and vigorates agriculture: more important will be its effects in securing our protection, should we be forced to the last appeal in defence of our liberty and property.

OF THE PROVISIONAL ARMY, &c.

"Upon so solemn an occasion, what curses would be adequate to the supineness of our government, if militia were the only resort for safety, against the invasion of a veteran army, flushed with repeated victories, strong in the skill of its officers, and led by distinguished commanders? Should not the American citizen be prepared to meet the eventual combat by those acquirements which place him on an equal footing in the day of battle?

"Continuing to confide in our government; continuing to regard union as the rock of our political salvation, and the constitution as the means of its preservation; continuing to prefer a state of peace without dishonor, we will not turn from the perils of war with a degraded name, but like our fathers will be ready to re que life or fortune; expecting from the timely exertions of our government, to be enabled to meet any and every enemy on equal terms."

IT is with the greatest satisfaction we communicate to our readers and the public, that the contracts for opening the road between this place and the Bay of Quinty, are entered into: the road will be 33 feet wide, creeks will be bridged, swamps, &c. will be causewayed; the whole to be completed by July 1800. A circumstance highly beneficial to this town, and which ought to draw from its inhabitants the warmest expressions of thanks to the government, as the expence is paid by it.

EPIGRAM.

On the uncertainty of LAW.

TWO lawyers, when a knotty case was o'er,
Shook hands, altho' they'd wrangled hard before;
"Zounds!" said the client who was cast, "pray how
"Can you be friends, who were such foes just now?"
"You fool," says one, "we lawyers tho' so keen,
"Like sheers, ne'er cut ourselves—but what's between."

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE and LOT No. 18, on the North side of King-street, in the town of York, containing one half of an Acre, for which a good Title can be given. For further particulars enquire of PATRICK MEALEY.

York, 9th March, 1799.

VOLUME VI. G. [illegible] NUMBER 216.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WARREN and T. G. SIMONS, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1799. [Price 4 Dollars per annum.]

By Authority.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the third, by the Grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the Eleventh day of MARCH, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the twenty-third day of this present month of April, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the FIRST day of JUNE next, ensuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary:—Herein fail not. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness the honourable PETER RUSSELL, esq. president administering the government of our said province, this Fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and of our reign the thirty-ninth.

P. R.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

BLANK DEEDS, OF CONVEYANCE for sale at the Printing Office.

Secretary's Office,

York, April 13, 1799.

List of the Names of Persons who have GRANTS in the Secretary's office, in addition to those heretofore advertised, ready to be issued.

Names.	Acres.	Township.
Ensign Elijah Vincent	1000	Woodhouse
George Haynes	200	Charlotteville
Jacob Lemon	650	Walpole
John M'Gillam	200	Charlotteville
Wm. Munger	200	Colchester
Peter Bouville	100	Walsingham
John Everson	400	Do.
Sam. Gardner	1000	Windham
Geo. Douglas	200	Southwald
Lieutenant John Dachsteder	1000	Rainham
Solomon William Ashley	200	Townsend
Christopher Brandyman	200	Rainham
Jacques Charon	200	Matilmine
Thos. Hamilton	600	Woodhouse
Lieutenant John Dachsteder	1000	Walpole
John Milner, sen.	300	Charlotteville
John Caldwell	200	Woodhouse
Ann Vunorder	600	Sidney
Mr. Jacob Ferguson	500	Thurlow
Alex. Clarke	200	Pittsburgh
Ralph Anstrum	400	Sidney
Wm. Youtez	1 10	Kingston
John Reid	200	Thurlow
Nancy Fairman	200	Do.
John Frederich	200	Do.
Richard Duncan, esq.	200	Leeds
G. J. Peters, esq.	200	Sidney
James M'Mahon	200	Thurlow
Lt. Wm. Ruttan	1000	Portland
And. Finbury	200	Thurlow
Mary Ann Peters		
Mary Rogers	200	Holowells
James Mann	200	Thurlow
Eben. Washburn	400	Sidney
Philip Smith	250	Sidney
John M'Kindley	200	Kingston
David Williams alias Dayt	200	Ernestown
Hannah Wartman	200	Portland
Willet Casey	200	Sidney
Richard Duncan, esq.	200	Williamsburg
Mr. Ralph Macauley	450	Leeds
William Sheriff	148	Leeds
Richard Duncan, esq.	200	Williamsburg
Richard Duncan, esq.	200	Williamsburg
Jacob Farrand, esq.	8050	Township of Pickering &
Do. Do.	2000	Home
Wm. Weeks, esq.	1200	Durchester
Gilbert Olds	200	Townsend
Wm. Cettier	100	Ernestown
Robert Clarke	291	Do.
Hon. Richd. Cartwright	500	Fredericksburg
Hon. Richd. Cartwright	300	Richmond
John Caufallion	400	Fredericksburg
Elijah Stevens	200	Townsend
John Stevens, sen.	400	Windham
Lieutenant David Sutherland	2000	Walpole
Hon. Richd. Cartwright	300	Kingston
Jacob B. Chamberlain	200	Fredericksburg
Joseph Kendrick	1	York
Anthony Nevervile, esq.	1200	Whitby
Peter Crowder	200	Amelisburg
Alex. Clark	200	Ditto
Silas Clark	180	Sophiasburg
Christin Cook	1368 square feet	Kingston
Edward Caufallion	100	Richmond
James Ruggles	990	Vaughan
James Ruggles	210	York
Serjt. John Rolfe	200	Vaughan
Silas Serjeant	360	Darlington
William Hall	200	Beverly

Hon. D. W. Smith 2 6-10ths		York
Hon. D. W. Smith	2	York
James Clement	400	Newark
Elphalet Conat	220	Darlington
William Cooper	230	York
Thomas Kirgan	200	York
Samuel Jones	200	Beverly
Michael Defoe	100	Amelialburg
John Wilson	200	Bertie
Andrew Jones	300	Beverly
Henry Davy	100	Ernestown
John Dafenberry	400	Richmond
Samuel Detlor	200	Pittsburg
Gaius Deane	100	Richmond
Benj. Wilson	200	Bertie
Robert Davis	200	Saltfleet
George Corman	300	Do.
David Adair	200	Clinton
Peter Detlor	100	Fredericksburg
Peter Detlorsen	200	Richmond
Flonner Donovan	200	Fredericksburg
Job Ellsworth	100	Ernestown
John Embury	200	Fredericksburg
John Embury	100	Do.
Andrew Emberry	100	Do.
Robt. Nellis, esq.	276	Grimsby
John Chisholm	180	Saltfleet
Martin Frelie	100	Ernestown
James Fitchet	100	Fredericksburg
Josh. Forsyth, esq.	258	Pittsburg
Philip Bender	248	Bertie
John Ferguson	116	Kingston
Jacob Frolie	100	Fredericksburg
Richard Griffin	198	Grimsby
John Green	684	Do.
Josh. Forsyth, esq.	1200	Amelialburg
John Finkle	200	Do.
Moses Follet	200	Richmond
Peter Fofyer	200	Do.
Elias Fisher	200	Camden
John Finkle	100	Fredericksburg
Jacob Fulz	100	Do.
John Faris	200	Kingston
Alex. Fisher, esq.	100	Amelialburg
Peter Fykes	100	Fredericksburg
Parshall Terry, esq.	100	Bertie
John Ghent	200	Saltfleet
Geo. Hartsell	200	Grantham
John Thatcher	200	Saltfleet
Mathias Horn	72	Bertie
John Aikman	160	Saltfleet
Daniel Forsyth	303	Humberstone
Ebenezer Skinner	100	Stamford
Brian Huff	100	Ernestown
Gilbert Harris	200	Fredericksburg
George Harpel	100	Kingston
Josiah Herns	100	Fredericksburg
Joseph Hicks	2 5ths	Kingston
Seth Rainey	1 5th	Do.
Barnabus Huff	300	Ernestown
Jason Herns	300	Amelialburg
Henry Young	200	Ancaster
James Mathews	200	Crowland
Mr. John M'Kay	1	Newark
Israel Johnston	200	Pelham

Edward Pierce	200	Ancaster
Joshua Chamberlain	232	York
Parshall Terry, esq.	100	Bertie
Henry Loyd	100	Fredericksburg
John Leah	150	Ernestown
Mahlon Knight	200	Kingston
Wm. Kitchelon	200	Camden
Lieutenant John Huyck	1950	Sophiasburg
John Holcomb	100	Ameliasburg
Jacob Huffman	100	Fredericksburg
John Hough	200	Do.
John M'Keadley	400	Loughboro'
Donald M'Donell	200	Camden
Archibald M'Donell	350	Marysburg
Donald M'Donell	150	Richmond
John Moium	200	Kingston
Wm. M'Donell	340	Pittsburg
Thomas Markland, esq.	200	Richmond
Mr. Robert Macauley and Mrs. Thomas Markland	400	Camden
James M'Kimm	200	Richmond
Robert Macauley	700	Kingston
John M'Pherson	100	Ernestown
Donald M'Donell	200	Loughboro'
Mr. Thomas Markland	800	Camden
Henry Murney	200	Portland
John Darby	200	Beverly
John Chisholm	200	Saltfleet
James O'Connelly	300	Gainsborough
Thos. Bridford	200	Clinton
James Darichsen	200	Saltfleet
James Forsyth	308	Stamford
Angus M'Donell, esq.	192	Flamboro' W.
Joshua Gillman	200	Pelham
Wm. Rogers	100	Ernestown
John Roulborn	100	Kingston
Francis Z. Rochlean	1-5th	Kingston
Seth Rainey	600	Portland
James Ruffell	200	Fredericksburg
Joseph Peters	100	Do.
Micajah Purdy	700	Kingston
Do. Do.	200	Do.
John Pickle	200	Fredericksburg
Charles J. Peters, esq.	430	Kingston
Gilbert Fields	200	Newark
Robt. Conklin	100	Beverly
Daniel Pond	200	Bertie
Alexander M'Donell, esq.	100	York
Adam Vrooman	95	Gainsborough
Edward Griffin	220	Grimsby
Mr. Augustus Jones	100	Saltfleet
John Aikman	200	Barton
Captain Hazleton Spencer	200	Fredericksburg
Rev. John Stuart	500	Kingston

Michael Smith	200	Fredericksburg
Marcus Snyder	100	Ernestown
Benj. Seymour	200	Loughboro'
William Ryder	200	Portland
William Rainey	200	Pittsburg
Sarah Segar	100	Richmond
Rev. John Stuart	2500	Ameliasburg
Philip Smith	200	Ernestown
Job Staines	100	Fredericksburg
Paul Trampour	400	Adolphustown
Timothy Thompson, esq.	200	Hallowell
Chisk Velie	200	Portland
Peter Vanalstine	200	Ameliasburg
Eben. Washburn	100	Fredericksburg
Peter Vanalstine, esq.	660	Marysburg
Thomas Warty	200	Ernestown
Wm. Yeuzer	100	Kingston
Mary Young Brant	100	Fredericksburg
Henry Young	200	Hallowell
Richard Cockrell	200	Windham
George Havens	200	Charlotteville
Ensign Elijah Vincent	2000	Woodhouse
Wm. JARVIS, secty.		

Newark, March 22, 99.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of YORK, that he will attend there, be ready to receive proposals for, and commence bricklaying, lathing and plastering, in the mid part of April. Those who may contract with him, will find their work faithfully and timely executed.

ELIPHALET HALE.

A Piece of Land to be sold in the Township of York, lying on the East side of the Humber, being lot No. 4, and all of No. 5; on which is about 30 acres of interval, and a most beautiful cedar swamp, sufficient to furnish fencing for said land. Any person willing to purchase, may know the conditions by applying to John Willson, esquire, on Yonge-street, or Mr. Samuel Heron, merchant, at York. March 9.

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE and LOT No. 18, on the North side of King-stree, in Ernestown or York, containing one-fifth of an Acre, for which a good Title can be given. For further particulars enquire of PATRICK MEALEY.

York, 9th March, 1799.

An extraordinary and true story of the COUGHNOTAIN SECOUIMA.

ONE of the latest European travellers into the interior parts of South America, as he pursued his journey along the famous river Orellana, in the country of Amazonia, came up with an old man who was employed in catching tortoises. He put many questions to him, and found him very communicative and full of information. Among other anecdotes, he obtained from him the following: In the centre of the mountains of Guiana, lived a nation of *Coughnotain Secouima* (women without husbands) who had separated themselves entirely from men, and went about in armed troops. Though they admitted the males among them once a year, yet they abstained from forming any attachments; and it was one of their most sacred and inviolable laws, that new connexions should be made at every fresh intercourse with ourfex. The offspring, if male, was sent to the father, to be educated by him; if female, it was brought up by the mother. The favourite ornament of these female warriors was a green gem, which they found in great abundance on the other side of a river called the Black river—and hither the young women of quality used to repair every month in armed bodies, in search of this decoration of their ears and wrists.

It happened on a certain day, as some of the flower of the Amazonian maidens were out on this errand, they fell in with a troop of Indian youths, who were going on an embassy to a neighbouring tribe. The young men were so struck with the beauty of these adventurers, that they immediately laid at their feet a part of the presents with which they were loaded for the purposes of their commission. The desire of pleasing each other soon became mutual, and grew so rapidly, that the next day they joined in building little temporary cottages on the spot. Every month they met together at the same place, where the strictest decorum was preserved. The women slept always in separate lodgings; their heads reposing on their backsders, and their feet covered with the fleeces of the lama, the presents of their lovers. The youths also assisted them in gathering the green gems, and were delighted with the occupation of decorating their persons and their arms with the costliest they could find.—At every fresh meeting they brought with them the plumage of green parrots for their helmets, and chains of lions teeth for their necks and wrists: not forgetting to load themselves with presents of fish and venison, and fruits of the fairest kinds, such as gauvas, bananas, pomegranates, and pine apples. By these assiduities, they obtained a promise from the female warriors to choose them for their temporary husbands, when the time should arrive which was appointed by the laws of the Amazonian state for the intercourse of the sexes.

The moment at length came, and their tender engagements were faithfully performed. The short interval allowed them was passed in the fondest endearments;—but at the end of the fourth day the terrible order for separation was issued, and proclaimed by the rattling of their spears against their corslets, and such funeral shouts as it was their custom to raise in sorrow for departed friends. They took a final leave of each other, never to meet again but in the land of souls. The male pledges of their loves were sent back to the fathers; and the females were brought up by the mothers, for the supply of the commonwealth.

It so happened, that, in the course of some ten years, a war broke out between the very tribe to which these Indians belonged, and the nation of the Amazons.—After many desperate encounters, and a great deal of bloodshed, the men proved an overmatch for the women, burned and laid waste their country, and advanced towards their last town, with minds prepared to revenge their fallen associates. The little devoted capital was thrown into terrible consternation: the air was filled with the shrieks of helpless virgins, miserably murdered by their own mothers, to save them from the bloody hands of an exasperated enemy.

In the midst of this cruel disorder, one of those very women who had been made mothers in the amorous adventure with the Indian youths, was inspired by her guardian spirit with a thought that saved the remnant of her countrywomen. Gathering together all the could muster of her comrades, who had shared in the expedition after the green gems, she made a short harrangue, full of the most touching remonstrances, on the necessity of laying aside all measures of resistance; and befought them vehemently to try what the force of nature might do for them, and the tender pleadings of their bosom recollections which their presence must awaken in the minds of their former lovers.—Scarcely had she finished, when, actuated by a common spirit, with a shout that ran along the mountains in ominous echoes, they all threw away their targets of canes, their ball moulders, and rushed out with naked breasts to meet the enemy. The novelty of the sight arrested for some moments the march of the Indians. A solemn silence prevailed; taking advantage of which, the forlorn females raised their voices, and called upon their temporary husbands, and the sons of their alliance and their vows, repeating their names, and reminding them of the crowns of parrots feathers, and all the pledges of their former loves.

As these Indians were originally a Peruvian colony, they had inherited a portion of that softness and humanity of character, which distinguished that tranquil race.—When they beheld the offspring of that tender rencounter, and those breasts which they had pressed so often with fond delight, their heads fell upon their bosoms, and their axes dropped from their hands; they rushed forwards, and embraced with enthusiasm their wives and their mothers, and spared for their sakes, the remains of the Amazonian nation. Admonished by this event, these warrior women relinquished their bows and their spears, and resolved in future to trust more to their weakness than their strength, to their tears than their arrows, to their extended arms than to their half moon bucklers, to their soft bosoms than their adamantine corslets; and, whatever imposing travellers may relate, there are no more such people to be found in the mountains of Guiana.

A cunning contrivance to save a malefactor on his trial.

A Highwayman who some years past robbed three gentlemen who were travelling together in a stage coach, was soon after, upon strong circumstances, apprehended as the person who had committed the robbery, and sent to gaol; where, dreading his approaching fate, he grew very pensive. He had not been many days in prison, before a fellow prisoner, who had marked his extreme dejection of spirits, addressed him in the following terms: "How now, fellow prisoner! Why do you continually wear that cloud upon your brow?" To which the poor fellow, in a melancholy tone of voice, replied, that he thought the expectation of the gallows, which always seemed before his eyes since he had been wicked enough to commit the crime which brought him to that horrid place, and for which he was fully perfuaded he should be hanged, was cause sufficient to make any man look sorrowful. "Pho, (quoth the other reprobate) if that is all, cheer up man: if you will come down handsomely I will engage to get you off this bout." "I thank you, friend, (replied the other) but I believe that to be impossible; the proof is too strong against me; nor do I think that I can have impudence enough to deny the fact," for he was not an hardened villain, this being the first robbery he had committed.)

"Nay (replied the other with an oath) if you have not the courage to deny it, I have nothing more to say to you." The other then intreated to know by what means he could give him hopes of saving his life. "Ny, no, (returned he) my secret I will not divulge; but no cure no pay. If you will agree to reward me, I will engage to bring you off this bout; and if my scheme should miscarry, you can but be hanged at last you know." "Well, (said the robber) I have two hundred pounds; one of which, if you save my life, shall be yours." "Agreed, (said the other) and now all you have to do is to tell me every particular word, &c. that passed at the time you committed the robbery; and when you are brought to the bar, to plead *not guilty*, and leave the rest to me." Though the highwayman received but little hopes from this scheme, he related every word and circumstance that he could recollect had passed between the gentlemen and himself, of which this arch-blade made no small advantage.

At the assizes, when the highwayman was brought to the bar to take his trial, and the usual question was put to him, *guilty or not guilty*, he pleaded *not guilty*. Just at this time there was heard a great bustle among the prisoners; which being loud enough to disturb the court, the gaol keeper was called upon to explain the reason of the disturbance; who replied, that one of the prisoners said he had somewhat of the utmost importance to say to the judge, who immediately ordered him to the bar, and asked him what was his reason for disturbing the court with his clamour? He then assuming a piteous countenance, told his lordship, that though he had been a wicked fellow, his conscience would not permit him to let an innocent man suffer for a crime that he himself had committed.—Upon which the gentlemen who were prosecutors seemed greatly disconcerted. He then addressed himself to them, and repeated every word that had passed between them at the time he had robbed them, and had the impudence to exhort them to take care for the future how they swore an innocent man's life away. The gentlemen stood reproved on this avowal of his crime, the real culprit was acquitted, and the other commanded back to prison till a bill of indictment was found against him. The real criminal was punctual to his promise to his preserver, and then made off as fast as he could.

When the supposed culprit's trial came on, and he was put to the bar, to the astonishment of the whole court he pleaded *not guilty*; for which he was severely reproved by the judge, who asked him how he durst to have the effrontery to presume to deny a fact to which he had pleaded *guilty* at that bar. To which he, with great composure, replied, that he not only denied the fact, but could immediately prove his innocence, not only to the satisfaction of his lordship, but to the whole court; adding, that he would prove an alibi at the time the robbery was committed. "How will you prove this?" said the judge. "Your gaoler shall prove it for me: if your lordship will be pleased to order him to look over his list of prisoners, he will find that I was in prison at the time the robbery was committed."—On the gaoler's examining his books, he found, to his no small mortification, that this fellow was brought into prison the day before the robbery was committed. For his neglect, in not examining his books, he was very near losing his employment.

Conversation.

THE first ingredient in conversation is truth; the next good-sense; the third, good humour; the last, wit.

The best method to succeed in conversation, is to admire little, to hear much, to seem distrustful of your own reason, but to see that of others in the fullest light.

The great error in conversation is, to be fonder of speaking than of hearing. Few shew more complaisance than to pretend to hearken, intent all the while upon what they themselves have to say; not considering that to seek one's own pleasure so passionately is not the way to please others. To make another's wit appear more than your own is a wholesome rule. Let others take notice of your wit, never yourself. Ridicule is contemptible in persons who possess no other talent.

All the world are plagued with cold jesters: we tread every where upon such insects. A good jester is uncommon; and he finds it a hard task to maintain his character long; for he that makes others laugh, seldom procures esteem to himself.

ANECDOTE.

A Fat parson, who had long dosed over sermons in his pulpit, and strong beer in his parlour, happened one Sunday, after a plentiful crop of tithes, to exert himself mightily. His text was, *The patience of Job*. Deeply impressed with his own discourse, he, for the first time, acknowledged to his spouse at supper, that he was somewhat choleric, but that hereafter he was resolved to practice himself what he had preached to others. But now my jewel, says he, let us refresh ourselves with a sip of the best. Remember the favourite barrel, may not this be a proper time to give it vent? The obedient wife, ravished with his good humour, flew to the cellar. But, alas, the barrel was staved and quite empty. What should she do? There was no hiding. My dear, said she, with despair in her eyes, what a sad accident has happened! I am sorry replied the parson gravely, if any one has met with a misfortune; for my part, if it relates to me, I am resolved to bear it with Christian patience. But where is the beer all this while? "Alack a day, that is the very thing. How it has happened, I cannot understand, but it is all swimming on the ground." What do pious resolutions avail when the hour of temptation comes? The parson fell into a violent passion, raved, exclaimed. My life, says she, do but reflect upon your sermon, think of the patience of Job. Job, said he, don't talk of Job's patience; Job never had a barrel of such beer.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, April 20.

There are accounts in town from London so late as the 25th of Dec. l9, by these we learn, that official advice had been received at the Admiralty of the re-capture of Malta, together with all the ships of war lying there. The French garrison surrendered prisoners of war to Lord Nelson, who commanded the combined fleets.—Capt. Gifford, aid de camp to gen. Stuart, had arrived with the account of the surrender of the island of Minorca to the British troops, without the loss of a man on our part. The troops under the command of gen. Stuart were only 3000, while the Spanish troops who were made prisoners, amounted to 4000. The Park and Tower guns were fired on receipt of the above intelligence.—The congress at Rastadt has broken up, after concluding and ratifying a peace between the French republic and the German empire. A demand has been made by France and acceded to, for permission to march 100,000 men thro' Spain to attack Portugal, and that number of men had received orders to march from the Rhine for that purpose.—There has been a conspiracy discovered at Gibraltar, to blow up the New Mole, and give the place up to the Spaniards; several of the inhabitants, principally Jews, were seized and hanged.—The French Directory has published a declaration of war against the kings of Naples and Sardinia.

THE

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 217.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1799. [Price 4 Dollars per Annum.

By Authority.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE *the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.*

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the Eleventh day of MARCH, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the twenty-third day of this present month of April, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the FIRST day of JUNE next, ensuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary:—Herein fail not. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness the honorable PETER RUSSELL, esq. president administering the government of our said province, this Fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine; and of our reign the thirty-ninth.

P. R.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

BLANK DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE For sale at the Printing-Office.

Secretary's-Office,
York, April 27, 1799.

LIST of the Names of Persons who have GRANTS in the *Secretary's Office*, in addition to those heretofore advertized, ready to be issued.

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townships.*
WM. HARE	400	Louth
Jacob Sypes	100	Bertie
Wm. Mullineux	100	Newark
Mr. Hugh M'Lean	400	Darlington
Mr. Hugh M'Lean	200	Vaughan
Mr. Wm. Adam	50	York
Mr. Thos. Ridout	50	York
Mr. Wm. Chewitt	50	York
Anna Devans	200	Vaughan
Jacob Fisher, sen.	200	Vaughan
Bernard Casey	190	York
Alexander Burns, esq;	700	Whitby
Mrs. Mary Elmsley	1	Newark
Honorable John Elmsley	1	York
Thomas Barry	200	Barton
Nicholas Cover	210	Vaughan
Nathan Chapman	210	Vaughan
Rev. Thomas Ruddith	1	York
Bernard Casey	400	Vaughan
Hon. John Elmsley	1	York
Mrs. Mary Elmsley	1	York
John Haveland	200	Haldimand
Michael Wardell	1	Newark
Robert J. D. Gray, esq;	1	Newark
Meredith Melvin	1200	Whitby
John Haveland	200	Cramahe
Alexander Burns, esq;	600	York
John Fanning	176	Willoughby
John Caldwell	200	Woodhouse
Elisha Harsking	200	Oxford
Barney Perry	200	Townsend
Luther Harsking	200	Oxford
Elizer Scot	200	Do.
Daniel Hazen	600	Walpole
Thomas Cartey	200	Do.
Peter Hornin	500	Southwold
Samuel Canfield, jun.	165	Oxford
Charles Thomas	200	Walsingham
James Hopkins	200	Oxford
Mrs. Martha Mc. Lean	200	Darlington
Ralph Segar	200	Louth
Lawrence Lemon	100	Stamford
Samuel Thomas	200	Montague
Rev. John Stewart	570	Cornwall
Messrs. John Cumming & Peter Smith	41,448 square feet	Kingston
Ensign Elijah Vincent	2000	Woodhouse
George Havens	200	Charlotteville
Jacob Lemon	650	Walpole
John M'Glasham	200	Charlotteville
Wm. Munger	200	Colchester
Peter Bouville	100	Walsingham
John Everson	400	Do.
Sam. Gardner	1000	Windham
Geo. Douglass	260	Southwold
Lieutenant John Dachsteder	1000	Rainham
Solomon William Ashley	200	Townsend
Christopher Brandyman	200	Rainham
Jacques Charon	200	Maidstone
Thos. Hamilton	600	Woodhouse
Lieutenant John Dachsteder	1000	Walpole
John Misner, sen.	300	Charlotteville
John Caldwell	200	Woodhouse
Ann Vunorder	600	Sidney
Mr. Jacob Ferguson	500	Thurlow
Alex. Clarke	200	Pittsburgh
Ralph Anstrum	400	Sidney
Wm. Yourex	100	Kingston
John Reid	200	Thurlow
Nancy Fairman	200	Do.
John Frederich	200	Do.
Richard Duncan, esq;	200	Leeds
C. J. Peters, esq;	200	Sidney
James M'Master	200	Thurlow
Lt. Wm. Ruttan	1000	Portland
And. Embury	200	Thurlow

Mary Ann Peters alias Rogers	200	Holowell
James Mafter	200	Thurlow
Eben. Washburn	400	Sidney
Phillip Smith	250	Sidney
John M'Kindley	300	Kingston
David Williams	200	Ernestown
Hannah Wurtman, alias Day	200	Portland
Willet Casey	300	Sidney
Richard Duncan, esq:	200	Williamsburg
Mr. Ralph Mucauley	490	Leeds
William Sheriff	148	Leeds
Richard Duncan, esq:	200	Williamsburg
Richard Duncan, esqr	200	Williamsburg
Jacob Farrand, esq;	8050	Township of Pickering &
Do. Do.	2000	Hope
Wm. Weeks, esq;	1200	Dorchester
Gilbert Olds	200	Townsend
Wm. Cettier	100	Ernestown
Robert Clarke	291	Do.
Hon. Richd. Cartwright	500	Fredericksburg
Hon. Richd. Cartwright	300	Richmond
John Carfcallion	400	Fredericksburg
Elijah Stevens	200	Townfend
John Stevens, fen.	400	Windham
Lieutenant David Sutherland	2000	Walpole
Hon. Richd. Cartwright	300	Kingston
Jacob B. Chamberlain	200	Fredericksburg
Joseph Kendrick	1	York
Anthony Neverville, esq;	1200	Whitby
Peter Crowder	200	Ameliasburg
Alex. Clark	200	Ditto
Alex. Clark	180	Sophiasburg
Chriftian Cook square feet	1368	Kingston
EdwardCarfcallion	100	Richmond
James Ruggles	990	Vaughan
James Ruggles	210	York
Serjt. John Rofs	300	Vaughan
Silas Serjeant	360	Darlington
William Reid	300	Beverly
Hon. D. W. Smith	2 6-10ths	York
Hon. D. W. Smith	2	York
James Clement	490	Newark
Eliphalet Conat	229	Darlington
William Cooper	230	York
Thomas Kirgan	200	York
Samuel Jones	200	Beverly
Michael Defoe	100	Ameliasburg
John Wilfon	200	Bertie
Andrew Jones	300	Beverly
Henry Davy	100	Ernestown
John Dafenberry	400	Richmond
Samuel Detlor	300	Pittsburg
Gaius Deane	100	Richmond
Benj. Wilfon	200	Bertie
Robert Davis	200	Saltfleet
George Corman	200	Do.
David Adair	200	Clinton
Peter Detlor	100	Fredericksburg
Peter Deloferz	200	Richmond
Flonner Dunovan	200	Fredericksburg
Job Elfworth	100	Ernestown
John Embury	200	Fredericksburg
John Embury	100	Do.
Andrew Emberry	100	Do.
Robt. Nellis, esq;	276	Grimsby
John Chitholm	180	Saltfleet
Martin Fralie	100	Ernestown
James Fitchet	100	Fredericksburg
Josh. Forfoth, esq;	258	Pittsburg
Philip Bender	248	Bertie
John Fergufon	116	Kingston
Jacob Frolie	100	Fredericksburg
Richard Griffin	108	Grimsby
John Green	684	Do.
Josh. Forsyth, esq;	1200	Ameliasburg
John Finkle	200	Do.
Moses Fifter	200	Richmond
Peter Fofyer	200	Do.
Elizs. Frafier	200	Camden
John Finkle	100	Fredericksburg
Jacob Futz	100	Do.
John Faris	200	Kingston
Alex. Fisher, esq;	100	Ameliasburg
Peter Fykes	100	Fredericksburg
Parihall Terry, esq;	100	Bertie
John Ghent	200	Saltfleet
Geo. Hartfell	200	Grantham
John Thatcher	200	Saltfleet
Mathias Horn	72	Bertie
John Aikman	150	Saltfleet
Daniel Forfyth	393	Humberftone
Ebenezer Skinner	100	Stamford
Brian Huff	100	Ernestown
Gilbert Harris	200	Fredericksburg
Georg: Harpel	100	Kingston
Jofiah Herns	400	Fredericksburg
Joseph Hicks	2-5ths	Kingston
Seth Rainey	1 5th	Do.
Barnabus Huff	300	Ernestown
Iafon Herns	300	Ameliasburg
Henry Young	210	Ancaster
James Mathews	200	Crowlan
Mr. John M'Kay	1	Newark
Ifrael Johnfon	200	Pelham
Edward Piefre	200	Ancaster
Joihua Chamberlain	212	York
Parihall Terry, esq;	100	Bertie
Henry Loyth	100	Fredericksburg
John Leah	150	Ernestown
Mahlon Knight	200	Kingston
Wm. Kitchelon	200	Camden
Lieutenant John Huyck	1998	Sophiasburg
John Holcomb	100	Ameliasburg
Jacob Huffman	100	Fredericksburg
John Hough	200	Do.
John M'Kindley	400	Loughboro'
Donald M'Donell	200	Camden
Archibald M'Donell	350	Marysburg
Donald M'Donell	150	Richmond
John Moium	200	Kingston
Wm. M'Donell	340	Pittsburg
Thomas Markland, esq;	200	Richmond
Mr. Robert Macauley and Mr. Thomas Markland	400	Camden
James M'Kinn	200	Richmond
Robert Macauley	700	Kingston
John M'Pherfon	100	Ernestown
Donald M'Donell	200	Loughboro'
Mr. Thomas Markland	800	Camden
Henry Murney	200	Portland
John Darby	200	Beverly
John Cuttholm	200	Saltfleet
James O'Connelly	300	Gainfborough
Thos. Bradford	200	Clinton
James Dutchfen	200	Saltfleet
James Forfyth	308	Stamford
Angus M'Donell, esq;	192	Flamboro' W.
Joihua Gillman	200	Pelham
Wm. Rogers	100	Ernestown
John Roulhorn	100	Kingston
Francis Z. Kochlean	1 5th	Kingston
Seth Rainey	600	Portland
James Ruffell	200	Fredericksburg
Joleph Peters	100	Do.
Micajah Purdy	700	Kingston
Do. Do.	200	Do.
John Pickle	200	Fredericksburg
Charles J. Peters, esq;	400	Kingston
Gilbert Fields	200	Newark
Robt. Conklin	100	Beverly
Daniel Pond	200	Bertie
Alexander M'Donell, esq;	100	York
Adam Vrooman	95	Gainfborough
Edward Griffin	220	Grimsby
Mr. Auguftus Jones	100	Saltfleet
Gilman Wilfon	200	Bertie
John Aikman	200	Barton
Captain Hazleton Spencer	200	Fredericksburg
Rev. John Stuart	500	Kingston
Do. Do.	400	Do.
Michael Smith	200	Fredericksburg
Marcus Snyder	100	Ernestown
Benj. Seymour	200	Loughboro'
William Ryder	200	Portland
William Rainey	200	Pittsburg
Sarah Segar	100	Richmond
Rev. John Stuart	2500	Ameliasburg
Philip Smith	200	Ernestown
Joo Stines	100	Fredericksburg
Paul Trampour	400	Adolphustown
Timothy Thompfon, esq;	200	Hallowell
Chink Veile	200	Portland
Peter Vanalftine	200	Ameliasburg
Eben. Washburn	100	Fredericksburg
Peter Vanalftine, esq;	660	Marysburg
Thomas Warty	200	Ernestown
Wm. Yeurez	100	Kingston
Mary Young Brant	100	Fredericksburg
Henry Young	200	Hallowell
Richard Cockrell	200	Windham
George Havens	200	Charlotteville
Enfign Elijah Vincent	2600	Woodhouse

WM. JARVIS, fec'y.

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE and LOT No. 18, on the North fide of King ftree, in the town of York, containing one fifth of an Acre, for which a good Title can be given. For further particulars enquire of PATRICK MEALEY.

York, 9th March, 1799. tf.

United States.

From the Norfolk Herald of Feb. 21.

YESTERDAY arrived the fchooner Adventur capt. Devereux, from London, laft from Lifbon, in 40 days. An intelligent gentleman, who came paffenger, informs that the congrefs at Raftadt had broken up, after concluding and ratifying a peace between the French republic and the German empire. A demand has been made by France and acceded to, for permiffion to march 100,000 men through Spain to attack Portugal, and that numbers of men had received orders to march from the Rhine for that purpofe. Ten regiments were momently expected at Lifbon from England, to replace thofe deftined for Gibraltar. The accounts of Buonaparte's death were generally difcredited at Lifbon. There had been a confpiracy difcovered at Gibraltar, to blow up the New Mole, and give the place up to the Spaniards; feveral of the inhabitants, principally Jews, were feized and hanged. Lord St. Vincent had, in confequence, brought part of his fleet from Cadiz to Gibraltar.

On the 17th inft. arrived the Daniſh fhip Sifters, in 50 days from Guernfey, and fchooner Adventure, in 40 days from Lifbon, bringing London papers to the 25th December.

LONDON, December 23.

Yefterday arrived another mail from Lifbon, brought to Falmouth by the Prince Adolphus Packet, in 7 days.

By this packet the Admiralty has received official advice of the recapture of Malta, together with all the fhips of war lying there. The French garrifon furrendered prifoners of war to Lord Nelfon, who commanded the combined fleets of England and Portugal, who blockaded the harbour. The Guillaume Tell of 80 guns, and the Siane and juftice frigates are made prizes. The Admiral Nelfon cutter, had brought this intelligence to Lord St. Vincent, but the public difpatches from Lord Nelfon are on board the Latona frigate, which is not arrived. This advice was alfo confirmed by the conful at Malaga, who fent the news to the miniſter at the court of Portugal, from whom it was tranſmitted to the Chevalier d'Almedia refident in London.

[Thus then, in the fhort fpace of three months, we have feen an entire fleet of 13 fail of the line and four frigates, manned with the beſt feamen in the French ſervice, captured or deſtroyed; and the iſlands of Cerigo, Zime, St. Maure, Cephalonia, the port and town of Corfu, and the iſlands of Minorca and Malta, taken poſſeſſion of by the Allies. The two laſt iſlands would, in other times, have been conſidered an ample recompence for a whole naval campaign. For nine years paſt the French have been trying every means of corruption to get poſſeſſion of Malta, which is the key of the Levant, and the only intermediate port which the French had open to them between Egypt and the coaſt of Italy and France. No period of any war ever offered to the Allies ſuch a career of naval triumphs as we have had the pleaſure to witneſs ſince the firſt of Auguſt laſt, and we have reaſon to know that they made their due impreſſion throughout Europe.

But an event ſtill more intereſting, or at leaſt more deciſive, is the declaration of war which the Directory has publiſhed againſt the kings of Naples and Sardinia. This meaſure will probably break up the congreſs at Raſtadt, and bring into action 120,000 Auſtrian troops, who are aſſembled in the Tyrol and Upper Italy. The Mother Republic is on the point of ſending aſſiſtance to her daughter, the new republic of Rome, who has been ſeriouſly alarmed at the violent advances of the king of Naples.]

The French papers admit that an engagement took place on the 23d of November, between the advanced poſts of the Neapolitan and the French and Roman armies, when the latter were forced to retire with loſs. This is a very different account to what has been reported that the Neapolitan troops were completely defeated. The Directory in propoſing that war ſhould be declared againſt the king of Naples, attributes the cauſe of it to the attack made by general Mack on the Roman troops.

The Directory have ordered the Neapolitan and Sardinian miniſters at Paris to be confined to their houſes under a guard.

The French papers are ſilent as to the Sultan Ali Buonaparte and his Vizier Berthier, though this news is confirmed from Lifbon and other quarters.

The Barbary ſtates have landed 8000 men at Aboukar and retaken Alexandria.

Admiral Nelſon has declared all the ports of the Ligurian republic to be in a ſtate of blockade: and that all Ligurian veſſels taken by the ſhips of the confederated powers, ſhall be deemed good and lawful prizes.

December 24.

Surrender of the iſland of Minorca.

Captain Gifford, aid de camp to general Stuart, arrived in town yeſterday with the account of the ſurrender of the iſland of Minorca to the Britiſh troops, without the loſs of a man on our part.

The troops deſtined for the expedition diſembarked at Adava Bay, on the 12th of laſt month; they were oppoſed, upon their landing, by a conſiderable body of the force upon the iſland, but who retreated after a ſhort cannonade from the Britiſh troops. The force was then arrived; one part under the command of general Stuart, marching towards Fort Mahon; and the other under the command of Sir Clair Erſkine, towards Citadella, at the other extremity of the iſland. Both theſe forts capitulated on the 14th, and the Spaniſh and Swiſs troops were made priſoners of war. The inhabitants congratulated general Stuart on his ſucceſs, and ſeemed to be very glad to be again under their old maſters.

The troops commanded by general Stuart amounted to about 7000 men; the Spaniſh troops who were made priſoners to 4000. This event gives us the harbour of Mahon, one of the beſt in the Mediterranean.

The Peterell ſloop, which was firſt diſpatched with the intelligence, and which was taken by the Spaniards, was retaken by one of the frigates under commodore Duckworth before ſhe reached the Spaniſh coaſt.

The Park and Tower guns were fired in the afternoon of yeſterday, on the receipt of the above intelligence, and a Gazette Extraordinary will be publiſhed this day.

CHARLESTON, February 22.

Singular Detection!

His excellency governor Rutledge, and the collector of this port, about five weeks ago received a letter from co-

lonel Pickering, secretary of state of the United States, to the following effect:

That government had obtained intelligence that four perſons were to embark from Hamburgh for this port, as agents to the French Directory, with diſpatches of a hoſtile nature to the peace and welfare of the United States.

The ſecretary of ſtate then gave the names of the perſons and their deſcription; alſo of the veſſel and the paſſports which it was expected they would have: and informed further, that the diſpatches and papers of conſequence would be ſecreted in two falſe bottomed tubs, and requeſted that the neceſſary ſteps ſhould be taken to ſecure the ſuſpected perſons and their papers, as ſoon as they arrived here.

Captain Thompſon, the boarding officer of the port, was accordingly inſtructed to notice particularly, and report without delay, all paſſengers from Europe.

Yeſterday he had the happineſs and good fortune to board the brig Minerva, captain Cramp, in 119 days from Hamburgh, and reported her arrival, and that there were four or five paſſengers on board. This brig was the expected veſſel: and the collector, major Simmons, attended by Mr. William Crafts, agent of the United States for the naval and war departments, went immediately on board with proper aſſiſtance, to examine and ſecure the ſuſpected perſons and their papers.

As ſoon as they got on board, they enquired for perſons by the names they had received, and were anſwered affirmatively: theſe were directly ſearched and given into cuſtody, and the ſearch continued for the tubs, which were fortunately diſcovered in the cabin; the tubs were broken open, and the papers taken out; the horrors of guilt were depicted ſtrongly on the countenances of the guilty wretches, and their bodies ſhook with fear and trembling. There was a deſign to have thrown them overboard from the cabin window, but it was prevented by the expedition of the gentlemen who undertook the buſineſs. Three of the fellows are mulattoes, and one of them a white perſon; a woman was alſo taken up, who was evidently concerned in the conſpiracy, and endeavoured to take care of the tubs under her arm.

The four men and their female accomplice are now confined at Fort Pinckney; their trunks and baggage are taken to the cuſtom houſe, and the important *Tales of the Tubs* are under the examination of major gen. Pinckney, to whom they were immediately conveyed.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Gauges, dated Norfolk, Feb. 22.

"An officer of the Surpriſe, an Engliſh frigate of 44 guns, boarded us off Cape Nicholas Mole, and demanded all the Engliſhmen on board, alſo to examine the protections of the American ſeamen. Captain Tingey's anſwer was manly and noble. "A public ſhip carries no protection but her flag, I do not expect to ſucceed in a conteſt with you; but I will die at my quarters before a man ſhall be taken from the ſhip." The crew gave him three cheers, ran to quarters, and called for *Yankee Doodle*. The Surpriſe upon hearing our determination choſe rather to leave us, than fight for dead men!"

March 8.

The Retaliation, we learn, has been rendered up to the French officer who came here in her.

The French priſoners at Lancaſter, it is ſaid, are to be ſent out to the Weſt Indies in the Retaliation.

NEW YORK, March 11.

Capt. Smith of the ſloop Nancy, arrived yeſterday in 8 days from Charleſton, informs that thoſe infamous incendiaries, who were ſent on the buſineſs of exciting a revolt among the negroes in the Southern States, and who by the vigilance of our executive, were happily detected, are ſtill confined in the fort, with additional ſecurity of being in irons. A guard was conſtantly kept on board the veſſel. We may therefore place confidence in the ſtatement copied from the Charleſton paper.

Captain Wyeth, of the barque Pallas ſailed from the Cove of Cork, on the 1ſt of Jan. and brings a farther confirmation of the entire tranquillity of Ireland. He brought out 74 paſſengers, all of whom are from Belfaſt, but one.

Another French claim to gratitude.

A gentleman of the ſtricteſt veracity, aſſures us, that a letter has been received in town from Philadelphia, from a perſon in office, unfolding a new item in the catalogue of French villainy, the ſubſtance of which is as follows:

That at the very time *Citoyen Talleyrand* was playing off his villainous hypocriſy, in his correſpondence with Mr. Gerry, orders were abſolutely diſpatched to St. Domingo, requiring Hedouville to prepare a body of armed troops for an attack on the Southern States, and to embrace the firſt favourable moment for effecting his infernal purpoſes. It is added, that the vigilance of the Britiſh cruizers alone deterred this fiend from putting his diabolical plan into execution.

The ſame letter makes mention of the *Tale of the Tubs*, ſtating, that immediately on the receipt of the news, an expreſs was ſent to Charleſton by order of government, requiring thoſe ſons of darkneſs, thoſe tools of the great and incomprehenſible beaſt, to repair to Philadelphia, in order that they might receive the juſt reward of their works.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, April 27.

La Fayette, ſays a London paper, ſtill continues to lead a retired life in the country of Holſtein, near Ploen, on an eſtate which belongs to one of his wife's relations. He is ſaid to have abandoned the idea of going to America, in conſequence of the political diſagreement between that country and France. Dumourier lives very near him; but there ſubſiſts no intimacy between them, though Dumourier made overtures for that purpoſe.

ANECDOTE.

ONE aſking a Lazy young fellow, what made him lie in bed ſo long? Says he, in hearing counſel every morning, Induſtry adviſes me to get up, Sloth to lie ſtill; and ſo they give me two only reaſons PRO and CON. It is my part to hear what is ſaid on both ſides; and by the time the cauſe is over, dinner is ready.

SONNET

TO APRIL MORNING.

HAIL pleaſing morn! with thy enliv'ning breath,
Haſte to diffuſe thy vernal influence round:
Wake the pale glebe from a cold tranſient death,
And ſtrew with verdure the diſmantled ground.
Call the fair plant that's in embryo laid
From the dark boſom of the teeming earth:
Urge its ſpontanious growth, and gently aid
The riſing flowret to an earthly birth.
With roſy ſteps bring on the beautious day,
Which opes MAY's caſket of delightful hues,
When Sol ſhines forth with more reſplendent ray,
And Nature cheer'd with ſoft refreſhing dews.
With gentle ſhowers revive the fertile ground,
Then ſhall May bloom, and Summer's ſmiles abound.

VOLU[illegible]. G. R. NUMBER 218.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1799. [*Price 4 Dollars per Annum*

By Authority.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the fourteenth day of APRIL, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the first day of June, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the FIFTH day of JUNE next, enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary:—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be thereunto affixed:—Witneſs the honorable PETER RUSSELL, eſq. preſident adminiſtering the government of our ſaid province, this twenty-ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, and of our reign the thirty-ninth.

P. R.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

BLANK DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE For ſale at the Printing-Office.

Secretary's-Office,
York, April 27, 1799.

LIST of the Names of Perſons who have GRANTS in the *Secretary's Office*, in addition to thoſe heretofore advertized, ready to be iſſued.

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townſhips.*
WM. HARE	400	Louth
Jacob Sypes	100	Bertie
Wm. Mullineux	100	Newark
Mr. Hugh M'Lean	400	Darlington
Mr. Hugh M'Lean	200	Vaughan
Mr. Wm. Adam	50	York
Mr. Thos. Ridout	50	York
Mr. Wm. Chewitt	50	York
Anna Devans	200	Vaughan
Jacob Fiſher, ſen.	200	Vaughan
Bernard Caſey	190	York
Alexander Burns, eſq;	700	Whitby
Mrs. Mary Elmſley	1	Newark
Honorable John Elmſley	1	York
Thomas Barry	200	Batton
Nicholas Cover	210	Vaughan
Nathan Chapman	210	Vaughan
Rev. Thomas Ruddiſh	1	York
Bernard Caſey	400	Vaughan
Hon. John Elmſley	1	York
Mrs. Mary Elmſley	1	York
John Haveland	200	Haldimand
Michael Wardell	1	Newark
Robert J. D. Gray, eſq;	1	Newark
Meredith Melvin	1200	Whitby
John Haveland	200	Cramahe
Alexander Burns, eſq;	600	York
John Fanning	176	Willoughby
John Caldwell	200	Woodhouſe
Eliſha Harſking	200	Oxford
Barney Perry	200	Townſend
Luther Harſking	200	Oxford
Elizer Scot	200	Do.
Daniel Hazen	600	Walpole
Thomas Cartey	200	Do.
Peter Hornin	500	Southwold
Samuel Canfield, jun.	165	Oxford
Charles Thomas	200	Walſingham
James Hopkins	200	Oxford
Mrs. Martha Mc. Lean	200	Darlington
Ralph Segar	200	Louth
Lawrence Lemon	100	Stamford
Samuel Thomas	200	Montague
Rev. John Stewart	570	Cornwall
Meſſrs. John Cumming & Peter Smith	41,448 ſquare feet	Kingſton
Enſign Elijah Vincent	2000	Woodhouſe
George Havens	200	Charlotteville
Jacob Lemon	650	Walpole
John M'Glaſham	200	Charlotteville
Wm. Munger	200	Colcheſter
Peter Bouville	100	Walſingham
John Everſon	400	Do.
Sam. Gardner	1000	Windham
Geo. Douglaſs	200	Southwald
Lieutenant John Dachſteder	1000	Rainham
Solomon William Aihley	200	Townſend
Chriſtopher Brandyman	200	Rainham
Jacques Charon	200	Maidſtone
Thos. Hamilton	600	Woodhouſe
Lieutenant John Dachſteder	1000	Walpole
John Miſner, ſen.	300	Charlotteville
John Caldwell	200	Woodhouſe
Ann Vunorder	600	Sidney
Mr. Jacob Ferguſon	500	Thurlow
Alex. Clarke	200	Pittſburgh
Ralph Anſtrum	400	Sidney
Wm. Youreх	100	Kingſton
John Reid	200	Thurlow
Nancy Fairman	200	Do.
John Frederich	200	Do.
Richard Duncan, eſq;	200	Leeds
C. J. Peters, eſq;	200	Sidney
James M'Miſter	200	Thurlow
Lt. Wm. Ruttan	1000	Portland
And. Embury	200	Thurlow

Mary Ann Peters alias Rogers	200	Holowell
James Maſter	200	Thurlow
Eben. Wathburn	400	Sidney
Philip Smith	250	Sidney
John M'Kindley	300	Kingſton
David Williams	200	Erneſtown
Hannah Wurtman, alias Day	200	Portland
Willet Caſey	300	Sidney
Richard Duncan, eſq;	200	Williamſburg
Mr. Ralph Mucauley	400	Leeds
William Sheriff	148	Leeds
Richard Duncan, eſq;	200	Williamſburg
Richard Duncan, eſq;	200	Williamſburg

Wm. JARVIS, ſec'y.

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE and LOT No. 18, on the North ſide of King-ſtreet, in the town of York, containing one fifth of an Acre, for which a good Title can be given. For further particulars enquire of PATRICK MEALEY.

York, 9th March, 1799. [tf.

European News.

From the Sun (a London paper) of December 19.

Intercepted Correſpondence, from the Army of general Buonaparte in Egypt.

THIS correſpondence, of which ſo much has been ſaid, is now about to be publiſhed. It is not only intereſting on account of the confeſſion of the perſons employed on the expedition, reſpecting the miſerable condition of the army, and the univerſal diſguſt which prevails in being ſent to ſuch an inhoſpitable country; but the introduction contains ſome very pertinent obſervations on the motives which induced the Directory to ſet it on foot.

The correſpondence was intercepted at different periods, by the Turkiſh and Engliſh ſhips of war. It conſiſts of official and private letters, whoſe contents would have remained a ſecret to all but government, had not the French, by holding out, firſt, a falſe account of the motive of this famous expedition, and then, by ſpreading the moſt abſurd and exaggerated accounts of its ſucceſs, rendered it neceſſary to undeceive Europe, by proving by their own ſtatements, that what began in wickedneſs & fraud, was likely to terminate in wretchedneſs and deſpair.

The introduction then proceeds to ſtate, that as the Egyptian expedition has awakened curioſity, and been the theme of much wonder and applauſe, and error, and miſrepreſentation, it will not be thought an unacceptable ſervice to the reader to enlarge a little on the ſubject.

The French have long turned their eyes towards Egypt. The ſanguine diſpoſition of their conſuls in the Levant, had miniſtered with admirable effect, to the credulity and avarice, and ambition of this reſtleſs nation, by aſſuring them that Egypt was the Paradiſe of the Eaſt, the key of the treaſures of the Indies; eaſy to be ſeized, and ſtill more eaſy to be kept! There was not a Frenchman under the *old* regimen, who was not fully perſuaded of the truth of all this; and certainly they have loſt nothing of their ambition, their avarice, and their credulity, under the *new*.

Egypt, however, though ſaid and believed to be a rich country, promiſed no immediate ſupplies of plunder; and the projećt for ſeizing it would ſtill have remained in the port folio of citizen Talleyrand, had not a circumſtance happened that made its ſpeedy adoption a meaſure of neceſſity.

Every one knows that the Directory long ſince engaged to make a free gift to the army, of a thouſand millions of livres, at the concluſion of a general peace. This engagement, like many others, it ſeemed to have forgotten; till the neceſſity of attaching the troops to their intereſts, and thus enabling them to perfect the revolution of the 18th Fructidor, made it neceſſary for the Triumvirate to renew their promiſe, and to revive the languid expectations of the army. None contributed more to the ſucceſs of this fatal day than the army of Italy, which, to the eternal diſgrace of Buonaparte, was permitted to overawe the councils, and to aſſume to itſelf the whole power of the ſtate. Such a ſervice could not be overlooked: their claim to a portion of the milliard became doubly valid, and as the war in Italy was now ſuppoſed to be at an end, thouſands of them returned to France to claim it.

Here began the difficulties of the Directory. They had no money to give; but it was not expedient to confeſs it; and the expedition to Egypt was therefore brought forward, as an excellent expedient for quieting the preſent clamor, and providing for 40,000 veteran troops, inured to plunder, and impatient of controul, who were too ſenſible of their merits to be quietly laid aſide; and too urgent in their demands to be cajoled with empty promiſes.

Hence aroſe the expedition to Egypt which was to eclipſe, in immediate advantages, the boaſted conqueſts of Cortes and Pizarro.

This expedition might with more juſtice be called a tragedy than a farce. It is, we are perſuaded, (but here we beg leave to be underſtood as ſpeaking only our private and individual opinion) a deep-laid plan, of which the only actors in the ſecret are the Directory and Buonaparte, and perhaps Berthier. The main plot was to get rid of the Italian army: the ſubordinate one to conquer and plunder what they could: if Egypt fell—ſo much the better: if it did not—ſo much the better. The denouncement was ſkilfully effected either way; and the government equally relieved!

It appears from ſome of Buonaparte's letters, that he had not the ſlighteſt idea of wintering in Egypt. "I ſhall paſs (ſays he) the cold months in Burgundy, where I wiſh you would look out ſome little place for me." Buonaparte was to leave his devoted followers to moulder away in the undiſturbed poſſeſſion of Egypt, and under ſome plauſible pretence to return to Europe with his ableſt officers, and with, perhaps, a handful of the moſt ductile and tractable of his troops.

This plan, and no other, accounts for his keeping the fleet on the coaſt, in ſpite of the remonſtrances of Bruys, and the evident danger to which it was expoſed—it was to carry back the "Conqueror of Egypt," in triumph to France, and the admiral, who was wholly unacquainted with his deſign, fell a ſacrifice at laſt to a perfidy which he could not comprehend.

The firſt of Auguſt ruined all theſe fineſpun ſchemes; and Buonaparte fell into the toils he was ſpreading for others! All return is now impoſſible, except as a fugitive or a priſoner. He may enter into the chambers of the pyramids, and hold converſations on the tomb of Cheops with Imuns, and with Muftis; he may organize and conquer, and plant botanic gardens, and eſtabliſh menageries; he may paſs from the Delta to the Thebald, and from the Thebald to the Delta, with his train of tricolouren Cheiks, and be hailed as the Ali Buonaparte of the country—all is ſtill but folly: his final deſtruction can neither be averted nor delayed; and his unſeaſonable mummeries will but ſerve to take away all dignity from the cataſtrophe of the drama, and render his fall at once terrible and ridiculous.

Before our readers accuſe us of being too ſanguine in our expectations, or too precipitate in our judgment, let them carefully peruſe the following correſpondence in the army diſſatisfied with his ſituation, and impatient to return to France; execrating the climate and the country, and lamenting the folly that led him to embark in ſo wild, and abſurd, and hopeleſs an expedition. They will find the whole army without tents, baggage or ammunition, without medicines, or wine, or brandy, with few of the neceſſaries, and none of the comforts of life. That far from harboring a thought of ſitting down in Egypt, not an individual in the army (ſo far at leaſt, as has come to our knowledge) but turns with fond anxiety towards home, and thinks with horror and deſpair of a reſidence in this "terreſtrial paradiſe," even for a few weeks!

—

Extract of a letter from Buonaparte to General Kleber.

"Head quarters, Cairo, July 27.

"There is here a very excellent mint. We ſhall again have occaſion for all the ingots* which we left with the merchants of Alexandria in exchange for the ſpecie of the country; I requeſt you, therefore, to call together all the merchants with whom the ſaid ingots were exchanged, and to re-demand them, I will give them in lieu of the bullion, wheat and rice, of which we have immenſe quantities.

"We have undergone more hardſhips than many among us had courage to ſupport: at preſent we are recovering ourſelves at Cairo, which is not deficient in ſupplies. All our troops have joined.

"The officers of the ſtaff will have acquainted you with the military tranſaction which preceded our entry into this place. It was tolerably brilliant. Two thouſand of the beſt mounted Mamelukes were driven into the Nile.

"The army is in the greateſt want of its baggage.

"Send us our Arabic and French printing preſſes. See that they embark all the wine, brandy, tents, ſhoes, &c.† Send round all theſe articles by ſea to Roſetta; and as the Nile is now upon its increaſe, they will find no difficulty in paſſing up that river to Cairo.

Health. "BUONAPARTE."

* *Theſe ingots were formed from the gold and ſilver previouſly ſtolen by this rapacious freebooter, from the church of St. John, where the Malteſe kept their public treaſure.*

† *None of theſe articles can reach Cairo. The port of Alexandria is hermetically ſealed, and however urgent the wants of the army may be, they muſt learn to bear them.*

General Kleber.

"Boulac, near Cairo, July 27.

"We are arrived, at length, my friend, at the ſpot ſo much and ſo eagerly deſired! How different is it from what the moſt cool and temperate imagination had figured it to be! This execrable dog hole of a city is inhabited by a ſet of lazy wretches, who ſquat all day before their filthy huts, ſmoaking and taking coffee, or eating pumpions and drinking water.

"It is eaſy enough to loſe ones-ſelf for a whole day in the ſtinking and narrow ſtreets of this illuſtrious capital. The quarter of the Mamelukes is the only one which is habitable; the commander in chief reſides there, in a tolerable handſome houſe, which belonged to one of the Beys.

"Thou haſt not an idea of the fatiguing marches we made to get to Cairo, never halting till three or four o'clock in the afternoon, after broiling in the ſun all day, the greateſt part of the time without food; obliged to glean what the diviſions which preceded us had left in theſe deteſtable villages, which they had frequently pillaged; and harraſſed during the whole march by thoſe hordes of robbers called Bedouins, who killed not only our men, but our officers at 25 paces from the main body. The aid de camp of general Dugna, called Geroret, was ſhot in this manner as he was carrying an order to a file of grenadiers, not a muſket ſhot from the camp. It is a more deſtructive war on my ſoul, than that of La Vendee.

"We had an engagement the day we arrived in the neighbourhood of Cairo.—The Mamelukes, who had the good ſenſe to place themſelves on the left bank of the Nile, offered us battle, and got a good beating. We call it the battle of the Pyramids; they loſt (to ſpeak without exaggeration) of theſe a great portion periſhed in attempting to ſwim acroſs the Nile, five thouſand.

"There is a general relaxation in the ſervice; I do all I can to preſerve unity among the different parties; but all goes very ill. The troops are neither paid nor fed; and thou mayeſt eaſily gueſs what murmurs this occaſions; they are loudeſt perhaps amongſt the officers. We are cajoled with promiſes that in a week's time the adminiſtration will be ſufficiently organized to enable them to make their diſtributions regularly; but a week is ſtill too long.

"If thou comeſt ſoon, which I moſt ardently wiſh, take care to be eſcorted, even on board by a party of fuſileers, capable of ſecuring thee from the attacks make their appearance on the banks of the Nile, and endeavour to deſtroy thee in thy barque.

"DAMAS."

—

In a letter from Tallien to his wife, dated from Roſetta, on the 4th of Auguſt, he ſays he is about to ſet out for Cairo, to inform Buonaparte of the dreadful diſaſter of the French fleet:

"I aſſure thee, my dear girl, that if I ever have the happineſs of placing my foot once more on the ſoil of my native land, nothing ſhall induce me to quit it again. Of the 40,000 are here, there are not four whole determination on the ſame head is not the ſame as my own.

Nothing can be more melancholy than the life we have here; we are in want of every thing. It is now five days ſince I cloſed my eyes. I lie on the bare floor; flies, bugs, ants, gnats, muſquetoes, inſects of every kind devour us alive.

"Adieu, my beſt Thereſa,‡ my paper is drenched with my tears. The delightful remembrance of thy goodneſs and thy love, the hope of meeting thee again ſtill amiable, ſtill faithful, and embracing my dear daughter, are the ſole ſupport and ſtay of the unfortunate "TALLIEN."

In another letter from the ſame, dated Roſetta, Aug. 4, to citizen Barras, member of the Executive Directory of France, at Paris, ſpeaking of the deſtruction of the fleet, he ſays:—

"Conſternation has overwhelmed us all. I ſet out to-morrow for Cairo, to carry the news to Buonaparte. It will ſhock him ſo much the more, as he had not the leaſt idea of its happening. He will doubtleſs find reſources in himſelf—if not to repair a loſs of ſuch magnitude, yet at leaſt to prevent the diſaſter from becoming fatal to the army which he commands.

"Pray heaven that this diſaſtrous news produce no bad effects at Paris. I am, I confeſs, exceedingly uneaſy about it—though I have ſtill ſome confidence in the genius of the republic, who has hitherto ſo conſtantly befriended us.

"TALLIEN."

‡ *His wife, Thereſa Cabarrus.*

LONDON, December 26.

—

Captain Gifford and lieut. Jones will each receive 500l. for bringing the official news of the taking of Minorca; the uſual preſent given when the guns fire on receiving accounts of important ſucceſſes.

the Mediterranean sea, lying fifty miles to the north west of the island of Majorca, being the least of the Baleares.—It is about thirty miles in length, and twelve in breadth, and chiefly valued for its excellent harbour. It is a mountainous country, with some fruitful vallies, where there are some excellent mules. Cindadella is the capital, besides which there are Port Mahon, Labor and Mercadel. It was taken by the English in 1708, and confirmed to them by the treaty at Utrecht. The French took it in 1756, after 2 months siege of St. Philip's Castle, but it was restored to the English by the peace of 1763. It was retaken by the Spaniards during the American war, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1783.

The declaration of war by the French against the king of Sardinia, seems to come after the business of war is done. They have been in the possession of his capital for many months, and now they determine to keep it.

The public will feel much concern in learning the serious indisposition of lord viscount Duncan, who has gone by easy stages to Scotland, under the melancholy apprehension, as he himself states, of never seeing England again.

The magistracy of Hamburgh have prohibited the Philanthropic and Theophilanthropic Societies, which met twice every week. This is said to have arisen from the interference of the ministers and principal envoys of Germany.

UNION OF IRELAND.

On Tuesday last a very numerous and respectable assemblage of the bankers and merchants of Dublin met on the subject of an union, when the right hon. the lord mayor being called to the chair, the following resolutions, moved by the right hon. D. Latouche, and seconded by Mr. John Claudius Beresford, were unanimously agreed to:

"Resolved, That since the renunciation of the power of Great Britain, in the year 1782, to legislate for Ireland, the commerce and prosperity of this kingdom have eminently increased.

"Resolved, That we attribute these blessings, under Providence, and the gracious favour of our beloved sovereign, to the wisdom of the Irish parliament.

"Resolved, That we look with abhorrence on any attempt to deprive the people of Ireland of their parliament, and thereby of their constitutional rights and immediate power to legislate for themselves.

"Resolved, That impressed with e- and affectionate attachment to British connection, we conceive, that to agitate in the parliament a question of the legislative union between this kingdom and Great Britain, would be highly dangerous and impolitic."

The corporation of smiths held a meeting at their hall on Thursday last, to take into consideration the measure of an union, when resolutions, highly disapproving of the measure, were agreed to without a dissenting voice.

At a meeting of the corporation of carpenters, held last week, similar resolutions were agreed to.

Before Cindadella, Nov. 18.

SIR,

I have the honor to return you and the gentlemen employed on shore under your command, my sincere thanks for your activity, zeal and assistance, in forwarding the light artillery of the army, neither can too much praise be given to the seamen for their friendly and cheerful exertions under every hard labour; exertions which were accompanied with a propriety of behaviour which I greatly attribute to your management, and which will ever merit my acknowledgements, and affords me the satisfaction of assuring you, that I am with sincere regard, your's, &c. CHARLES STUART.
Lieutenant Buchannan.

A list of stores in the arsenal at Port Mahon.

The keel and stern frame for a man of war brig, on the stocks, with all the timbers, and part of the cloathing, the rigging, &c.—14 gun-boats, hauled up, with all their rigging in good order, but the boats very old.—13 boats from 36 to 38 feet long, all the rigging in good order, and fit for service.—2 cables of 17-inch; 2 of 9 inch; 2 of 5 and a half inch; rope of 5 inch, 400 fathoms; do. of 2 and a half inch, 600 fathoms; do. of inch and half 400 fathoms; do. of inch, 300 fathoms; do. of half inch, 400 fathoms; 6000 lbs. of old junk.—Six anchors; 7 grappels.—A large quantity of all sorts of iron work.—A brass 13 inch mortar; 3 do. of 12 inch; some shells of 13 inch and 8 inch.—Two top masts for 74 gun ships; 3 lesser ones; several caps and spars; a thousand fir planks; several knees and some oak plank; twenty tuns of nails of all sorts; 30 bolts of new, and about 400 yards of old canvas; 14 Spanish pendants; blocks for the sheets and heaving ships down of all descriptions, with various other small articles. (Signed)
J. WOOLDRIGE, lieu. of the Cormorant.
November 18, 1798.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, May 4.

Council-Office,

27th April, 1799.

☞ Notice is hereby given, that Proposals will be received at this Office for the purchase of the Mill-Seat at the Humber, with the Saw-Mill now standing thereon, with about seven hundred Acres of Land, including the Meadow on the West side of the River, above the Spring. There will be a condition in the Deed, restraining the purchaser, on pain of forfeiture, from obstructing in any manner, direct or indirect, the free passage of the Fish up and down the said River; and another condition, obliging the Lessee to take all other necessary measures for preventing the Fish being destroyed in the Mill-race by the mill-wheel or otherwise, by erecting and maintaining in good repair proper Racks for that purpose. Persons desirous of purchasing the said Mill-seat and Lands, must give in their Proposals in Writing, and sealed up, before the first day of October next, on which day, if an acceptable offer be made, the purchaser will be declared, and a Deposit immediately required of two shillings and six-pence in the pound on the purchase money. A Deed will issue under the Great Seal without delay. One-third of the remaining purchase-money must be paid on the 1st day of October 1800, one-third on the 1st day of October 1801, and the remaining third on the 1st day of October 1802; and good Security given for making these payments at the above-mentioned periods.

JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 219.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1799. [*Price 4 Dollars per Annum*

By Authority.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the fourteenth day of APRIL, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the first day of June, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the FIFTH day of JUNE next, ensuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary:—Herein fail not. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness the honorable PETER RUSSELL, esq. president administering the government of our said province, this twenty-ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and of our reign the thirty-ninth. P. R.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

BLANK DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE For sale at the Printing Office.

Secretary's Office,
York, April 27, 1799.

LIST of the Names of Persons who have GRANTS in the *Secretary's Office*, in addition to those heretofore advertized, ready to be issued.

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townships.*
WM. HARE Jacob Sypes	100	Louth
Wm. Mullineux	100	Bertie
Mr. Hugh M'Lean	400	Newark
Mr. Hugh M'Lean	200	Darlington
Mr. Wm. Adam	50	Vaughan
Mr. Thos. Ridout	50	York
Mr. Wm. Chewitt	50	York
Anna Levans	200	Vaughan
Jacob Fisher, sen.	200	Vaughan
Bernard Casey	190	York
Alexander Burns, esq;	700	Whitby
Mrs. Mary Elmsley	1	Newark
Honorable John Elmsley	1	York
Thomas Barry	200	Barton
Nicholas Cover	210	Vaughan
Nathan Chapman	210	Vaughan
Rev. Thomas Ruddish	1	York
Bernard Casey	400	Vaughan
Hon. John Elmsley	1	York
Mrs. Mary Elmsley	1	York
John Haveland	200	Haldimand
Michael Wardell	1	Newark
Robert J. D. Gray, esq;	1	Newark
Meredith Melvin	1200	Whitby
John Haveland	200	Cramahe
Alexander Burns, esq;	600	York
John Fanning	176	Willoughby
John Caldwell	200	Woodhouse
Elisha Harsking	200	Oxford
Barney Perry	200	Townsend
Luther Harsking	200	Oxford
Elizer Scot	200	Do.
Daniel Hazen	600	Walpole
Thomas Cartey	200	Do.
Peter Hornin	500	Southwold
Samuel Canfield, jun.	165	Oxford
Charles Thomas	200	Walfingham
James Hopkins	200	Oxford
Mrs. Martha Mc. Lean	200	Darlington
Ralph Segar	200	Louth
Lawrence Lemon	100	Stamford
Samuel Thomas	200	Montague
Rev. John Stewart	570	Cornwall
Messrs. John Cumming & Peter Smith	41,448	square feet Kingston

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Council-Office,

27th April, 1799.

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before the firſt day of October next, on which day, if an acceptable offer be made, the purchaſer will be declared, and a Depoſit immediately required of two ſhillings and ſix-pence in the pound on the purchaſe money. A Deed will iſſue under the Great Seal without delay. One-third of the remaining purchaſe-money muſt be paid on the 1ſt day of October 1800, one-third on the 1ſt day of October 1801, and the remaining third on the 1ſt day of October 1802; and good Security given for making theſe payments at the above-mentioned periods.

JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE and LOT No. 18, on the North ſide of King-ſtree, in the town of York, containing one fifth of an Acre, for which a good Title can be given. For further particulars enquire of PATRICK MEALEY.

York, 9th March, 1799. [tf.

European News.

DUBLIN, December 8.

THE right hon. John Beresford ſailed for England on Monday.

Yeſterday evening the right hon. the ſpeaker ſailed for England. It would ſeem that the affairs of this country deeply intereſt the cabinet of St. James, ſince moſt of the leading political characters of Ireland have within a very ſhort time, been called to London upon important buſineſs. From the varied and extenſive knowledge which he poſſeſſes of the circumſtances and reſources of this country, his ſagacity as a politician, and his integrity as a man, we have every reaſon to expect, in conſequence of the ſpeaker's journey, the higheſt advantages to the happineſs and ſecurity of Ireland.

Meeting of the Irish Bar.

A numerous meeting of the members of the Irish Bar took place on the 9th inſt. at the Expedition Houſe in Dublin, to conſider the queſtion of the propoſed incorporated Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

The Bar, being called to the chair, Mr. Saurin, captain of the Lawyers corps, opened the diſcuſſion by ſtating, that it was the duty of the Bar to declare their ſenſe on a ſubject which went to deſtroy and annul forever the conſtitution and legiſlative independence of Ireland. It was not until the month of October laſt, that the people of the country were told, that their intereſts, their morals, their diſpoſitions, and their habits, were more likely to be promoted and improved, by the care of a Britiſh legiſlature, than by a parliament of their own, reſident among them. Was it not obvious to every man, that if, in caſe of a legiſlative union, Ireland ſhould be ſuffered to ſend an hundred members to the United Parliament, yet the parliament thus conſtituted, with 500 Britiſh members and 100 Iriſh, muſt be influenced by every tie of inclination, and, he would add, of duty too, to prefer the intereſts of Great Britain to thoſe of Ireland, when they ſhould be found to claſh? Muſt it not be acknowledged, that if the legiſlatures of the two countries ſhould be united, their firſt care would be to diſtribute the burthen of public debt and public expence equally or proportionably over every member of the empire, and muſt it not follow, that the burdens of Ireland would thereby be increaſed to the utmoſt limit of her capacity to bear? At all events it was not at the termination of a moſt alarming and ſavage rebellion, that a queſtion of ſuch magnitude ought to be diſcuſſed. It was not when a foreign army of 40,000 men were in the country, and military law ſcarcely ſuſpended, that the people were to be aſked on the moment whether they would give up their conſtitution, and transfer their legiſlative power to another country. He then moved the following reſolution:

Reſolved, That the meaſure of a legiſlative union of this kingdom & Great Britain, is an innovation which it would be highly dangerous and improper to propoſe at the preſent juncture to this country.

Mr. Spencer ſeconded the motion.

Mr. Jameſon oppoſed the reſolution as premature, and forcing a diſcuſſion, for which the meeting had no certain and authentic grounds of information, and propoſed that the conſideration of the reſolution ſhould be deferred to that day month.

Mr. Daily ſupported the adjournment, and contended that an union was the only means of ſaving Ireland from the fatal effects of revolutionary principles, which had already produced ſome wretchedneſs.

The adjournment was oppoſed by Mr. Burnes, who maintained that England had nothing to give Ireland, which could be conſidered as a compenſation for the ſurrender of her independence. He ridiculed the idea of a melioration of morals and manners, in conſequence of the meaſure, and declared he would pay no obedience in Ireland, to the legiſlature of any other country.

Mr. P. Burrowes reprobated the idea of an union, which was calculated, in his mind, ultimately to produce a ſeparation. The United Iriſhmen, he ſaid, were keeping Jubilee, ſince the idea was gone abroad. He divided the people of the country into four claſſes—the one the populace, who were, and always would be, the mere machines in the hands of the higher order, as the muſkets on their ſhoulders. Among the other three claſſes, the rebels, the yeomanry, and parliamentary reformiſts, the political mind of this country was divided. This meaſure would give the rebels new vigor, it would leſſen the zeal of the yeomen, and by cutting off from the foremoſt the hope of ever ſeeing his favorite object obtained, would render him totally indifferent to the connection of the countries, and to the conſtitution.

Mr. T. Grady ſupported the meaſures of an union, as calculated to deſtroy parliamentary corruption and upſtart ariſtocracy, and an Orange faction, and ſtated that the catholics of the ſouth were friendly to it.

Mr. Lloyd vindicated the Catholics from the ſtatement made by the laſt ſpeaker;—and Mr. J. Beresford deprecated the conſideration of Mr. Saurin's reſolution as premature.

Meſſrs. Gold, O'Driſcoll, Plunket, Leader and Orr, ſpoke in favor of the reſolution. Mr. Gold, in particular, made uſe of very ſtrong expreſſions againſt the union—"God and Nature (he obſerved) deſigned that Ireland ſhould be independent of Great Britain, and by God ſhe ſhall be ſo."

It was remarked by Mr. Plunket, tho' a profeſſed enemy to the meaſure, that fear, animoſity, want of time, and forty thouſand Britiſh troops in Ireland, would carry it into effect. The motion of adjournment was warmly ſupported by Meſſrs. Geraghty, M'Cleland and Weber.

The queſtion on the motion for adjournment being negatived by a majority of 168 to 32, the original reſolution paſſed without a diviſion.

We are creditably informed, that on the night of the 7th inſt. the town of Roſſgray, in the Queen's county, was nearly deſtroyed by fire; and that moſt of the Proteſtants who reſided there were moſt cruelly butchered during the conflagration.

United States.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.

From the Gazette of the United States.

IMPORTANT LETTER.

From a thorough knowledge of the character of the gentleman who writes this letter, of his caution in communicating political intelligence, and his practice of noticing no report in his letters, which has not been perfectly well authenticated, as well as from a review of the uniform correctneſs of all former information from the ſame ſource, I am enabled to aſſert, that the following may be relied on as minutely true.

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, to a reſpectable mercantile houſe in this city, dated 5th January laſt.

"The French lately met a ſevere check in Italy. The king of Naples at the head of his army, has taken poſſeſſion of the Pope's dominions, and every where beat the French army moſt ſeverely. On the Neapolitans entering the city of Rome, general Mack, the commander in chief, ſummoned the caſtle of St. Angelo, which was ſtill in poſſeſſion of the French, to ſurrender, which they refuſed—he then ſent them a meſſage declaring, that if they fired on the city, that for every gun he would deliver a Frenchman to the populace—this did not intimidate the French—they fired ſeveral guns; and gen. Mack, as good as his word, delivered as many Frenchmen to the mob, who murdered them in the moſt cruel manner—he then ſent them another meſſage, relating what he had done, and what had happened to the poor Frenchmen who had fallen victims to their folly, on which they ceaſed firing, and delivered up the caſtle. A few days after that, a ſevere engagement took place between 25,000 French and about 35,000 Neapolitans, in which the latter were victorious—they took about 4000 priſoners, and killed in battle about 5000.

"The loſs of the Neapolitans was very trivial compared with that of the French. The ſon of the king of Naples was arrived with a diviſion of the army of Civiti Vica, and had taken poſſeſſion of that city and port. The Romans were every where flocking in great numbers to enter into the Neapolitan army. I have no doubt but the French will be more rapidly driven out of Italy than they entered it. Buonaparte, all accounts agree, was ſhot at a council of war, by an Egyptian ſoldier, and his whole army by this time deſtroyed—ſo much for that Egyptian.

"Malta is alſo taken, and the Neapolitan flag hoiſted on the fortifications. Minorca is alſo taken by the Engliſh, which is of great conſequence to their Mediterranean fleet, as Port Mahon is very convenient and commodious for repairing their men of war and cruiſers in thoſe ſeas.

"This year will, in my opinion, be a year of the greateſt events that has ever happened in Europe; and if the talked of coalition takes place, (which no doubt muſt for its own internal defence of the combined nations) I would not be ſurprized to ſee a king on the throne of France, again, or Europe become one barbarous banditti."

March 27.

From Porcupine's Gazette.

Yeſterday arrived at this port, the ſhip George, Barclay, from Bengal, 4 months out.—The news brought by this veſſel is of great importance. It appears that all was peace in India, and that Tippoo Saib had (in conſequence of ſuſpicions entertained reſpecting his intention) actually given up Mangalore to the Britiſh, as a guarantee for his neutrality.—It appears further, that the Nezuar, a very powerful prince of India, had made a treaty with Ld. Mornington, by which all the Frenchmen in his ſervice were to be given up to the governor of Bengal as priſoners of war.—He had alſo ſtipulated, to receive ten thouſand of the Company's troops into his ſervice.

This news is of a very pleaſing nature, as it clearly proves, that the monſtrous republic has little or no influence in India.

March 30.

A letter was yeſterday morning received from Northampton, ſtating, that on Monday laſt, Mr. Balliot, one of the collectors of the revenue, was attacked on his return from Bethlehem and ſeverely beaten, ſo as to make it neceſſary to ſend to Bethlehem for a phyſician. The letter does not give particulars, but it was ſuppoſed that this outrage was committed by ſome of the inſurgents.

We alſo learn, that a company of light infantry met at Lower Socken on Monday laſt, but the object of the meeting was not known to our informant.

A meeting of another body of men was to be held at Milford, but for what purpoſe we could not learn.

From the beſt information we can obtain on the ſubject, it is probable the march of the troops from this city for Northampton, will take place about Wedneſday next—Various detachments of regular troops are already on their march thither; theſe it is ſuppoſed, will form a body of 500 men.

April 3.

His Britannic majeſty's ſhip of war, the Camilla, of 20 guns, is arrived in the Delaware, and came up laſt night as far as Cheſter.

On board of this veſſel is come general Maitland, who, it is ſuppoſed, will ſoon proceed to the iſland of St. Domingo. It is by no means improbable that the general may have touched here in his way, in order to make ſome arrangements reſpecting the trade between the United States and that extenſive and fruitful iſland.

The news brought by this arrival, is, we underſtand, of ſo late a date as the ſixth of February.

The projected union with Ireland had met with great oppoſition in the Iriſh parliament. It was touched upon in the ſpeech of the lord lieutenant, was approved of in the addreſs of the lords, but was not approved of in that of the commons, where there appears to have been a majority of 15 againſt it.

The miniſter, however, with that firmneſs, that unconquerable perſeverance, which has ever characterized his conduct, ſeems to have reſolved, not only that the project ſhall not be abandoned, but that it ſhall ſucceed. This his reſolution he has clearly expreſſed in a ſpeech made in the houſe of commons ſince the addreſs of the Iriſh parliament; and we hope, for the happineſs of both Britain and Ireland, that it will be adhered to.

It was believed in England that the Emperor had concluded a peace with France; but there were no certain accounts of it.

It was alſo believed, that the king of Naples had met with a ſevere check from the French, and that his troops were once more driven out of Rome by the ſans culottes.—One good thing is, the ſavages will this time find no pillage.

A deep plan is laid for the *extirpation of Chriſtianity* in poor Pennſylvania.—I ſhould not wonder if, in leſs than four years, the French calender were introduced, and eſtabliſhed.—The foe is advanced ſo far, that the grand aſſault muſt very ſoon take place, or the ſiege muſt be abandoned, which latter, I am pretty ſure, will not take place. The garriſon, at this time, are in perfect repoſe. Like a parcel of Heſſians round a guard houſe fire, ſome are telling ſtories, others laughing, others ſmoaking their pipes, others

posals in Writing, and sealed up, before the first day of October next, on which day, if an acceptable offer be made, the [illegible] will be declared, and a Deposit immediately required of two shillings and six-pence in the pound on the purchase money. A Deed will issue under the Great Seal without delay. One-third of the remaining purchase-money must be paid on the 1st day of October 1800, one-third on the 1st day of October 1801, and the remaining third on the 1st day of October 1802; and good Security given for making these payments at the above-mentioned periods.

JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

United States.

SALEM, March 5.

A Sea Fight, gallantly and victoriously maintained by the ship Perseverance, capt. Richard Wheatland, of this port, against one of the vessels of war of the French republic. The French rascals, contrary to the laws of war and of honor, fought under false colours, whilst the Eagle, true to his charge, spread his wings on the American flag.—The following is captain Wheatland's Letter to his owners:

Ship Perseverance, Old Straits of Bahama, Jan. 1, 1799.

GENTLEMEN,

Conceiving we may possibly meet an opportunity of forwarding this immediately on our arrival at the Havanna, or perhaps before, induces me to give an account of our voyage thus far.

Until 26th Dec. met with nothing very material, except heavy disagreeable weather, off the coast; and having the wind so far to the westward as to preclude the possibility of making our passage round the Bank, were compelled, contrary to our wishes, to go through the Old Straits of Bahama.—On the afternoon of the 27th, were boarded by the British frigate Romilia, capt. Rolles, our papers examined, and we treated with great politeness. They purchased (at our own prices) a number of articles from the cargo and of the people. Three days before, they had captured a French privateer sloop of ten guns and 60 men, and retook an American brig, her prize. After two hours detention, we were permitted to proceed, which we did, without meeting any interruption, till Monday, 31st of [illegible]—for particulars of that day, we give an extract from a journal kept on board.

"Dec. 31st, Key Romain in sight, bearing south, distance 4 or 5 leagues —A schooner has been in chase of us since 8 o'clock, and has every appearance of a privateer. At 1 o'clock, P. M. finding the schooner come up with us, very fast, took in steering sails, fore and aft, and royals; at half past 1, about ship and stood for her; she immediately tacked and made sail from us; we fired a gun to leeward, and hoisted the American ensign to mizen peak; she hoisted a Spanish jack at main topmast head, and continued to run from us. Finding she outsailed us greatly, and wishing to get through the narrows in the Old Straits, at 2 o'clock P. M. we again about ship and kept on our course. The schooner immediately wore, fired a gun, to leeward, and kept after, under a great press of sail. At half past two she again fired a gun to leeward; but perceiving ourselves in the narrows above mentioned, we kept on, to get through them if possible before she came up with us, which we effected. At 3 o'clock, finding ourselves fairly clear of Sugar Key and Key Labous, we took in steering sails, wore ship, hauled up our courses, piped all hands to quarters, and prepared for action. The schooner immediately took in sail, struck the Spanish jack, hoisted an English union flag, and passed under our lee at considerable distance. We wore ship, she did the same, and passed each other within half musket shot. A fellow hailed us in broken English, and ordered the boat out, and the captain to come on board with his papers, which we refused; he again ordered the boat out, and enforced his orders with a menace, that in case of refusal he would sink us!—using at the same time the vilest and most infamous language it is possible to conceive of. By this time he had fallen considerably astern of us: he wore and came up on our starboard quarter, giving us a broadside as he passed our stern, but fired so excessively wild that he did us very little injury, while our stern chasers gave him a noble dole of round shot and langrage. We hauled the ship to wind, and as he passed us poured a whole broadside into him with great success. Sailing faster than we, he ranged considerably a head, tacked and again passed, giving us a broadside and a furious discharge of musquetry, which they kept up incessantly till the latter part of the engagement: his musket balls reached us in every direction; but his large shot either fell short or went considerably over us: while our guns, loaded with round shot or square bars of iron six inches long, were plied so briskly and directed with so good judgment, that before he got out of our reach we had cut his mainsail and foretopsail all to rags, and cleared his decks to effectually, that when he bore away from us there were scarcely 10 men to be seen. He then struck his English and hoisted the French flag, and made off with all the sail she could carry, much disappointed no doubt at not being able to give us a *fraternal embrace*. The wind being light, and knowing he would outsail us, added to a solicitude to complete our voyage, prevented our pursuing him: Indeed we had sufficient to gratify our revenge for his temerity; for there was scarcely a single fire from our guns but what spread entirely over his hull.—The action, which lasted an hour and twenty minutes, we conceive ended well: for, exclusive of preserving the property entrusted to our care, we feel a confidence we have rid the world of some infamous pests of society.—We were within musket shot the whole time of the engagement, and were so fortunate as to receive but very trifling injury; not a person on board met the slightest harm. Our sails were a little torn, and one of the quarter deck guns dismounted. The privateer was a schooner of 80 or 90 tuns, copper bottom, and fought five or six guns on a side.

We are now within 48 hours sail of Havanna, where we expect to arrive in safety: indeed we have no fear of any privateer's preventing us, unless greatly superior in force.—The four quarter-deck guns will require new carriages; one of them was entirely dismounted.

I remain, with esteem,
Gentlemen,
your humble servant,
RICHARD WHEATLAND.

NEW YORK, March 10.

The brig Two Brothers, of Altona, captain Schow, from Lisbon, which place he left on the 11th of November, on her passage, in lat. 37. long. 59. met with a severe gale of wind, which carried away both masts, the rudder, two men, and every thing upon deck. The crew were then unable to guide the vessel, and she drifted at the mercy of the waves into the latitude of the West Indies. On the 25th of January, one of the people died with hunger, and it was agreed by the remainder of the crew on board, to cut him into pieces and eat him; but whilst in the act of cutting and sharing the dead body among them, fortunately, on the 26th, fell in with the schooner Aurora, capt. Gowis, of Boston, bound to Charleston, from Demerara, which supplied them with some provisions and necessaries, and took the vessel in tow to the edge of the Gulph, where the cable broke in the night, and the vessel drifted again, until she fell in with a coaster bound from Charleston to Georgetown, commanded by captain Harrison, who supplied the people on board with water, and piloted the vessel into Bulls's Bay. The crew were without water seven days, and used frequently entreat each other for a little urine; for six days they eat only of a cat, and a few rats.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.

It gives us pleasure to lay before the public the following letter, and answer to it, respecting the ship Sally, belonging to this port, which, with her crew and cargo, were lately saved, by the extraordinary exertions of the crew of his Britannic Majesty's ship Hind, assisted by captain Larcom her commander, in person, during a heavy gale of wind, at a considerable distance from his ship, then in Hampton roads.

Philadelphia, 16th Feb. 1799.

SIR,

The President and Directors of the Insurance Company of N. America, having been informed of the extraordinary exertions made by the crew of the ship under your command, to effect the preservation of the ship Sally, captain Gelston, and her crew, when in imminent danger of being lost, have requested me to present their sincere acknowledgements and thanks for the generous, humane, and disinterested conduct, displayed on that occasion, which I now do, with much pleasure and satisfaction.

From the well known character of the seamen of your nation, for benevolence, generosity and bravery, in their general conduct, but more especially when engaged in the calls of humanity, they may consider their exertions only as a duty that a brother seaman owes to a brother; yet we cannot forego the pleasure of expressing the sense we entertain of their merits on this occasion.

You will permit me, Sir, to request the favor of your acceptance of one thousand dollars, to be distributed in such manner as you shall think proper, amongst the crew of your ship. It is not meant in nature of a compensation for the services rendered, but as a mark of our respect for the generous feelings which dictated the exertions made on the above occasion.

I have the honor to be, with due respect, Sir,
your most obedient servant,
(Signed) JOSEPH BALL, President.
To Joseph Larcom, Esquire,
commander of his Britannic Majesty's ship of war,
Hind.

THE ANSWER.

His Majesty's ship Hind, Hampton Roads, March 3, 1799.

SIR,

I was yesterday honored with your letter of the 16th ult. conveying the thanks of the President and Directors of the Insurance Company of North America, for the small piece of service my ship's company were so happy as to render to the ship Sally, captain Gelston, when on shore in this river.

Your very liberal present of a thousand dollars to my ship's crew, as a mark, as you are pleased to express it, of your respect for the generous feelings which dictated the exertions on that occasion, call for my warmest acknowledgements. I cannot fail assuring you, that the very handsome and polite manner in which you have conveyed to me, the sentiments of the Directors, flattered my feelings exceedingly, and I must beg you to accept of my sincerest thanks on the occasion,
being with great respect,
Sir,
your most obedient servant,
(Signed) JOSEPH LARCUM.
Joseph Ball, Esquire,
President, &c.

Extract of a letter from captain Thomas Truxton, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated 14th February.

"On the 13th, after the greatest exertions having been made, we gained these roads with both ships, and anchored them safe about noon. It is impossible for me to state to you the joy demonstrated by the inhabitants on this occasion: the ship was filled with gentlemen of the first dignities in the island, and a salute requested, in order that it might be returned, which was complied with on my part, particularly as it came from a member of the king's council, Mr. Tyton, an old friend of mine of many years standing.

I have just received a polite letter of congratulation from the commander in chief, who offers me every service in his power; and I have directed all the wounded from on board the Insurgente to be immediately landed and sent to the hospital.

The following is an accurate return made me this morning by Lieut. Rodgers, commanding the prize, taken from the examining officers, of the killed and wounded on board the Insurgente, viz.

Killed,	29
Badly wounded,	22
Wounded more slightly,	19
Total killed and wounded,	70

We had, as I wrote to you, only one man killed, and two badly wounded, one of which is since dead, the other is a midshipman, Mr. M'Donough, who lost his foot; an ordinary seaman was afterwards discovered to be slightly wounded: this is the whole number lost and injured on board the Constellation.

I shall proceed to repair the damages sustained to both ships as speedily as possible, and until the pleasure of the President of the United States is known, I intend to give lieutenant John Rodgers an order to command the Insurgente. He was one of the first lieutenants appointed, has a claim to being among the first promotions, but a very strong one, for behaving well, and being the first lieutenant of the Constellation, at the capture of the first governmental ship of any consequence, ever made by the arms of the United States at sea, since our being known as a nation; the other officers I shall appoint in the same way.

My gun deck is divided into three divisions, the first of five guns and opposite superintended by the first lieutenant, Mr. Rodgers. The second of five guns and opposite by the second lieutenant, Mr. Cowpse. The third of four guns, and opposite, by the third lieutenant, Mr. Sterett. The zeal of these three officers in performing their duty, and complying strictly with my orders, cannot be surpassed; but I must not, in praise of them, be silent as to the good conduct of Mr. Shirly, the master, and Mr. Archer the fourth lieutenant, who acted their part near my person on the quarter deck, and who are also deserving of notice; but for the honor of our nation, I must declare that it is impossible for officers and men in any service, to have behaved better than my people did generally on this occasion: it must therefore not be understood, because I have mentioned the names of a few of the principle gentlemen, that those of an inferior grade in their stations are less deserving; on the contrary, to the latter I always feel myself most indebted for their exertions in the hour of battle, as they have generally much less at stake, than those in higher stations, and consequently less inducement to display their valour."

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, May 18.

As the wind blows more frequently from the East at this time of the year, and thereby swarms of insects are drove from the adjoining swamp, or marsh, we would recommend to those who have gardens in the town, to set fire to small heaps of horses litter, damp shavings, or any thing that will cause a sharp smoake therein, as the best means of keeping them off, and saving their young vegetables, of which we are in great want.

From the (N.Y.) Mercantile Advertiser.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.

The celebrated Mr. Burke's opinion of the people of New England, in one of his Speeches delivered in the British Parliament, in the year 1775.

"As to the wealth which the colonies have drawn from the sea by their fisheries you had all that matter fully opened at your bar. You surely thought those acquisitions, of value, for they seemed even to excite your envy; and yet the spirit with which that enterprising employment has been exercised, ought rather, in my opinion, to have raised your esteem and admiration. Pass by the parts, and look to the manner in which the people of New England have of late carried on the whale fishery.—Whilst we follow them among the rumbling mountains of ice, and behold them penetrating into the deep frozen recesses of Hudson's Bay and Davis's Streights; whilst we are looking for them beneath the artic circle, we hear that they have pierced into the opposite regions, so polar cold that they are at the antipodes, and engaged under the frozen serpent of south Fairland Islands, which seemed too remote and romantic an object for the grasp of national ambition, is but a stage and resting place in the progress of their victorious industry. Nor is the equinoctial heat more discouraging to them, than the accumulated winter of both the poles. We know that whilst some of them draw the line and strike the harpoon on the coast of Africa, others run the longitude and pursue the gigantic game along the coast of Brazil. No sea but what is vexed by their fisheries; no climate that is not witness to their toils. Neither the perseverance of Holland, nor the activity of France, nor the dextrous and firm sagacity of English enterprise, ever carried this most perilous mode of hardy industry to the extent to which it has been pushed by this recent people; a people who are still as it were, but in the gristle, and not hardened in the bone of manhood.

"When I contemplate these things; when I know that the colonies in general owe little or nothing to any care of ours, and that they are not squeezed into this happy form by the constraints of watchful and suspicious governments, but that through a wise and a salutary neglect, a generous nature has been suffered to take her own way to perfection; when I see how profitable they have been to us, I feel all the pride of power sink, and all presumption in the wisdom of human contrivances melt and die away within me."

[The following elegant extract is taken from the Gazette of the United States.]

WHEN we reflect on the glorious & successful stand that Great-Britain has made singly against the ferocious and desolating tyranny of France, it is impossible for us, if our feelings are not completely Frenchified, not to contemplate with increased attachment & reverence, and pride, the great nation, from which we derive our natural and political existence, in all the fortunes of which we must share in the present contest, and with which we must either stand or fall. Around her all is terror and dismay, and despondency; all, abject compromise, or timid submission to the power that all execrate, and all abhor. She alone keeps the station she originally assumed in the face of God and man.

"On the eternal basis of justice and equity, and right, she has kept her stand, and has singly braved the storm that has laid low so many of the most distinguished powers of the earth. The whole fabric of social order has been shaken; the work of ages has fallen in a heap of ruins around her; she alone has remained firm and unmoved; like her native oak she has gathered strength from the storm. What a glorious distinction to be descended from such a nation? And what a proud pre-eminence would it be to be leagued with her in such a cause. While she exhibits such a spectacle to the moral eye, how mean, base, and execrable are the ravings and invectives of the infidel & anarchist; how low and contemptible that policy that would hug itself in a short sighted selfish neutrality? If there is any morality in the science of politics, it is the duty of all nations to unite in crushing such a profligate race as the present despots of France; as much, if not more than, it is of every member of the federal union, to subdue an insurrection in any one state.—The French revolution is an insurrection against all nations, a war against all the laws of society, and vastly more dangerous to the peace and happiness of the world, than a partial revolt of a few counties in the United States of America.

For the UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.

Messrs. WATERS and SIMONS,

By inserting the following lines on the late much regretted, COLONEL ALEXANDER M'KEE, you will very much oblige one of your readers :—

LET civil nations look at Savage deeds,
Or look at Indian friendship's breast that bleeds;
For one that now is, forever gone,
And left us one, but one true British son!

True to his trust, in every action just,
From envy, hatred, and from malice hush't:
He died lamented by the savage throngs;
Of husbands, wives, their daughters and their sons.

His son the darling of his aged care,
Who drop'd affection's and affliction's tear;
For the great parent of his former days,
The tomb inhabits and forgets our praise!

No secret schemes nor interested views,
Could sway his mind, strict honesty he chose:
From earliest youth, until his fall he met,
Still the straight path of honor always kept.

May civil British warriors still retain,
True sense of honor to his noble son;
Who promises fair at what his father done;
The aid and succour of the Indian throng.

Each day I hope much happiness will produce,
With honor and domestic peace conduce,
To cheer all round him whilst he here remains
A British Chief of our new Sandwich plains.

Blue House, }
Sandwich, March 20, '99. }

VOLUME VI. NUMBER 221.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1799. [*Price 4 Dollars per Annum*

By Authority.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the fourteenth day of APRIL, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the first day of June, at which time in our town of York you were held and strained to appear; but we taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the FIFTH day of JUNE next, ensuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary:—Herein fail not. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness the honorable PETER RUSSELL, esq. president administering the government of our said province, this twenty-ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and of our reign the thirty-ninth. P. R.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

BLANK DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE
For sale at the Printing Office.

Council-Chamber,
MAY 21, '99.

WHEREAS several persons have purchased lots in this town, from the persons who have been permitted by the President and Council to improve the same; but who have not yet obtained grants thereof under the great seal of the province. And whereas others may be unwarily drawn into purchase, what the venders have no authority to sell—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a standing order of the board, no grant will ever issue under the great seal of this province, for any lots in this town, to any person or persons claiming under the original nominees of the said lots, unless the transfer thereof shall have the previous sanction of this board; but any lots so sold, will be immediately forfeited and declared open.

J. SMALL, C. E. C.

European News.

Summary
Down the 6th of February.

Buonaparte.

THE latest news, coming thro' a credible channel, concerning this murderous monster, is contained in a Vienna article of the 9th of December, which states, in substance, what we have before heard of the punishment of Buonaparte and his gang, and adds, that the dispatches from the Turkish general expressed his full confidence of very soon annihilating the remainder of the infidels. The Paris news printers, who are almost as vile slaves as those of Boston, have trumped up a story in contradiction to this. They say they have their intelligence from an eye witness, but they take care not to mention his name; and we know well, that it is next to impossible that a man should escape from Egypt to France.

King of Naples.

THIS prince, who was, by the late advices, in a fair way of driving the French from some part, at least, of their conquests, has been obliged to fly from his continental dominions to the island of Sicily. This news cannot be doubted, as it is stated in the London papers, to have been received from admiral lord Nelson. According to the dispatches received from his lordship, it appears that, after a series of continued disasters, which general Mac attributes to the cowardice and treachery of the Neapolitan troops, many of the officers of which are suspected to have been bribed by the enemy, he despaired of being able to protect the capital. The Neapolitan army was still at Capua; but the French were under its walls, and the result of another engagement, if the Neapolitans stood one, was expected to be that they would be dispersed, altho' in point of numbers, they were still superior to the enemy. Under these discouraging circumstances, their Neapolitan majesties, the royal family, and about six hundred persons, of the highest rank, were induced to seek for shelter on board our ships of war lying in the bay of Naples. The king and queen embarked on board the Vanguard, of 74 guns, commanded by lord Nelson, who proposed to convey them to Palermo in Sicily. It is not known what

could collect to accompany him to Sicily; but if they are no better than thoſe he has left behind, the French would be maſters of Naples. It ſeems probable that every thing of value had been carried off from Naples on board the fleet. In conſequence of this ſtate of things the Engliſh had burnt all the ſhips in the harbor of Naples, and had received orders for bombarding the city, whenever it ſhould be in poſſeſſion of the French—In giving theſe orders, the king was perfectly right. As I would deſtroy myſelf ſooner than ſubmit to their ſway, ſo would I, on the ſame principles, deſtroy my dominions.

This is a reverſe of fortune, but it is what every one expected, if the king of Naples was not joined, and that ſpeedily too, by the emperor of Germany. What the politics of this prince are, it is very hard to ſay: whether he be under the influence of avarice, of fear, or of jacobiniſm; but this we may reſt aſſured of, that, unleſs he determines to act, with all his might, againſt France, he will fall. He is now the firſt upon the liſt. There is ſome talk about a junction of the Auſtrian and Ruſſian troops; and there is alſo ſome talk about the preparations of Pruſſia; but, there ſeems to be nothing that amounts to any thing like action.—Theſe three powers are, in fact, jealous of each other. Ruſſia has, indeed, nothing to fear; but between the emperor and the king of Pruſſia, the only diſpute, in reality, is, which ſhall be devoured laſt. If they do not unite, and that cordially, all Germany as well as Italy muſt and will be revolutionized.

—

France.

This bloody nation is at once the moſt malignant and the moſt miſerable that ever exiſted. Some one has compared her to a guilty perſon afflicted with the plague, who feels particular delight in communicating the infection to others, and who finally expires under the conſoling reflection of having companions in h—ll. The power of France will not be encreaſed by the progreſs of her hordes; on the contrary, it will be diminiſhed. Thoſe hordes will periſh by little and little. She cannot hold her conqueſts; and the profits of plunder are at an end.—It ſignifies not what injury ſhe may do to others; ſhe can, thereby, do herſelf no good.

Great-Britain.

While this nation ſtands firm, and that ſhe ever will, France never can be the arbitreſs of the world, nor even of the continent of Europe for any time. She may for a few years keep up her marauding ſyſtem in Italy and Germany; but ſhe is hemmed up there.—There is no part of the ſea that ſhe dares appear in, and while this is the caſe, ſhe never will find ſafety, nor reſt from her labors. Still the buſineſs of exhauſting goes on with her; all expence and no income. She is expending the capital of her population as well as of her property. Great-Britain alone is able, by a ſteady and vigorous proſecution of the war for only four years longer, to exhauſt, to annihilate France, without the leaſt injury or inconvenience to herſelf.

—

LONDON, Feb. 27.

—

PACKET-OFFICE, 4 o'clock.

WE ſtop the preſs to ſtate, that an expreſs has juſt been received at lord Grenville's office, which, we are aſſured brings the pleaſant intelligence, that the Proſerpine frigate is ſafe, with all her crew; and that Mr. Grenville and his ſuit landed on the continent early in the month.

Some irregular ſets of French papers, to the 18th inſt. reached town yeſterday by way of Holland; and likewiſe ſome Leyden papers were received by the ſame conveyance.

Theſe gazettes tend to confirm the report, concerning the order iſſued by the French directory, for the requiſition of new levies of men. A ſimilar order has been iſſued by the Batavian republic, ordaining, "That all citizens, without exception, are enjoined to ſerve in perſon in the armies. No one is to be exempted from this duty, nor allowed to find ſubſtitutes. Old age, corporal infirmities, and adminiſtrative employments are the only exceptions. All citizens, from the age of 20 to 30, are to ſerve in the firſt conſcript for the preſent year."

The execution of theſe regulations is to be haſtened as much as poſſible.

Letters from Luxembourg ſtate, that orders have been ſent thither, for tranſporting from the arſenal of that fortreſs all the heavy artillery fit for ſervice, which is to be ſent acroſs the Rhine.

The Moniteur of the 17th inſt. mentions a decree of the directory, ordering all commanding officers, without the territories of the republic, to ſend away from every cantonment and camp all women who are uſeleſs to the armies. Such women are deemed uſeleſs who are not employed in waſhing, or in ſelling proviſions and liquor.

Letters from Milan, of the 3d inſt. mention that the Ruſſians have been repulſed in repeated attacks made on the principal fort in the Iſland of Corfu, which is ſaid to rival Toulon in ſtrength. The French are making great exertions to ſave that iſland.

On the 16th the directory ſent a meſſage to the two councils as follows:

"The Ottoman Porte, informed that the expedition to Egypt was only directed againſt its real enemies, had begun to look upon it with a favorable eye; but it was ſoon led aſtray by the inſinuations of Britain and the coaleſced powers. The war which it has declared againſt its antient and faithful allies, has been the fruit of this error, and will lead to its total ruin. It has drawn the Barbary powers into a war with France.

[What aſtoniſhing effrontery that baſe directory of France is poſſeſſed of, to dare, publiſh to the world one of its decrees, in which, Great-Britain is accuſed of falſe inſinuations; but when we reflect how vile, and much diveſted the directory is of honor, we cannot wonder at it. perfidious language.]

"The French government has adopted meaſures of reprifal, and it gives you notice of having done ſo."

It is reported that the king of Pruſſia has conſented to allow the Ruſſian troops a free paſſage through his dominions.

Ships that have come in from ſea repreſent the weather during the early part of laſt week to have been more than uſually tempeſtous. The following is an extract of a letter from on board the Cambrian frigate:

"On Wedneſday laſt, the 20th, we encountered a moſt tremendous gale in the channel, with thunder and lightning. A fire ball fell upon the forecaſtle, which unfortunately killed two men and wounded 17. Two are ſtruck blind, one of them is raving mad.—The ſcene was ſo awful that we all expected immediate deſtruction.

—

LLOYD's LIST.

The Republican, Simpſon, from Baltimore, is taken by a French privateer, and carried into Corunna.

The Aurora,——, from Savannah to London, is captured and taken into Corunna.

The Sarah, Cooper, from New-York to London, is captured by a French privateer, and carried into Corunna.

The Adventure, Perady, from New-York, is ſunk in Dublin harbor, ſuppoſed from getting on an anchor.

—

GLASGOW, March 2.

—

Thirteen Hamburgh mails are now due.

We are happy, however, to learn, that diſpatches have been received at lord Grenville's office, containing an account of the ſafe arrival of Mr. Grenville in the Proſerpine frigate, on the continent early in February.

French and Dutch papers have been received by a neutral veſſel arrived from Holland. The directory are making great preparations for war, and have iſſued orders for new levies of men by the ſyſtem of requiſition. Similar orders have been iſſued by the Batavian republic, where all citizens from 20 to 30 years of age are to ſerve in the firſt levy. It is rumoured that count Belgrade has been ſent by the emperor to Paris to negociate a definitive peace. The Turks and Ruſſians are ſaid to have been defeated in their attack upon the iſland of Corfu.

—

LEGHORN, January 4.

—

ON the 2d. we learned, that the French had relaxed the expedition of the march; that in the evening they had agreed to evacuate Tuſcany whenever the Neapolitans evacuated Leghorn, and the blockade of the port ſhould ceaſe. Yeſteaday there was in circulation a copy of the miniſterial note communicated to all the deplomatic agents, couched nearly in the following remarkable words: "Peace between the emperor, and the empire, and the French republic, being concluded, the neutrality of Tuſcany is gauranted by the contracting parties:" You may judge of the ſenſation produced by this intelligence in a country which from the brink of the precipice on which it ſtood, feels itſelf reſtored to a ſtate of ſafety and proſperity.

United States.

—

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.

—

MR. FENNO,

I take the liberty of ſending you the following extract of a letter from the prize maſter of the ſhip Cicero, retaken from the French by the American frigate United States, capt. Barry, dated St. Pierre, Martinique, March 9:—not doubting that you will take the earlieſt opportunity of inſerting it in your gazette.

"I have been here in this ſhip (Cicero) about ten days prize-maſter; ſhe belongs to Liverpool, was captured by the French privateer ſchooner Democrat, and re-captured by the United States, and ſent in here; her cargo conſiſts principally of live ſtock; ſhe will bring about 30,000 dollars; is a fine ſhip of 430 tons, mounts 20 nine-pounders, and carries 50 men (ſay 35 men & 15 boys.) The privateer mounts twelve nine pounders and had 100 men; they fought her two hours and an half, and after the French boarded, fought three quarters of an hour on the deck. Out of the 50 hands on board, the captain and three men were killed, and twenty-ſix wounded. Could I but give you a deſcription of the ſcene this ſhip preſented when we firſt took poſſeſſion of her, it would make your very ſoul ſhudder within you. Never were men more inhumanly mangled than they are: and much of it done after they gave up.—A little boy, leſs than our brother William, [a child about nine years of age] who was a favourite of the captain's, was ordered by the Frenchmen to go aloft and haul down the colours; he cried and ſaid he could not, which was the fact. A Frenchman immediately up with his cutlaſs and cut his arm almoſt off, and wounded him in ſeveral places. The Engliſhmen, there can be no doubt, fought like men; every thing on board proves it. The French had poſſeſſion about 36 hours before we recaptured her; during which time not one of the poor fellows who had been wounded, had been dreſſed, nor a ſingle bucket of water thrown on the deck; they were in a perfect gore of blood. I declare when the ſhip rolled with the heave of the ſea, the blood in the cabbin would run from ſide to ſide in a perfect current.

"You no doubt have heard of Truxton's ſucceſs and glory in the capture of the Inſurgente; ſhe was the laſt French frigate left out here; the reſt are all gone to France. We have now no other hope but to capture the privateers of which there are ſtill numbers out of Guadaloupe—and to whom our ſhip is as well known as the is to you, and is as much dreaded as they are by our merchantmen.

"The capture of the ſhip Cicero ought to be a ſerious leſſon to our merchants how they fit out their ſhips; they put on board ten or twelve guns, with twice the number of men at the utmoſt, and then think ſhe is able to defend herſelf againſt any thing they can poſſibly meet with.—'Tis a great miſtake—it is incredible how thoſe Frenchmen fight when drove to it by deſperation. To ſee this ſhip you'd think it impoſſible they could have had the courage to have engaged her, much leſs have carried her. The fact is they have nothing to loſe and every thing to gain, and whenever they ſee any thing that looks like plunder, nothing will deter them from attempting it.

"Yeſterday (9th March) a gentleman informed me of war having been declared againſt America by Guadaloupe, 'Statia and St. Martins. He has learnt it by a letter from St. Thomas'. If this be the caſe there can be no doubt but their reſpective governors have their orders from France, as they could not dare to go ſo far without ſuch orders; of courſe the declaration of war will be general."

—

BOSTON, April 9.

We have been favoured with London papers to Jan. 21, and Cork, to Jan. 26. The ſtate of our paper when we received them, compels us to notice their contents in a brief and deſultory manner.

General Championet promiſes a purgation to Rome, after he has finiſhed with Naples.

Three Americans were arreſted at Paris on the ſecond of Jan. and ſent to the Temple.

The French papers ſay, two Engliſh frigates, with ſeveral tranſports, having on board three thouſand Neapolitan troops, got aground, and were taken near Naples.

The French miniſter at Hamburgh, has ceaſed his functions, in conſequence of the refuſal to liberate Tandy, &c.

The French deputies at Raſtadt have demanded of the German plenipotentiaries that the Emperor cauſe the Ruſſian troops to retreat from his territory, otherways they ſhould conſider it a violation of neutrality, and all parties, as returning to the ſame ſituation as before the ſigning of the preliminaries of peace.

It is ſaid lord Nelſon took ſeventy Genoeſe veſſels at Leghorn.

BALTIMORE, April 12.

Arrived laſt evening at North Point, the ſhip Active, capt. John Garde, 58 days from Liſbon.—Capt. Garde informs, that the Spaniards have poſitively refuſed to ſuffer the French troops to paſs through their dominions into Portugal. The fate of Buonaparte, at the time he left Liſbon, was ſaid to be very uncertain. Five ſail of the line, prizes to the Britiſh, were lying then at Liſbon.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, May 25.

Letters from Madrid, of the 8th inſt. ſays a London paper, ſtate, that, according to the general opinion of the beſt informed people, the expedition of the French againſt Portugal will not take place.

The court of Madrid has not refuſed the paſſage of the republican army as is ſtated by ſome of the papers: but certain arrangements have been made between that and the cabinet of Luxemburg, which will have the ſame effect. The letters of which we ſpeak ſay, that the court of Madrid has bought off that paſſage ſo dangerous to Spain, by a ſum of money to be given to the French government, and to which the court of Liſbon is to contribute its proportion.

Several perſons from the Weſt-Indies, ſays a New-York paper, concur in the information, that a Dutch ſquadron has arrived at Surrinam, with a "particular agent" of the Batavian directory, to ſupercede the old governor of that colony, who was ſuſpected of being friendly to the ſtadtholder.—In conſequence of this arrival, the Britiſh admiral, Harvey, had called in all the Britiſh privateers cruizing near that part of the maine; and had ordered large ſhips on that ſtation.

A London paper of the 2d of March, ſays, "A draft of forty horſes from all the cavalry regiments now in Great Britain is immediately to be made for the ſervice of Portugal. They are to embark by the 9th inſt. if the tranſports are ready for them."

[DIED.] At Newark, 13th inſtant, MICHEL ANDREW MYER, aged 53 years.

Council-Office,

27th April, 1799.

☞ Notice is hereby given, that Propoſals will be received at this Office for the purchaſe of the Mill-Seat at the Humber, with the Saw-Mill now ſtanding thereon, with about ſeven hundred Acres of Land, including the Meadow on the Weſt ſide of the River, above the Spring. There will be a condition in the Deed, reſtraining the purchaſer, on pain of forfeiture, from obſtructing in any manner, direct or indirect, the free paſſage of the Fiſh up and down the ſaid River; and another condition, obliging the Leaſee to take all other neceſſary meaſures for preventing the Fiſh being deſtroyed in the Mill-race by the mill-wheel or otherwiſe, by erecting and maintaining in good repair proper Racks for that purpoſe. Perſons deſirous of purchaſing the ſaid Mill-ſeat and Lands, muſt give in their Propoſals in Writing, and ſealed up, before the firſt day of October next, on which day, if an acceptable offer be made, the purchaſer will be declared, and a Depoſit immediately required of two ſhillings and ſix-pence in the pound on the purchaſe money. A Deed will iſſue under the Great Seal without delay. One-third of the remaining purchaſe-money muſt be paid on the 1ſt day of October 1800, one-third on the 1ſt day of October 1801, and the remaining third on the 1ſt day of October 1802; and good Security given for making theſe payments at the above-mentioned periods.

JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

Evean Eveans,

Taylor and Habit-Maker,
(FROM LONDON.)

HAVING taken a room in a ſmall building belonging to Mr. Willcocks, for the purpoſe of proſecuting the duties of his trade; begs leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of York, that he has commenced the above buſineſs; and to thoſe, who may honor him with their commands, he flatters himſelf, from his experience, to afford ſatisfaction.

York, May 23.

Secretary's-Office,

York, May 25, 1799.

LIST of the Names of Perſons who have GRANTS in the *Secretary's Office*, in addition to thoſe heretofore advertized, ready to be iſſued.

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townſhips.*
MRS. Sarah Aſhbridge	200	Scarboro'
Mr. Archibald Thompſon	700	Do.
John Coon	200	Do.
Martin Buckner	200	Do.
Mrs. E. Thompſon	200	Do.
Colin M'Nabb, eſq.	1	York
Sarah Playter	400	Pickering
WM. HARE	400	Louth
Jacob Sypes	100	Bertie
Wm. Mullineux	100	Newark
Mr. Hugh M'Lean	400	Darlington
Mr. Hugh M'Lean	200	Vaughan
Mr. Wm. Adam	50	York
Mr. Thos. Ridout	50	York
Mr. Wm. Chewitt	50	York
Anna Devans	200	Vaughan
Jacob Fiſher, ſen.	200	Vaughan
Bernard Caſey	190	York
Alexander Burns, eſq;	700	Whitby
Mrs. Mary Elmſley	1	Newark
Honorable John Elmſley	1	York
Thomas Barry	200	Batton
Nicholas Cover	210	Vaughan
Nathan Chapman	210	Vaughan
Rev. Thomas Ruddith	1	York
Bernard Caſey	400	Vaughan
Hon. John Elmſley	1	York
Mrs. Mary Elmſley	1	York
John Haveland	200	Haldimand
Michael Wardell	1	Newark
Robert J. D. Gray, eſq;	1	Newark
Meredith Melvin	1200	Whitby
John Haveland	200	Cramahe
Alexander Burns, eſq;	600	York
John Fanning	176	Willoughby
John Caldwell	200	Woodhouſe
Eliſha Harſking	200	Oxford
Barney Perry	200	Townſend
Luther Harſking	200	Oxford
Elizer Scot	200	Do.
Daniel Hazen	600	Walpole
Thomas Cartey	200	Do.
Peter Hornin	500	Southwold
Samuel Canfield, jun.	165	Oxford
Charles Thomas	200	Walſingham
James Hopkins	200	Oxford
Mrs. Martha Mc. Lean	200	Darlington
Ralph Segar	200	Louth

WM. JARVIS, ſec'y.

THE

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 222.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1799. [*Price 4 Dollars per Annum*

By Authority.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the fourteenth day of APRIL, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the firſt day of June, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the FIFTH day of JUNE next, enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary:—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs the honorable PETER RUSSELL, eſq. preſident adminiſtering the government of our ſaid province, this twenty-ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, and of our reign the thirty-ninth.

P. R.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

BLANK DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE
For ſale at the Printing-Office.

Council-Chamber,

MAY 21, '99.

WHEREAS ſeveral

perſons have purchaſed lots in this town, from the perſons who have been permitted by the Preſident and Council to improve the ſame; but who have not yet obtained grants thereof under the great ſeal of the province. And whereas others may be unwarily drawn into purchaſe, what the venders have no authority ſo tell:—Notice is hereby given, that in purſuance of a ſtanding order of the board, no grant will ever iſſue under the great ſeal of this province, for any lots in this town, to any perſon or perſons claiming under the original nominees of the ſaid lots, unleſs the transfer thereof ſhall have the previous ſanction of this board; but any lots ſo ſold, will be immediately forfeited and declared open.

J. Small, C. E. C.

Secretary's-Office,

York, May 25, 1799.

LIST of the Names of Perſons who have GRANTS in the *Secretary's Office*, in addition to thoſe heretofore advertized, ready to be iſſued.

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Daniel Hazen	600	Walpole
Thomas Cartey	200	Do.
Peter Hornin	500	Southwold
Samuel Canfield, jun.	165	Oxford
Charles Thomas	200	Walſingham
James Hopkins	200	Oxford

WM. JARVIS, ſec'y.

European News.

PARIS, January 6.

Extract of a letter, dated Nov. 5, written by Touſſaint Louverture to citizens Pinchinat, Brotheir, Raignier, and others, repreſentatives of the people.

"WOULD you expect to hear, that when the nomination of general Hedouville to the government of St. Domingo announced that happineſs which his great reputation promiſed to this unfortunate country, he ſhould expoſe them to the moſt eminent dangers, from which I have juſt had the good fortune to preſerve them?

"The copy which I ſend to you, of my addreſs to the directory, will ſhew you how much this agent, having the beſt means of doing good, if he wiſhed it, has diſappointed the hopes of the true friends of liberty, in diſguſting a whole people by his impolite meaſures, and the arbitrary acts he exerciſed in the name of the laws, which were themſelves the palladium of which he took the advantage to light up the torch of diſcord, and bring on a civil war, which was on the point of breaking out.

"Nothwithſtanding this, in order to excuſe his having ſhamefully abandoned his poſt, he writes to you, citizens repreſentatives, as he has had the impudence to proclaim here, that I had ſeparated the colony from France, that I had introduced the emigrants, and that, with the troops, in the pay of England, I had executed the project of independence which I had long had in view.

"But I truſt in the impartiality of the two councils, and in the juſtice of the directory. [It is evident that Touiſſant is a Frenchman, for no one, but a Frenchman would truſt to the juſtice of that inſidious directory who is endeavoring to deceive the world by its artifice.] The ſtorm which thunders over my head does not affright me.

Invariable in my principles, ſincerely attached to France, and to liberty, I will continue to ſacrifice every moment of my life to aſſure the proſperity of St. Domingo.

Sainte en la Republique
Franciſe!
T. LOUVERTURE."

January 13.

The Propagateur contains the following notice relative to St. Domingo, which has been ſent by the miniſter of the marine to the commiſſioners of the directory at the different ports of France:

"The executive directory having judged it proper to re eſtabliſh thoſe relations with the iſland of St. Domingo, which have been temporalily ſuſpended, you will take care to inform the merchants of your port, and the maritime diſtrict to which your adminiſtration extends, that they may proceed to fit out veſſels for that colony.—You may even aſſure them, that it will give pleaſure to the government to ſee ſuch operations undertaken, and that I ſhall facilitate them by all the means in my power."

Extract of a letter from citizen Hillarion point, general of brigade.

Aquila, 28th Frimaire, (Dec. 18.)

"THE provinces of Abruzzo are in our poſſeſſion; and yeſterday at 9 o'clock at night, we entered Aquila, the capital of this province, driving before us the Neapolitan levy, *en maſſe*; that is to ſay, the ſelf named volunteers put in requiſition in theſe provinces. Lemoine, general of diviſion, ſent a flag of truce to the commander of the Neapolitan troops, with a declaration, that he ſhould conſider himſelf reſponſible for all the evils that ſhould befal this city. But his anſwer not being received at the appointed hour, the troops advanced, foced open the gates, and we entered the city.

"All the poſts are taken poſſeſſion of, the inhabitants were forbidden to appear at the windows, and the majority of them were ſurpriſed on the next morning, to find that we were maſters of the place. The fort ſurrender this morning at diſcretion; we have found a great quantity of ammunition there and have placed a ſtrong garriſon in it.

"The king of Naples did not expect this viſit ſo ſoon; the high and rugged mountains which encircle Abruzzo, ſerve as a natural barrier to the country. To reach Aquila, we marched thirty-ſix miles through very difficult paſſes and defiles, and croſſed the higheſt of the Appenine mountains.—The volunteers of theſe provinces, however occupied the heights, and harraſſed us on our march. We detached in purſuit of them, ſome companies of ſharp ſhooters, who climbed the heights and diſlodged them, and thus we arrived at Aquila. We are now on the great road to Naples, where we ſhall doubtleſs very ſoon arrive.

"We found poſted up in the city of Aquila a proclamation of the king of Naples, particularly addreſſed to the inhabitants of the provinces of Abruzzo, and dated five or ſix days before from the head quarters at Rome. It commands them in the name of their king, their holy religion, and their wives and daughters, to take up arms and ruſh upon the French, who, it ſays, in twice twenty-four hours will no longer exiſt. Among other flattering exortations, "brave Samnites, warlike race of heroes, imitate your anceſtors; you amount to ſeven hundred thouſand inhabitants—march and the buſineſs is finiſhed. I am maſter of Rome, from which I have driven thoſe miſerable Frenchmen who dare not to make any reſiſtance, being convinced to do with a numerous and brave army, that cowards only would ſuffer themſelves to be beaten, and that we had only to march againſt them."

"Had they been as courageous as they were numerous, they might have given us a great deal of trouble; but this en maſſe did not long continue to reſiſts us.

"We have enlarged ſeveral patriots who were confined in the citadel of this place on account of their democratic opinions, among whom was one Jourdan, who has been four years in priſon, on account of having preſided at a certain club at Naples. He is a young man of talents, and a great mathematicion.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army of Rome, addreſſed 3d Niveſe, (Dec. 23) to one of his friends in Paris.

"General Kellerman being ſent by the general in chief of the army of Rome againſt Viterbo, to puniſh the vile inhabitants for the cruelties exerciſed by them on our ſick, found his march ſtopped by the Neapolitan gen. Dawas, who with a great body of troops compoſed of runaways, fortuitouſly rallied, was making his retreat ſlowly and in good order. Kellerman overtook him at Montalto, and attacked him.—Dawas, formerly a colonel in the French ſervice, he is the braveſt officer in the Neapolitan army; he has diſplayed, among the enemies of his country, to whom he has ſold himſelf, the French courage. His defence was fine, and covered with glory: his conqueror, Killerman, who tired of the extraordinary reſiſtance, threw himſelf at the head of his ſoldiers, into the ranks of the enemy, where he ſpread death and terror, and made a whole battalion priſoners, took all the artillery which remained in the hands of the fugitives, and drove them in diſorder to Orbitello, from whence Dawas fled, leaving part of his jaws behind him, which had been carried away by a ſhot.

"Kellerman, triumphant, then returned to Viterbo; he found the walls covered with the rebels in arms, and "briſtling" with cannon. They refuſed to ſurrender at the firſt ſummons: the following was addreſſed to them by the general in chief Championet, "Viterbo will open its gates, or Viterbo will be only a heap of aſhes." It is thought this vile rebel too criminal to hope for pardon, has liſtened to no other counſel than his deſpair, and has braved the terrible manace which has been put into execution. I ſhall have certain intelligence to-morrow, which I will ſend you.

"Championet, notwithſtanding the force remained before Viterbo, has continued the rapid courſe of his ſucceſs; and his arms contradict the ſtupid falſehoods with which the ſoporific pen of the Frankfort journaliſt daily fills his paper, amuſing the republicans and exciting the contempt of thoſe of his readers whoſe reaſon has not been deſtroyed by a fooliſh ariſtocracy.

"Championet advances and puts to flight the Neapolitans from all the poſts in which they were intrenched in order to take breath. Terracino, reduced, recognizes the laws of the great nation, and the republican flags, flying on the borders of the ſtangliano, carrying terror even to Naples, from whence their colours may be perceived."

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

From the Redacteur.

PARIS, january 3.

A letter from Rome, dated Dec. 16, ſays, "The French army after having ſeveral partial actions with the Neapolitan army conſiſting of 80,000 men has driven them entirely out of the territory of the Roman republic. The Neapolitan troops were beaten at Ponto-Fermo, Terni, Civita, Caſtellana, Monter, Oſſi, Otticolli, Culvi, Rietti, Civitadel, Ironi, Conta, Lupo, and Scorta, and had retreated in diſorder to the kingdom of Naples. General Championet advanced, on the 22 Frimaire (Dec. 12) to give battle to the Neapolitans, but the king, and captain general Mack, preferred abandoning their army, and flying with precipitation to Naples, where the agitation of the public minds is ſo great that a general inſurrection is dreaded. The retreat, rather the flight of the captain Mack, was ſo precipitate, that he forgot to give orders to a corps of 400 men, poſted in the environs of Civita Caſtellana, to retire. The corps in attempting to paſs the Tiber, at Rome, was attacked by the French troops, who took all the cannon, and 1800 priſoners, and killed and ſurpriſed the remainder."

HALIFAX, March 25.

To counteract the reports which have been induſtriouſly ſpread in this ſtate, of 20 or 30 millions of dollars having been awarded to Britiſh creditors, under the 6th article of the Britiſh treaty, we are happy in having it in our power to lay before our readers the following letter from one of the American commiſſioners:

Dear Sir,

I am ſorry to ſee by governor Davis's letters to you, that ſo much alarm has been created in your country, on the ſubject of Britiſh claims; but it is only part of a ſyſtem long purſued by the enemies of the government to render it unpopular. In the preſent caſe, the report is entirely unfounded, as not one award has yet been made in favour of any Britiſh creditor. The claims made are certainly large, but they will undergo a thorough inveſtigation, and my hope is, that none will be allowed but ſuch as are juſtly due, and theſe I truſt, no American would wiſh to ſet aſide.

The time which has elapſed ſince the treaty of peace, renders it neceſſary for the United States to make ſtrict enquiry in every ſtate wherein legal impediments exiſted—it would be an eſſential ſervice to the public, if gentlemen would give information to their agents on points that affect their intereſt.

With great reſpect, I am, Sir,
moſt humble ſervant,
THOMAS FITZSIMONS.

William B. Grove, eſq.
Philadelphia, March 6th, 1799.

United States.

PITTSBURGH, March 30.

On Monday laſt the United States galley Senator Roſs, was launched at this place: ſhe carries a 24 pounder in her bow, and ſwivels on her quarter deck; her timbers are ſound and well ſeaſoned; and the workmanſhip ſubſtantial and elegant. When afloat in the Allegany ſhe fired a ſalute, which was immediately returned from Fort Fayette. The launch was effected handſomely, and without difficulty or accident.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, an officer in the army in Old England, to his brother in Virginia, dated in the barracks at Windſor, November 15, 1798.

"By the bleſſing of the Almighty, the aſtoniſhing late ſucceſſes of our different fleets, will, I truſt, at leaſt bring our inveterate foes to their ſenſes, and e'er long, produce a peace. The French fleet is almoſt annihilated; lord Nelſon and ſir J. B. Warren have trimmed them to ſuch a degree, that it is generally ſuppoſed they cannot get men raſh enough to adventure any more on the ocean, where, at every point of the compaſs, Britannia fails and rides triumphant. The Great Natio n, as they have the impudence to ſtyle themſelves will, at length bring all the powers of Europe on them, and their fall, I believe, will be as rapid as their riſe: all good men muſt pray for this event, and French infamy may be a warning to future nations, of innovation and anarchy. On Tueſday next parliament meet our good and worthy old king, whom I ſaw half an hour or ſo ſince; he is in high ſpirits, and will meet both houſes under the moſt happy auſpicies: never ſince his acceſſion to the throne will he be more loyally and favourably heard than on that day, when he will inform this truly aſtoniſhing nation, of ſucceſſes that no other monarch could ever boaſt of. It is true that to ſupport ſuch a navy and army, the expence muſt be beyond meaſure great, but were you here, you would ſee them paid amidſt tranquillity, loyalty and plenty. The force in pay now, by ſea and land, amount to more than 600,000 men, and yet every 24th of each month the whole army are paid, and the navy, whenever called for; theſe are facts and not aſſertions: is there any other country can ſay the ſame? It is impoſſible for any perſon to be more fond of any thing than his majeſty is of his Stafford, as he calls our regiment; his condeſcenſion in ſpeaking to every officer, whenever we ſee him, is wonderful; almoſt the whole family are here, and their affability can be exceeded by nothing but their virtue and goodneſs. You would be ſurpriſed to ſee the exerciſe the king

three times a week, with the flag hounds and terriers. I have a fine mare, and generally hunt with the terriers—the flag hounds are too fleet for me."

By the arrivals from the Havannah we learn, that accounts had been received there from Spain, which ſtated, that an attack was to be made on Cuba by the Britiſh; in conſequence of which every exertion was making to put the harbour of the Havanna in a ſtate of defence; that the duty of 21 per cent. on rice had been taken off, and that that article had riſen from three to five dollars per hundred.

SALEM, March 29.

IMPORTANT FACT.

The preſident of the United States has recently come to a determination to raiſe the 24 additional regiments, which a late law of Congreſs proviſionally authorized him to do, and the officers will be immediately appointed. It ſeems that an apprehenſion of imminent danger has operated upon the preſident's mind, and determined him to this meaſure.

We are told there is reaſon to believe that the French have determined on an invaſion of ſome of our Southern ſtates. It is not to be ſuppoſed that their deſigns are to be effected by any great armament from France, but by the more ſure and fatal operation of ſecret emiſſaries, who will combine the ſlaves with the enemies of our government in Virginia, Kentucky, &c. and thus employ the force of the country in its own deſtruction.

From Mr. Fenno's paper.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter, dated February 2, 1799, from the Continent of Europe, to a gentleman in Philadelphia. The public may rely on its authenticity.

"Our veſſels ſail above the European ſeas with little or no protection, and great numbers are captured and condemned. Not being in a ſtate of war, our merchants and captains vainly flatter themſelves that muſter rolls and regiſters will protect them, and notwithſtanding the examples before their eyes the deluſion continues; they catch at every ſilly ſtory, or paragraph in a news paper, and are perpetually cajoled by the deluſive promiſes of French agents.

"The elections in the ſouthern ſtates afford much conſolation for ſome diſgraceful events. I ſee you are likely to have ſome trouble with Kentucky and Virginia, which the agents of the directory wiſh to convert into an American La Vendee, and when their ſchemes are ripe, to make the medium of their attack on our liberties. In this mode they began with Switzerland exciting rebellion in the Valais, and then marching troops to aſſiſt the friends of liberty. Though I do not doubt their deſigns, I do not fear the reſult. You have wiſdom and foreſight in the government and ſpirit of independence in the people which will fruſtrate their nefarious ſchemes.

"The agents of France, finding the love of country is no longer the order of the day in the United States, change their conduct. Preſerving their ambition, though cloaked under exterior profeſſions of friendſhip, they will excite ſedition and rebellion under pretence of oppreſſion in Ireland, and when they have inſpired a portion of the people with a hatred of their own government, then they will kindly offer their aid. I hope theſe views are now well underſtood in America. There will be no fear of an invaſion unleſs the above plan ſucceeds. Should the diſcontents ſpread, without doubt an attack will be made.

"At a late entertainment given at Madrid by the French ambaſſador, col. Humphreys was not invited, but claſſed with the Sardinian and Neapolitan miniſters.

"I ſee by the late French papers that the miniſter of war complains ſadly of deſertion—he ſays that the conſcripts march faſt enough when called out, but that they deſert immediately after.—The miniſter of finance on his ſide complains of the emptineſs of the treaſury—more plunder muſt be ſought—they have already ranſacked Piedmot—they will probably ſoon have Naples, and then they will try their hands at Spain and Portugal. In the mean time, my dear ſir, let our own country go on in ſtrengthening its army and navy, or our own time will come next."

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, June 1.

From the New York Mercantile Advertizer.

PREDICTIONS for 1799.

Several mornings in this year the ſun will riſe before certain people will diſcover it, and ſet before they have done their day's work.

In the courſe of this ſpring and ſummer, many alterations will be made in the form and trimings of the ladies head dreſſes; but I am not able to give an opinion at preſent, whether their appearance will be improved by theſe alterations.

On the 4th inſtant many ſober people will be drunk before they are aware of it.

The national debt of England will not be paid this year.

The ſame will happen with many private debts in this town.

There will be many eclipſes of male and female virtue this year, ſome viſible and ſome inviſible.

Many delicate ladies whom one would not ſuſpect will be kiſſed; and tho' for my own part I ſee no harm in it, yet I forbear to publiſh their names.

Many people will drink more ſtrong liquor than will be ſufficient to keep them ſober, and take more phyſic than would be ſufficient to keep them in health.

Hoſpitality and generoſity will abound, dinners and entertainments will be given to thoſe who have enough at home, and the poor will receive gratis much good advice, medical and legal excepted.

Many young ladies will be married who are not yet courted, and many who are courted muſt wait another year.

Evean Eveans,

Taylor and Habit-Maker,

(FROM LONDON.)

HAVING taken a room in a ſmall building belonging to Mr, Willcocks, for the purpoſe of proſecuting the duties of his trade; begs leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of York, that he has commenced the above buſineſs; and to thoſe, who, may honor him with their commands, he flatters himſelf, from his experience, to afford ſatisfaction.

York, May 23.

A FEW COPIES OF THE

LAWS

Of the ſecond ſeſſion of the ſecond Parliament,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 273.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1799. [*Price 4 Dollars per Annum.*

European News.

IRELAND.

Dublin, January 22.

THE following are copies of the addreſs of the corporation and citizens of Dublin, to the ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, and the anſwer of that gentleman:

To the right hon. John Foſter, ſpeaker of the houſe of commons of Ireland.

The addreſs of the right hon. the lord mayor, ſheriffs, commons, and the citizens of the city of Dublin, in common council aſſembled.

"SIR,

"Amidſt the terrors which the threatened invaſion of our liberties, our fortunes, and our commerce, have ſpread around, the hearts of Iriſhmen, though ſickened with diſguſt, and inflamed with indignation, are yet ſtrangers to deſpair. From thoſe talents and that virtue, in which ſhe has often found relief, your country again demands protection; ſuffer not a nation to which you have heretofore been a ſhield, to expire without an effort to ſave her: come forward with all that animated zeal for the welfare of the empire, with that affectionate attachment to Britiſh connection, with that ardent love for Ireland, and that parental care of her commercial and conſtitutional rights, by which you have ever been diſtinguiſhed: bring with you that penetrating judgment and capacious wiſdom, that commanding eloquence and bold integrity, with which you have hitherto ſupported thoſe dear and valued intereſts: demonſtrate to the world that the aſſertions of our enemies are not motives, but pretexts; that their arguments are idle and deluſive, ...t, while they affect to promote the agriculture and trade of Ireland, to ſecure our alliance with Britain, and to invigorate the energies of the empire, they are proceeding wickedly and wantonly to undermine them all.

"In teſtimony whereof, the common ſeal of ſaid city is hereunto affixed, the day and year aforeſaid."

The right hon. the lord mayor, recorder and corporation at large, having waited on the right hon. the ſpeaker, with the addreſs, he was pleaſed to return the following anſwer:

"*My lord and gentlemen,*

"To be ſo honored by the city of Dublin, which has ever been eminently conſpicuous for its loyalty, its attachment to our conſtitution, and its watchful vigilance over all our rights and intereſts, fills me with ſentiments of gratitude and honeſt pride, which you can more readily conceive than I can expreſs. Accept my moſt grateful and cordial thanks, and be aſſured of my zealous perſeverance in the conduct you approve.

"You have very juſtly joined a zeal for the empire, and attachment for Britiſh connection, with an ardent love for Ireland.—No man can be a ſound friend to Ireland, who does not feel that zeal and that attachment; nor can he ever be an efficient friend, if he does not in every public meaſure hold them in his view, and make them the rule of his conduct.

"Since the conſtitution of this kingdom was ſettled, by its right to a ſole, ſeparate, and excluſive legiſlature being unequivocally confirmed, we have ſeen its proſperity riſing rapidly, yet ſteadily; its reſources increaſing for the ſupport of the empire, and thoſe reſources liberally and effectually applied. We have ſeen and ſtill ſee mutual acts of kindneſs between the two kingdoms, ſtrengthening their connection, and any commercial jealouſies that ever exiſted happily ſubſiding. Inſeparably united under the ſame executive power which is equally a branch of the legiſlature of each kingdom, our union is complete to every beneficial purpoſe, and the project in contemplation deſerves not the name of union.—In my ſoul, I think it is fraught with poſſible conſequences, certainly not foreſeen by thoſe who bring it forward, that will tend, if not to actual ſeparation, to attempts attempts, at leaſt to ſeparate us from Great Britain, to our utter ruin, and to the ſubverſion of the Britiſh empire, now the moſt happy and glorious on the face of the earth.

"I am, my lord and gentlemen, with the utmoſt reſpect, gratitude, and veneration, your very obliged and obedient ſervant, "JOHN FOSTER"

February 28.

Extract af a letter from an officer at Galway, dated 23d Feb.

"I am ſorry to tell you that the ſtate of this country is as bad as poſſible, notwithſtanding what was ſaid the other night in the houſe, by ſome well informed gentlemen. The loſs in this county alone by houghing is computed to have amounted in the laſt three weeks, to upwards of 60,000l. We have at preſent upwards of 80 priſoners in gaol for that crime, and a court martial will commence to-morrow for their trial, and all thoſe found guilty immediately hanged. As much as poſſible of the beef and mutton deſtroyed in this way, is, beyond doubt, carried off, and ſalted up for the rebel army when it ſhall riſe, and by threatening letters many perſons have been obliged to depoſite in different places, conſiderable ſums in guineas for carrying on the war. In ſhort, I think we ſhall ſoon have another bruſh."

A private letter, dated Feb. 26.

By this time we truſt in Almighty God that the mad project of depriving Ireland of a reſident legiſlature is abandoned by his Majeſty's miniſters. The ſpeech of Mr. Pitt has been received by all claſſes and deſcriptions with deteſtation, and as the determined aſpect of the parliament and people of Ireland has made it indiſpenſably neceſſary for lord Caſtlereagh to adjourn the parliament, and ſet off abruptly to London, I con-

of peace and tranquillity, to give a patient and unbiaſſed attention to this very ſhort and ſincere ſtatement of the affairs of Ireland.—The queſtion of Union in all its parts, political and commercial, has been diſcuſſed, within and without the walls of parliament, & there is one ſentiment pervades the whole iſland—I mean that part of the population of the iſland that will rally round the conſtitution—to ſtand and fall with Gt. Britain, but to be exterminated rather than ſurrender the reſident legiſlature of the country to the controul of a body of men who know as little of the phyſical reſources, the ſtate of mind, the ignorance or mental improvement of the Iriſh nation, as they do of the Calmuck Tartars, or the Indians on the Ohio. With the exception of about 150 people in Cork, the members of a cloſe corporation, there is not a ſingle addreſs, reſolution or inſtruction to a member of parliament in favour of a Union, and I ſtake my exiſtence on the truth of the aſſertion, that in Cork the inhabitants of it are 5 to 1 againſt a Union. Is the Britiſh cabinet prepared to commence a deſolating, dreadful and deadly conteſt with its immediate friends and warmeſt ſupporters in Ireland?

I have juſt left the houſe of commons—the popular party is firm—lord Ely has declared againſt a Union, as I underſtand; and Mr. Buthe's coming into parliament again is conſidered a certain preſage of lord Callan's ſupport to the oppoſition. The oppoſition to the Union is totally unconnected with any thing factious. They have pledged themſelves to ſupport the reſident legiſlature with their lives; but they requeſted the King's miniſters to proceed with the national buſineſs, and fear no factious or party oppoſition.

The name of Mr. Grattan is mentioned with the tendereſt emotion within and without the walls of Parliament—in public and in private.—A pamphlet has juſt appeared which preſents the commercial ſyſtem of Ireland in a luminous manner to the public, and in which the queſtion of Union is urged in a very able manner on the principles of political economy. It takes up

1. The commercial ſituation of Ireland before 1799.

2. The commercial ſituation of Ireland in 1785.

3. The commercial ſituation of Ireland in 1799.

After unfolding every thing and ſhewing the country has nothing to get, it then takes up the queſtion on three great principles:—

...mediate tendency to diminiſh capital.

2. That it will occaſion a change of capital from one part of the country to another; or from one kind of trade to another, which is nearly as bad as a diminution.

3. That it will be a perpetual impediment to the increaſe of capital to the extent to which it would otherwiſe accumulate.

After ranging through this field, it quotes Mr. Pitt in 1785 againſt Mr. Pitt in '99, as to tranſportation of capital, emigration from England, fewer taxes, ſuperior ſituation, and cheapneſs of labour, and meets all Adam Smith's arguments in favour of a Union. After a logical and ingenious argument, the pamphlet concludes with theſe words—"I have argued this great queſtion without the falſe glare of eloquence—with temper, with ſimplicity, but with firmneſs; and on the preſumption of a Union, when once effected, being permanent. But my opinion is, that it will, if carried, ſeparate the two nations, now bound together by the cords of intereſt and affection—not perhaps this year, nor poſſibly the next, but that it will ſeparate the two nations; I read ſeparation in the feelings of the public mind—in the unſmothered ſentiment of injury in this country—in the accumulating diſtreſſes of both—in the depreſſion of our commercial exertions—in the total annihilation of ſelf legiſlation—and in the reflecting mirror of the European world—conſider what has been ſaid; and may God of his infinite mercy give you ſenſe, honeſty and ſpirit to make ſuch conſtitutional exertions, as ſhall prevent the ſcenes of the two laſt centuries being repeated in the next—as will prevent rebellions which will diſtract the peace of your country—cruel permutations of property which will impede its proſperity; and of a revolution which poſſibly may throw your country and your children into the arms of France, but which will certainly ſeparate us from Great Britain for ever!"

Monday, at one o'clock, purſuant to an order of the houſe of commons, three publications of an Engliſh newſpaper, called the Sun, viz. of the 28th, 29th, and 30th ult. containing libelous reflections on the Iriſh parliament, were burnt in College-green, by the hands of the common executioner. The ſheriffs of the city and a military guard attended. The concourſe of ſpectators aſſembled on the occaſion was immenſe. At the burning of each paper, which was ſeparately done, the croud gave three huzzas. On the ſame day a wag wrote on the front door of the houſe of commons—"The New Sun Fire-office, by O'Donnel & Co."—[O'Donnel was the name of the member who moved to have the papers burnt.]

In conſequence of numerous late outrages in the county of Galway, it has been proclaimed in a ſtate of rebellion.

A letter from Cork ſays, "notwithſtanding the corporation of this city addreſſed government in favour of an Union, the bells were rung, and innumerable bonfires lit up, the moment the news arrived here of the rejection of the meaſure in our commons houſe of parliament."

SEMLIN, (Turkey) Jan. 1.

It appears to be certain that Paſſiwan Oglou is at length in poſſeſſion of Wallachia, and he is making preparations to attack Belgrade.

The Ruſſian miniſter has received intelligence that two Ruſſian frigates have been wrecked in the Black Sea, near one of the mouths of the Danube. Rear-admiral Aſzing has periſhed, and of both crews only eight have eſcaped.

BERLIN, (Pruſſia) Jan. 5.

The public papers have exaggerated the warlike preparations in the Pruſſian ſtates, and the march of the troops.—The garriſon of Weſel, has been reinforced with a battalion, and ſo of Him with two; but after erecting three batteries in the front of the iſle of Buderich, the works which were carrying on there ceaſed. No movement is made by the army of demarcation; and tho' ſome diſpoſitions have been ordered, which ſeemed to announce the march of 60,000 men, their execution has been ſo ſlow, and the inclination of this cabinet towards peace ſo marked, that every thing indicates it will not change its ſyſtem.

LONDON, March 4.

The 1ſt Weſt York regiment have volunteered their ſervices for Ireland.

The Pembrokeſhire and Glamorganſhire regiments of militia, have volunteered their ſervices in Ireland.

The Fifeſhire ſencible cavalry are ſhortly to embark for Portugal.

His Majeſty has accepted the tender of ſervice made by the Cambridgeſhire militia, and they are under orders for Ireland, to relieve the Buckinghamſhire regiment.

The veſſel with troops, which in our laſt we mentioned to have been loſt near Almwich in Wales, proves to be the Friendſhip tranſport from Liverpool, bound for Newry in Ireland, with part of the Lancaſhire ſencible cavalry. All on board periſhed.

The Dublin mail of the 26th ult. arrived yeſterday. It mentions ſome freſh diſturbances to have broken out in the county of Antrim; and that the county of Wicklow continues to be harraſſed by a band of ruffians under the command of a fellow named Dwyer. On the Saturday preceding, a party of them was attacked near Rathville by the Glenary ſencibles; a very ſevere conteſt enſued, but ended in the diſcomfiture of the rebels, ſix of whom were killed, and 16 taken, with 11 muſkets, ſeveral piſtols, ſwords and bayonets, and have been conveyed to Baltinglaſs. Of the military, a corporal and 4 men were killed, and three dangerouſly wounded.

The various accounts that the French had effected a landing on the north weſt coaſt of Ireland, prove to have been entirely unfounded. A letter received by the laſt mail from an officer in the Dorſetſhire militia, quartered at Carrick on Suir, repreſents the counties of Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Waterford, in a ſtate of extreme agitation, in conſequence of the Union having been propoſed, and expreſſes much apprehenſion that the flame which appeared to have almoſt totally ſubſided, would again break out with redoubled vigour, by the attempt which it was ſtated would be made to carry the obnoxious meaſure. Inflammatory ſongs were diſperſed through every part of the country, and the known, or ſuppoſed ſupporters of the Union, treated in the moſt indecorous manner.

Whatever ultimately may reſult from the propoſition of a legiſlative union with Ireland, its hitherto effects in that country have been to unite intereſts till then violently hoſtile. We have reaſon to believe that government will not preſs the meaſure during the preſent ſeſſion of the Iriſh parliament. It is poſſible its preſent opponents may view it in a different light by the meeting of the next. But we would not ſo far libel the wiſdom of the miniſter as to give a momentary credence to the report, that he purpoſed, in the event of the failure of negociation, to reſort to other meaſures; the inevitable conſequence of which, if it were poſſible to admit the firſt poſition, we ſhould not heſitate to pronounce, would be—univerſal, effective, and eventful reſiſtance.

A conſiderable number of perſons, apprehended in Ireland, on ſuſpicion of treaſon, have lately arrived at Chatham, for the purpoſe of being diſperſed among the regiments for foreign ſervice. Many of them wore the rebel uniform; and thoſe ſo habited, were ſome days ſince ſtripped on the parade, and their dreſs burnt.

Thomas Muir, the celebrated Scotch advocate, tranſported to Botany Bay for ſedition, but who eſcaped from thence, died at Paris the 3d of Feb.

A meſſage ſent to the Council of Five Hundred on the 2d ult. ſtates, "that the expences of the public ſervice are conſiderably beyond the receipts of the revenue; that there has been a deficit of 43,778,262 livres in the receipts of the firſt quarter; that the beginning of the ſecond quarter (the preſent one) is equally alarming, and that inſtead of receiving 14,072,222 livres every decade, the commiſſioners of the national treaſury could not even obtain 10,000,000. The meſſage concludes in the following manner: "The ſubſiſtence of the armies is no longer certain; the navy has very few proviſions, or is entirely without them; the ſalaries of the ſervants of the public are four months in arrear; the hoſpitals are in a ſtate of the greateſt diſtreſs for want of relief; the moſt urgent payments are ſuſpended; the public credit is every day diminiſhing, and the public ſervice expoſed to a fatal and approaching cataſtrophe."

A fleet, conſiſting of 200 ſail of tranſports, with 15,000 troops, failed from Spithead the 3d inſt. for Portugal, to aſſiſt that power in repelling the threatened invaſion by the French.

According to private advices from Ireland, it appears, that on the chancellor Clare's opening his court in Dublin, the counſel requeſted that Mr. Fitzgerald, late prime ſeageant ſhould have his uſual precedence of rank.—The chancellor replied, that it was impoſſible, as he no longer held that office. Upon which the counſel refuſed to plead. The lord chancellor then ſaid, as they had no buſineſs to bring before him, it was unneceſſary he ſhould remain on his ſeat, and accordingly walked out of the court.

M. De las Caſas, late Spaniſh ambaſſador in London, died a few weeks ſince at the warm baths in Italy.

Yeſterday a promotion of flag officers took place. It being the 14th of February, the anniverſary of earl St. Vincent's victory over the Spaniſh fleet, the promotion was announced in compliment to that glorious event. The vice admirals of the white, down to ſir Alan Gardner incluſive, are made vice admirals of the red. The rear-admirals, down to lord Hugh Seymour inclusive, are made vice-admirals.

The poſt captains, with a few exceptions, down to ſir J. Borlaſe Warren, incluſive in all thirty five in number, are promoted to flags.

By this promotion the three Colonelcies of marines became vacant, which have been filled by the following officers:—Sir George Fairfax, ſir James Saumarez, and capt. Thornborough.

By this large and liberal promotion, fifteen poſt ſhips become vacant, which will be filled with poſt captains now employed, or promotions from the inferior ranks.

The treaſure and jewels which the king of Naples carried away with him from Naples are to a very large amount. For five nights before the departure of the royal family, confidential ſervants were employed in removing it from the palace to the houſe of ſir William Hamilton, from whence it was embarked in the boats, belonging to the Britiſh ſquadron. The royal family likewiſe embarked from the arſenal, in the boats belonging to the Vanguard.

Count Zenobio is now in a Portugueſe priſon, and is experiencing the truth of what he has ſo often aſſerted, that the ſearch after theoretical freedom is by no means favorable to real liberty. The count's purſuit after imaginary freedom, is likely to end only in a diſcovery of the different degrees of convenience in the gaols of different countries.

Sunday morning arrived at Dover a cartel from Gravelines, with priſoners but no French papers were ſuffered to be put on board. The cartel returned again in the evening for France.

By the priſoners who came over in the cartel, ſome of whom are officers, who had read the Paris papers in France, we learn that it was generally underſtood that a renewal of the war with the emperor was decided.

In conſequence, the directory had ordered a new military conſcription of three hundred thouſand men to be levied for attacking Germany, and it is ſaid that every man of the age between 20 and 30 is to be ſent to the armies, except thoſe whoſe ſituations affords them particular protection. This new levy was partly intended to reinforce the army of the Rhine, while a reinforcement was alſo intended to be ſent in the frontiers, and a large body of troops to Breſt.

Such is the news brought over by the paſſengers in the cartel. There is undoubtedly ſome inaccuracy in ſtating the number of the new requiſition.—For the preceding military conſcription of 200,000 men went to effect in its operation perſons upwards of 20 years old, and it is undeniable that the meaſures was not carried into effect in a great number of departments; while on every occaſion the detachment of new conſcripts were conſiderably de-

creased by desertions on their way to join the armies.

It can hardly be supposed that the directory would under such circumstances, have recourse to the expedient of raising 300,000 men more, on a plan similar to that which had both failed & excited a great degree of discontent in different parts of France. We are therefore inclined to think that the original number of 200,000 which was to have been raised by the 1st military conscription, has been merely extended to that of 300,000.

It is also reported that the directory has laid a very heavy tax upon personal property, to be paid by early instalments.

A mail from Lisbon arrived on Monday, brought to Falmouth by the Prince of Wales Packet, after a passage of four days. The communication is of a very uninteresting nature.

Letters from Madrid state, that according to the general opinion of the best informed people, the expedition of the French against Portugal will not take place.

The court of Madrid has not refused the passage of the republican army, as stated by some of the papers; but certain arragements have been made between that and the cabinet of Luxemburgh, which will have the same effect. The letters state, that the court of Madrid has bought off that passage, so dangerous to Spain, by a sum of money to be given to the French government, and to which the court of Lisbon is to contribute its proportion.

The strong fortress of Ehrenbreistein has been starved into a surrender to the French, after a siege of 21 months.

THE ORACLE.

YORK. Saturday, June 8.

Last Tuesday being the anniversary of his Majesty's birth day, the same was observed here with demonstrations of joy; the militia of this town assembled on the beach, the officers and men of which made a fine appearance; the Queen's Rangers, doing duty in the garrison, fired three vollies with such exactness, as would do credit to the most experienced troops, and reflects the greatest honor on the officers of that corps, for bringing it to its present high state of discipline; after which, a Royal Salute (21 cannon) was fired by the Royal Artillery. At night the Government Buildings were superbly illuminated, at which place, his Honor the President, gave a splendid ball and supper on the above occasion.

Council-Chamber,
14 May, '99.

Notice is hereby given,

that unless the persons whose names are in the following list, do pay the fees to the Receiver-General on their respective warrants, before the TENTH day of JULY next, the order of council in their favor will be rescinded---and the warrants become, thereby, useless to the possessors:

	ACRES.
James Secord, jun.	250
James Falconer	400
Wm. Gallespie	200
Mathias Saunders in York	Town lot
Joseph Lutes	do
Joshua Sly	200
Sam'l Man	300
John Devine	200
Thomas Tivey in York	Town lot
James Ross	200
James M'Gahey	200
Seneca Ketchum in York	Town lot
Walter Moody in York	Town lot
John Rock	to complete one acre Town lot in York
Phil. Hucklebury	200
John Sharman	80
Gideon Badger	200

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Secretary's-Office,
York, May 25, 1799.

LIST of the Names of Persons who have GRANTS in the *Secretary's Office*, in addition to those heretofore advertized, ready to be issued.

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townships.*
MRS. Sarah Ashbridge	200	Scarboro'
Mr. Archibald Thompson	700	Do.
John Coon	200	Do.
Martin Buckner	200	Do.
Mrs. E. Thompson	200	Do.
Colin M'Nabb, esq.	1	York
Sarah Playter	400	Pickering

WM. JARVIS, sec'y.

Council-Chamber,
MAY 21, '99.

WHEREAS several

persons have purchased lots in this town, from the persons who have been permitted by the President and Council to improve the same; but who have not yet obtained grants thereof under the great seal of the province. And whereas others may be unwarily drawn into purchase, what the venders have no authority so tell:---Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a standing order of the board, no grant will ever issue under the great seal of this province, for any lots in this town, to any person or persons claiming under the original nominees of the said lots, unless the transfer thereof shall have the previous sanction of this board; but any lots so sold, will be immediately forfeited and declared open.

J. Small, C. E. C.

Evean Eveans,

Taylor and Habit-Maker,
(*FROM LONDON.*)

HAVING taken a room in a small building belonging to Mr, Willcocks, for the purpose of prosecuting the duties of his trade; begs leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of York, that he has commenced the above business; and to those, who, may honor him with their commands, he flatters himself, from his experience, to afford satisfaction.

York, May 23.

A FEW COPIES OF THE
LAWS
Of the second session of the second Parliament,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

Also, some excellent HONEY, by the pound or larger quantity.

THE

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 224.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1799. [*Price 4 Dollars per Annum.*

European News.

PARIS. January 12.

Extract from the report sent to the minister at war, by Bonnamy, general of brigade, and chief of the staff of the army of Rome.

Head Quarters, at Tera, 15th Nivose, Jan. 4.

Citizen Minister,

THE general in chief sends to the Directory an account of the difficulties he has had to surmount in taking possession of Pescara and Gatea, and finally in conducting the right wing of the army before Capua.

General Mack, dismayed by our victories, and wishing to gain time to receive the reinforcements which admiral Nelson had promised him, solicited an armistice, which was refused. I send you copies of his letter and gen. Championet's answer.

Capua is occupied by a strong garrison, and is supported by general Mack's entrenched camp at Caserta.—Here this general fancies he can defend Naples; it would have been better, however, that he had not abandoned the excellent positions on the Garigliano without fighting.

I proceed, citizen minister, to the report which I have to make of the marches, of the successes, and of the position which the army now occupies.

In my report dated from Frescati, I informed you that general Rey was advancing with the 7th and 25th horse chasseurs, the Polish legion, and some pieces of light artillery, to Fondi. Having reached this position, he received orders to take possession of the batteries which defended the defiles of St. Andro, seduce Gatea, and to pass the Garigliano. While the movements made by general Rey demonstrated his intention of reaching that point, the first division marching in two columns successively occupied the camp of Fayols, before Frescati, and those of Vellatri, Cisterna, and Valmontona.

General Lamoine having taken Aquilla, received orders to march to Sulmona, the central parts of all the roads of both the Abruzzoes. This movement was decisive; it had the double effect of harrassing the left flank of the enemy, while gen. Duhem hung upon their other quarter, and of cutting off their retreat, by bringing about a junction of our two divisions.

Gen. Duhem was on his part to march to Prescara, & to take possession of it.

Gen. Lemoine, in his march to Sulmona, was flanked by a column which took the route of Tivoli, Vicovaro, Sercurcola, &c. and defended the left flank of the first division, while it opened a passage to the right of gen. Lemoine.

Meanwhile, the first division having reached Paperno, Ferentino, and Frosinina, continued its march in two columns—that of the right, commanded by gen. Matthieu, composed of the 50th and 97th of the line, and some squadrons of the 16th dragoons & 19th chasseurs, took possession of Ceprano, & of its bridge over the Garigliano; the left, after having advanced beyond Fora, passed through Allatri, Veroli, Casmara, carried the entrenchments at Castellania, and crossed the Garigliano at Ifota, took a more advanced position; the 11th being on the road to Capun, and the 12th occupying Fora & Arpinau.

This division, during its difficult march, took 80 pieces of cannon, which the enemy did not venture to dispute with it.

Such was our position at Fondi, at Sora, when gen. Kellerman at last announced the reduction of Viterbo. He immediately received orders to proceed in three marches, from Rome to Paperno, where he arrived on the 30th Dec. The gen. in chief then detached his cavalry to the first division, and ordered general Rey to join him at Fendi, with the remainder of his troops, where he arrived on the 10th in the evening.

The reinforcement which gen. Kellerman brought to the right of the army enabled the general in chief to pursue the enemy. He therefore took a position on the Malfa with the first division; from the Malfa he advanced to Tora, where the road branches to Capua, Fenafro, and Saint Germano, and finally at Calvi.

The Neapolitans, with the exception of some few posts before Capua, occupy the whole of that city, the left of Volturno, and the Campella Carzerra.

Notwithstanding this bold march the possession of Calvi was not perfectly tranquil with respect to the fate of his wings. He had received no news of gen. Rey, and no intelligence had reached him from the divisions of gen. Lemoine and Duhem, because the officers who carried the dispatches were long in arriving in consequence of their having to travel round about three-fourths of a circle of the immense positions which the army occupied. At last on the 3d of Jan. we were informed of the surrender of Pescara, and the reduction of Gatea.

The general in chief waits with impatience 'till the different divisions of the army be united. Another battle, and this monarchy, which has insulted the French republic, shall disappear.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Sitting of the 19th Pluvoise (Feb. 7.)

The following message, addressed to the council by the executive directory, was read by one of the secretaries:

The army of Rome, now the army of Naples, was attacked the 2d Pluvoise, by an innumerable multitude, composed of the remnants of the Neapolitan army, the Lazzaroni and the peasants, all well armed, well conducted, and inflamed by the torch of the most delitious fanaticilm.

The soldiers of liberty, [of devilry] surrounded on all sides, routed the assailants in every point; and after three days signalized by prodigies of valour, which the preceding victories of the republicans alone render credible, all the obstacles were surmounted, and the army established itself in Naples. The energy of the Neapolitan patriots, so long restrained, was reanimated with

their voice was heard and united with the clemency of the conquerors, it converted into a holy enthuſiaſm for liberty, the fanaticiſm with which the hearts of a deluded multitude had been inflamed. The Neapolitan republic was proclaimed, and a proviſional government organized.

The reading of this meſſage was followed by the warmeſt acclamations, and the hall reſounded with ſhouts of 'Long live the republic!' Several patriotic airs were played by the council's band of muſic, and ſimilar ſhouts were again reiterated.

Leſage Senault—"The unexampled ſucceſſes of our armies are every day more and more entitled to the gratitude of the nation. I move that the council do declare that the army of Rome, at preſent the army of Naples, continues to deſerve well of its country."

The motion was agreed to, and the meſſage ordered to be printed.

Duriquet.—"I do not addreſs you for the purpoſe of adding to the admiration which has been excited in you, by the reading of the directory's meſſage. I will not diſhonor this aſſembly by repreſenting to you the ſhame of a king who had not the courage to ſtand or fall with his ſubjects, nor that of his ſwaggering general, who after ſo many boaſts has been indebted for his ſafety to the generoſity of the victorious general. I ſhall confent myſelf with ſtating to you, that notwithſtanding the difference of numbers, that city, which contains a population of four hundred thouſand ſouls, was taken by eight thouſand Frenchmen.

"At length the rights of man are proclaimed upon the fineſt ſoil which the ſun enlightens, and we behold one tyrant leſs, and one republic more."

SUABIA, (Germany) March 8.

When the Auſtrian army and the army of the Empire paſſed the Lech, on the 4th inſt. very remarkable general orders were iſſued by the Archduke Charles, in which he takes a ſuccinct view of the various occurrences which have led to the preſent poſture of affairs, ſtating that the French have taken the moſt improper advantages of the retreat of the Auſtrian troops, violently obtained poſſeſſion of Ehrenbreitſtein, oppreſſed the right bank of the Rhine, and carried their demands at Raſtadt to a height that muſt diſgrace the German name, and not deigned to return an anſwer to any remonſtrances.

It is added, that they are now prepared to over-run Germany with a numerous army, extend the republic of Switzerland to the Danube and the Lech, & thus continually add encroachment to encroachment.

MANHEIM, March 2.

This city is now in poſſeſſion of the French. In conſequence of a capitulation concluded between the French gen. of brigade, citizen Ney, and the Palatine gen. Mann, 300 French troops, infantry and cavalry, entered the town about nine this morning, and will ſoon be followed by many more.

RASTADT, March 7,

On the 3d every thing was ſtill in a quiet ſtate at the Auſtrian head quarters at Friedberg, but on the 4th a conſiderable train of artillery paſſed by Augſburgh, on its way to Ulm.

The contents of the convention of the 1ſt of Dec. 1797, and the ſecret articles of the treaty of Campo Formio, have now been made public. This convention is to the following purport:—

"For the execution of the treaty of Campo Formio, and the annexed convention, the plenipotentiaries of his Majeſty the Emperor, King of Bohemia and Hungary, and plenipotentiaries of the French republic, with the French general appointed to carry the proviſions of the ſame into execution, have agreed to, and reciprocally guaranteed the following articles:

1. The troops of the Emperor, and King of Bohemia and Hungary, and the troops of the empire in his pay, ſhall evacuate the territory of the Empire by the 25th of Dec. and withdraw into the hereditary ſtates of his Majeſty, and beyond the river Inn.

2. The contingent of the Emperor ſhall retire over the river Lech, and not be employed in the fortreſſes of the empire.

3. The troops of the garriſon of Mentz ſhall not amount, on the 25th of Dec. to more than 15,000 men.

4. On the ſame day the French army ſhall evacuate the Venetian territory, of which the emperor ſhall take poſſeſſion.

5. Fifteen thouſand French troops ſhall remain in the ſaid Venetian territory, as well to garriſon the different fortreſſes as to maintain order.

6. On the 20th of Dec. the troops of the Emperor ſhall evacuate Manheim, Philipſburgh, Ehrenbreitſtein, Ulm, Ingoldſtadt, and Wurtſburgh, and reſtore them to the ſovereign to whom they appertain. The artillery, ammunition, and proviſions belonging to the Emperor in theſe places, ſhall at the ſame time be removed.

7. The troops of the Emperor, and the artillery, ammunition, and proviſions, appertaining to his Imperial majeſty, ſhall be removed to Mentz in ſuch a manner that this operation ſhall be terminated by the 30th of December.

8. On the 10th of Dec. the French troops ſhall blockade Mentz, but leave the communication open to the Auſtrian troops.

9. Before the 8th of Dec. the plenipotentiaries of the Emperor ſhall declare to the empire that it is the intention of their ſovereign to evacuate the territory and the fortreſſes of the empire.

10. The plenipotentiaries of the emperor ſhall take care to procure the ſurrender of Mentz to the French troops on the part of the elector of Mentz and the empire during the negociations, ſo that the French troops may be in the city on the 30th of Dec. and ſhould the elector of Mentz or the empire refuſe their conſent, the French republic ſhall compel them to it by force.

11. The French generals in the vicinity of Ehrenbreitſtein, ſhall afford to the Auſtrian troops, which evacuate that place every aſſiſtance on their march; and furniſh the Auſtrian generals with horſes, carriages, and every thing neceſſary for the conveyance of artillery, ammunition, or proviſions.

12. The French and Ciſalpine troops ſhall by the 30th of Dec. evacuate Parma-Nuova, Oſoppo, Porto, Legugo, Verona, and the two caſtles, and Venice and Venetian territory to the line of demarcation.

13. The commander in chief of the troops of the Emperor in Italy, and the commander in chief of the French troops ſhall take all the neceſſary meaſures to ſecure the execution of the 6th article of the treaty of Campo Formio. Theſe two generals ſhall alſo provide for the removal of all obſtacles which may obſtruct the taking poſſeſſion, by the imperial troops, on the ſtipulated 30th of Dec. of the territories and fortreſſes, of which poſſeſſion is to be given them according to the ſaid article, and the 5th article of the annexed ſecret convention.

14. Should magazines of warlike ſtores & proviſions appertaining to the French republic, remain in theſe territories and fortreſſes at the time they are taken poſſeſſion of by the troops of his Imperial majeſty, all neceſſary protection and aſſiſtance ſhall be granted for the removal of ſuch magazines.

Given and ſigned at Raſtadt, the 1ſt of Dec. 1797, (11th Frimaire, 6th year of the French republic.)

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.
LOUIS COBENTZEL.
COUNT BAILLIE DE LATOUR.
COUNT MEERFELDT.

STRASBURGH, March 5.

The Helvetic directory has been inveſted with greater powers by the two councils, in order to be able to act with more energy in caſe of war.

March 6.

The diſcuſſion of the Diet of Ratiſbon is impatiently expected, but that town is too near Auſtria, and too much ſurrounded with the military to expect an iſſue unfavourable to the court of Vienna. The caſe is very different at Raſtadt, where the conduct of Auſtria is conſidered as inimical to the empire. It is believed that the greater part of the ſecular princes will ſeparate themſelves from that ambitious power, ſhould it ſucceed in plunging Germany into a new war.

Frontiers of ITALY, Feb. 26.

The French have begun their hoſtile movements againſt the Auſtrians, and only wait for orders from Paris to commence their operations with vigour.

Mantua is proviſioned for three years and the garriſon reinforced to 19,000 men. The Auſtrians are likewiſe making great preparations for war—troops and ammunition are daily arriving—the batteries of Trieſte are furniſhed with additional artillery; and ſome entrenchments thrown up on the frontiers.

GENOA, Feb. 14.

According to the lateſt accounts received here from Alexandria, Buonaparte is indefatigably employed in the organization of Egypt, & his army is 30,000 ſtrong; beſides which, he has organized another army of 50,000 men, conſiſting of Copts, Druſes, &c. which is much devoted to him. He only waits for the ſinking of the Nile, to proceed on his expedition.

LONDON, March 17.

Advice was yeſterday received at the Admiralty, that a conſiderable convoy, with naval and other ſtores, and having on board a large body of troops, had arrived at Breſt from Bourdeaux. Seven frigates and ſeventy gun-veſſels at Havre, have been diſmantled, and the crews conveyed to Breſt. The numerous privateers of Cherbourg have experienced the like fate, and the fiſhermen along the entire of the coaſts of Britany and Normandy have been put in requiſition. The Breſt fleet thus recruited, and now in every reſpect ready for ſea, conſiſts in the outward road of ſix ſhips of 110 guns, and nine two-deckers; and in the inner road there are twelve ſhips of the line nearly equipt for ſervice. In conſequence of this intelligence, orders were iſſued from the Admiralty for reinforcing the ſquadron of Adm. Kingſmill, and to expedite as much as poſſible the equipment of the ſeveral ſhips preparing at Portſmouth, &c. for ſea.

The Dutch marine, by uncommon exertions, has not only repaired the loſſes which it ſuſtained in the action of the 11th of October, but attained a more formidable appointment than it has known pending the war. The fleet in the Texel is in readineſs for ſea.

March 18.

It appears that the main body of the French army began to croſs the Rhine in the afternoon of the 1ſt inſt. The advanced guard under the command of generals Lefebvre, Vandame, and Klein, having paſſed early in the morning.

The Rhine was alſo paſſed on the ſame day at Huninguen, by the right wing of the French army, and at Germeiheim by the left wing. A corps from the left wing was deſtined to inveſt Philipſburg, which it was thought would ſoon ſurrender.

The letters from Straſbourg ſtate, that the French army is not to halt for five days, and it ſeems probable that general Jourdan is determined to advance by forced marches to Ulm, where the main body of the Auſtrian army, under the command of the Arch Duke Charles is ſtationed.

On the 2d inſt. the executive directory paſſed an arrette, appointing citizen Jourdan commander in chief of the armies of the Danube, of Helvetia, and of the army of obſervation; citizen Barnedotte commander of the army of obſervation, under the orders of citizen Jourdan; and citizen Maſſena commander of the French army in Helvetia, under the direction of the commander in chief of the ſame army.

The main body of the army under Jourdan is ſaid to have received large reinforcements; under theſe circumſtances we may every day expect intelligence of an action between the French army and that of the Archduke.

Thurſday ſe'nnight a court martial was held on board the Gladiator, at Portſmouth, on James Hailv, a ſeaman, belonging to the Achilles, for ſtriking a midſhipman, in the execution of his duty. The charge being fully proved, he was ſentenced to be hanged.

Tueſday morning an account was received at Lloyd's of the capture of his majeſty's ſhips Orpheus, of 32 guns, and the Fox of do. by a French ſquadron in the Eaſt Indies; but no official account is yet received at the admiralty of theſe loſſes.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

At the court of St. James's, the 13th of Feb. '99. preſent the King's moſt excellent majeſty in council.

Whereas the iſland of Minorca has been ſurrendered to his Majeſty's arms, and the territory and forts of the ſame are delivered up to his majeſty, and the ſaid iſland is now in his majeſty's poſſeſſion; his majeſty is therefore pleaſed to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that all his loving ſubjects may lawfully trade to and from the ſaid iſland of Minorca, ſubject nevertheleſs to the duties, rules, regulations, conditions, reſtrictions, penalties and forfeitures, required by law. And the right hon. the lords commiſſioners of his majeſty's treaſury, and the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, are to give the neceſſary directions herein as to them may reſpectively appertain.

Whitehall, Feb. 19.

The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint the right hon. Ralph lord Lavington, of the kingdom of Ireland, K. B. to be captain-general and governor in chief in and over the iſland of Nevis, St. Chriſtopher, Montſerat, Antigua, Barbuda, Anguilla, and all other countries and plantations in all America, commonly called or known by the name of the Caribbee Iſlands.

BELFAST, (Ireland) March 12.

"In conſequence of directions which I have received from his excellency the lord lieutenant, to conſider thoſe parts of the northern diſtrict that are, or may be, in a ſtate of diſturbance, as under the proclamation, which declared the kingdom under martial law, a meeting of the magiſtrates of the county of Antrim, and of the county and town of Carrickfergus, was convened yeſterday by me, to determine to what extent the proclamation ſhould take place in the ſaid counties, and what are the moſt effectual meaſures to be purſued for the reſtoration of peace and good order, it was unanimouſly agreed by the magiſtrates preſent at the ſaid meeting at Carrickfergus, that the whole of the county of Antrim, &c. was in a ſtate of diſturbance.

"I do hereby declare the county of Antrim, and the county and town of Carrickfergus, under martial law.

"G. NUGENT, major-general,
"commanding Northern Diſtrict."

EDINBURGH, March 1.

The eaſt and weſt Lothian light dragoons, who were among the firſt regiments that volunteered their ſervices for Ireland, have again unanimouſly come forward, in the moſt loyal and ſpirited manner, offering to ſerve in any part of Europe. Their offer his majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to accept; and as a mark of his approbation for their very gallant conduct, has permitted them to wear, on the dexter ſide of the helmet, a ſtripe of royal blue ribbon.

The eaſt and weſt Lothian fencibles, commanded by col. Hamilton, have offered their ſervices to his majeſty to go to any part of Ireland.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, June 15.

Last Wednesday at one o'clock, his Honor the PRESIDENT, came down to the Legislative Council in the usual state, and being seated on the Throne, was pleased to make the following SPEECH to the two Houses of Legislature:

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, And Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I have the honor of meeting you again in Parliament, to co-operate with you in whatever may tend to promote the true interests, or establish the prosperity of this Province. Nothing, however, occurs to me at present, which appears to press for immediate consideration, except the renewal of such necessary laws as may be near expiring; and that, in the course of your deliberations, it may possibly strike you, as it has me, that the increasing population of the towns (particularly of this capital) begins to call for a Police adapted to their varying wants, and the more orderly government of their respective inhabitants.

I have it in command to inform you, Gentlemen, "that your very loyal and "dutiful joint Address to his Majesty, "towards the close of your last session, "was received by the King in the most "gracious manner; and that his Ma"jesty was pleased to express his pecu"liar satisfaction at the attention paid "by the Legislature to the future hap"piness of his faithful subjects in Up"per Canada, by the means they are "taking to lay the foundation of sound "learning and religious education for "the benefit of the rising generation."

I have likewise received from the Secretary of State, an Order of Council, confirming the reserved Act, passed in the first session of the present Provincial Parliament, for extending the provisions of the Marriage Act that was passed in the second session of the last Parliament.

The articles of a Provisional Agreement, made and entered into at Montreal, on the eleventh day of last February, by the Commissioners from this Province and from that of Lower Canada, will be submitted to your consideration; together with the Inspector's Reports of articles (on which duties on importation have been imposed by the Legislature of Lower Canada) which passed the Coteau du Lac upwards, between the first of January and the thirty-first of December last,

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I have directed the accounts of the Provincial Revenues received and paid by the Provincial Treasurer since the Recess, to be laid before you, for your information and examination.

Hon. Gentlemen and Gentlemen,

I am happy to inform you, that the intelligence communicated to me in the beginning of the winter, respecting a combined attack of this province, said to have been in preparation, from the side of the Mississippi, turns out to have little or no foundation. It has, however, had the pleasing effect of evincing our internal strength to repel any hostile attempt from that quarter. For I cannot sufficiently applaud the very animated exertions of the Lieutenants of Counties, and the loyal spirit and zeal exhibited by the Militia of the several districts on this occasion—whereby two thousand select Volunteers from the respective corps thereof, were immediately put into a state of readiness to march with their arms at a moment, to wherever they might be ordered; and I am persuaded, that the rest would have soon followed with equal alacrity, if their services had been wanted.

PETER RUSSELL, President, &c. &c.

York, 12th June, 1799.

A report prevailed in Ireland, as appears by the Dublin papers of the 18th of February last, that several French ships of war had been seen off the coast; but there is no certain account of the enemy having made any attempt to land.

In the county of Clare, it appears an engagement had taken place between the insurgents and the military; for the Dublin Journal says, "By the latest accounts from Ennis, we learn that troops have marched from Limerick against the insurgents in that neighbourhood; a short conflict took place, in which the rebels were totally routed and dispersed; several of their leaders have been taken, among others the infamous Burke, who was expelled the college of Dublin for blasphemy; and O'Gorman, who, at the instigation of the editor of The Press, engaged last March in the plan to assassinate Mr. Macartney, and was for that and other crimes expelled the college. Burke has been hanged at Ennis; O'Gorman is in Limerick goal. The country is nearly quieted by this timely interference of the military power."

☞ A few of this Year's ALMANACKS for sale at the Printing-Office.

Council-Chamber,

14 May, '99.

Notice is hereby given, that unless the persons whose names are in the following list, do pay the fees to the Receiver-General on their respective warrants, before the TENTH day of JULY next, the order of council in their favor will be rescinded---and the warrants become, thereby, useless to the possessors:

	ACRES.
James Secord, jun.	250
James Falconer	400
Wm. Gallespie	200
Mathias Saunders in York	Town lot
Joseph Lutes	do
Joshua Sly	200
Sam'l Man	300
John Devine	200
Thomas Tivey in York	Town lot
James Ross	200
James M'Gahey	200
Seneca Ketchum in York	Town lot
Walter Moody in York	Town lot
John Rock	to complete one acre Town lot in York
Phil. Hucklebury	200
John Sharman	80
Gideon Badger	200

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Secretary's-Office,
York, May 25, 1799.

List of the Names of Persons who have GRANTS in the *Secretary's Office*, in addition to those heretofore advertized, ready to be issued.

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WM. JARVIS, sec'y.

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 225.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1799. [*Price 4 Dollars per Annum.*

European News.

Defeat of the French.

LONDON, March 24.

Observer Office, Sunday evening 2 o'clock.

THE Hamburg mail due this day, arrived at twelve o'clock, and brought the gratifying and important intelligence of the defeat and retreat of the French army in the country of the Grisons, communicated through various channels; but particularly by a letter from Lindau, on the Lake of Constance, dated on the evening of the 8th instant to the following effect:

The French army, under the orders of general Massena, on the night of the 5th, passed the Rhine near Sargans, between Chur and Feldkirk, and on the following morning, advanced with rapidity on general Auffenburg's corps, which it drove back, and cut off its communication with the main body of the Imperial army. General Hotze, however, being apprized of these movements, early on the morning of the 7th advanced from Feldkirk; an action, dreadfully sanguinary, ensued, and was maintained during the greater part of the day; but in the event, the French were defeated, and compelled to cross the Rhine with very considerable loss.

The loss of the Austrians was considerable; the regiment of Stern had 40 men killed, and several wounded.

Small corps of the republicans on the 7th attempted to cross the Rhine at four several points on the skirts of the Grison country and Vorarlberg, namely, at Haldenstein, Ragatz, Werdenberg, and Saletz, but were each repulsed by the Austrians.

General Hotze profiting by his victory, immediately penetrated from Chur into the canton of Glarus, where thousands of Swiss malcontents were crowding to join him.

Lindau on the 7th, was occupied by four companies of the regiment of Bender, and a considerable train of artillery followed them.

The news of these movements reached Ulm on the 9th, and was communicated to the army.

The accounts from Ulm are to the 11th inst. At that period the Arch Duke Charles had his head quarters at Mindenheim, and his army had advanced as far As Memmingen. Gen. Jourdan had, on the 9th, halted at Villengen, and general St. Cyr at Rothweil. Their patroles had been pushed as far as Rothenburg, Tubingen, Rentlingen and Nagold; but the part of the main body of the republican army, which was advancing against Ulm by Stockade and Reidlengen, had no advice of the disaster sustained by that column under Massena, fled with great precipitancy towards Schafhansen and Constance for his support.

But for this unexpected occurrence, Jourdan had reached Ulm on the 10th inst. The advanced corps would have previously met at Mindenheim & Mosskirch. His army had been reinforced by some columns from Switzerland.

The French general Souhane has occupied Fribourg, and the whole of the Brisgaw.

The imperial army in Bavaria comprise 115,000 men; of these 80,000 had on the 8th inst. crossed the Lech. They are represented by accounts from Ulm, Frankfort, &c. as full of animation and confidence. Many of the regiments of infantry had two and three hundred supernumeraries;—and were complete, and better appointed than at any former period. One hundred and twenty pieces of ordnance had been collected at Ulm on the 6th, and the Archduke Charles had impressed 5000 waggons, and all the horses of the adjacent country, to hasten the conveyance of troops, cannon, &c. to the theatre of war, and all the staff officers at Vienna have been ordered to the army.

Hostilities had not commenced in Italy, but the armies were all in motion.

In Switzerland 20,000 militia had been ordered to the frontiers.

The cabinet of Vienna has appointed an ambassador extraordinary to the court of Berlin, and on the 9th inst. he was on the eve of his departure.

Field Marshall Suwarrow left Petersburgh on the 27th ult. to join the Austrian army in Italy.

The Archduke Charles, in an address to the generals and armies of the emperor and the empire, dated Augsburg, March 4, respecting the commencement of hostilities by France, observes, that the forces of the emperor and empire had scarce retired under the faith of the solemn treaty concluded a year since with France, than that power subjugated the Swiss for the purpose of obtaining an establishment on the flank of Germany; "refused to let provisions enter into the fortress of Ehrenbeitstein in opposition to the most precise agreement," and ultimately forced the starved, but gallant garrison to evacuate the place.—His royal highness proceeds to recapitulate the aggressions of France, which, instead of making atonement, demanded if the Germans "were disposed to prepare any resistance to future operations of that kind."—To our answer, "If hostilities were put an end to by the French—if Ehrenbreitstein was evacuated—if the French army was retreating from the Right Bank—if the French troops in Switzerland, which threatened Germany, were withdrawn—and if a reasonable peace was concluded at Rastadt, founded on the rights, not the slavery of the empire," no other reply was made on the part of France, than that it was hoped the Diet would agree to such a resolution as France might wish."

The deputies at Rastadt prepared to depart from thence the instant they were informed that the French had required Philipsburgh to surrender.

A very strong British squadron now blocks up the port of Naples; the con-

fequence of which was, a great icarcity of proviſions was felt there.

Intelligence was laſt night received in town, that the Dutch fleet, in conſiderable force, and with a large body of troops on board, had ſailed from the Texel. The public have been ſome time apprifed of the extraordinary preparations for the equipment of this fleet, and were, by our laſt number, informed that they were ready. It is therefore highly probable that, profiting by the abſence of our ſhips, they have put to ſea. In the much wiſhed for event of our falling in with them, there is every reaſon to look for an additional wreath to that ſtupendous laurel which, we truſt, will bloom for ever.

A perſon arrived in town laſt night from Flanders, aſſures us, that the Belgic rebellion, as the French are pleaſed to ſtyle the exertions of that gallant people for their liberty, ſo far from ſuppreſſion, has acquired conſiderable ſtrength by the accounts from Germany, and that the want of proper leaders, arms, and ammunition alone, prevents the aſſemblage of ſuch an army as would inſure the retreat, or extermination of their oppreſſors.

In the Council of Five Hundred, on the 9th, it was propoſed, that women and foreigners ſhould be precluded wearing the national cockade, and that any Frenchman who ſhould diſgrace it, ſhould be confined four years in irons.

Letters from Conſtantinople of the 23th ult. ſpeak with confidence as to the reſult of the preparations making for the Egyptian expedition; they mention a report being prevalent, that Buonaparte had cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed Sultan of Egypt. A diviſion of the Ruſſian and Turkiſh troops which which had been deſtined againſt Paſwan Oglou, had proceeded to join the Pacha of Acre, who aſſures the Porte that Buonaparte, notwithſtanding the ſtrong fortifications which he has conſtructed for his defence, would be ſhortly in his power.

The Hamburgh Gazette of the 19th inſtant ſtates, that on the departure of the mail from Vienna, a report was general there, that two Engliſh regiments, under the orders of general Doyle, aided by a ſtrong corps of Ruſſians and Turks, had landed at Salerno, and in connection with the Lazzaroni, had attacked and retaken Naples from the French.

THE DEFEAT CONFIRMED.

March 26.

Yeſterday morning a cartel arrived at Dover from Gravelines, with ſixty-one maſters and mates of merchantmen.—Theſe perſons bring a confirmation of the defeat of the French by the Auſtrians in the Griſons country. Their account adds, that the French had experienced a very ſevere defeat indeed.

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Yeſterday two perſons of the names of Pierrepoint and Mitchell, who repreſent themſelves to be American merchants, were arreſted at their apartments in Surry ſtreet, Strand, by Sayers and Townſend two of the Bow-ſtreet officers, under authority of a warrant from the ſecretary of ſtate, on ſuſpicion of being concerned in treaſonable practices.

Mr. Mitchell's ſervant, a Frenchman, was alſo taken into cuſtody and committed to the houſe of correction, Cold Bath Fields. Mr. Pierrepoint and Mr. Mitchell were committed to the care of different meſſengers.

A large quantity of papers, &c. were ſeized and brought away by the officers.

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BREMEN, MARCH 19.

The Archduke paſſed the Lech on the 4th, at Auſburg, and after having thrown ſix battalions into Ulm, he advanced rapidly againſt the enemy, and will loſe no time in meeting with them, while the enemy on their part have penetrated rapidly in Suabia.

It was reported at Raſtadt on the 9th that a little ſkirmiſh of poſts had taken place on the frontiers of the Griſons, and the French miniſters aſſerted that it terminated favourably for Meſſena. It is not, however, in this quarter that the great blow will be ſtruck; and it is about three or four marches from the Lake of Conſtance that I expect to hear of the great engagement between the Archduke and Jourdan. The plan of the French is to cut this prince off from the Tyrol, in order to take the country in flank, and thus to penetrate more eaſily into the hereditary dominions.

The letters from Upper Germany inform us, that the archduke Charles has joined a great part of his forces at Meiningen, on the heights of Luc. Preparations are making in Italy, on both ſides, with great alacrity; but we do not yet know that hoſtilities have taken place, and we are alſo ignorant whether admiral Nelſon has diſembarked the Ruſſian and Turkiſh troops in the kingdom of Naples. The ſituation of the republicans is, however, at all events, very precarious there, and it is with difficulty they are able to maintain their poſitions. Cevita Vecchia, ſo far from having ſurrendered, maintains a very vigorous reſiſtance to the French.

Philipſburg ſtill holds out. Its garriſon conſiſts of 2000 troops of the empire; but they are choſen troops, and diſtinguiſhed themſelves at the end of the campaign of 1795, and in that of 1796. There is little doubt, but that city will defend itſelf vigorouſly. The land landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel is employed in raiſing 12,000 men.

Wurtzburg is in the poſſeſſion of the Auſtrians. The Hans towns, and particularly Hamburg, appear to be under great apprehenſions, though I know nothing that the armament in the Texel, which conſiſts only of 6000 men, is intended to go againſt them.

According to the report of a perſon of my acquaintance, who had arrived yeſterday from Rotterdam, the Belgic inſurgents had advanced as far as the foreſt of Solguez, and one of their ſmall corps, has advanced about two leagues from Bruſſels; they have alſo been able to excite new commotions in the ci-devant Flanders, and are ſtill with the major part of their forces in the Cam.

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A circumſtance of a very extraordinary nature occurred on Saturday laſt, of which the following are the authentic particulars:

On Saturday morning early, the right hon. lord Camelford arrived at Dover in one of the night coaches from London, and went to the city of London Inn. After taking his breakfaſt, he walked about the pier, enquiring for a boat to convey him to Deal. One Adams, a boatman, offered to take his lordſhip for one guinea. Lord Camelford called him aſide, and after ſome converſation, told him, that he thought he ſhould have occaſion to go to the other ſide of the water, and that he wiſhed to be landed at Calais, as he had ſome watches and muſlins which he wiſhed to diſpoſe of in France. He then bargained for what he ſhould pay to go to Calais; the boatman aſked fifteen guineas—lord Camelford ſaid he could only give ten, as his goods would not allow a large ſum. At length it was agreed he ſhould pay twelve guineas, and go off in the evening.

Adams in the interval, conſulted with his brother, who had a ſhare in the boat, and they agreed to acquaint Mr. Newport, the collector, of the converſation that had paſſed. Mr. Newport accordingly planned that the perſon ſhould be ſuffered to go into the boat, and be there ſeized. At ſix o'clock Adams called at the city of London Inn, and lord Camelford and he went to the water ſide.

He recommended his lordſhip to put on one of his great coats, as he would be cold, which he did—Lord Camelford got into the boat, where there were four men, and having ſeated himſelf, Mr. Newport ſeized him, and ſaid—"You are my priſoner." Lord Camelford ſurrendered without oppoſition, and was immediately taken to the cuſtom houſe. There was found upon him a brace of piſtols, and a ſhort dagger two edged, about eight inches long, and rather curved, there was alſo in his pocket a letter in French, addreſſed to ſome perſon in Paris. He cut a moſt ſtrange and dirty appearance, being cloſely cropped, wore an old round hat, blue coat, white waiſtcoat, faſtian breeches, and boots ſplaſhed all over.

At 11 o'clock on Saturday night his lordſhip was put into a poſt chaiſe, and brought to the Duke of Portland's office yeſterday morning about half paſt 11, under the care of Mr. Newport and the boatmen.—About 6 a privy council met, conſiſting of the lord chancellor, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Windham, the duke of Portland, the ſolicitor general, Mr. Wickham, and one or two gentlemen, who ſat an hour, examining Mr. Newport, the collector, &c.—Lord C. is committed to the cuſtody of Johnſon, a king's meſſenger.

His lordſhip is ſuppoſed to have been actuated by ſome mad project, but preſumed in no ſhape hoſtile to the intereſt of his country.—He told the boatman at Dover when negociating with him, that Turnbull, who robbed the mint, was a fool, and knew not how to ſet about getting to France. On their queſtioning his lordſhip what his name was, he ſaid Camelford: but they did not dream of having in their cuſtody a peer of the realm, worth 30,000l. a year, and related to ſome of the firſt families in the kingdom, and were not undeceived until they arrived at the ſecretary of ſtate's office.

Next day this nobleman (lord Camelford) was again brought up to the duke of Portland's office, but was not examined. The lord chancellor and ſome other lords of the privy council met there for a ſhort time. Lord Camelford was remanded into the cuſtody of Mr. Johnſon the meſſenger.

Mr. Pitt and lord Grenville declined attending, leaving this extraordinary affair to the deciſion of the other members of his Majeſty's council. Lord Chatham, it is ſaid, was alſo abſent on the occaſion. The ſituation of theſe perſonages is very diſtreſſing on account of their family alliance with this diſtinguiſhed object of ſtate ſuſpicion; and nothing could be more pure and honorable than their conduct in withdrawing from a deliberation which their preſence might be ſuppoſed in any degree to influence.

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The lateſt news from Kingſton, Jamaica, per The ſchooner Rhoda, capt. Brown.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) March 12.

HIS majeſty's ſhip Aquilon, with a Spaniſh ſchooner, & the Daniſh ſchooner Eliza, from Cape Francois, bound to St. Thomas's, with cotton, arrived on Sunday evening.

A paſſenger on board the Eliza informs that the frigate lately arrived at Cape Francois from France, mounts 44 guns, ſhe brought out 40,000 dollars, but was not permitted to enter the harbour; ſhe lies in a place about ten miles to leward of its Her crew are reported to be in a ſtate of mutiny.

It is mentioned that general Touiſſant's commiſſary has publiſhed a proclamation, ſignifying that in ſpite of the mother country, and the enemies of the iſland, the colony ſhall be free and independent.

Yeſterday morning his majeſty's packet-boat Adelphia, captain Rattray, ſailed from Port-Royal, with the mail for Great Britain.

His majeſty's ſhips Acaſta, capt. Forſter; and Legere, capt. Quinton, alſo ſailed yeſterday morning. The former on a cruize, and the latter as convoy to the packet to a certain latitude.

Two foreign ſchooners ſailed for the main yeſterday.

The brig Britannia, Spotſwood, one of the homeward bound fleet, put back yeſterday, having been run foul of by a ſhip off the Mole the 28th ult.

The lord Duncan is of the Cork fleet.—They ſailed on the 4th Jan. under convoy of the Southampton and another frigate, and ſhe parted with the fleet on the 8th. We had not learnt any news by her conveyance.

March 9.

His majeſty's ſhip Solebay, captain Points, arrived yeſterday at Port Royal with the veſſels from Europe under her convoy, ſhe had then in charge from Martinique only. The ſhips from London, ſailed from Portſmith on the 3d of January, under convoy of the Hydra and Penelope frigates, and Echo ſloop of war; the Penelope only accompanied them to the latitude of Madeira. Near Madeira they fell in with 27 ſail of the Cork fleet, which ſtaid by them, and at Barbadoes were joined by the remainder; we do not learn of the capture of any veſſels belonging to either fleet. The Echo ſloop of war, has gone to Northſide, with the veſſels in the fleet deſtined for the ports there; the Generous Planter, Johnſon, has gone into Port Morant; and the Bellona, ——; Foſter Batham, Spencer; Union, Meyrick; Vulcan, Honeywell; and Euphrates, ——; are gone to Black river.

General Trygg came out to Martinique in the Hydra,

Yeſterday arrived three foreign veſſels with mules and horſes. The ſchooner Adventure, from Jacmel, bound to St. Thomas's with coffee, ſent in by his Majeſty's ſhip Squirrel, arrived yeſterday.

March 4.

Saturday arrived at Port Royal, the Daniſh ſchooner, Experiment, captain M'Intoſh, a cartel from Santa Cruz, in ſeven days with diſpatches.

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It appears certain that Prince Frederick of Orange is dead of a malignant fever, he caught in viſiting the military hoſpitals. He died on the 6th of Feb. and not on the 26th of Dec. as reported in the French papers.

The ſpirit of hoſtility to the union, daily increaſes in Ireland, and ſhews itſelf in greater force. On the 7th inſt. the county of Cavan came to reſolutions againſt it, of which the two following are the principal:

Reſolved unanimouſly, That no terms can be offered by Great Britain, ſufficient to compenſate to this kingdom for the loſs of its legiſlature, and be they what they will, they muſt ever be precarious, as they will depend on the will of the Britiſh parliament.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the repreſentatives of the people were, upon their elections, inveſted with a temporary power of acting for their conſtituents, & we ſhall conſider it as a moſt flagrant breach of the ſacred truſt repoſed in them, if by any act of theirs, they ſhould extinguiſh that power by which they were created.

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NEW YORK, May 18.

A veſſel has juſt arrived here from Briſtol in 44 days; it is aſſerted that the conqueſt of Portugal has been effected by the French army in ſeven days, that the queen embarked for Loudon—that the Breſt fleet reached Ireland, where it landed a conſiderable number of troops and where the ſpirit of oppoſition to government is ſtronger and more general than ever. [Aurora.

A letter from Demarara to a gentleman in this city, dated March 2, mentions, that four large frigates full of troops, had arrived at Surinam on the 13th of February. It was not known whether they were French or Dutch.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, June 22.

ADDRESS

Of the Honorable the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL to his Honor the PRESIDENT's SPEECH.

To the Hon. PETER RUSSELL, Prefident, adminiftering the Government of the Province of UPPER CANADA, &c. &c. &c.

May it pleafe your Honor,

WE, his Majefty's moft dutiful and loyal fubjects, the Legiflative Council in Provincial Parliament aflembled, return your Honor our thanks for your moft gracious Speech; and will be ever ready to co-operate with your Honor in whatever may tend to promote the true intereffs, or eftablifh the profperity of this province.

We fhall take into immediate confideration the renewal of fuch neceffary laws as may be on the point of expiring; and alfo the expediency of eftablifhing a police for the more orderly government of the feveral towns within the province.

It affords us the moft fincere pleafure, that the meafures we joined in recommending, in order to lay the foundation of found learning and religious education for the benefit of the rifing generation, have been approved of by his Majefty; and we fhall pay proper attention to the fubject of the provifional agreement with Lower Canada.

While we rejoice that the intelligence refpecting a combined attack upon this province from the fide of the Miffiffippi, turns out to have had little or no foundation—we are pleafed that it has been a means of evincing our internal ftrength, and manifefting the zeal and alacrity of the militia to repel every hoftile attempt: and we are perfuaded, that they will be highly gratified, by the flattering terms in which your Honor has been pleafed to fpeak of their conduct. J. ELMSLEY,

York, 13th June, 1799. S. L. C.

ADDRESS

Of the COMMONS HOUSE of ASSEMBLY to his Honor the PRESIDENT's SPEECH.

To his Honor PETER RUSSELL, Efq; Prefident, adminiftering the Government of the Province of UPPER CANADA, &c. &c. &c.

May it pleafe your Honor,

WE, his Majefty's moft loyal and moft dutiful fubjects, the Commons Houfe of Aflembly of the province of Upper Canada, in Parliament met, beg leave to return to your Honor our thanks for your Honor's Speech.

We fhall be ready to give our aid in the renewal of fuch expiring laws as may be found neceffary; and our deliberations fhall be turned to the conffideration of a police bill.

We are moft happy to find our addrefs of thanks has been fo graciouffly received by his Majefty; and we are extremely thankful, that the Royal approbation has been given to the act for extending the Provifions of the Marriage Act.

We fhall take into our ferious conffideration the articles of provifional agreement, as modified by the late commiffioners, as well as the accounts which your Honor has been pleafed to order fhould be laid before us. And we have only to add, that it affords us the higheft fatisfaction to learn, that the inhabitants of this province have been fo unanimouffly determined to oppofe any attempt which might have been contemplated to diffturb its flourifhing improvements; not doubting, that fimilar energy will be fhewn by all claffes of the people, to prevent the introduction of French principles, and preferve uncontaminated the conffitution which the mother country has given us.

D. W. SMITH, Speaker.

York, June 13, 1799.

KINGSTON ALE

IN BARRELS, FOR SALE BY

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS

York, June 22, 1799.

Secretary's-Office,

York, June 22, 1799.

LIST of the Names of Perfons who have GRANTS in the *Secretary's Office*, in addition to thofe heretofore advertized, ready to be iffued.

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townfhips.*
HON. John Munro	4000	Glouceſter ✓
William Claus, efq;	1	York ✓
Thos. Fraſer, efq;	1	York
Richard Wilkinſon, efq:	1	York
Mr. Archd. Thompſon	1	York
Hon. James Baly	1	York ✓
Mrs. Elizabeth White	800	Hawkeſburg ✓
Mr. Alexander Mc. Queer	500	Pickering
Mr. George Mc. Auley	400	Markham ✓
Mr. James Buchanan Mc. Auley	400	Ditto ✓
John Coon	400	Walpole
William May	700	Grantham
And. ew Vannamaher	200	Percy
Ganet Slingerland	200	Vaughan
John Babcock, jun.	200	Percy
Lieut. Robt. Cowell,	2000	Clarke ✓
John Hayes	1	Newark
Andrew Templeton	200	Scarboro'
Thomas Hewitt	200	Scarboro'
Jacob Miſner	200	Woodhouſe

WM. JARVIS, ſec'y.

Council-Chamber,

14 May, '99.

Notice is hereby given,

that unleſs the perſons whoſe names are in the following liſt do pay the fees to the Receiver-General on their reſpective warrants, before the TENTH day of JULY next, the order of council in their favor will be reſcinded---and the warrants become, thereby, uſeleſs to the poſſeſſors:

	ACRES.
James Secord, jun.	250
James Falconer	400
Wm. Galleſpie	200
Mathias Saunders in York	Town lot
Joſeph Lutes	do
Joſhua Sly	200
Sam'l Man	300
John Devine	200
Thomas Tivey in York	Town lot
James Roſs	200
James M'Gahey	200
Seneca Ketchum in York	Town lot
Walter Moody in York	Town lot
John Rock	to complete one acre Town lot in York
Phil. Hucklebury	200
John Sharman	80
Gideon Badger	200

By order of the Board,

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

THE

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 226.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1799. [*Price 4 Dollars per Annum.*

Foreign News.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 22.

SIR Sidney Smith, brother to the Britiſh ambaſſador at this court, who has been ſo long expected, arrived here towards the end of laſt month in the Tyger of 84 guns. The wind being contrary, the Tyger could not ſail paſt the Seraglio, and was therefore obliged to come to anchor behind the Caſtle of Seven Towers. Sir Sidney, with his ſtaff, marine guards, and a number of ſoldiers, and ſome French emigrants, repaired, by deſire of the Porte, to the beautiful palace of Baylos, formerly occupied by the Venetian ambaſſador.—The above emigrants are ſaid to be thoſe who aſſiſted Sir Sidney to eſcape from the Temple at Paris.

Yeſterday Sir Sidney aſſumed the character of accredited naval miniſter of the King of Great Britain at the Porte, a diplomatic character very proper at the preſent criſis, and of which hitherto there has been no inſtance. Captain Smith, it is ſuppoſed, will direct the operations of the Turkiſh navy during the preſent war. He will not long remain here, as he will ſail towards the end of the month, when ſeveral Turkiſh ſhips, now fitting out in great haſte, ſhall have joined his ſquadron.

The Pacha of Acre, who is now marching againſt the French in Egypt, has demanded 10,000 purſes, or about four millions of florins, to defray the expences of the war, to pay his troops, &c. which has been complied with.

A Ruſſian ſhip arrived here, brings intelligence that the port of Alexandria has been bombarded by the allies.

The French government, through the intervention of the Spaniſh, Swediſh, and Batavian ambaſſadors, has expreſſed its wiſh to re-eſtabliſh its ancient friendſhip and alliance with the Porte, with offers to cede all the iſlands in the Adriatic ſea, and other poſſeſſions on the coaſt of Dalmatia and Greece, viz. the iſlands which formerly belonged to the Venetians, viz. Corfu, Cerigo, Cephalonia, &c. [of ſome which, however, the French are no longer in poſſeſſion] as alſo to withdraw immediately after the treaty is ſigned, all their troops from Egypt.

To theſe offers the Porte has replied, that the French having broken one treaty of peace and amity without cauſe, and made a hoſtile attack on Egypt, the Porte had been compelled to enter into an offenſive and defenſive alliance with Ruſſia and England, which it was determined faithfully to fulfil.

As we are ſo much in want of intelligence from Egypt, tellegraphs are to be erected by the advice and inſpection of ſir Sidney Smith.

A French tartan that had eſcaped from Alexandria, has been taken by a Turkiſh corſair and carried into Chio. The French on board, 25 in number, ſay that an epidemic ſickneſs has broken out in the army of Buonaparte.

From all parts of the Crimea & from Ozakow, Ruſſian troops are on their march to the harbour of Sebaſtopolis, to be embarked there for Conſtantinople, where they will be joined by a Turkiſh armament, intended to effect a landing in Italy. Magazines are already formed for the uſe of theſe troops at Conſtantinople, and in Zante.

The Ruſſian envoy, gen. Tamara, has been preſented by the Grand Seignior with a ſnuff box worth 50,000 piaſtres.

European News.

VIENNA, February 22.

The archduke Joſeph was received on the frontiers of Ruſſia with great ſolemnity, and conducted on his way to Peterſburgh with the utmoſt pomp. The Ruſſian troops in Upper Auſtria are to be conſiderably reinforced; 20,000 Ruſſians are on their march to Agram in Croatia, and when united they are to be employed in Italy. The emperor Paul has declared his determination to reinſtate the king of Naples in his dominions.

BREMEN, March 5.

According to our laſt advices from Raſtadt, which are of the 22d ult. every thing wears a warlike aſpect. The French would, it was then expected, enter Suabia in a very few days, and would in the firſt place take poſſeſſion of the Briſgau and the duchy of Wertemburgh. The archduke Charles, who is watching all their motions, appears to wiſh that the odium of commencing hoſtilities ſhould lie on them, and will not make any hoſtile motions until he ſhall learn that they have entered Suabia and the Briſgau. The conduct of this prince leads us to ſuppoſe that the court of Vienna will return no anſwer reſpecting the Ruſſian troops, but that it will quietly await the courſe of events without provoking war, though in a ſtate of defence, from the goodneſs and number of his troops. Ulm and Conſtance are two points to which a number of troops are defiling; the archduke Charles ſtill remains poſted behind the Lech, with the main body of the army, increaſed by the greater part of the troops who were in Bohemia, ſo that the whole cannot be eſtimated at leſs than 50,000 effective men.

With reſpect to Italy, though but in poſſeſſion of very imperfect accounts of what has happened ſince the capture of Naples, we yet know for certain that more than half of the army of Championet was deſtroyed by the Lazzaronis, and that the neceſſity of putting a ſtrong garriſon in that place, renders the French army unable to compleat the conqueſt of that unhappy kingdom. If, as I have before ſaid, a number of Ruſſian and Turkiſh troops ſhould be diſembarked on the coaſt of the Adriatic, as well as at Civita Vecchia, it will be eaſy to regain the territory which has been loſt, and even to tranſfer the theatre of war to the gate of Bologna.

NUREMBURG, February 28.

The Auſtrian troops on the frontiers of Bavaria, reckoned 40,000 men, are to receive conſiderable reinforcements from Bohemia. Magazines have been eſtabliſhed at Weden and Amberg.

LONDON, March 19.

Laſt night Paris Journals, from the 12th to the 14th inſtant inclusive, were received in town. They contain more important intelligence than has lately come from that quarter. On the 12th and 13th inſt. the directory ſent meſſages to the two councils, containing a formal requiſition that a declaration of war againſt the Emperor and the Grand Duke, might be decreed by the French nation. None of the journals that have arrived, contain full copies of theſe important documents; but the following extract from the Patriote Francois, of the 14th, will enable our readers to form tolerably correct ideas reſpecting them.

" Council of Five Hundred, 23 Ventoſe, March 13.

" Delbrel, the ſecretary, read ſeveral meſſages from the council of elders, containing the reſolutions of that council on the ſubject of the meſſage of the directory, ſtating that the French republic is at war with the emperor, king of Hungary and Bohemia, and with the grand duke of Tuſcany.

" The directory has explained at length in its meſſage the complaints of the republic againſt thoſe two powers. It declares, with reſpect to the emperor, that the treaty of Campo Formio was miſunderſtood in its principle, and not carried into effect in one of its principal articles; and that the conduct of the Auſtrian cabinet has been always in oppoſition to peace. It adverts to the cold reception of our ambaſſador Bernadotte, at Vienna; to the affront offered to him there; to hypocriſy of that court in the negociations of Selta, which was the more evident, becauſe baron de Degelman did not repair to Paris; to the ſending of the count Collentzel to Berlin and Ruſſia; and to the difficulties raiſed at Vienna to receive the Cisalpine ambaſſador. It finally demonſtrates the hoſtile diſpoſition of the emperor, with reſpect to the march of the Ruſſians across Moravia and Auſtria, which are on the confines of Bavaria, already occupied by an army of 100,000 Auſtrians.

" The directory in the ſame meſſage accuſes the grand duke of Tuſcany of perfidy towards the republic, and of connivance with the enemies of France. It expoſes his ſecret negociations with the cabinet of St. James's, particularly by the poſſeſſion of Leghorn by Engliſh againſt which he merely oppoſed ill diſguiſed efforts.

" The meſſage concludes with a formal propoſition of declaring war againſt the emperor and the grand duke.

" It was ordered to be printed, and was received with ſhouts of " Long live the republic !"

Already have the French begun their operations. The Patriote of the 13th gives the following account of their firſt ſucceſſes:

" We joyfully announce a happy prelude of ſucceſs on the part of our armies. A courier juſt arrived from Switzerland brings intelligence that the troops under the command of Maſſena and another general, have taken 4600 Auſtrians, together with the commandant of Coire (Chur) the capital of the Griſon country, and all the ſtaff of that army."

No further particulars are mentioned nor has any official communication been made on the ſubject.—The Auſtrian general, count Bellegrade, was according to the laſt advices, at Coire; but had an officer of his rank been made priſoner, the Paris papers would not have failed to notice it.

It was only the 2d inſt. that general Maſſena entered the country of the Griſons. His army loſt no time, we ſee, in proceeding to hoſtilities; and it is probable, therefore, that before this the armies that have croſſed the Rhine have regularly opened the campaign; for the notes and proclamations received by the laſt mail may now be conſidered as mere blinds to lull the Germans into an idea that they meant only to induce the emperor to order the Ruſſian troops.

The following appear to be the different poſitions of the French armies that have croſſed the Rhine, according to the moſt recent advices:

The French column under general Bernadotte, which paſſed the Rhine near Manheim, of which it took poſſeſſion, continued its route with the utmoſt rapidity by Hubelberg and Heilbron. It is ſaid that the general made this haſte for the purpoſe of being before hand with the Auſtrians, and to form a line from Philingen and Heibron, along the Necker, on both ſides of which river are high mountains and advantageous poſitions.

General Bernadotte, after croſſing the Rhine, ſummoned the Fort of Philipſburgh to ſurrender, which the governor refuſed. The army under general Jourdan marched direct into the interior of Suabia, leaving a garriſon in Offenburg. His principal head quarters were, on the 5th inſt. at Villingen, in the Black Foreſt.

General St. Cyr, who commands the left wing of the French army, has entered the Duchy of Wirtemburg by the Kniebis mountains, and has taken poſſeſſion of Stutgard. The duke, who has for ſome time paſt been at open war with the Provincial Diet, had repaired to Louiſbourg. The Paris papers report that he and the ducheſs will come to England.

The next papers may be expected to contain very important facts. The Patriote Francois of the 13th, ſtates, that the Auſtrians had paſſed the Lech, had advanced beyond Ulm, and that in a few days the two armies would be in ſight of each other.

PARIS, March 12.

Accounts from Italy ſtate, that the ſecond Ruſſian ſquadron has ſailed thro' the Dardanelles, and has been joined by a Turkiſh detachment. They have both on board land forces, which are to be put on ſhore at Palermo, and they are under the command of admiral Nelſon, to attempt a deſcent upon Calabria.

Louis Buonaparte, who arrived yeſterday from Egypt, waited upon the directory, and communicated ſatisfactory news from that quarter.

We learn from Ancona, that the Turks are throwing up fortifications on the coaſts of Albania, ſince they have heard of the progreſs of the French in the kingdom of Naples.

The majority of the Piedmontele have declared themſelves in favour of an union with France.

LONDON, March 16.

It will be ſeen, that if we can credit the details which the republican Journals have at length ventured to give on the Neapolitan war, that kingdom has fallen in a manner as extraordinary as fatal, and which is without example in ancient or modern hiſtory. We ſee the Neapolitan army, led by its king and directed by an able general, after ſucceſſes due to the diſpoſitions made by the latter, loſe by treaſon and cowardice theſe firſt advantages, are repulſed to the gates of the capital—We ſee it afterwards conduct itſelf in a manner ſo oppoſite to military duty and ſentiments of patriotiſm, as to force its prince to deſpair of his country, and its general to ſeek for ſafety amongſt his enemies—We ſee the people at once diſcontented with the conduct of the army and of the government, take up arms and turn them with a blind fury againſt the ſervants of their ſovereign, againſt the chiefs of the army, againſt the better order of citizens, and at laſt againſt the French, and combat theſe with a degree of courage worthy of a better fate. Thus Naples preſents to us the ſingular example of an army abandoning its ſovereign, of a ſovereign forced, in ſome meaſure, to abandon his army, and of a people who, without imitating the firſt, or obeying the delegated authority of the ſecond, wiſhed at the ſame time themſelves to take place of both. By not ſtanding forward before the French approached ſo near the capital, and by then attacking them with fury and obſtinacy, the Lazaroni diſplayed all the want of foreſight, and the inſtinctive courage of a ſtill barbarous people. How much have we not to regret, that it was not poſſible to give union and regularity to the different means of defence and preſervation which the Neapolitan government poſſeſſed? How much above all have we not to deplore the torrents of blood which have been ſhed in vain, and the deva ſtating fury to which the conquerors gave themſelves up? According to their cuſtom, they have offered to the vanquiſhed, by way of conſolation, the government of the French republic!

March 21.

As this paper was going to preſs, we learnt that French papers had reached town of the 15th and 16th. They confirm the account of the French having beat the Auſtrians at Coire, the capital of the Griſons, after a bloody engagement, which place they have taken.

An account has been received by the Hamburgh mails, of a proclamation by the archduke Charles, in which he declares his intention of immediately marching to the attack of the French, in conſequence of their having croſſed the Rhine.

At Milan it was reported, that a letter had been received from general Lamus, ſtating, that the Pacha of Syria, at the head of an army of 60,000 men, had been defeated in a general engagement by Buonaparte, who had in conſequence penetrated into Syria, leaving general Kleber in command of the forces in Egypt.

The hiſtory of the French march againſt Naples, is a complete hiſtory of Jacobiniſm. General Mack was ſurrounded by treaſon on all ſides. Both officers and men were ſold to the French.

Vice admiral ſir W. Parker is appointed to the Newfoundland ſtation, vice Waldegrave, who retires—Sir C. Curtis, to the Cape, vice Chriſtian, deceaſed—Sir C. Cotton, Halifax, vice Vandeput, who retires.

The Sun of laſt night, March 23, ſays, " the report of the ſecret committee of the houſe of commons will prove the moſt important and intereſting that ever engaged the attention of the Britiſh nation." It will (if the Sun is not miſinformed) appear that a plan was very near execution for maſſacreing the members of both houſes of parliament, and afterwards attacking the king's palace!

The precautions obſerved in France by the agents of the directory are carried to an exceſs which is alone ſufficient to convey an idea of the ferocity of the French government. We learn from an Engliſh gentleman recently arrived from France, that the moſt minute ſcrutiny is ſet on foot to prevent the Paris journals from being brought directly to London, and that the paſſengers are ſtripped of their ſhirts and carefully examined, leſt they ſhould conceal any papers about them. The journals themſelves muſt be allowed to contain very incomplete information, and that of the moſt partial kind, and are in almoſt every reſpect calculated to promote the views of the directory.—The inſertion of any article which tends to make known the repeated acts of deſpotiſm and cruelty committed by the executive government, is alſo lately prohibited under the penalty of death or tranſportation. We are informed from the ſame quarter, of the death of 15 emigrants, who were ſhot early one morning at Paris, without any mention having been made of their names, and after a notice given to the printers not to relate any circumſtance of the tranſaction, on pain of death!

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, June 29.

The public are much indebted to Mr. John Mc. Dougal, who was appointed one of the path-maſters at the laſt town meeting, for his great aſſiduity and care in geting the ſtreets cleared of the many and dangerous, (eſpecially at night) obſtructions therein; and we hope, by the ſame good conduct in his ſucceſſors in the like office, to ſee the ſtreets of this infant town vie with thoſe of a maturer age, in cleanlineſs and ſafety.

Monday laſt being the anniverſary of the feſtival of St. John, a proceſſion, in conſequence, was formed at the Garriſon of Lodge No. 3; which walked down to Miles' tavern, where they met their Brethern of No. 8, Harmony Lodge: from thence they walked down to the Legiſlative Council room, where an eloquent ſermon was delivered on the occaſion, by the Rev'd. Robert Addiſon; after which they returned to their reſpective lodges.

[We think the following highly applicable to the preſent period.]

" *Battered and bankrupt fortunes mended here.*" COWPER.

NOTHING is more frequently heard at this day than the cry of " hard times! hard times! and no money!" The complaint is ſo frequently made that no one can diſcredit the exiſtence of the evils; but theſe, like moſt others, are eaſily eradicated, if the proper means are made uſe of. And it will ever prove true, that moſt evils of this nature, are cured by a contrary practice to that which produces them. From an inquiry into the characters of thoſe who make the complaint, and the cauſes which give riſe to it, I doubt not but means may be deviſed to prevent a continuance of it. I have heard the complaint ſo frequently made of late, that I was induced to pay ſome attention to the characters of thoſe who made it. And I find them to be compoſed of two claſſes—UNFORTUNATE & the LAZY. Thoſe of the firſt claſs will always be found ſo long as ſickneſs and accidents are entailed to the human race; and as it is not generally owing to any folly of their own, they have a juſt claim upon the compaſſion and charity of their fellow creatures; the number is commonly ſmall, and to the honor of humanity, they are moſt generally kindly relieved. Of the latter many are to be found—They are ſeen walking the ſtreets, and aſſembling at public places from morning until night generally deſtitute of employment, and conſequently of property; yet affect an air of importance, and have an unconquerable itch for being thought gentlemen—deſpiſe the ſober and induſtrious perſon; get truſted to pay to-morrow; borrow money, for a few days, which days often grow into months, and ſometime years before the payment is made; a credit they think is half pay, and pay the other half in promiſes which they know they are unable to fulfil. Now to make times eaſy with this claſs of people & to bring money into their purſes, I would attend to the following rules—Never get truſted for any thing unleſs you have a certain proſpect of paying for it at the appointed time. Wear the old coat as long as it will laſt with turning and mending, unleſs you can purchaſe a new one with property, being deſtitute of which, will be of no injury to yourſelf, your family, or your creditors. Attend ſteadily to ſome honeſt and induſtrious employment. Never ſpend as much in the courſe of the day as you earn; but always lay up at night ſome of the earnings of the day. Al-

ways let your dress correspond with your business & circumstances. Never be seen spending in a tavern or grog-shop, what your families are suffering for at home; for remember that a bitter every morning thro' a year, amounts, at the year's end, to twenty-two dollars and a half—and a fling once a-day amounts to forty-five dollars and a half—which, employed in some honest business, would in a few years make money plenty in your purses. Retrench every unnecessary expence, and avoid going into company where you must spend without advantage, what your honest creditors ought long ago to have had. Never let your note run long upon interest, but save every farthing that you can earn to take it up.—Let industry & œconomy be your most intimate companions, for no honest employment can so much disgrace a man, as idleness and extravagance. Be governed by your purse and not by fashion, and you will find the times to meliorate & money to grow plenty. TRUTH.

From a late London paper.

Among the many instances of the instability of all human things, great names, we find, are peculiarly liable to sad reverses;—it is not long since *William Shakespeare* was sent to Botany Bay for a burglary; and on Wednesday, *John Milton* was convicted at the Old Bailey of stealing bees wax!

KINGSTON ALE
IN BARRELS, FOR SALE BY
WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.
York, June 22, 1799.

Council-Office,

27th April, 1799.

☞ Notice is hereby given, that Proposals will be received at this Office for the purchase of the Mill-Seat at the Humber, with the Saw-Mill now standing thereon, with about eight hundred and fifty Acres of Land, including the Meadow on the West side of the River, above the Spring. There will be a condition in the Deed, restraining the purchaser, on pain of forfeiture, from obstructiug in any manner, direct or indirect, the free passage of the Fish up and down the said River; and another condition, obliging the Lessee to take all other necessary measures for preventing the Fish being destroyed in the Mill-race by the Mill-wheel or otherwise, by erecting and maintaining in good Repair proper Racks for that purpose. Persons desirous of purchasing the said Mill-seat and Lands, must give in their Proposals in Writing, and sealed up, before the first day of October next, on which day, if an acceptable offer be made, the purchaser will be declared, and a Deposit immediately required of two shillings and six-pence in the pound on the purchase money. A Deed will issue under the Great Seal without delay. One third of the remaining Purchase-money must be paid on the first day of October, 1800; one-third on the first day of October, 1801; and the remaining third on the first day of October, 1802; and good Security given for making these Payments at the above-mentioned periods.

JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

York, June 29.

Secretary's-Office,

York, June 22, 1799.

LIST of the Names of Persons who have GRANTS in the *Secretary's Office*, in addition to those heretofore advertized, ready to be issued.

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townships.*
HON. John Munro	1000	Glouceſter
William Claus, esq;	1	York
Thos. Fraser, esq:	1	York
Richard Wilkinson, esq:	1	York
Mr. Archd. Thompson	1	York
Hon. James Baby	1	York
Mrs. Elizabeth White	800	Hawkeſburg
Mr. Alexander Mc. Queer	500	Pickering
Mr. George Macaulay	400	Markham
Mr. James Buchanan Macaulay	400	Ditto
John Coon	400	Walpole
William May	700	Grantham
Andrew Vannamaher	200	Percy
Ganet Slingerland	200	Vaughan
John Babcock, jnn.	200	Percy
Lieut. Robt. Cowell,	2000	Clarke
John Hayes	1	Newark
Andrew Templeton	200	Scarboro'
Thomas Hewitt	200	Scarboro'
Jacob Misner	200	Woodhouſe

WM. JARVIS, sec'y.

Council-Chamber,

14 May, '99.

Notice is hereby given, that unless the persons whose names are in the following list, do pay the fees to the Receiver-General on their respective warrants, before the TENTH day of JULY next, the order of council in their favor will be rescinded and the warrants become, thereby, useless to the possessors:

	ACRES.
James Secord, jun.	250
James Falconer	400
Wm. Gallespie	200
Mathias Saunders	Town lot in York
Joseph Lutes	do
Joshua Sly	200
Sam'l Man	300
John Devine	200
Thomas Tivey	Town lot in York
James Koss	200
James M'Gahey	200
Seneca Ketchum	Town lot in York
Walter Moody	Town lot in York
John Rock	to complete one acre Town lot in York
Phil. Hucklebury	200
John Sharman	80
Gideon Badger	200

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

THE

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 227.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WARNER and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1799. (Price 4 Dollars per Annum.

Foreign News.

From the London Gazette of April 2, '99.
Downing-ſtreet.

The following letter from Mr. Conſul Foreſti, has been received at the principal ſecretary of ſtate's office, for the foreign department:

Port of Corfu, March 3, &c.

MY LORD,

I Have the honor to inform your lordſhip, that on the 1ſt inſt. an attack was made by the united Turkiſh & Ruſſian forces on the iſland ſituated in this port, called La Scoglio de Vido, and by the French, L'Iſle de la Paix. After a very briſk fire of about two hours and a half from the ſhips of war, the troops were landed, and the ſaid iſland was captured. An attack was made at the ſame time on the out-works of the town, and fort St. Salvador was taken by the Ruſſian and Turkiſh troops, and the French themſelves evacuated another out-work, called Il Monte di Abram.

On the morning of the 2d, a flag of truce was ſent off by the French commander of the garriſon of the town of Corfu, to the Ruſſian vice-admiral, for the purpoſe of informing him of the wiſh of the garriſon to capitulate; a Ruſſian officer was therefore ſent to the town with the propoſitions of the Ruſſian and Turkiſh commanders, and they were accepted with little variation.

The French ſurrendered priſoners of war, not to ſerve for 18 months againſt Turkey, Ruſſia, Great Britain, Sicily, or the allies.

The capitulation of the garriſon, of which I have the honor to encloſe a copy, was ſigned this afternoon, on board the Ruſſian vice-admiral's ſhip.

I have the honor to be, &c.

SPREDION FORESTI.

End of the London Gazette.

LONDON, April 9.

Yeſterday afternoon we received Paris papers to the 3d inſt. which were ſent to Dover in a neutral veſſel from Calais.

On the 26th ult. gen. Jourdan wrote from his head quarters near Dutlingen, as follows:

Jourdan, general in chief, to Chateauneuf Randon, general of diviſion.

"*Head quarters at Weiler, near Dutlengen, 26th March, 7th year.*

"Since the 19th I have had ſeveral ſharp actions with prince Charles. In the laſt of them, which took place on the 25th, and continued for 13 hours, I remained maſter of the field of battle, and made 4000 priſoners. But the enemy's army, amounting to 60,000 men, and receiving daily reinforcements, I found myſelf under the neceſſity, tho' victorious, of falling back. I ſhall cover the defiles of the Black Mountains, ſo that the department of the Lower Rhine ſhall have nothing to fear; and I ſhall proceed forward as ſoon as I have received the reinforcements which are promiſed to me. (Signed) *Jourdan.*"

We have here, gen. Jourdan's own confeſſion that his forces are not competent to face the archduke's army; and accordingly he has retreated back a conſiderable ſpace of territory over which he had advanced, under expectations of attacking his royal highneſs before he was prepared to meet him. Jourdan's retreat is now directed, not towards Switzerland, but towards the Briſgau. Having ſo many proofs of his royal highneſs's activity and good generalſhip, we may reaſonably conclude that he will not allow the enemy breathing, but that he will purſue him to the utmoſt point that prudence will permit. If Jourdan is ſuffered to entrench himſelf, and to concentrate the reinforcements which are ſending to him from all quarters, the archduke may in the event loſe all the advantages he has evidently gained.

SUABIA, March 24.

In the action of the 21ſt gen. Jourdan had a horſe ſhot under him. The French gen. Malitor was killed. Private accounts ſtate the loſs of the French to be about 3000 men. They fought bravely, but were overpowered by the ſuperiority of the Auſtrian cavalry. Yeſterday, the head quarters of the archduke were at Hockengheim. Jourdon has his head quarters between Stockach and Engen, ſix leagues from Schaffhuſen.

STRASBURGH, March 26.

We have this day received ſome details of the battle which was fought on the 21ſt and 22d of this month, between the army of the Danube and that of prince Charles. The conteſt was maintained with great perſeverance on both ſides, and the loſs is very great. Our army, which was much inferior to that of the Auſtrians, has loſt ſome ground. It retreated from Sulgau and Aulendorff to Peſulendorff and Meſkiruh; and on the 22d the head quarters were transferred to Stockack, and afterwards to Engen. The centre of the army took a new poſition between that town and Stockack and encamped in the environs of Auch. The left wing, which has equally loſt ground, was poſted between Sigmaringen and Turlingen. The body commanded by gen. Vandame, which was to advance to the left bank of the Danube, drew near to that river on the 22d, and effected a junction with the diviſion of general St. Cyr.

Prince Charles advanced as far as Hohen Thengen, but was attacked on the 22d by troops under the command of gen. St. Cyr. The cavalry, commanded by gen. Hautpoult, diſtinguiſhed itſelf in a very brilliant manner in this engagement, and ſucceeded, after a very ſharp action, in repulſing the Auſtrians, and enabling the army again to march forward. It is even added, that the head quarters were on the 24th to be again transferred to Stockack, and that the military adminiſtrations eſtabliſhed at Fribourg in Briſgau, received orders to follow the army.

General Perino, on his part, engaged the left wing of the Auſtrians on the 21ſt and 22d, on the Lake of Conſtance, between Uberlingen and Moerſpoury, and completely routed it. He advanced with his diviſion and that of general Souham, which form the right wing of

the army of the Danube, as far as Bregentz. The communication between Jourdan and Maſſena has not been intercepted.

LONDON, April 10.

We very much fear that the affairs of the Auſtrians in the Valteline are rather deſperate. The following is the letter addreſſed by general Maſſena to the Executive Directory:

Maſſena, commander in Chief of the French army in Helvetia, to the Executive Directory.

" Head Quarters at Rheinek, March 28.

" Citizens Directors,

"I had ordered gen. Lacourbe to attack Finſterminſter; and alſo the diviſion of the army of Italy, in the Valteline, under my command, to attack Glurentz. That general performed his operations in his uſual manner, and his diſpoſitions were made with ſo much judgment, that the enemy was completely defeated. The reſult of the victory is ſeven thouſand priſoners and twenty five pieces of cannon. The troops which compoſe the two diviſions and the gallant generals at their head, are entitled to the higheſt praiſe. General Lacourſe mentions the conduct of the conſcript ſoldiers in terms of the warmeſt panegyric.—According to his information, Finſterminſter, Nanders, and Glurentz, are in the poſſeſſion of our troops. I ſhall have the honor, citizens directors, to lay before you more in detail the circumſtances of this brilliant ſucceſs which happened on the 26th of March. Health and reſpect,

(Signed) MASSENA.

The general in chief of the armies of Italy and Naples, to the executive directory.

Head quarters at Caſtel Nuove,
26 March, year 7—at night.

" At break of day I attacked the enemy in his poſition between he lake of Garda and the Adige, with three diviſions. Two other diviſions proceed to attack Verona, while the ſixth covered Legnano.

" The three diviſions on the left carried, ſword in hand, 22 redoubts or ſmall forts which the enemy has planted round their poſition. The ſlaughter was dreadful. After a moſt ſanguinary combat of four hours, generals Dalmas and Grenier drove the enemy from all his poſitions, purſued them without intermiſſion and got poſſeſſion of the two bridges on the Adige.

" The diviſion of Serrurier, on his part, ſeconded by our flotilla, carried all before it along the lake of Garda.

" The two diviſions which proceeded againſt Verona, have powerfully contributed to the ſucceſs of the main attack. They fought with the greateſt bravery from day break until dark, againſt a very numerous body of the enemy.

" Our recruits of the conſcription, rivalled the courage of our moſt veteran grenadiers. Poles, Helvetians, Piedmonteſe, Ciſalpins—all have done their duty, and proved themſelves worthy of fighting by the ſide of Frenchmen.

" The reſult of this battle which does honor to the army of Italy, even compared with its former victories, has put in our poſſeſſion two bridges on the Adige, 12 pieces of cannon, two pair of colours, and about 4000 priſoners among whom are a number of officers. The enemy has, beſides, left on the field above 3000 killed, and a great number wounded.

" General Dalmas has received a ball in his leg, but he ſtill continues to fight notwithſtanding his wound.—General Delaſine received a wound in the thigh, which obliged him to retire from the field. (Signed) SCHERER."

The Paris papers to the 5th inſtant, we received at a late hour laſt night.—The intelligence which they bring is conſiderably of a later date than that of the laſt Hamburgh mail, and is in every point of view of the utmoſt importance.

We find in the Redeſteur, of the 3d and 4th inſt. an account of the two great actions, the one in the Valteline and the other in the Italian territory. In each we are ſorry to ſay, the French appear to have been deciſively victorious.

General Scherer, late French miniſter at war, and now commander in chief of the army of Italy, ſtates, that on the 25th of March he attacked the Auſtrian army, which was ſtrongly entrenched on the banks of the Adige, carried all their redoubts, and had taken poſſeſſion of the two bridges on that river. The loſs of the Auſtrians is rated at 4000 men taken priſoners, 12 pieces of cannon, and two ſtandards; they are ſaid to have left 3000 men dead on the field of battle!

The letter from Maſſena, the French commander of the army of Helvetia, or Switzerland, and which is alſo official, gives an account of an attack on Glurentz Naudes, and ſome other places in the Valteline. Theſe poſts were all carried by the French. The Auſtrians in theſe engagements, which took place on the 25th ult. are ſaid to have loſt no leſs than 7000 men taken priſoners, and 25 pieces of cannon.

The French papers of the 1ſt and 2d inſt. admitted that Jourdan had received a conſiderable check, as ſtated in the accounts by way of Germany. This admiſſion is repeated in ſome of the later gazettes; but there is no further account of the proceedings of the armies the vicinity of the Danube.

LONDON, April 11.

Between the 20th ult. and the 25th the armies of the archduke and Jourdan were engaged in four battles, all of which, and particularly thoſe which were fought on the 21ſt and 25th, terminated in favor of the Auſtrians.—The battle that took place on the latter of theſe days was, we may be confident, fatal to the republican army, and that in a very great degree, as it was in conſequence forced to abandon a large extent of valuable territory, which it was much its intereſt to have preſerved. The French papers are ſilent as to what became of general Ferino after the battle of the 25th. His ſituation on the banks of the lake of Conſtance muſt have been from that time very critical, as his communication with the centre of the French army neceſſarily became extremely precarious, and being placed between the archduke and general Hotze he could not eaſily have faced both of them. We may expect to receive none but good intelligence from that quarter; the Auſtrians have a manifeſt ſuperiority, which the junction of general Zaſtaray will have conſiderably increaſed.

If ſuch ſucceſs as we could wiſh had not hitherto attended the Auſtrian arms in the Tyrol and in Italy we are not leſs inclined to flatter ourſelves that affairs will before long take a more favorable change in thoſe parts. The Imperialiſts will not begin the campaign offenſively until the arrival of the Ruſſian and Hungarian reinforcements. The Auſtrian troops who were beaten on the 26th ult. on the Adige were, beſides, far from being ſo numerous as they are at this moment. Part of the army was then on the Piave, and our private letters inform us that the corps de reſerve which was in cantonements in Friuli and in Carniola did not receive the order for marching until the 12th, and did not carry it into execution before the 16th.

The army of Jourdan, altho' the ſtrongeſt, is not deſtined to take the moſt active part in the campaign. It is from the lake of Conſtance to the Adige that the French will endeavor to make progreſs, and it is there too that it is of the moſt conſequence to the Auſtrians to ſtop them. This conſideration leads us to ſuppoſe that the archduke will ſend reinforcements into the Tyrol, or that it will afford ſtill more efficacious means.

MILAN, March 12.

A report is circulated here, that Buonaparte, with a corps of 18,000 French and a much ſtronger army of the Arabs which has joined him, has entered Jeruſalem, and planted the tree of liberty there.

Letters from Conſtantinople of the 3d of Feb. ſtate, that Buonaparte and ſeveral of his officers and ſoldiers wear the turban; that he has eſtabliſhed the French calendar in Egypt, and ſent a courier to Tippo Saib.

A letter from Conſtantinople of the 5th ſays, a Tartar courier arrived here yeſterday. He comes from Acre, and brings diſpatches from Guzzan Achmed Pacha, general iſſimo of the troops of Syria and Egypt, of which the following is an extract:

" Buonapare, whom God confound, has written me a letter, in which he adviſes me, that he had learned I was making great preparations for war, and that he deſired to know if they were intended againſt him; if ſo, that he would come to ſearch for me in my own country, and treat me as I deſerved. I anſwered him as became me, that theſe preparations were entirely deſtined againſt the miſcreants; that he might, without giving himſelf the trouble, wait for me at Cairo, where I hoped to be ſhortly, and where God would decide between him and the grand ſeignoir, the edge of whoſe ſword, with the help of the Almighty, will ſmite off the heads of his enemies. All the letters and ordinances of the French in that country are dated " the firſt year of Egyptian liberty."—The Arabs did not ſucceed in their late attack againſt Buonaparte.

" The French who have been ſet at liberty, will be conveyed to France in Auſtrian veſſels."

The Reis Effendi is ſtated to have notified to the foreign miniſters at Conſtantinople, that the Engliſh fleet, which blockades Alexandria, has captured two French ſhips of the line, three frigates and four ſmaller veſſels of war. This is probably the French ſquadron lately fitted out at Ancona, and ſaid to be deſtined for the relief of Corfu, but which was by ſome of the foreign journals conjectured to be intended for Egypt.

Lord Bridport ſailed from Spithead on Sunday, in conſequence of government having received intimation that the Breſt fleet is actually in the outer road, having been completely ſtored and victualled by a convoy of tranſports from Bourdeaux, the crews of which were immediately turned over to the men of war. Admiral Berkley's diviſion of the fleet ſailed from Plymouth on Saturday.

The Britiſh ſhip Centaur, entered the Spaniſh harbor of Cumbellas in the Mediterranean, deſtroyed a fort, and burned or took ten veſſels.

LONDON, April 21.

On the 3d of this month an old man, who lived by aſking alms, was found in Bigland Common, near Cartmel, in Lancaſhire, nearly ſtarved to death.—He declared he had nothing to ſubſiſt upon, and was therefore carried to the overſeer of the poor. He ſaid his name was William Farrer. Lodgings were procured for him at the expence of the pariſh, and he lingered till the 9th inſt. and then died. To the great aſtoniſhment of ſeveral people preſent, when he was undreſſed, there were found in his breeches pockets, one hundred and eighty-five guineas and an half in gold, and three ſhilling and ſix-pence in ſilver. He would not allow them to take his breeches off whilſt living, but abſolutely ſlept in them till he died.

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, April 8.

" The French have been defeated—archduke Charles has defeated Jourdan. The latter wounded and gone to Paris. 10,000 men taken priſoners, and about 9000 killed and wounded.

" In Italy the loſs of the French has been ſtill greater; ſeveral Ciſalpine and Sardinian regiments which had joined the French, during the action joined the Auſtrians. Italy, heartily tired of the fraternal hug, is riſing in inſurrection every where."

The French have abandoned the blockade of Philipſburg and have repaſſed the Rhine.

An official letter from col. Williams confirms the defeat of the French at Stockach and Feldkirch. At the laſt they loſt 4000 men; and are recroſſing the Rhine at Bregantz.

United States.

By a late arrival at Portland, London papers are received to the 29th of April, which give detached accounts and confirmations of the defeats and diſaſters of the French in various parts. It ſeems confirmed beyond a doubt, that in Italy there has been three ſeveral engagements, in which the French have been defeated with very conſiderable loſſes. In the firſt, called the battle of Legnego, and Verona on the 26th of March, the French admit that they loſt 2,000 men, amongſt which were generals Vignolles killed and Dalmas wounded.—The Auſtrians took 8 pieces of cannon, 3 howetzers, 32 ammunition waggons and 1100 priſoners. It ſeems that the French attempted to take the city, Verona, by ſurprize, in order to compenſate the army. The battle laſted 18 hours. The Auſtrians loſt 11 officers and 900 men killed—42 officers and 2765 men wounded. The French at St. Lucia, took a 1000 men, but during the action loſt from 8 to 10,000 men.

The ſecond battle was occaſioned by the ſame attempt upon Verona the 30th of March, in which the French loſt 1000 men, together with 1112 priſoners.—On the 2d of April the Auſtrians took 29 officers and 800 privates, priſoners, at Villa Franca, with 2 pieces of cannon, &c.

After the check of the 30th of March, field marſhal La Kray gives an account, that he attacked the French on their attempting to repaſs the Adige, which cauſed a general action; in which, after an obſtinate engagement, the Auſtrians were victorious. When the courier departed they had taken 11 pieces of cannon, 30 ammunition waggons, 7 ſtandards and about 2000 priſoners. The loſs of the Auſtrians was eſtimated at 2000 men: that of the enemy muſt have been far more conſiderable, as the former troops performed prodigies of valor.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, July 6.

Mr. PRESIDENT RUSSELL's SPEECH at the cloſe of the third ſeſſion of the ſecond Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada.

York, 29th June, 1799.

Gentlemen of the Legiſlative Council, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly,

I Am happy that the expedition with which you have gone through the buſineſs of the preſent ſeſſion, enables me to cloſe it ſo ſoon, and to releaſe you from your attendance before the hay harveſt may require your preſence at your reſpective homes.

Although the ſequeſtered ſituation of this province has, through the favor of Providence, hitherto exempted it from ſharing in the calamities of the cruel war which ſtill ravages Europe; I cannot too earneſtly exhort you to recommend it ſtrongly to your conſtituents, not to relax in their attentions to militia duties, and to keep that portion of each battalion (which has been ſelected by my deſire for immediate ſervice) in a conſtant ſtate of readineſs to act when wanted.

I likewiſe recommend it to you, to loſe no opportunity of employing the ability of your reſpective diſtricts, in opening and repairing the great roads

of communication through them. For nothing contributes more speedily to the flourishing state of a country, than the facility with which its produce can be carried to market, and its laws, for the due administration of justice, enforced.

I have long lamented, that the difficulty of a land communication with the capital, has prevented my calling you together in winter. Arrangements have therefore been lately made to obviate that difficulty, by opening a road, at the expence of government, to the Eastern settlements. And I have every reason to hope, that the Provincial Parliament may, in consequence, be assembled here in the winter after the next at latest.

Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen,

As it is probable that I may soon return to a private station, I gladly avail myself of this occasion to offer you my most hearty thanks, for the able and cheerful assistance you have constantly given to my administration; and to assure you, that I shall not cease to derive the greatest satisfaction from every advance towards perfection which may be made in the organization of the government; as I sincerely wish for, and shall ever most ardently rejoice in the prosperity of the inhabitants of this province.

PETER RUSSELL,
President, &c. &c. &c.

WE are happy in being informed that no person will be countenanced, or permitted, by the government, to teach school in any part of this province, unless he shall have passed an examination before one of our missioners, and receive a certificate from under his hand specifying, that he is adequate to the important task of a tutor. We conceive this piece of intelligence highly worthy of remark, as it will, in a great measure, prevent the imposition which the inhabitants of this country have hitherto experienced from itinerant characters, who preferred that, to a more laborious way of getting thro' life. And on the other hand, the rising generation will reap infinite benefit from it, as it will tend to stimulate and encourage men of literary characters to make permanent residence among us.

MR. WILLIAM COOPER, teacher of the mathematics in this town, has, not long since, passed an examination before the rev'd JOHN STUART, and received a licence to teach school in this town, and it is to be hoped that all ranks of people will patronize so laudable an institution.

York Council-Office,
July 3, 1799.

☞ Notice is hereby given, that the Townships of DEREHAM and NORWICH in the Western District of this Province, will be sold in blocks of Four Thousand Acres each, on the first of November next.—Further particulars will, in due time, be published in this Gazette.

JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

Council-Office,
27th April, 1799.

☞ Notice is hereby given, that Proposals will be received at this Office for the purchase of the Mill-Seat at the Humber, with the Saw-Mill now standing thereon, with about eight hundred and fifty Acres of Land, including the Meadow on the West side of the River, above the Spring. There will be a condition in the Deed, restraining the purchaser, on pain of forfeiture, from obstructiug in any manner, direct or indirect, the free passage of the Fish up and down the said River; and another condition, obliging the Leasee to take all other necessary measures for preventing the Fish being destroyed in the Mill-race by the Mill-wheel or otherwise, by erecting and maintaining in good Repair proper Racks for that purpose. Persons desirous of purchasing the said Mill-seat and Lands, must give in their Proposals in Writing, and sealed up, before the first day of October next, on which day, if an acceptable offer be made, the purchaser will be declared, and a Deposit immediately required of two shillings and six-pence in the pound on the purchase money. A Deed will issue under the Great Seal without delay. One third of the remaining Purchase-money must be paid on the first day of October, 1800; one-third on the first day of October, 1801; and the remaining third on the first day of October, 1802; and good Security given for making these Payments at the above-mentioned periods.

JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

York, June 29.

Secretary's-Office,
York, June 22, 1799.

LIST of the Names of Persons who have GRANTS in the *Secretary's Office*, in addition to those heretofore advertized, ready to be issued.

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townships.*
HON. John Munro	1000	Gloucester
William Claus, esq;	1	York
Thos. Frafer, esq;	1	York
Richard Wilkinson, esq:	1	York
Mr. Archd. Thompson	1	York
Hon. James Baby	1	York
Mrs. Elizabeth White	800	Hawkesburg
Mr. Alexander Mc. Queer	500	Pickering
Mr. George Macaulay	400	Markham
Mr. James Buchanan Macaulay	400	Ditto
John Coon	400	Walpole
William May	700	Grantham
Andrew Vannamaher	200	Percy
Ganet Slingerland	200	Vaughan
John Babcock, jun.	200	Percy
Lieut. Robt. Cowell,	2000	Clarke
John Hayes	1	Newark
Andrew Templeton	200	Scarboro'
Thomas Hewitt	200	Scarboro'
Jacob Misner	200	Woodhouse

WM. JARVIS, sec'y.

A FEW COPIES OF THE
LAWS
Of the second session of the second Parliament
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE
VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 228.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1799. [*Price 4 Dollars per Annum.*

European News.

PARIS, April 1.

ON the 11th ult. a convoy of 200 sail, which came from Nantz, Bourdeaux, &c. accompanied by six frigates, under the command of capt. Lebozee, had the good fortune to get safe into Brest.

KONINGSBURGH, March 18.

Letters from Mittau say, that Field Marshal Suwarrow had arrived there from St. Petersburg in five days, and had set off again for the army of Italy, which he commands, and which is to consist of 100,000 Austrians, and 40,000 Russians.

STUTGARD, March 13.

Accounts have been brought here by strangers, who arrived from the neighbourhood of Memmingen, that general Hotz, after having received a reinforcement of 10,000 men, repulsed the French, in his turn, on the 8th and 9th and that he had already advanced as far as Viduz. We are assured that the action of the 10th was decisive.

FRANKFORT, March 19.

It is now reported that a disagreement prevails between Bernadotte and Jourdan. It was expected that Bernadotte would have advanced sooner to act against one of the wings of the archduke and give it employment, while Jourdan attacked the main body of the Austrians. It is said that the head quarters of Bernadotte will, in a few days, be removed to Schwetzingen, and those of general Neid, to Heidelberg. We have a report, though it requires confirmation, that general Bernadotte has applied to the directory for dismission.

March 26.

On the 20th and 21st engagements were fought near Saulgau, and in the neighbourhood of Pfullendorf, between the advanced troops of the Imperial and republican armies, which terminated to the advantage of the former. In the affair of the 21st near Pfullendorf, the two commanders in chief were personally engaged, and the contest, which was sanguinary, lasted upwards of six hours. In the event, Jourdan fell back near 6 leagues towards Switzerland.

KEMPTON, March 23.

Jourdan since the 21st has retreated to leagues nearer Switzerland; his right is still at Constance. A considerable number of French wounded soldiers have arrived here, and a still greater number are sent to Tutlengen, &c. The loss of the enemy in killed, wounded and prisoners, is estimated at 10,000 men.

RASTADT, March 17.

Received at Berlin March 23.

Great part of the army is marching in haste towards Switzerland. The magazines are removed from Offenburg to Fribourg. A number of wounded are arrived at Kehl; and there is a great alarm at Strasburgh. Jourdan is stated to have arrived at Basle, and Massena to have been beat. The peasants massacre the French in the Valteline and the Grisons. It is believed that the archduke has broke through the centre of Jourdan's army, near Stockarch, so that the latter is retreating towards Switzerland, to join Massena if possible.

St. Cyr, who commanded the left wing, has retired towards Heidelbourg, in order to reach Necherthal.

It further appears that the centre and right wing of the French army has been wholly routed. The left wing on the northern bank of the Danube was not engaged, but had, in consequence of the defeat of the other divisions of the army, been compelled to make an hasty retreat, closely pressed by an Imperial column under the orders of general Nauendorff. Some reports state that general St. Cyr, being unable to reach Kniebis, has proceeded to Freudenstadt, which he was endeavouring, by new works, to render tenable: others that he had been brought to an action, and defeated. The whole line from Sigmaringen by Maskerch, Pfullendorf, Nellenburg, Stockach, and towards Shaffhausen, was engaged: the principal action was, however, between Stockach and Aach.

In these battles 7000 French are stated to have been made prisoners.

The particulars of Massena's defeat was not given.

INSPRUCK, March 16.

Gov. Count Bissengen has published the following notice:—

"According to accounts this day received, the Austrian troops posted at Martinsbruck (over the Grisons) under the command of colonel Knesewick, were attacked by the enemy on the 12th inst. with 5000 men. The battle lasted till night, when the enemy notwithstanding all their exertions, were obliged to retire to the heights of Schelim, with considerable loss. On the 15th, the same colonel was again repeatedly attacked, but of these attacks we as yet know not the issue.

[*Another letter, same date.*]

"The enemy, after the conquest of the Grisons, advanced in great force towards Upper and Lower Ingradien. Our troops have been obliged to retreat from Geinez and Sultz, towards St. Maria; they were too weak to oppose the enemy pressing them on every side.

"At Martinsbruck, however, the extreme pass towards the Tyrol, there was an action on the 14th, in which the Austrians were engaged eight hours; and notwithstanding the French were 5000 strong, and we had only one battalion, they were obliged to retreat.—The levy of the peasants is conducted by general Laudon. News of a battle in this quarter is hourly expected."

Official account from Tyrol.

The Vienna Court Gazette of the 23d ult. contains the following official bulletin:

According to the accounts of the 15th of March, gen. Laudon then occupied the post near Bormin, by which the communication was kept up with the valley of Engadin. The brave militia in Tyrol is every where in motion, shews the best disposition, and supports every where the Imperial royal army, so gallantly fighting for their country.

On the 16th, according to later accounts, gen. Laudon was attacked on the said post of Bormio; and though the attack was several times beat off, and always renewed with more violence, yet the French could not carry that post on that day; but when they advanced again on the 17th with superior numbers, they succeeded in repulsing our people from it. The force of the French who penetrated into the valley of Engadin, is estimated at two whole divisions. This circumstance induced field marshal lieutenant general Bellegarde to let part of the corps of reserve of his army enter the district of Wintschtau, to be prepared at all events.

Official Bulletin from Inspruck, March 19.

"According to official reports received this afternoon, the French division of general Lacombe which enter Engadin, as far as Martinsbruck, has been taken in flank and rear, in consequence of an attack skilfully contrived and executed on the 15th by brigadier general Laudon, by which means the French general Mamoni, several staff and superior officers, and some hundred prisoners fell into his hands. This attack caused the enemy's attempting to break through in great force near Martinsbruck, and supported by some armed Engadins, they wanted to turn gen. Kuefowichi, who commanded the defile of Novellasteig.

"The peculiar bravery of the Imperial royal troops, and the defenders of Tyrol, who hastened to the spot, animated with the same courage, frustrated the plan of the enemy. The enemy on the 17th, at half past five in the morning, attacked general count Alcainly in his position at Martinsbruck, with impetuosity, and superior number from all sides, and repeated their attacks till 11 o'clock with the utmost obstinacy; but they were every where repulsed with great loss, and one captain, two lieutenants, and eighteen privates made prisoners. The enemy also detached a column of 600 men, at the same time, down Novellastic, between Finstermunz and Nauders, with the design of taking the position of Martinsbruck in the rear; but they were kept off by a division of the regiment of the grand duke of Tuscany, and completely routed, and immediately pursued by a company of Tyrolian marksmen. On the enemy's retreat to Spitsberg, a picquet of Warasdines took 347 prisoners. The Imperial troops have done prodigies of valour in the engagements which hitherto took place; and the Tyrolese defenders have also laudably co-operated. The retreat of the above mentioned 600 French troops was so precipitately effected, that, throwing away their musquetry, they took flight over the mountain of Spitsberg, and left the prisoners already mentioned, in the hands of the Imperialists.

LONDON, March 25.

The Hamburgh mail which became due yesterday, arrived in course and brought with it intelligence of the most satisfactory nature, which our readers, as well as ourselves, will feel to be a contradiction of the bad fortune said to have befallen the Austrians, and an account of a victory instead of a defeat.—On comparing the various accounts, the opinion which it seems most reasonable to form is, that the French, sensible of how much importance it was to them to drive the Austrians from their posts in the country of the Grisons, passed the Rhine by marching through the valley of the Mayenfield, with the hope of cutting off the Austrian corps which was at Coire, and maintained only a very precarious communication with the main body of the Austrian army, on account of the nature of the ground, and on account of the season. They succeeded, on the 5th inst. in passing the Rhine, and cutting off the corps of general Auffenberg from the main army, commanded by general Hotze, & which was posted on the frontiers of the Tyrol and of the country of the Grisons. This general, however, as well aware as the French of the importance of the latter country, gave them no opportunity of strengthening themselves there, and of enjoying the advantage which they had obtained. He attacked them on the morning of the 7th, in the Reinthal, and after an engagement, which appears to have been warmly disputed, he defeated them, and forced them to recross the Rhine, with great loss. He did not, however, confine himself to merely counteracting the first success of the French; and not content with having conquered he hastened to improve his victory. He therefore crossed the Rhine himself, and entered the canton of Glaris. It would exceed our limits were we to enlarge on the great advantages of this advance, more important than a victory. Should general Hotze be able to maintain himself for any length of time in the cantons of Glaris, the discontented state of the brave inhabitants of this little canton, and the desire of revenge which animates them, can supply him, and indeed appears already to have furnished him with valuable assistance. The talents of general Hotze, and the esteem in which all his country men hold him, render him more likely than any other officer to succeed in the most desirable of all objects in this war of revolution, that of uniting all the people of the country which is the theatre of war, in opposition to the enemy. If this general should attain his object, and gratify our hopes in this point, it will be in his power to render this very campaign fatal to the republicans, and to force them to dedicate to the defence of their own territories those troops which they had destined for the aggression of other countries. The advantage gained by general Hotze has already had this effect; and we see that the corps of general Ferino, which had advanced by the Villes Foresticres, has hastily retreated, and that Jourdan himself, although less affected by the circumstance, has continued his march with great caution. It is from Switzerland that the Austrians can most effectually protect Germany, and it is on the banks of the Aar that they can defend those of the Danube. These considerations will, we have no doubt, render the war in the Grisons and in Switzerland more obstinate than in any other part.

Our readers will perceive that the archduke Charles has neglected nothing that could tend to stop the progress of Jourdan, and that he has the means of making him some day pay dearly for having entered Germany. If we may give credit to an article from Hamburg, a combined corps of Russians, English and Turks, have disembarked in the kingdom of Naples; and assisted by some of the populace, had driven the French from that capital. The credit which we give to this article is by no means equal to the with which we entertain for its truth; but we cannot help observing, that the small force which the French have in the kingdom of Naples, would render such an expedition by no means difficult in the execution.

LONDON, April 21.

AN INSURRECTION IN HOLLAND,

Has broken out in the absence of part of the French troops. The remaining troops have been massacred.

[The preceding paragraph, we dare to say, is entitled to some degree of credit, as a similar event in that quarter, has long been anticipated.]

April 28.

Gen. Jourdan has resigned, and returned to Paris.

Massena is appointed commander of the French army at Helvetia and Germany, with plenary powers.

Government has received dispatches from commodore Trowbridge, off the Nile, dated Feb. 17th stating the plague to have broken out in Egypt, and that the French, literally, were dying by hundreds. Trowbridge was waiting the the arrival of sir Sy. Smith, to attack Alexandria.

Kehl (on the Rhine) is besieged by the Austrians. The French are 12,000 strong but ill supplied with artillery, 80 pieces of which, going to Kehl, were taken at Frieburg.

April 29.

We have just received Paris papers to Thursday last. The French evacuated Schaffhausen the 15th of Feb. Gen. Scherer has resigned the command of the army of Italy.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, July 13.

THE day of retribution has at last arrived: the defeat of the French by the Austrians comes, via Quebec, in some degree authenticated. The loss of the French was great; but to complete the defeat, their own soldiers turned upon their officers—murdered and robbed them. Thus ere long, will end the reign of that impious crew, the directory.

On the 22d April, says a Philadelphia paragraph, it was confidently reported at Lisbon, that the army under gen. Jourdan had been defeated and himself severely wounded, in an engagement with the Austrians under archduke Charles.

A London paper of April 3, observes, "If any circumstance could make the chance of war between France and America more certain, it would be the number of captures of American ships written down in Lloyd's book of yesterday, and which were noticed in our Plymouth letter yesterday."

The same paper says, "A further armament is coming down the Baltic from Petersburgh, to aid the general operations of the campaign against the enemy."

A letter from cape Francois, dated May 11, received by a gentleman in Philadelphia, concludes with the following important and pleasing article;

"Just as I am closing this letter a vessel has arrived from Hamburgh, in a short passage, bringing accounts of the French gen. Jourdan having been totally defeated by the army under archduke Charles."

Extraordinary Instance of Justice.

THE following Anecdote is asserted to be an absolute fact, and is given upon the authority of a gentleman of distinction, who lately resided a short time at Constantinople. A young Cadi, or Turkish Judge, of great abilities, presided during the trial of a cause, the merits of which were as follows:

A poor man claimed a house which a rich man had usurped. The former held his deeds and documents to prove his right, but the latter had provided a number of witnesses to invalidate them; and to support their evidence the more effectually, he presented the Cadi with a bag, containing five hundred ducats; the Cadi received it. When it came to hearing, the poor man told his story, produced his writings, but wanted that most essential and only valid proof, witnesses.

The other, provided with witnesses, laid his whole stress on them, and on his adversary's defect in law, who could produce none; he urged the Cadi therefore to give sentence in his favour.

After the most pressing solicitations, the judge calmly drew from under the sofa, the bag of five hundred ducats, which the rich man had given him as a bribe; saying to him very gravely, "you have been much mistaken in the suit: For if the poor man could bring no witnesses, in confirmation of his right, I myself can produce at least five hundred." He then threw the bag with reproach and indignation, and decreed the house to the poor plaintiff.

Such instances are very uncommon, and deserve to be transmitted to posterity.

ANECDOTE.

WHEN Talleyrand was in the United States, and on a visit to Philadelphia, he was introduced by Col. B——r of New York, to Mr. Stewart, the portrait painter, and after some trifling conversation, the bishop took his leave, and while he was hobbling down stairs, Col. B——r asked Mr. Stewart what he thought of his friend, he replied, "*I think if that man is not a d——d scoundrel, God Almighty does not write a legible hand.*"

GENTLEMEN,

By giving publicity to the following essay through the medium of your useful paper, you will oblige one who feels for the promotion of literature in this country.

"'Tis education forms the common mind,
"Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclin'd." POPE.

HOWEVER ignorant we are of the materials of which the human mind is composed, this truth is clear, that in its infant and tender state impressions are made with the greatest ease; and those impressions which are then made, are generally of a very durable nature. It is with the greatest difficulty they are ever eradicated in any future period.—They are often the leading traits in a person's character through life. The certainty of a person's imbibing principles in youth by which his future conduct and character will be shaped, is much greater than that of any other period.

"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." This being the case, the importance of an early formation of the young and tender minds of youth, cannot be too often, nor too forcibly inculcated: It is a matter of the greatest moment, and he who has the superintendance of the education of a family of children, should consider it an employment of the greatest importance that could devolve upon him.—He is not only acting for himself, but for the community at large, and probably for many generations yet to come. He is forming them for action on the great theatre of the world, where they will undoubtedly act in conformity to the precepts and examples received in their infancy. If a parent then would wish to see his children possessing the respect, honor and esteem of their fellow creatures, he must in their early infancy, instil into their mind principles of virtue; for virtue is the foundation of every action which renders a man a valuable member of society: but if these principles are not implanted while the mind is yet young and tender, it is with difficulty their beauty can afterwards be discovered. When the mind has become inured to vice, the practice of it becomes pleasing and agreeable, and the beauties of virtue have not a captivating power. And I am bold to assert, that it is chiefly owing to the neglect, and misconduct of parents, and those whose duty it is to form and fashion the tender minds of youth, that prisons are so crowded with criminals, and courts of justice have the sulprit so often arraigned before them. Wherever I see a person receiving a punishment, inflicted upon him for a crime committed against the community, I consider him less guilty than those who had the superintending of his education; for had they, when the plants of vice were yet young and tender suppressed their growth—had they represented vice with all its horrors and fatal consequences, it is impossible but it must have taken effect, and made it ever after appear in its true and odious light;

who might otherwise have made characters of the first respectability, are dragged in chains to a dungeon, there to spend a miserable and infamous life! What then must be the feelings of a parent, seeing his child in this situation, when he considers himself the primary cause of the infamy and disgrace? And what better prospect than this can those parents have, with whole children our streets are thronged, who no sooner than they are able to lisp a sentence, have their mouths filled with the bitterest curses, the profanest oaths and execrations? It is truly a subject which requires their most serious attention. Most of our children now, as soon as their age will admit of their passing the threshold of the doors, and they are able to articulate a word, learn the most impious language, and to practise every impiety which we should expect to find in the most abandoned character of mature age. Whatever the parent may think of this, with however little attention he may regard it, however trifling it may appear to him, he may rest assured, it is a bold begining towards destruction: It is a sure prelude of the child's rapid progress to infamy. Wherefore, parents, if you wish to save your children, if you wish to make them respectable members of society, if you wish in your old age to receive consolation in their honor, stop their vicious projects and teach them virtue.

O. Pierce, & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE:

BEST SPIRITS by the puncheon, barrel or 10 gallons 20/0 per gal.
Do. by the single gallon 22/0
RUM by the puncheon, barrel, or 10 gallons 18/0 per gal.
BRANDY by the barrel 20/0 per do.
PORT WINE by the barrel 18/. per gal.
Do. by the single gallon 20/0
GIN by the barrel 18/0 per gal.
TEAS, HYSON 19/0 per lb.
SOUCHONG 14/0 do.
BOHEA 8/0 do.
SUGAR, BEST LOAF 3/9 do.
Do. LUMP 3/6 do.
RAISINS 3/0 do.
FIGS 3/0 do.
SALT 6 dollars per barrel, or 12/0 per bushel.——A L S O,
A few DRY GOODS, Shoes, Leather, Hats, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.

York, July 6, '99.

☞ Some excellent HONEY, by the pound or larger quantity, for sale at the Printing Office.

York Council-Office,
July 3, 1799.

☞ Notice is hereby given, that the Townships of DEREHAM and NORWICH in the Western District of this Province, will be sold in blocks of Four Thousand Acres each, on the first of November next.--Further particulars will, in due time, be published in this Gazette,

JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

Council-Office,
27th April, 1799.

☞ Notice is hereby given, that Proposals will be received at this Office for the purchase of the Mill-Seat at the Humber, with the Saw-Mill now standing thereon, with about eight hundred and fifty Acres of Land, including the Meadow on the West side of the River, above the Spring. There will be a condition in the Deed, restraining the purchaser, on pain of forfeiture, from obstructiug in any manner, direct or indirect, the free passage of the Fish up and down the said River; and another condition, obliging the Leasee to take all other necessary measures for preventing the Fish being destroyed in the Mill-race by the Mill-wheel or otherwise, by erecting and maintaining in good Repair proper Racks for that purpose. Persons desirous of purchasing the said Mill-seat and Lands, must give in their Proposals in Writing, and sealed up, before the first day of October next, on which day, if an acceptable offer be made, the purchaser will be declared, and a Deposit immediately required of two shillings and six-pence in the pound on the purchase money. A Deed will issue under the Great Seal without delay. One third of the remaining Purchase-money must be paid on the first day of October, 1800; one-third on the first day of October, 1801; and the remaining third on the first day of October, 1802; and good Security given for making these Payments at the above-mentioned periods.

JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

York, June 29.

Secretary's-Office,
York, June 22, 1799.

LIST of the Names of Persons who have GRANTS in the *Secretary's Office*, in addition to those heretofore advertized, ready to be issued.

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townships.*
HON. John Mun-ro	1000	Glouceſter
William Claus, eſq;	1	York
Thos. Fraſer, eſq;	1	York
Richard Wilkinſon, eſq;	1	York
Mr. Archd. Thompſon	1	York
Hon. James Baby	1	York
Mrs. Elizabeth White	800	Hawkeſburg
Mr. Alexander Mc. Queer	500	Pickering
Mr. George Macaulay	400	Markham
Mr. James Buchanan Macaulay	400	Ditto
John Coon	400	Walpole
William May	700	Grantham
Andrew Vannamaher	200	Percy
Ganet Slingerland	200	Vaughan
John Babcock, jun.	200	Percy
Lieut. Robt. Cowell,	2000	Clarke
John Hayes	1	Newark
Andrew Templeton	200	Scarboro'
Thomas Hewitt	200	Scarboro'
Jacob Miſner	200	Woodhouſe

WM. JARVIS, ſec'y.

A FEW COPIES OF THE

LAWS

Of the ſecond ſeſſion of the ſecond Parliament,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 229.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WARREN and T. G. SIMONDS, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1799. [Price 4 *Dollars per Annum.*

Foreign News.

GERMANY.

RASTADT, March 31.

THE Auſtrian army never diſtinguiſhed itſelf for gallantry more than in the late battles. The archduke expoſed himſelf to the fury of the enemy's fire. He cauſed general Baron Stauder to be arreſted and conveyed to Vienna, and two of the officers to be ſhot at the head of the army, for cowardice.

It is ſaid the cauſe of arreſting general Stauder was that officer's keeping in his pocket for three days an order of the prince, which directed him to ſend ten thouſand men to the aſſiſtance of general Hotze.

April 4.

The French have repaſſed the Rhine this afternoon in the greateſt confuſion at Ketil. It is ſaid that the archduke is now marching by Schaffhouſen into Switzerland, and only leaves in this quarter a corps of obſervation under the command of general Starry. On the 30th and 31ſt ſome affairs of poſts took place to the advantage of the Auſtrians, but we do not know what are the details of it. What follows has been ſent from Baſle, under date of the 3d.

"Very ſerious diſturbances have taken place at Moſnang and Flawyl, in the canton of Appenzel. The Helvetic directory is in the moſt ſerious alarm on the ſubject, although Maſſena, ſtationed along the Rhine, and having deſtroyed all the bridges ſituate along this river from Conſtance as far as Baſle, promiſes to do impoſſibilities for their ſupport, and aſſures them of the ſupport of the Great Nation. The Auſtrians are expected and deſired with great anxiety. At Auguſt, in the canton of Baſle, adjoining the Teickthal and Villes Foreſtiers, five hundred Swiſs, who were ordered to march to Rhenfeld, have refuſed to go, and returned into Baſle. The legiſlative body have in conſequence of this decreed the pain of death againſt ſuch Swiſs of the regiment appointed as ſhall make a ſimilar refuſal, and have ordered that all unmarried Swiſs without diſtinction, from the age of 20 to 45 years, as well as all married men under 30, ſhall immediately repair to the frontiers.

Baſle has been put into a ſtate of ſiege."

VIENNA, April 3.

Field marſhall Suwarrow leaves this city in a few days, for the army of the archduke, in order to concert the operations of the campaign with that prince and reckons to arrive on the banks of the Adige about the 25 of this month. The Ruſſian troops will have arrived there before him. He would not allow them to proceed upon their march according to the arrangements made by the council of war, as preſcribed by the Auſtrian troops, and obſerved that they were accuſtomed to march faſter, and that they ought not to be ſpoiled. This prohibition has cauſed ſo material an alteration, that the firſt Ruſſian column will arrive in Italy about the 10th, and the others within three days of each other. The emperor has appointed count Suwarrow field marſhal of the Auſtrian troops in Italy, and preſented him with his portrait, decorated with brilliants.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 26.

THE Hamburgh mail which arrived yeſterday, brought us further, late and ſtory intelligence from the different theatres of the war. The Auſtrians have, ſince the latter end of the preſent month, been every where victorious.—The battle which was fought on the 5th inſt. between Verona and Mantua, of which we have hitherto only received unofficial accounts, terminated in the complete defeat of the French, who loſt 4000 taken priſoners, ſeven pieces of cannon, and an enormous number in killed and wounded. The Auſtrians, it is ſaid ſtormed the French camp. This battle had been preceded by ſeveral actions, the concluſion of all of which was to the advantage of the Auſtrians; the moſt important of theſe actions began on the 30th, but was not finiſhed till 31; it coſt the French more than 2500 priſoners, beſides a great number of killed and wounded. This ill fortune obliged the republicans to evacuate the port of Buſſolengoon the 1ſt inſt. and all thoſe poſitions which they held between the Adige and the lake of Garda. One private letters from the Auſtrian army in Italy, which bring us the account of theſe events, inform us too, that ſuch is the depreſſion felt in the French army, that they no longer keep their ground even againſt a much inferior force. On the 2d a ſerjeant and 17 men made 100 ſoldiers and 23 officers lay down their arms and took them priſoners, near Villa Franca; Similar inſtances have occurred in other places. In the affair of the 26th near Legnago, the French loſt nearly 3000 killed and wounded, as the French gave no quarter to the Poles of the legion of Dombrowſki, who were engaged in that battle. The Auſtrian army, were on the 3d inſtant 60,000 ſtrong; and thoſe troops full of enthuſiaſm, are very confident of ſucceſs; that 23,000 Ruſſians were expected to join them in a very few days. A great number of deſerters, chiefly Piedmonteſe and Swiſs, were every day flocking to them from the French army. Part of Piedmont and the whole of the States of the church, were at open war with the French. Thirty thouſand perſons of the Breſciencſe had, it was ſaid, taken up arms, and riſen againſt the French.

The republican cauſe was conſidered in Italy as deſperate. General Bellegarde had compelled the French to e-

vacuate the whole of the Tyrol, and was purſuing them into the Griſon country, whence we may expect, before long, to ſee them driven. The Auſtrians had on the 4th entered the Engadine, where they took 300 French priſoners, and three pieces of cannon.—The cruelty and ravages which the republicans had exerciſed in the Tyrol, had been evenged by the peaſantry on all the French parties which they met. The inhabitants of Italy, of the Tyrol, of the Griſons, and of Switzerland, are filled with ſuch hatred againſt the republicans, that they will prove both zealous and uſeful auxiliaries to the allies. It does not appear that general Hotze had as yet attempted any important enterprize againſt the French.—On the 12th it was ſuppoſed at Hamburgh, that this general was at Rhinebeck, but the fact was not certain: he will, no doubt, act in concert with the archduke, whoſe head-quarters were on the 10th ſtill Enghein: but he was making every preparation to paſs the Rhine and to enter Switzerland. As the French could not entertain any doubt that he had this intention, they have ſent a great part of the army of the Danube into that country. It may be ſuppoſed that the French Directory will do all that their power and deſpotiſm will enable them, to render the defence of Switzerland as obſtinate as poſſible; but the diſguſt which the generals have conceived and the depreſſion of the ſpirit of the troops, appears to make it certain that the Auſtrians, tho' they may not have to contend with a feeble enemy, will at leaſt find one capable of leſs exertions than themſelves.

The accounts from Berlin are as late as the 18th. Private letters ſtate there does not appear to be any proſpect of the king of Pruſſia taking an active part in the campaign.

The Batavian directory have decreed that even ſeamen belonging to the merchants ſhipping in that republic, ſhall be placed in a ſtate of requiſition.

The right hon. Rackville earl Thanet, Robert Ferguſon, eſq. Dennis O'Brien, eſq. Thomas Thompſon, eſq. and Thomas Gunter Brown, eſq. were tried before the court of King's Bench on the 25th inſt. for miſdemeanor, in having aſſiſted Arthur O'Conner, eſq. in his attempting to eſcape from the court houſe in Maidſtone, before he was diſcharged by due courſe of law; he having been tried for high treaſon, and acquitted, before a ſpecial commiſſion, held on the 21ſt May laſt, but ordered to remain upon another warrait of high treaſon. Brown, Thompſon, and O'Brien were acquitted; and Rackville earl Thanet and Robert Ferguſon found guilty.

LONDON, April 25.

Twenty thouſand French troops, it is ſaid, are to be entruſted with the defence of Kehl, which is to be attacked by 30 thouſand Auſtrians, while the Archduke penetrates into Switzerland, with the main body of his army. The Auſtrian troops are already in poſſeſſion of almoſt the neighbouring Cantons; but they have not yet been able to croſs the Rhine, as the French have removed all the bridges. It is to this quarter we have now to look for very important military operations. The firſt battle that takes place on the Swiſs territory cannot fail to be followed by conſequences of the greateſt magnitude.

The Ruſſian troops are advancing by haſty marches into Italy, where 100,000 of them, it is ſaid will ſoon be aſſembled; one column of Ruſſians was expected at Verona on the 7th.

Lord William Bentinck is going out Envoy to the Ruſſian army in Italy, whither his brother, lord Frederick, will accompany him.

Orders are iſſued for the immediate recall of the Britiſh troops now in Portugal, the ſecurity of that kingdom being no longer endangered by the machinations of the French Directory; general Tarleton and his military ſuit, are expected home early in the next month.

The 13th of March was a melancholy day for Conſtantinople; almoſt two-thirds of the ſuburb of Pera being laid in aſhes by a dreadful fire. The hotels of the Engliſh ambaſſador, Mr. S. Smith, the Auſtrian internuncio, baron Herbert, and ſeveral other magnificent edifices, were entirely conſumed. The number of houſes conſumed, is eſtimated at 1300.

NAPLES, March 23.

The commander in chief of the army of Naples has ordered a camp to be eſtabliſhed at Acra, a ſmall town about five miles from Naples, in order to prevent the ſoldiers from being corrupted by the effeminate and voluptuous life which they lead in this city, and which they are enabled to do by means of the riches they have acquired by plunder. Calabria ſtill continues to be the theatre of inſurrection, and a column principally compoſed of Neapolitan patriots, left this place a few days ago in order to attack the inſurgents. The communication between Rome and Naples is once more intercepted, and the French couriers have not been able to paſs theſe four days. The peaſants of Campania have again made an irruption from their mountains and attacked the French poſts on the high way.

March 26.

The inſurgents, who ſtill infeſt the high roads, between Capua and Fondi, attacked a poſt defended by ſixty Poles, and put them all to the ſword. The troops ordered to act againſt them are to carry on war of extermination. The fanatic peaſants of Campania exerciſe the moſt horrid cruelties on their victims, and every Frenchman who falls into their hands is uſed in the moſt barbarous manner. Nothing can exceed ſuch exceſſes, but they ſeem to be juſtified by the rapacity of ſome ſcoundrels in our army. Some Frenchmen have been roaſted and devoured, and others have been tied alive to trees, and given as a prey to famiſhed dogs. The peaſants have certainly been robbed of their all, and they have taken almoſt pitileſs revenge. The repacity of the conquerors ſhewed them an example, and they have had recourſe to terrible reprifals. It is ſincerely to be hoped, that the directory will put an end to the ſyſtem of plunder which has ravaged the country, and which muſt be ſtopped one way or the other. This is not the only cauſe of inſurrection, for the gold of Sicily has alſo a great effect. The proviſional government is on the point of publiſhing the Neapolitan conſtitution, which it has been engaged in forming ſince its eſtabliſhment.

P. S. We learn, this inſtant, that the rebels have taken Fondi, and that the French have burnt Traeto, which ſecretly co-operated with the inſurgents. Traera is a ſmall tract on the road from Capua to Fondi.

We underſtand that miniſters yeſterday received accounts by the Hamburg mail that the emperor of Ruſſia has iſſued orders to his cruizers to ſtop all neutral veſſels bound to France, whereever they may fall in with them.

The laſt accounts from India repreſent the Indian powers as perfectly tranquil.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, of Saturday, March 16.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

Whereas we have reaſon to apprehend that divers perſons engaged in the treaſonable conſpiracy againſt us in our kingdom of Ireland, which lately manifeſted itſelf in open acts of rebellion and war againſt us in our ſaid kingdom, have not abandoned their treaſonable deſigns againſt us, and acting in concert with our foreign enemies, are preparing to aſſiſt our ſaid enemies in an invaſion of our kingdoms, and for that purpoſe are endeavouring to excite and ſtir up rebellion and war againſt us in this kingdom; we have therefore thought it neceſſary, for the ſafety of our kingdoms, to prevent all perſons engaged in ſuch treaſonable deſigns from paſſing from our ſaid kingdom of Ireland into this kingdom; and we do, for that purpoſe, by and with the advice of our privy council, order, and do hereby ſtrictly charge and command, that, from and after the twentieth day of March inſt. no perſon whatſoever be permitted to paſs from our ſaid kingdom of Ireland into this kingdom, except ſuch perſons as ſhall be in our ſervice, and actually ſo employed, and ſuch perſons as ſhall obtain a paſſport for that purpoſe from our lord lieutenant of our ſaid kingdom of Ireland, his chief or under ſecretaries, the mayor, or other chief magiſtrate, of ſome city or town in Ireland, or one of general officers, commanding our forces within the ſeveral diſtricts in our ſaid kingdom; and by and with the advice aforeſaid, we do further order, and hereby ſtrictly charge and command, that no perſon whatſoever (except as aforeſaid) coming from our ſaid kingdom of Ireland, be permitted to land in this kingdom without our licence for that purpoſe firſt obtained; and that all ſuch perſons (except as aforeſaid) who ſhall land or attempt to land in this kingdom, without ſuch licence as aforeſaid, ſhall be forthwith taken into cuſtody, and detained in cuſtody until our pleaſure ſhall be further known; and we do further order and require, that all perſons, having ſuch paſſports as aforeſaid, ſhall produce the ſame to ſome officer of our cuſtoms at the port or place to which ſuch perſon ſhall come, before ſuch perſons ſhall be permitted to land at ſuch port or place; and we do hereby, by and with the advice aforeſaid, ſtrictly enjoin, require, and command all and ſingular juſtices of the peace, mayors, ſheriffs, bailiffs, conſtables, and all other our officers and ſubjects, to uſe their utmoſt endeavors for the due execution of theſe our commands.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the fifteenth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, in the thirty-ninth year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

United States.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, June 15.

A letter received in this city from London, dated April 26, informs, that the archduke Charles, after meeting with ſuch ſignal advantages over the French, had croſſed the Rhine and penetrated into Switzerland, as far as Baſle, where he had his head quarters, to which the Swiſs in great numbers were rallying.

We cannot vouch for the authenticity of this account. It is, however, mentioned with the fulleſt confidence, and has for its authority, one of the moſt reſpectable houſes in London.

VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, June 11.

RICH PRIZE.

Extract from the log book of the ſhip Ann, Daniel Cook, maſter, arrived here on Thurſday, in 14 days from New Providence.

"May 27, in lat. 28, 8, long. 75, 48 brought to by his Majeſty's ſhip Greyhound, captain Crawly, who informed me the ſchooner then in company, was a Spaniſh prize from La Vera Cruiz, bound to the Havanna, with 39 boxes, containing eleven hundred and fifty thouſand dollars.

NEW YORK, June 18.

We have here to obſerve, that the Nancy is the firſt American veſſel that ever made a voyage to the Iſland of Deſolation; and but one Engliſh ſhip had been there.

His Britannic Majeſty's frigate Boſton, capt. Douglas, arrived at the Watering Place yeſterday afternoon, having ſeen the remainder of the American veſſels to the latitude of ſafety. She is to take in ſome proviſions, and proceed to Halifax.

ALBANY, June 25.

A letter from London, dated the 4th of April, ſays, "1600l. has been voted by the merchants at Lloyd's, excluſive of the 500 guineas before ſubſcribed, to purchaſe a ſide-board of plate, as a preſent to captain Truxton, for his gallant conduct in the engagement with the Inſurgent.

A member of the Chemical Society of Philadelphia, has diſcovered that the ſhells of green peas, which are at preſent thrown away as uſeleſs, make excellent beer and good ſpirit.

On Friday laſt arrived in this city, his excellency ſir Robert Liſton, ambaſſador miniſter plenipotentiary, from his Britannic Majeſty to the United States, and lady.

A gentleman who arrived at New York in the George informs, that on the 21ſt of April, an account of the defeat of Jourdan by the archduke Charles, was received at Cork, from Dover, immediately publiſhed in a hand bill, and ſtuck up in the public places, one of which he ſaw poſted up at the Cork Poſt-office.

As they had previouſly received the account of the former defeat of Jourdan the preſumption is, that the archduke did not ſuffer the republican general to remain long on the ground to which he had retreated; and that he has again "thought proper to fall back."

The oppoſition to the Union was pretty general in Ireland, and a renewal of diſturbances expected, in caſe the meaſure ſhould be perſiſted in.

NEW-YORK, June 10.

Extract of a letter from captain David Treviſt, of the ſhip Matilda, dated St. Sabaſtains, April 24 to a gentleman in this city.

"I am informed by a gentleman from Bourdeaux, that the French army on the Rhine, has loſt 30,000 men—and that their general has quit the army."

Extract of a letter from Rotterdam, to a reſpectable gentleman here, dated April 28.

"The French have been ſeverely beaten in Italy as well as in Germany. The emperor of Ruſſia has laid an embargo upon all the veſſels of Hamburgh in his dominions, and has made a demand on that city of 60 millions of marks banco; which if not paid, he threatens to ſend an army to Lubeck, and take the city. This is conſidered a political manouvre, which will compel the king of Pruſſia to declare on one ſide or the other."

A DEATH STROKE TO IMPERIOUS FRANCE!

Rotterdam papers have been received here as late as April 23, authenticating the great events, related in the London prints. Under the head of Inſpruck, April 9, it is ſtated, that General Kray fought and totally defeated the republican army, tho' with conſiderable loſs. That the French loſt 2500 killed, and 200 horſes, 2000 wounded, 5550 priſoners, including 160 officers, a large park of artillery, 30 ammunition waggons, and 21 ſtandards. General Kray afterwards fixed his head quarters at Villa Franca.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, July 20.

THE inhabitants of the weſt end of this town, return their moſt cordial thanks to Mr. CLARK, path-maſter, for his uncommon exertions and aſſiduity, in removing out of their ſtreet its many obſtacles, ſo highly dangerous to the weary traveller.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

At Mr. Dougall's Tavern,

In the Town of York,

☞ On Saturday the 10th of August next, that part of the property of the late JOHN LAWRENCE, Esq; consisting of 228 Acres, lying on the East side of the River Humber, in the Township of York, being the broken fronts of No. 1, 2, 3. Payment will be expected at the time of sale, either in Cash or approved Bills. The above contains several Acres of well improved bottom Land, with a small House thereon. The excellence of this tract is so universally known, as to need no further description. SAM. HERON.

JAMES RUGGLES, } Execrs.
SAM. D. COZENS,

July 20, 1799.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post office of JOSEPH EDWARDS, Esq; at Newark, Upper Canada, July 1, 1799.

A.
Adkins, Dan. Allan, Kingston, 2.
B.
Berger Wbelhelmus, Williamsburg U.C
Beardsley B. Cramel, Newark.
C.
Crane Jacob, col. Niagara.
Cozens Samuel, Do.
Ctow Elisha, Grand River.
D.
Dehart Daniel, Niagara.
Dean Stewart, capt. Do.
Depu John, Do.
E.
Elderkin Bela,
G.
Grant Duncan, Oswegatchie.
Green Samuel, Niagara.
Griffin Benjamin, Do.
Grant John, Do.
H.
Hall H. Benjamin, Do.
Hendrick James, Bay Quinty.
Howard Matthew, Oswegatchie.
Huskin Elisha, River Thames.
Hewitt Winter, U. Canada.
Herkemer Michael, Kingston.
J.
Johnston George, Niagara,
Jessop Lewis, Do.
K.
Keer James, col. York Garrison.
L.
Lake Rhoda, widow, Bay Quinty.
Lake Nicholas, Do.
M.
Macaulay James, doctor, York.
P.
Patrick Ais, Niagara.
Parkhurst John, York.
R.
Reed Charles, Presque Isle.
S.
Sherwood Thomas, esq; Oswegatchie.
Schell John, 2, Williamsburgh, U. C.
Servos Daniel, capt. Niagara.
Seton Hamilton, America.
T.
Tuttle Hezekiah, Niagara.
W.
Watson Jacob, Do.
Whiting Ebenezer, 3 Newark.
Wilmot Allen, C. Do.
Welch Thomas, Do.
Wells William, Kingston.
Y.
Young John, Niagara.

DAVID THOMPSON,
Post Master.

Board & Education.

A. SKAKEL, A. M. begs leave to inform those gentlemen in Montreal, who have already come forward to patronize him, and others who may be disposed to do so, that he will open school on the 1st day of June next, in the house in the Quebec Suburbs, formerly occupied by Mr. Sketchley; where youth will be boarded and instructed in the English, Greek and Latin languages; Writing, Arithmetic, Book keeping, and the different branches of the Mathematics.

TERMS.

For day scholars, are ONE GUINEA and HALF quarter, and one guinea at entrance to school.

For boarders, TWENTY-FIVE GUINEAS a year, and two guineas at entrance.

Bedding, Stationary and Books to be furnished by the scholars, or to be paid for over and above those terms.

Montreal, 1 May, '99.

York Council-Office,

July 3, 1799.

☞ Notice is hereby given, that the Townships of DEREHAM and NORWICH in the Western District of this Province, will be sold in blocks of Four Thousand Acres each, on the first of November next.—Further particulars will, in due time, be published in this Gazette.

JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

Council-Office,

27th April, 1799.

☞ Notice is hereby given, that Proposals will be received at this Office for the purchase of the Mill-Seat at the Humber, with the Saw-Mill now standing thereon, with about eight hundred and fifty Acres of Land, including the Meadow on the West side of the River, above the Spring. There will be a condition in the Deed, restraining the purchaser, on pain of forfeiture, from obstructing in any manner, direct or indirect, the free passage of the Fish up and down the said River; and another condition, obliging the Lessee to take all other necessary measures for preventing the Fish being destroyed in the Mill-race by the Mill-wheel or otherwise, by erecting and maintaining in good Repair proper Racks for that purpose. Persons desirous of purchasing the said Mill-seat and Lands, must give in their Proposals in Writing, and sealed up, before the first day of October next, on which day, if an acceptable offer be made, the purchaser will be declared, and a Deposit immediately required of two shillings and six-pence in the pound on the purchase money. A Deed will issue under the Great Seal without delay. One third of the remaining Purchase-money must be paid on the first day of October, 1800; one-third on the first day of October, 1801; and the remaining third on the first day of October, 1802; and good Security given for making these Payments at the above-mentioned periods.

JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

York, June 29.

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 230.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1799. (*Price 4 Dollars per Annum.*

European News.

GERMANY.

ROVEREDO, April 2.

AFTER the French on the 30 ult. had made the fourth fruitless attack on the Austrians in Italy, under the command of general Kray, they on the 31st at tempted a fifth, and general Sherer appeared determined to defeat the Austrians and to take Legnano and Verona before the Russians should arrive.—With this view he continually brought up fresh troops, and reinforced himself with the garrisons of Mantua and Peschiera, but all his endeavors failed, and on the 31st he was entirely defeated with great loss. The Austrians cut off the retreat of the French at Rivoli; and they lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, not less than 8000 men.

(Another letter, same date.)

"THE magistracy of the city have received the following official account, dated Verona, head quarters of general Kray, 1st April.

"In the night between the 30th and 31st, a French column passed the Adige over a bridge of boats near Rivoli, to attack in flank by the mountains, the right wing of the Imperial army. The generals Kray, and Kaim had recourse to the following stratagem: They caused their infantry to retreat almost to Verona, in order to amuse the French, while a corps of cavalry, having with them 20 or 25 pontoons, went by the bye roads and destroyed the bridge.—The retreat of the French column being thus cut off, 2000 were killed and wounded, and the remaining 6000 laid down their arms. They had with them 11 pieces of cannon, and a great number of ammunition waggons."

ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 23.

Extract of a letter from col. Williams, dated March 7.

"I HAVE just time to tell you, that a second battle took place on the 26th, at Stockach, in which the French have been severely beaten; as they have also been by general Hotze, near Faldkirch. In this latter action the French have lost 4000 men. On the morning of the 26th, 150 waggons of their wounded, each containing seven or eight men, arrived at Lindau. The loss has, however, been considerable on both sides, though the number of French is greater than ours. The French, in consequence of the victory of general Hotze, are crossing the Rhine with great precipitation at Bregentz. I have not time to say any more.

A Newcastle paper of Saturday last contains the following paragraphs:

"We have just learnt that a master of a neutral vessel who arrived at Sunderland on Thursday from Amsterdam, has brought intelligence that the French directory having withdrawn a great number of their troops from Holland to reinforce their beaten armies on the Rhine, the inhabitants of that distressed country had risen on the remainder, whom they entirely MASSACRED! and at length rescued themselves from the fangs of their unprincipled oppressors."

"General Hotze is marching into the Grison country, and a division of the archduke's army is proceeding into Switzerland, by which means the French are likely to between two fires.

"It is reported that general Starry has been beforehand with general St. Cyr, having got to Offenburgh before him, by which manoeuvre he cut off that general's retreat to Kehl on the right bank of the Rhine."

Received by the Hamburgh mail.

The French have been beaten in every quarter: the whole of their plans have been so completely deranged, that the remains of their defeated armies, retreating in almost every direction, will now endeavor to cover if possible, their own frontiers, and act upon the defensive for the rest of the campaign.

(Star.)

HAMBURGH, April 16.

Accounts have been received from the Tyrol that the French force which had penetrated into that country had been obliged to evacuate it completely; and that general Jourdan's army, as well as a great part of Bernadotte's, had repassed the Rhine, having left a garrison in Manheim and in the works of Kehl, but had abandoned the blockade of Philipsburgh. The Austrians have advanced to Friburg and Offenburg, and have summoned Kehl to surrender. Advices from Rastadt to the 8th of April mention that general Zsay had gained a very considerable advantage over the French general St. Cyr, as the latter was retreating from Freudenstadt to Offenburgh, on his way to Kehl; and that the French had lost a considerable park of artillery.

Extract of a letter from Paris April 9.

"Yesterday evening we learnt gen. Jourdan had arrived in this capital, returned from this campaign on the Danube. We learn besides, not only that he had been recalled from his command, but that the most sinister reports were circulated respecting the motives of his recall, the loss of the army, and its retreat to Gengenback and Offenburgh, or even to Strasburgh. Advantage was likewise taken, to increase the anxious curiosity of the public, of an

order of the minister of war, published yesterday in Paris, which enjoins every conscrip, requisitionary, and other military men, absent from his corps, "to depart within 24 hours for his post, under pain of being arrested and punished as a deserter! Although this order be only the consequence of the existing laws, and a means of carrying them into execution, malevolence will not let this opportunity escape, of circulating the report, that a new requision is about to be raised, on account of the dangers of the commonwealth. We are anxious to destroy this false report, by observing, that the government confines itself to pressing the departure of those for the army who ought, long ago to have been there, and have no legal exemptions. At the same time, in order to convey an exact idea of the state of affairs, government has published, officially, the following intelligence from the army of the Danube, now returning towards the Rhine:

"The commander in chief Jourdan, having been compelled by sickness, set off for Strasburgh, on the same day (3d of April) on which the attack was to be made on the enemy. He had before requested permission to come to Paris, and had proposed generals St. Cyr, or Ferino, to command in his adsence.—The executive directory have appointed general Massena, to take, ad interim, the command of the armies; but previously to his arrival, general Jourdan had, on setting off, entrusted the command to general Ernouf who, having been attacked in his advanced posts, ordered the retreat across the Rhine."

United States.

NEW-YORK, May 28.

Yesterday's southern breeze enriched our port with a number of valuably laden ships.

The arrival of the ship Ocean, capt. Kemp, was of the number—the hearts of hundreds lept for joy, on the salutation from this ship, whose crew, but very lately was believed to have been massacred by French pirates.

A gentleman passenger on board the Nancy informs us that lord Mornington, governor general of the British possessions in India, had gone from Bengal to Madras, where he had arrived, in order to settle disputes with Tippoo Saib; and it is said his embassy had terminated favorable, as he found Tippoo pacifically disposed towards the English. It was expected that Tippoo would allow the English to hold the garrison of Bangalore, which commanded the only seaport he had on the Malabar coast.

June 17.

Yesterday arrived the brig Lydia, Calahan, from Limerick, whence she sailed on the 7th of May. By this brig we have a confirmation of the sailing of the Brest fleet, consisting of 18 sail of the line and 4 frigates—their professed destination was Ireland. There is however, a probability, that they have ere this met with a serious interruption by lord Bridport's squadron consisting of 16 sail of the line as information had been received, that he passed the French fleet in a fog.

The whole tonnage of the United States, says a Boston paper, in 1792, fell short of 200,000 tons—it now falls but little short of 900,000. The exports of these States reported the beginning of that year, amounted to 20,000,000 of dolls. They now amount to 60,000,000.

Several French prizes are now in our river. Besides these, ten or twelve important captues have been made during the last six months by our national ships of war. Millions have already been rescued from inevitable seizure & condemnation, by the vigilance and promptness of our infant fleet. The "true American character" has blazed forth, not less in the integrity of its views than in the vigor of its necessary operations.

If there were men who could not reason on the productiveness of our marine defence when it was first contemplated, there surely can be none so obstinate & perverse in their prejudices as to resist the strong arguments of our cannon, in support of our naval establishment—Judging a tree by its fruit, we are surely justified in appreciating the value, and extending the growth of these scions.

BOSTON, June 12.

FROM France, may be daily expected. Yesterday the schooner Phoenix, capt. Gale, arrived here, in 45 days from Portsmouth, in Great-Britain.—Capt. G. informs, that on the sixth day after he sailed from Portsmouth, an express cutter spoke the Topaze frigate the convoying ship, and informed the commander, that he had fallen in with the French fleet from Brest; and was bound direct to England to give the intelligence; and that on the receipt of the news, the Topaze directed the whole convoy to shift its course from nothward to southward, and to shew no lights.

Capt. G. brought no papers; but confirms the accounts of the defeat of the French.

ALBANY, June 18.

An arrival from Ireland at New-York with accounts to the 28th of April, states, that the insurrection in Switzerland threatens the destruction of that despotism lately imposed by the French upon the Swiss Cantons, under the name of liberty. The glorious victories lately gained by the Austrians will, it is hoped, rouse all the energies of the real patriots of Switzerland into action, and light an exterminating fire which shall consume to ashes the bloody oppressors of that once happy country.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, July 27.

THERE is no doubt but that the French fleet, which was lying at Brest, has sailed, and their destination is suspected to be Ireland; but there is not much danger of their arriving there, as lord Bridport was closely pursuing them; and we presume, ere now, that his vigilance and bravery has added one more to the number, of important victories, which our fleets have gained over those pirates of the sea. Should the combined powers succeed in extirpating that nation from the earth, our fleets will, no doubt, from off the sea, and by that means, Europe may, once more, be disembarrased of that nation of infidels and atheists who are endeavoring to subvert all good order and just government! And it is to be hoped that the reign of those monsters, is drawing near to its sequel.

In our gazette of last week, our readers will recollect, we inserted a paragraph which said, that excellent beer might be made out of the shells of green peas; at that time we were not in possession of the process, it having since come to hand, we therefore submit it to our readers:

The process is to pour six gallons of water on one bushel of the shells of peas, and boil the whole until the shells are infipid to the taste. Pour off the water, which will be very sweet, into a clean tub or keg, and add to it a pint of yeast, and two ounces of ginger in powder. In a short time fermentation will take place, and when it is complete the beer will be fit for use.

Beer obtained in this manner is very clear, has a fine amber colour, is a pungent to the taste, when poured into a tumbler bears a fine head; is superior to molasses beer, and is not inferior to mead.

One bushel of the shells of peas, will make several dozen bottles of beer.—The beer should be put into strong bottles, kept into a cool cellar, and the corks should be secured with wire. If the cellar is not cool, the bottles will burst with an explosion, as the author of this communication has experienced.

The beer distilled yields spirit, of the taste and colour of whiskey.

[*Phil. Gaz.*]

The following is said to be the estimate of the Austrian force:

One hundred thousand infantry, and 14 regiments of cavalry to be employed in Italy; on the Lech, 100,000 infantry, and 23 regiments of cavalry; in the Tyrol, 36 battalions; and on the frontiers of the heriditary States, 24 battalions of infantry.

The following well-written paragraph are taken from a London paper, dated April 26.

Jourdan, it is said, after the defeat of the 26th of March, signified to the archduke, that if he was not too much pressed in his retreat he would set fire to every village on his way. The archduke is said to have observed, that if the French commander executed his threats, he hoped to be able to arrive in time to extinguish every fire.

[We believe that the sans-culotte general, when retreating, was too closely pursued, and his time sufficiently employed in making good his escape, without devoting it to the execution of his anticipated plan, of burning the villages.]

One of the French accounts of a late action between Jourdan and the archduke says, "We slept upon the field of battle."—We know not how to explain this most impudent gasconade, after all the defeats which the French have suffered, except, according to their republican philosophy, that, "*Death* is an *Eternal Sleep*;" and upon this principle, we believe that most of these *heroic sleepers* on the field of battle will never wake again.

Jourdan's victories are of so curious a natue, that it is difficult to apply an epithet to his name descriptive of his character. According to the French accounts he is always a victor before he retreats. Upon this principle, therefore, he may expect to be the conqueror of Austria as soon as he has arrived in Paris.

A considerable portion of the plunder of Piedmont has been sent to Paris—The French say that they are "precious monuments *found* at Piedmont."—This sort of *finding* is like that of a highwayman, who *finds* upon the traveller a purse whom he threatens to shoot if he does not *deliver*.

[*From the* ALBANY CENTINEL.]

A NEW IMPOSTOR.

The following proclamation is said to have been issued by Buonaparte on the 21st of Dec. 1798, to the inhabitants of Cairo.

Perverse men had succeeded in misleading a party amongst you. They have perished. God has ordered me to be merciful to the people; and I have been clement and merciful towards you. I have been incensed against you because of your revolt. I have deprived you for three months of your Divan—but this day I restore it to you. Your good conduct has effaced the stain of your rebellion. Scheriffe Viemas, Orators of the Mosques, cause the people well to understand that those who, thro' any levity, shall become my enemies, shall find no refuge, either in this world or the next. Shall there be a man so blind as not to see that all my operations are conducted by destiny? Can there be a man so incredulous as to doubt that every thing in this vast universe is subject to the empire of destiny? Instruct the people, that since the world has existed, it was written that, after having destroyed the enemies of Instalism (Mahometanism) and destroyed the Cross, I should come from the farthest part of the west to fulfil the task that was imposed upon me. Make the people see, that in the sacred book of the Koran, in more than twenty passages, that which has happened was foreseen, and that which shall take place has also been explained. Let those then whom the fear of our arms alone prevents from pronouncing imprecations upon us now change their dispositions; for in offering prayers to hearers against us, they solicit their own condemnation. Let the True Believers then offer prayers to heaven for the success of our arms. I could call to account each individual amongst you for the most secret sentiments of his heart; for I know every thing—even that which you never communicated to any person. But the day will come when all the world shall see it proved that I am commanded by orders from above, and that all human efforts are of no avail against me. Happy those who in good faith shall be the first to attach themselves to me!

BUONAPARTE.

IN perusing the foreign articles of information, we see imperious France, that has rode for successive years, on the "full tide of fortune," is obliged, "to retrograde, with its swift ebb, dashed in her backward course on all the rocks and shoals of hard adversity." The words liberty and equality, have lost their magic charm. The gallic bait of specious promises, and treacherous intrigue has lost its allurements, and the hardy sons of Europe begin to spurn the hook, and turn their vengeance on these "fiends of men." Thus may it fare with every nation, that would aggrendize themselves on the ruin of others, substitute anarchy, for order, and atheism, for religion and virtue.

[*Bos. pa.*]

ANECDOTES.

A FRENCHMAN very politely observed to an Englishman, that the French were the first inventors of that beautiful ornament, the Ruffle; which the Englishman readily acknowledged, mean time observed that the English had made some *little* improvement by adding a shirt.

ONE of the fag end of the profession of the law, being asked what punishment could be inflicted on a *felo de se*, (*self murderer*) answered, *imprisonment for life.*

TO BE SOLD

At Auction,

On SATURDAY the 20th of August next, at Mr. M'DOUGALL's Tavern:

THAT valuable tract of land comprised of lots No. 24 and 25, in the township of Vaughan, second Concession, containing 400 Acres. This tract of land is admirably situated, affords several excellent springs, and is of a superb soil; as a conveyance will be immediately given, one moiety of the purchase money will be required, and the other as the parties may agree.

BARNARD CAREY.

York, 25 July.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

At Mc. Dougall's Tavern,

In the Town of York,

☞ On Saturday the 10th of Auguſt next, that part of the property of the late JOHN LAWRENCE, Eſq; conſiſting of 228 Acres, lying on the Eaſt ſide of the River Humber, in the Townſhip of York, being the broken fronts of No. 1, 2, 3. Payment will be expected at the time of ſale, either in Caſh or approved Bills. The above contains ſeveral Acres of well improved bottom Land, with a ſmall Houſe thereon. The excellence of this tract is ſo univerſally known, as to need no further deſcription.

SAM. HERON,
JAMES RUGGLES, } Execrs.
SAM. D. COZENS,

July 20, 1799.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Poſt office of JOSEPH EDWARDS, Eſq: at Newark, Upper Canada, July 1, 1799.

A.
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B.
Berger Whelhelmus, Williamſburg U.C
Beardſley B. Crannel, Newark.
C.
Crane Jacob, col. Niagara.
Cozens Samuel, Do.
Crow Eliſha, Grand River.
D.
Dehart Daniel, Niagara.
Dean Stewart, capt. Do.
Depu John, Do.
E.
Elderkin Bela,
G.
Grant Duncan, Oſwegatchie.
Green Samuel, Niagara.
Griffin Benjamin, Do.
Grant John, Do.
H.
Hall H. Benjamin, Do.
Hendrick James, Bay Quinty.
Howard Matthew, Oſwegatchie.
Haſkin Eliſha, River Thames.
Hewitt Winter, U. Canada.
Herkemer Michael, Kingſton.
J.
Johnſton George, Niagara,
Jeſſop Lewis, Do.
K.
Keer James, col. York Garriſon.
L.
Lake Rhoda, widow, Bay Quinty.
Lake Nicholas, Do.
P.
Patrick Aſa, Niagara.
Parkhurſt John, York.
R.
Reed Charles, Preſque Iſle.
S.
Sherwood Thomas, eſq; Oſwegatchie.
Schell John, 2, Williamſburgh, U. C.
Servos Daniel, capt. Niagara.
Seton Hamilton, America.
T.
Tuttle Hezekiah, Niagara.
W.
Watſon Jacob, Do.
Whiting Ebenezer, 3 Newark.
Wilmot Allen, C. Do.
Welch Thomas, Do.
Wells William, Kingſton.
Y.
Young John, Niagara.

DAVID THOMPSON,
Poſt Maſter.

Board of Education.

A. SKAKEL, A. M. begs leave to inform thoſe gentlemen in Montreal, who have already come forward to patronize him, and others who may be deſpoſed to do ſo, that he will open ſchool on the 1ſt day of June next, in the houſe in the Quebec Suburbs, formerly occupied by Mr. Sketchley; where youth will be boarded and inſtructed in the Engliſh, Greek and Latin languages; Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, and the different branches of the Mathematics.

TERMS.

For day ſcholars, are ONE GUINEA and HALF a quarter, and one guinea at entrance to ſchool.

For boarders, TWENTY FIVE GUINEAS a year, and two guineas at entrance.

Bedding, Stationary and Books to be furniſhed by the ſcholars, or to be paid for over and above thoſe terms.

Montreal, 1 May, '99.

York Council-Office,

July 3, 1799.

☞ Notice is hereby given, that the Townſhips of DEREHAM and NORWICH in the Weſtern Diſtrict of this Province, will be ſold in blocks of Four Thouſand Acres each, on the firſt of November next.—Further particulars will, in due time, be publiſhed in this Gazette.

JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

Council-Office,

27th April, 1799.

☞ Notice is hereby given, that Propoſals will be received at this Office for the purchaſe of the Mill-Seat at the Humber, with the Saw-Mill now ſtanding thereon, with about eight hundred and fifty Acres of Land, including the Meadow on the Weſt ſide of the River, above the Spring. There will be a condition in the Deed, reſtraining the purchaſer, on pain of forfeiture, from obſtructiug in any manner, direct or indirect, the free paſſage of the Fiſh up and down the ſaid River; and another condition, obliging the Lealee to take all other neceſſary meaſures for preventing the Fiſh being deſtroyed in the Mill-race by the Mill-wheel or otherwiſe, by erecting and maintaining in good Repair proper Racks for that purpoſe. Perſons deſirous of purchaſing the ſaid Mill-ſeat and Lands, muſt give in their Propoſals in Writing, and ſealed up, before the firſt day of October next, on which day, if an acceptable offer be made, the purchaſer will be declared, and a Depoſit immediately required of two ſhillings and ſix-pence in the pound on the purchaſe money. A Deed will iſſue under the Great Seal without delay. One third of the remaining Purchaſe-money muſt be paid on the firſt day of October, 1800; one-third on the firſt day of October, 1801; and the remaining third on the firſt day of October, 1802; and good Security given for making theſe Payments at the above-mentioned periods.

JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

York, June 29.

VOLUME VI. G. THE R. NUMBER 231.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1799. [*Price 4 Dollars per Annum.*

Foreign News.

TURKEY.

SALONICA, *Feb*, 2.

THE Divan is ſeriouſly employed in the means of driving the French out of Egypt; in conſequence of which the grand ſeignior has iſſued a firman, by which he orders, that all the tranſport ſhips which can be procured ſhould be aſſembled at Smyrna, for the embarkation of our troops. For this purpoſe Cara Oſman Oglou, our Pacha, has been ordered to ſelect the choiceſt troops of Natolia for that expedition. The Pacha of Acri has received a *carte blanche*, and all the other Pachas of Syria have been enjoined to pay obedience to his commands. Buonaparte, in expectation of being attacked on that ſide, is fortifying Damietta with the greateſt activity, and has placed in it a very numerous garriſon. It is, however, ſuppoſed, that the Pacha of Acri will not act ſeriouſly, until the armament preparing at Smyrna ſhall have arrived before Alexandria, in order to make a combined attack on the two oppoſite points.

A Greek veſſel containing ſome Frenchmen in diſguiſe, and amongſt them the ſecretary of Buonaparte, was captured by a Turkiſh ſhip, and the priſoners ſent to Conſtantinople.—There was found upon them, in ſequins and piaſtres, about a million and a half livres tournois—The republican general does not allow the exportation from Egypt of coffee or rice, both articles of great importance in the Levant, and the ſcarcity of which is much felt at Conſtantinople.

ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, April 2.

THE proceedings of the primary aſſemblies muſt prove very formidable to the views of the directory, as the elections have in moſt places, fallen upon perſons diſtinguiſhed for their ſtrenuous oppoſition to the meaſures of the executive government. The partizans of the directory have been defeated in the departments of the Doube, the Pas de Calais, the Somme and the North. The public mind appears to be greatly irritated againſt the government, and the letter of the miniſter of the interior to the electors of Aix, was openly treated as the production of an incendiary. The oppoſitioniſts enjoyed a ſignal triumph in the primary aſſemblies of the city of Tours, as the electors returned by them are all perſons who had been diſmiſſed from their places by the directory.

LONDON, April 13.

As the late elections in France are expected to have a very important influence on the politics of that country, perhaps the names of ſome of the perſons who have been appointed electors will not be conſidered as an unintereſting piece of intelligence at the preſent moment.

Among the electors choſen for the department of the Seine, which includes Paris, are, Citizens Gueroult, formerly an eminent profeſſor in the Univerſity, and now chief miniſter of the police; Bernadin de St. Pierre, author of the Studies of Nature; Deſmuniers, formerly member of the conſtituent aſſembly; Petit, late miniſter of war; Perregaux, the banker; Dupin, the commiſſioner of the directory to the central adminiſtration of the Seine; Leblond, lately a municipal adminiſtrator; Arnaud, formerly preſident of the criminal tribunal of the Seine, and the ſubſtitute of the commiſſioner of the directory to the court of appeal; Terraſſe, the archiveſte of the tribunals; Michel, a landed proprietor and a lawyer; Oge, a judge in the civil court; Lemair, formerly a profeſſor in the univerſity, and afterwards a judge in one of the courts of Paris; Audelle and Mamemard, formerly notaries; Regnult de St. Jean d'Angley, a member of the late conſtituent aſſembly; Brard, verifier of contributions; Bonnecarere, late director general in the office of the miniſter for foreign affairs; Anſou, formerly a member of the conſtituent aſſembly and adminiſtrator general of poſts; Ginguene, late ambaſſador to the court of Sardinia; Perignon, official defender; Nepoux, juſtice of peace; Pont Carr, a member of the old parliament; Martincour, a ſtock broker; Lefebvre de Corbinierre, judge of the civil tribunal, and adminiſtrator of the Prytanee; Bergerot, director general of the liquidation of the debts of emigrants; Guffrent, a lawyer; Jennel, municipal officer of the 7th Arrondiſſement; Simon, teacher of the Oriental languages; Lavoiſier, paper maker; Fuillet, ſub-librarian to the national inſtitute; Bayard, preſident of the court of appeal; Boorgoing, formerly ambaſſador to Spain, and the author of ſeveral works; Treilhard, the brother of the director of the ſame name; Pommeruel, general of diviſion; Lebrun, the painter; Letourneur (de la Manche,) the late director; Charles Lecroix, late miniſter for foreign affairs.

Antonelle, a celebrated leader of the jacobin party, has been choſen an elector in one of the ſouthern departments.

Suwarrow, the celebrated Ruſſian general, is to command in Italy. His army will conſiſt of 100,000 Auſtrians and 40,000 Ruſſians. On taking leave of his majeſty—receiving particular marks of royal favour, he exclaimed, "God ſave the emperor." "It is for you to ſave him, (ſaid the emperor) by ſaving Europe!"

A miniſterial paper of this morning ſays—Paul I. has written the following letter to marſhal Suwarrow, announcing his nomination to the chief command of the army of Italy:

"The Emperor of the Romans requires you to command the army of Italy. I add my prayers to his solicitation. Set off; you will have under your command *one hundred thousand Auſtrians, and forty thouſand Ruſſians.*"

THE ORACLE.

— *YORK. Saturday. Auguſt 3.*

WE have received, ſince our laſt, further and more pleaſing intelligence reſpecting lord Bridport's fleet, and that of the French. On the 29th of April he fell in with them, but unfortunately a fog came on, which impeded his lordſhip, from once more evincing to the world, that the Britiſh OAK was invulnerable to the mettle of infidels; but we are bold to ſay, becauſe it is congenial to our moſt ſincere wiſh, that the period is not far hence, if not already arrived, when thoſe pirates of the ſea will ſurrender to Britiſh valor and to Britiſh ſkill; for our lateſt information leaves the valiant Bridport only twelve leagues diſtance from them; ſhould fortune prove propitious in his overtaking them, he will not only poſſeſs ſuperior valor, but a ſuperior force. His fleet, as our information ſays, conſiſts of ſixteen ſail of the line, the Venerable, of 74 guns, captain Fairfax, ſailed to join before the news of the ſailing of the enemy arrived. Since which, nine ſail of the line having ſailed from Plymouth, and four from Spithead; amounting in all to *twenty nine* ſail of the line: NINE out of which are *three deckers*. The French fleet is ſaid to conſiſt of twenty-five ſail of the line and eleven frigates. It is apprehended that they are endeavoring to form a junction with the Spaniſh and Toulon fleets, and that they are not deſtined for Ireland.

—

Variegated Selection.

On the 8th of April his Majeſty ordered that the 5th, or Royal Iriſh regiment of dragoons, ſhould be diſbanded. The officers are to receive full pay till the 24th of December next, then to be placed on half pay.

Lyons is in general inſurrection.—Three hundred fiſhermen were ſent from Havre to Breſt, to man the fleet; they were marched two a breaſt, chained, under an eſcort of ſoldiers.

The 3d of April the French were at Naples. The iſle of Elbe has ſubmitted to the French. The Engliſh, Ruſſian, and Imperial conſuls, are confined to their houſes at Leghorn. The Engliſh merchants are at liberty.

It is ſaid that Pichegru is going to command the army of the grand ſeignior againſt ſultan Buonaparte in Egypt.

The diſturbances in Ireland have ceaſed to be formidable to government. The whipping ſyſtem, inflicted to extort confeſſions, is now diſcountenanced.—Mr. Fitzgerald, high ſheriff of the co. of Tipperary, was fined 500l. for inflicting the above puniſhment on a teacher of the French language, at the laſt aſſizes of Clonmell.

The Swiſs peaſants are all up in arms againſt the French. Gen. Bellegrade has marched a column to ſuppoſt them.

The French on the Lower Rhine have retreated to Wetzlar. They are about evacuating the environs of Manheim. On the 19th of April they were to attack gen. Hotze, in the Bergentze country.

An army of obſervation is forming in Poland by the Emperor of Ruſſia, to conſiſt of 80,000 men, to watch the motions of Pruſſia.

On the 14th of Feb. the plague raged in Egypt with uncommon mortality; and the pacha of Syria has pledged his head to the porte, that he will ſend him that of Buonaparte.

The black flag was flying at Paris the 10th of May, the ſignal for bad news.

On the 8th of May, the Spaniſh fleet, conſiſting of 22 ſail of the line beſides frigates, ſailed from Cadiz, ſuppoſed with a view to form a junction with the French fleet, which had gone up the Streights.

A ſlave trade limitation bill has paſſed in a committee of the whole of the Britiſh houſe of commons; and the blank for the time has been filled with Jan. 1, 1801. The Iriſh militia have tendered their ſervices to defend the kingdom of Great Britain, or any part of his Majeſty's dominions in caſe of invaſion or inſurrection—and have received his Majeſty's thanks—been accepted and enrolled accordingly, and proviſion made by parliament for their expences in caſe of being called upon.

The Iriſh parliament have voted a ſum for the relief of the loyaliſts who have ſuffered in their property.—And proviſion has been made for compenſating the Britiſh regulars and militia who have ſerved in Ireland.

The Engliſh Eaſt India Company have ſent an extraordinary number of cadets to India this year—and have directed that no more ladies ſhould be received as paſſengers the preſent ſeaſon.

A general embargo was ordered in France, April 4, in order to prevent the ſailors eſcaping from the impreſſment which was making to man the navy.

The Dutch fleet was in the Texel the 9th April—No troops on board, nor in the vicinity to be ſhipped. The Texel is blocked up by a Britiſh ſquadron.

Gen. Stuart is gone from Minorca to act againſt Malta.

Seven hundred Laſcars brought from India in a late fleet have ſet out on their return.

H. Duane has been executed in Ireland for treaſon.

One Cohen, an American by birth, charged with an improper correſpondence with the French, was taken up in England; but was diſcharged on promiſing to keep out of the country during the war.

A ſurgeon and a maſter of a man of war, have been ſentenced to death in England, as the principal and ſecond in a duel in which a perſon was killed. The quarrel reſpected Engliſh and American politics. The ſurgeon is an American. The deceaſed an Engliſhman, and gave the challenge. The parties are reſpited till the King's pleaſure be known.

Capt. Hood in the Mediterranean, with a Britiſh ſquadron, has captured 2 ſhips of the line and two frigates, which attempted to eſcape from Alexandria. The French had previouſly taken theſe ſhips of the line from the Venetians.

French papers ſay, the Britiſh have failed in a bombardment of Alexandria; that a body of Ruſſians and Turks landed at Aboukir, had been defeated; that Buonaparte had conquered Syria; deſtroyed Mourat Bey; ſtrengthened himſelf in Egypt, &c.

The French conceive the Griſon country quite ſecured, and have iſſued precepts for the people to chooſe repreſentatives to the Helvetic legiſlature. This is a doſe of treacle to ſweeten their ſlavery.

Berne (in Switzerland) was illuminated on account of ſome recent French ſucceſſes—but many of the windows in which the lights were placed, were broken.

French papers lament, that the patriots are cruelly perſecuted at the iſle of France. Robaud is gone with 600 ſoldiers to join Tippo.

Pichegru is at Brunſwick.

Championet is to be tried at Milan.

Admiral Nelſon remains at Palermo, with the Neapolitan royal family.

The Ethalion Britiſh frigate has captured the Indefatigable French privateer ſhip, of 18 guns and 120 men. Out only one day from Nantz, victualled for four months. A fine copper bottomed veſſel.

From the 10th June, 1798, to the 10th Feb. laſt, the Engliſh cruizers from the Leeward Weſt India iſlands, captured 13 French privateers, carrying 72 guns and 318 men—and alſo 120 merchantmen.

Jourdan's army is almoſt annihilated, he is not able to make a ſtand in any place before the archduke; the whole of the republican army is diſſatisfied; a general deſertion prevails, and all the principal officers are reſigning—thus, ere long, we may expect to ſee that proud and haughty nation become one of the loweſt and pooreſt on the face of God's earth.

The Britiſh ſhip Argo, in the Mediterranean, has captured a Spaniſh frigate, called the Santo Tereſa, Don Pablo Perez, maſter, mounting 42 guns, beſides ſwivels and cohorns; having on board 280 ſeamen and 250 ſoldiers. She was victualled for four months, and had juſt gone to ſea.

The Britiſh brig L'Eſpoir, in the Mediterranean, has taken a Spaniſh exbec, called the Africa, of 14 guns and 75 men, after an action of an hour and an half, in which the Spaniards had 9 men killed and 28 wounded and the Engliſh 2 killed and 2 wounded. An 18 gun Spaniſh brig ran away at the commencement of the engagement.

The Campo Formio, French frigate of 28 guns is caſt away, crew ſaid to be ſaved.

The numerous aſſaſſinations in France have been ſo greatly increaſed, that the legiſlature has been ſeveral days debating on new meaſures for preventing them.

The Spaniſh ambaſſador has been ordered from Conſtantinople.

An American in London has invented a *perpetual log*, which being attached to the rudder, is to communicate to perſons on deck the progreſs of the veſſel.

The theatre of Odeon has been burned at Paris, with all its appurtenances, and three perſons who were endeavouring to preſerve ſome valuable articles.

Sieyes is talked of as the new director. Lepaux, it is ſaid, will go out, be appointed miniſter of the interior, and Neaulchateau, removed to ſome other important ſituation.

Overtures of a pacific nature, it is ſaid, have been propoſed by the directory of France to the different powers with whom they are now at war. France means to give up all the conqueſts ſhe has made ſince the year 1792, and withdraw into her own territories, provided ſhe is reinſtated in all the dominions ſhe poſſeſſed at that period.—"O! how are the mighty fallen!"

A violent inſurrection has broken out in the Swiſs cantons—"fomented (ſay the French papers) by Auſtria and the prieſts."

A citizeneſs Mozard has been thrown into priſon at Paris, accuſed of emigration.

On the 4th of May the Britiſh houſe of lords, agreed to a further poſtponement of the conſideration of the Union of England and Ireland.—On this motion of poſtponement, the debate was warm.—The mover ſaid it was a ſubject which, the more it was conſidered, the more it would be approved.

Many convicted Iriſh rebels have been removed to Fort George in Great Britain, where they are confined.

The French directory have decreed, that all the conſcription men, who do not join the army in five days ſhall be conſidered deſerters.

The French papers ſay that the emperor of Ruſſia has demanded, agreeably to an exiſting treaty, 10,000 effective men of the king of Denmark. The Danes have tried to evade furniſhing theſe men and have offered money, &c. but the emperor is peremptory with reſpect to the troops. Therefore Denmark may be calculated upon as one of the coalition, though from neceſſity.

The French army of obſervation is ſuppreſſed, and Bernadotte, has a more active command than Jourdan.

The French directory has ordered the commune of Nice to be put in a ſtate of ſiege.

Eighty Frenchmen arrived at Naples, on the 6th of March, from Egypt. The greater part of them perfectly blind—among theſe commiſſioner Sucy; who was aſſaſſinated after landing.

General Macdonald, commands at Naples, vice Championet.

The Pope is ordered to Tuſcany, but is prevented from proceeding thither by indiſpoſition.

A Portugueſe ſquadron off Naples, burned the Neapolitan ſhips of the line to prevent their falling into the hands of the French.

It was reported at Raſtadt, that Roberjot, deputy to the congreſs, would be the new director.

A law is in conſideration, in the Britiſh parliament, for withholding bail from perſons arreſted for ſedition.

A bill was brought into the Iriſh parliament, for depriving United Iriſhmen of their elective franchiſe; but was loſt.

A duty of nine pence is propoſed in the Iriſh parliament to be laid on each goat ſkin, tanned to imitate Morocco leather, on exportation.

The Britiſh ſhip Centaur, entered the Spaniſh harbour of Cambrelles in the Mediterranean, deſtroyed a fort, and burned or took ten veſſels.

A ſpirited Engliſh writer, with much neatneſs of antithesis, mentions theſe as the contradictory principles of the French—to eſtabliſh *revolutionary* governments—to *murder* with the hand of juſtice—*pillage* legally—*force* loans—*compel* a man to be free—evince the *ſovereignty* of the people by *baſtiles* in every province—*conciliate* the conquered by rapine—*regenerate* by deſtroying—*juſtify* means, however fatal, by the end, however remote—*ſtrengthen* ſociety by debauching its principles—and *annihilate* the Being of the Author of all Beings by vote! [*Alb. Cen.*]

—

Singular Cuſtom.

The ſouthern part of Devonſhire in England, is remarkable for its cyder.—In order to celebrate a good fruit harveſt, the following cuſtom is generally kept up in that quarter. On the eve of the Epiphany, the farmer, attended by his workmen, with a large pitcher of cyder, goes to the orchard, and then encircling one of the beſt bearing trees, they drink the following toaſts ſeveral times.

Here's to thee, Old Apple Tree;
Whence thou may'ſt bud, and whence thou may'ſt blow!
And whence thou may'ſt bear apples enow!
Hats full! caps full!
Buſhel!—buſhel ſacks full!
And my pockets full too!
Huzza! huzza! huzza!

This done, they return to the houſe, the doors of which they are ſure to find bolted by the females, who, be the weather what it may, are inexorable to all intreaties to open them, till ſome one among them has gueſſed what is on the ſpit, which is generally ſome nice little thing difficult to be hit on, and is the reward of him who firſt names it. The doors are then thrown open and the lucky clodpole receives the bit as his recompence. Some are ſo ſuperſtitious as to think that if this is neglected, the trees will bear no apples that year.

To be Let,

If not diſpoſed of by the firſt of September next.

THAT ELEGANT

Led coloured Houſe,

Two ſtories high, ſituate on the Eaſt ſide of New-Street, admirably calculated for a perſon either in a public or private capacity, with half an acre of land of an excellent ſoil;—The purchaſer muſt pay one half of the purchaſe money on receiving the conveyance, and the other half in March next.

JAMES NASH.

York, 2 Auguſt. [3t.]

Died in England, J. Jackſon, gunner of Burrough Caſtle, who had been in nineteen general actions, principally under the duke of Marlborough, at the age of 117 years, having retained his memory and a tolerable ſtate of health to the laſt.

ANNECDOTE.

AN Engliſh boatſwain, ſays a London paper, who had his legs ſhot off in a late engagement, requeſted a meſſmate to ram them into a cannon, and fire them off, that he might have a KICK at the enemy before he died.

Advertiſement.

THE ſubſcriber informs all thoſe who are indebted to him, either by Bonds, Notes or Book-debts, to make payment on or before the FIRST day of September next, or he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of giving them into the hands of an attorney.

☞ He has for ſale ſome excellent WOOD LAND, in the townſhips of York, Vaughan and Scarborough, at a low price for caſh or approved bills; for furter particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber,

SAMUEL HERON.

York, Auguſt 2. [4w'31]

TO BE SOLD

At Auction,

On SATURDAY the 10th of Auguſt next, at Mr. M'DOUGALL's Tavern:

THAT valuable tract of land compriſed of lots No. 24 and 25, in the townſhip of Vaughan, ſecond Conceſſion, containing 400 Acres. This tract of land is admirably ſituated, affords ſeveral excellent ſprings, and is of a ſuperb ſoil; as a conveyance will be immediately given, one moiety of the purchaſe money will be required, and the other as the parties may agree.

BARNARD CAREY.

York, 25 July.

A FEW COPIES OF THE

LAWS

OF THE

Second Seſſion,

OF THE

SECOND PARLIAMENT,

For ſale at this Office.

☞ Some excellent HONEY, by the pound or larger quantity, for ſale at the Printing Office.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

At Mr. Dougall's Tavern,

In the Town of York,

☞ On Saturday the 10th of Auguſt next, that part of the property of the late JOHN LAWRENCE, Eſq; conſiſting of 228 Acres, lying on the Eaſt ſide of the River Humber, in the Townſhip of York, being the broken fronts of No. 1, 2, 3. Payment will be expected at the time of ſale, either in Caſh or approved Bills. The above contains ſeveral Acres of well improved bottom Land, with a ſmall Houſe thereon. The excellence of this tract is ſo univerſally known, as to need no further deſcription. SAM. HERON.
JAMES RUGGLES, } Exeors.
SAM. D. COZENS,

July 20, 1799.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Poſt office of JOSEPH EDWARDS, Eſq; at Newark, Upper Canada, July 1, 1799.

A.
Adkins, Dan. Allan, Kingſton, 2.
B.
Berger Wheilhelmus, Williamſburg U.C
Beardſley B. Crannel, Newark.
C.
Crane Jacob, col. Niagara.
Cozens Samuel, Do.
Crow Eliſha, Grand River.
D.
Dehart Daniel, Niagara.
Dean Stewart, capt. Do.
Depu John, Do.
E.
Elderkin Bela,
G.
Grant Duncan, Oſwegatchie.
Green Samuel, Niagara.
Griffin Benjamin, Do.
Grant John, Do.
H.
Hall H. Benjamin, Do.
Hendrick James, Bay Quinty.
Howard Matthew, Oſwegatchie.
Haſkin Eliſha, River Thames.
Hewitt Winter, U. Canada.
Herkemer Michael, Kingſton.
J.
Johnſton George, Niagara,
Jeſſop Lewis, Do.
K.
Keer James, col. York Garriſon.
L.
Lake Rhoda, widow, Bay Quinty.
Lake Nicholas, Do.
P.
Patrick Aſa, Niagara.
Parkhurſt John, York.
R.
Reed Char'es, Preſque Iſle.
S.
Sherwood Thomas, eſq: Oſwegatchie.
Schell John, 2, Williamſburgh, U. C.
Servos Daniel, capt. Niagara.
Seton Hamilton, America.
T.
Tuttle Hezekiah, Niagara.
W.
Watſon Jacob, Do.
Whiting Ebenezer, 3 Newark.
Wilmot Allen, C. Do.
Welch Thomas, Do.
Wells William, Kingſton.
Y.
Young John, Niagara.

DAVID THOMPSON,
Poſt Maſter.

Board & Education.

A. SKAKEL, A. M. begs leave to inform thoſe gentlemen in Montreal, who have already come forward to patronize him, and others who may be diſpoſed to do ſo, that he will open ſchool on the 1ſt day of June next, in the houſe in the Quebec Suburbs, formerly occupied by Mr. Sketchley; where youth will be boarded and inſtructed in the Engliſh, Greek and Latin languages; Writing, Arithmetic, Book keeping, and the different branches of the Mathematics.

TERMS.

For day ſcholars, are ONE GUINEA and HALF a quarter, and one guinea at entrance to ſchool.

For boarders, TWENTY FIVE GUINEAS a year, and two guineas at entrance.

Bedding, Stationary and Books to be furniſhed by the ſcholars, or to be paid for over and above thoſe terms.

Montreal, 1 May, '99.

York Council-Office,

July 3, 1799.

☞ Notice is hereby given, that the Townſhips of DERHAM and NORWICH in the Weſtern Diſtrict of this Province, will be ſold in blocks of Four Thouſand Acres each, on the firſt of November next.—Further particulars will, in due time, be publiſhed in this Gazette.

JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

VOLUME VI. G. THE R. NUMBER 232.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1799. [*Price 4 Dollars per Annum.*

By Authority.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our prerogative, on the twenty-ninth day of June, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the fifth day of our preſent month of Auguſt, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the ſeventh day of September next, enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary:—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs the honorable PETER RUSSELL, eſq. preſident, adminiſtering the government of our ſaid province, this third day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, and of our reign the thirty-ninth.

P. R.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

BLANK DEEDS of CONVEYANCE For ſale at the Printing-Office.

To Meſſrs. WATERS and SIMONS.

GENTLEMEN,

The following Tale being the production of a young gentleman on his paſſage from Europe to this country, and may be amuſing to ſome of your readers, by publiſhing it in your uſeful Gazette, you will oblige your humble ſervant,

W. B.

For the UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.

CUTHBURGA, an Anglo Saxon Tale.

OSRED the youthful monarch of Northumberland, in purſuing the chaſe with uncommon ardour, was one day bewildered in the mazes of a vaſt foreſt, with only one attendant, the faithful Edwin, whoſe ſtrong attachment to his royal maſter prompted him to be ever at his ſide, and whether the monarch took the field for the enjoyment of ſilvan ſports, or to meet the foes of Northumberland in fight, Edwin was ſtill at hand to ſhare his toils. After they had wandered for a conſiderable time, endeavoring vainly to extricate themſelves from the labyrinth into which they had fallen, Oſred quite fatigued, and overcome with heat and thirſt, threw himſelf beneath the branches of an ancient oak, and yielded to a temporary deſpair, while his more patient companion, having firſt ſoothed him into a quietor ſtate of mind, left him, and went to ſeek a cooling ſpring, when fortunately diſcovering the liquid chryſtal burſting from the flinty boſom of a rock, and winding its limpid courſe amongſt the trees, he haſtened to lead the weary prince to the ſpot which afforded ſo deſirable a refreſhment. Oſred having quenched his thurſt, ſtretched his weary limbs on the ſoft moſſy turf, beſide the bubbling ſtream, and, lulled by its murmurs, was ſinking to repoſe, when a voice heavenly ſweet, roufed his attention, and baniſhed all thoughts of ſleep: it ſung in plaintive ſtrains, the pangs of abſence from a beloved object, and concluded with an invocation to the paſſing moments to ſpeed the hour, which was to re-unite a fond and conſtant pair, who lived but for each other. "Sure" exclaimed Oſred, half riſing and reſting on his arm, "ſure this muſt be enchanted ground, for never did ſuch harmony greet my raviſhed ear, and unleſs my ſenſes fail, it iſſues from the rock."—"Too ſure it does," replied Edwin, "and better is it for us to fly while we have power, than ſtay to be entangled in its witcheries, for well I know it is no human voice." "And wouldſt thou fly, faint-hearted wight?" returned the prince with a ſmile, "wouldſt thou, who haſt faced the direſt charge of battle, and undauntedly ruſhed upon the pointed ſpears of Mercia, to grapple with the foe; now turn thy back upon uncertain dangers, leſt thou encounter ſorcery?" Edwin was diſconcerted, and for a moment dared not lift his eyes to Oſred's face, but bent them abaſhed upon the earth, when, laying his hand upon his breaſt, he cried, "my honored liege well knows, I am not wont to ſhrink from danger, and oft has ſeen me level to the duſt my country's enemies, but ſuch an enemy as this may prove, I know not how to encounter, ſince neither valour, nor the force of arms, can avail aught againſt immortal beings." Oſred ſtarting up (with that impetuoſity which marked his character, and which he had often cauſe to lament) and ſeizing the ſpear which lay beſide him, exclaimed, "behold him, who fears not any kind of danger, but is equally prepared to riſk the combat with man, or fiend. Come then, gallant Edwin, we will ſeek this formidable being who has taught thee what it is to fear; and truſt me, ſhould it prove hoſtile, thou and I can over-match its force." The prince ruſhed forward, and on diſcovering at a ſmall diſtance from the ſpot where he had reſted, a wide chaſm in the rock, undauntedly entered, in oppoſition to the moſt earneſt entreaties of Edwin, who, unable to withhold him from the enterpriſe, reſolved to ſhare it; and graſping his well tried ſpear, followed the wayward prince. The opening, by which they entered, terminated in a ſmall area

of a form almoſt circular, where Oſred made a pauſe, and his friend again beſought him to deſiſt from the dangerous enquiry, and return while yet there was no viſible obſtruction ; but he ſpoke in vain, and the prince proceeded to explore a dark and narrow paſſage which opened on the right of the firſt entrance. He had not proceeded many paces when a ſudden winding brought him beneath ſome ſmall openings, which admitted a ſufficient degree of light to diſcover the extent of the paſſage, which ended in a high, but rudely formed arch, from which depended innumerable ſpars of petrified water, which, from the partial light thrown on them from the crevices in the paſſage, ſhewn like gems. Struck with the beauty of the objects before him, the prince proceeded with a quicker pace, and was within a few yards of the arch, when he heard the ſame ſweet voice that firſt attracted him exclaim, "Hark, I hear the ſound of haſty ſteps," and inſtantly a female form, lovely as imagination could picture, appeared advancing from the arch ; but no ſooner beheld him than uttering a loud ſhriek, ſhe vaniſhed from his ſight, and another female but of a different aſpect appeared, and in a peremptory tone forbid him, as he valued his life, to proceed another ſtep. "Wherefore is my entrance oppoſed," cried Oſred, "in a place open to the reſearches of all, whoſe curioſity may lead them to explore it?" "Becauſe," replied the woman, "yon receſs," pointing to the arched entrance "at preſent conceals a lady unuſed to the intruſions of rudeneſs, and whom thou haſt already much alarmed, therefore be gone, nor further encroach upon the privacy ſhe wiſhes to enjoy ; when ſhe has departed thou mayeſt return, and explore at pleaſure theſe ſecret apartments." "If I have alarmed the lady," returned Oſred, "it was without deſign, yet I do hold it juſt to crave forgiveneſs for my involuntary crime, & therefore pray you, to let me paſs into her preſence." "Content thee friend," replied the woman "and depart, for thou mayeſt not ſee her." Oſred was not of a diſpoſition to bear a repulſe ; with one of his own ſex, he would not have ſubmitted to a moment's parley ; to a woman he paid more deference, and ſtood aloof while he intreated her ; but finding her obſtinate in her refuſal to let him paſs, he loſt all patience, and darting on her an intimidating glance, puſhed her aſide, and entered a very ſpacious apartment, lighted from a chaſm above, thro' which a luxuriant branch of woodbine in full flower had crept, and hung within the reach, ſerving at once to perfume and ornament this delightful receſs ; but the beauties of the ſcene around him, engaged not for a moment the attention of the prince ; an object more highly intereſting met his eye in the lovely female, who ſeeming to collect all the dignity of the moſt virtuous of her ſex, no longer ſhrunk from obſervation, but in a ſteady voice thus addreſſed him. "Stranger, whatever thy intentions are, know that danger attends on their performance, for tho' at preſent thou mayeſt triumph over female helpleſneſs, yet there are thoſe of high diſtinguiſhed rank, who will avenge the inſult. In me behold the daughter of the valiant Eldred, the friend and favourite of Marcia's mighty king : think not therefore that thou canſt eſcape unpuniſhed if (daring as thou art) thou offereſt to offend Cuthburga." "And think not thou fair daughter of the valiant Eldred," replied the prince "to intimidate with the names of thy ſovereign and thy ſire, him whom thou beholdeſt ; for know, that beneath this unadorned hunter's garb exiſts a ſpirit as far above the reach of fear, as is this perſon ſet by rank, above the reach of Ethelred's controul ; but let not this alarm thee, for that ſubmiſſion which the haughtieſt threats could not enforce, thy beauty, and thy innocence command ; ſubmiſſion I never owned to mortal man." "Make good thy words, if they are indeed ſincere," returned Cuthburga, "by inſtantly departing." "Firſt," ſaid Oſred, "let me account for my appearance here, for truſt me, fair one, it was not with an ill intent I broke on thy retirement ; the harmony of thy voice met my ear, while I reclined me at a neighbouring ſpring, and marvelling whence it came, curioſity alone conducted my ſteps to this cavern, directed by the pleaſing ſound, which now I know to have iſſued from the breach above our heads ; but let me not attribute that to chance, which was ſurely deſtined by ſome ruling power, to make me bleſſed or wretched ; for never 'till this moment, have I ſeen beauty that could fix my roving fancy, or teach this inſenſible heart to love." The maiden bluſhed, and Oſred taking her gently by the hand, continued, "for thee it was reſerved, divine Cuthburga, to awaken in my breaſt emotions wholly new, ardent, yet chaſte deſires, a love ſudden, but deeply ſtricken, and pure as thy ſpotleſs ſoul." While yet he ſpoke, a hoary headed ſage in flowing robes, & with a long white beard, entered the cavern, followed by Edwin, and the female attendant of Cuthburga. The old man who was advancing with a quick pace, on caſting a glance at the youthful pair, ſtopped ſhort, exclaiming, "is it thus Cuthburga requites the boldneſs of intruſive ſtrangers, by holding familiar converſe, and yielding her virgin hand to indecent freedom." Oſred turned fiercely round to anſwer him, but on beholding the venerable figure, checked his riſing indignation, and thus replied : "'Tis well, old man, thy years proteſt thee, elſe thou ſhouldſt feel the penalty of having uſed indecent freedom." "Vain boaſter," replied the ſage, "I ſcorn thy threats, and lowly as I ſeem, may find a way to humble thy haughty port." "Oh heaven!', Sighed out Cuthburga, and would ha've fallen to the earth, if the ſuſtaining arm of Oſred had not been ready to prevent her ; a deadly paleneſs overſpread her beauteous face, and ſhe ſunk into a deep ſwoon. While ſhe remained inſenſible, the old man endeavoured to take her from the arms of the enamoured Oſred, but he obſtinately, and angrily refuſed to yield his lovely burden, and ſuch wrath was kindled between them, that Edwin was obliged to interpoſe, and remind his royal maſter both of Cuthburga's ſituation, and diſparity between him and the object of his anger. The prince, thus called to recollection, endeavoured to calm his unruly paſſions, and put the ſenſeleſs virgin into the arms of her woman ; ſtill however hanging fondly over her, 'till returning life animated her beauteous form. She opened her eyes —the firſt object they met was Oſred, when lifting up her head, in a weak voice broken by ſobs which ſhe vainly endeavoured to ſuppreſs, ſhe beſought him to leave her. "Let me but ſee thee well," cried he, "and I'll intrude no longer." "I can never be well while thou art here," ſhe faintly anſwered.— "Then I will fly thy preſence," replied the prince, and lifting her hand to his lips, followed by Edwin, haſtily retired, ſilent and ſorrowful. Oſred purſued the path which his companion had diſcovered to be that which would conduct them out of the foreſt ; and when joined by his attendants who had anxiouſly ſought for him, ſcarcely replied to their enquiries. On reaching his palace, he refuſed to partake of the ſumptuous repaſt which was prepared for him, and retiring to his chamber, ſhut himſelf up alone. To Edwin only was known the malady of his ſovereign, and while diſquiet and conjecture filled the court of Northumberland, Edwin took council with his thoughts how to adminiſter to the peace of Oſred ; but before he could fix on any likely means of effecting the wiſhed for purpoſe, he was ordered to the preſence of the king. "My deareſt Edwin," cried the prince, "thou only knoweſt the ſource of my diſquiet, yet is its full extent unknown to thee ; Cuthburga who has robbed my ſoul of peace, is the daughter of Eldrid, my mortal foe ; that haughty and invincible Mercian, who ſo oft has ſtained his ſpear with Northumbrian blood, and whoſe proweſs alone has preſerved the crown to Ethelred. Twice I met him in the embattled field, and but for thee, the laſt time would have plunged my ſword into his boſom, but thou didſt call my ſlitting honor back, and badeſt me remember that to kill a vanquiſhed foe was cowardly ; I gave him life, but to thee he paid his thanks, and when his ſovereign ranſomed him, he bade me pray to heaven that we might meet no more. Ah ! little did I think how amply he would have it in his power to be avenged on me ; to ſeek from him the hand of fair Cuthburga, would be to inſure my diſappointment ; what then, my friend, remains for thy unhappy Oſred ? How ſhall he obtain this lovely maid, who has captivated his ſoul ?" "Alas ! my ſovereign," replied Edwin, after a pauſe of conſiderable length, "thy happineſs I fear is in the utmoſt danger, if it depends on the poſſeſſion of Cuthburga ; 'twere well couldſt thou forget her." "Impoſſible," replied the impaſſioned prince, with a vehemence of tone and geſture, which convinced his friend that oppoſition would but inflame his wiſhes ; he therefore prudently added, "ſince that is indeed the caſe, liſten to what I ſhall propoſe, and alter, or wholly reject it, as thy better underſtanding ſhall deviſe ; the female who attends Cuthburga, informed me that her miſtreſs dwells adjacent to that foreſt, where it was thy hap to meet with her ; her ſire immerſed in ſtate affairs, but ſeldom viſits her, and thus is the moſt commonly alone, ſave when the holy ſage whom we beheld, and whom lord Eldred wills to ſtore her mind with wiſdom, ſojourns at her caſtle ; further ſhe would have told me, if the appearance of the venerable Sebba had not checked her tongue, who ſharply upbraided her for being out of the preſence of her miſtreſs, and engaged in converſe with a man—the woman whom he called Edilda, trembling, ſaid, that two huntſers had intruded on the retirement of her miſtreſs, one of whom ſtood before him, pointing to me, and the other (having cauſed her much alarm) was craving pardon from Cuthburga. Seeming not only to forget, but to have ſhaken off his load of years, Sebba ruſhed forward, and thou knoweſt what followed.' "And what has all this to do," cried Oſred impatiently "with my love for the maid, or the means of obtaining her in marriage?" "This was what I was about to add," returned Edwin. "Cuthburga and her handmaid ſeem in awe of Sebba ; it is moſt likely therefore that both would be well pleaſed to eſcape from his controul. As he reſides not at the caſtle, it will be eaſy for me to gain admittance in his abſence to Edilda ; from her I may learn further particulars concerning Cuthburga, and if thou mayeſt be introduced to her preſence, and obtain her love, the reſentment of her ſire need not deter thee from making her thy wife, and ſecretly conveying her hither, for then what would avail his anger ?" "By all the ſaints," exclaimed the tranſported Oſred, ſpringing from the couch on which he was reclining, "thou haſt recalled me from the depths of deſpair to life and hope. My worthy Edwin it ſhall be as thou ſayeſt ; haſte thee to the caſtle of Cuthburga, and bring me happy tidings ; let me but gain admittance to her preſence, and love will do the reſt."

(To be continued.)

FOLLY

CONSIDERED AS A VEGETABLE.

FOLLY is an evergreen that ſprouts, buds, and bears fruit all the year round ; it ſhoots up in any ſoil, and requires little or no cultivation ; has been found to flouriſh in cities, and great towns as well as in the country ; and ſometimes it has been remarkably luxuriant within the verge of a court. It is frequently exotic, and tranſplanted from other climates, in which caſe it ſoon withers and decays, unleſs it is engrafted with the natural and wild produce of the country. It may be ranked in the vegetable kingdom among the fungi, or muſhrooms, ſince like them, it ſprings up on a ſudden, like them it is quickly propagated, and it quickly diſappears, without even being able to diſcover its ſeed or account for its preſervation.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, Auguſt 10.

DROWNED,

On Friday the 2d inſtant, at the mouth of the river Humber, one of the Rangers, in attempting to ſwim a croſs it on horſe back.

—

We are informed that the remains of a perſon, ſuppoſed to be drowned, were found not long ſince, a few miles this ſide of Smith's Creek, believed to be one of the two ſoldiers (Rangers) who deſerted this garriſon.

—

"On Saturday the 27th ult. a perſon was found drowned at the 8 mile creek from Niagara, who proves to be one Tully, a ſoldier in the volunteers, who had abſented himſelf from duty the Thurſday before, ſuppoſed to be in a fit of inſanity."

—

SUICIDE!

How powerful, and how irreſiſtible is the influence of *love!* when it reigns predominant it is too frequently productive, in many inſtances, of fatal conſequences to the unhappy one, whom it has made ſubſervient to its extremes! which was the caſe a few days ſince on Yonge ſtreet : One of the French emigrants, it is ſaid, ſhot himſelf becauſe a young lady, whom he admired in the extreme, diſcarded him.

—

From a Baltimore paper.

LONGEVITY.

A gentlemen on his way from Annapolis, who arrived here yeſterday, met on the road from Mrs. Urqhart's, four different perſons, whoſe ages he enquired, and the whole amounted to 350 years!

—

According to a late philological calculation, the proportion of vowels to conſonants in the Engliſh language is at 61 to 100, while in Welſh the number of vowels and conſonants is equal ; and in French the proportion of the former to the latter is at 77 to 100. [Lon. pap.]

—

It appears from a recent calculation, as accurate as it could be made from the various circumſtances of the French revolution, that France has loſt, by war or domeſtic crimes and diſtraction, no leſs than 2,500,000 men, ſince the year 1782 to the preſent moment.

It was once ſtated by Dumas in the legiſlative body, that the national guards throughout the republic had been renewed three times within the ſpace of ſeven years. [Lon. pap.

—

THE tranſactions of the preſent ſummer comprehend on one great theatre, the greateſt part of Europe, and no ſmall part of Aſia and Africa. The ſtage is extended, as the plot thickens and the actors in the drama are multiplied.

It is evident that Buonaparte has ſubdued oppoſition in Egypt, and probably in Syria. The Breſt fleet may be intended to enter the Mediterrean, through ſuccors into Malta, and carry ſupplies to Buonaparte, particularly ammunition, which he probably cannot find in the countries which he has invaded. Should the French firmly eſtabliſh themſelves in Syria, it may be

possible for them to penetrate into India, by the Euphrates, and the Perſian Gulph. Perhaps the object is to attack the porte on the eaſt, and by this diverſion favor the rebellion of Paſſawan Oglou—thus preparing the way for the final deſtruction of the Turkiſh power. In the execution of this project, however, the whole force of Ruſſia muſt be encountered, and the ultimate event will be doubtful. At any rate, Aſia as well as Europe muſt be involved in the conteſt. [Com. Adv.

HOLLAND.

Miſerable Holland, drained by French friendſhip of every poſſeſſion ſhe enjoyed, is at laſt delivered up to the fury of the mercileſs element ſhe emerged from. Deprived by French rapacity of the means, and by her diſorganizing principles, of the method and ſubordination by which alone ſhe ſubſiſted, her dykes are broken down, and the ſea is ruſhing in to revenge the brutal madneſs and infatuation under the influence of which ſhe yielded to the empire of her execrable tyrants.

[Gaz. U. S.]

From a London paper.

IN a low field, adjoining to the river Hull, very near its eaſtern bank, and immediately oppoſite to Grovehill (where ſhips are now built) while ſome laborers were lately employed in paring burning, one of them accidentally ſtruck his ſpade into a cavity, & turned up ſeveral coins. On farther ſearch, he diſcovered a number more, chiefly of copper, with ſome of ſilver; they had been placed with great regularity (as money told in ſums) each piece on another, to a certain amount. The outward piles, were copper without, and ſupported by them thoſe of ſilver.—Many had ſuffered by the turf heap, which had been burned over them.—The cavity, it was probable, had been formed by a caſket or box of periſhable materials, that encloſed the coins, whereof no veſtige remained. The following pieces are in good preſervation:

Five Veſpaſians, 4 Trajans, 4 Adrians, 7 Cæſars, beſides 17 others, conſiderably damaged. Four exceeding ſingular and non-deſcript ſpecies of fibula, of fine ſilver, and excellent workmanſhip, in high preſervation were alſo diſcovered near this cavity; appertaining to which are four ſilver complicated chains, with pipes of the ſame metal, through which the chains were paſſed to ſerve as loops, all of curious mechaniſm. They are all depoſited in the muſeum of Mr. Wallis, the Antiquarian collector at Hull.

DIED, in this town, on Saturday the 3d inſtant, Mr. THOMAS BARRY, merchant, after a long and painful illneſs which he bore with chriſtian fortitude and reſignation to the Divine diſpenſation! his remains were eſcorted from hence to the Head of the Lake, (Ancaſter,) by a number of his friends from this town; where they were intered the Monday following at 4 o'clock P. M. His extenſive acquaintance and numerous friends formed, perhaps, the moſt reſpectable concourſe which a ſimilar occaſion, in that part of the country, could boaſt of.—Mr. Barry was an affectionate huſband, a tender father, a benevolent and humane neighbor; he was not only eſteemed as a perſon adhering to the ſtricteſt principles of probity, but as a pious and induſtrious man.

" HOW dreary is the gulph! how dark, how void,
The trackleſs ſhores that never were repaſt!
Dread ſeparation! on the depth untry'd,
Hope faulters, and the ſoul recoils aghaſt!"

FOR SALE

ONE HALF OF THAT EXCELLENT MILL, *known by the name of the*

New Saw-Mill,

Situate upon the River Don, lot No. 11 fourth conceſſion, townſhip of York; together with one hundred acres of LAND thereunto belonging. For further particulars enquire of

PARSHALL TERRY.

York, Aug. 9. ('32.

To be Let,

If not diſpoſed of by the firſt of September next.

THAT ELEGANT

Lead coloured Houſe,

Two ſtories high, ſituate on the Eaſt ſide of New-Street, admirably calculated for a perſon either in a public, or private capacity, with half an acre of land of an excellent ſoil;—The purchaſer muſt pay one half of the purchaſe money on receiving the conveyance, and the other half in March next.

JAMES NASH.

York, 2 Auguſt. ['31.]

☞ Some excellent HONEY, by the pound or larger quantity, for ſale at the Printing Office.

Advertiſement.

THE ſubſcriber informs all thoſe who are indebted to him, either by Bonds, Notes or Book debts, to make payment on or before the FIRST day of September next, or he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of giving them into the hands of an attorney.

☞ He has for ſale ſome excellent WOOD LAND, in the townſhips of York, Vaughan and Scarborough, at a low price for caſh or approved bills; for further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber,

SAMUEL HERON.

York, Auguſt 2. [4w'31]

Board & Education.

A. SKAKEL, A. M. begs leave to inform thoſe gentlemen in Montreal, who have already come forward to patronize him, and others who may be diſpoſed to do ſo, that he will open ſchool on the 1ſt day of June next, in the houſe in the Quebec Suburbs, formerly occupied by Mr. Sketchley; where youth will be boarded and inſtructed in the Engliſh, Greek and Latin languages; Writing, Arithmetic, Book keeping, and the different branches of the Mathematics.

TERMS.

For day ſcholars, are ONE GUINEA and HALF a quarter, and one guinea at entrance to ſchool.

For boarders, TWENTY FIVE GUINEAS a year, and two guineas at entrance.

Bedding, Stationary and Books to be furniſhed by the ſcholars, or to be paid for over and above thoſe terms.

Montreal, 1 May, '99.

York Council-Office,

July 3, 1799.

☞ Notice is hereby given, that the Townſhips of DEREHAM and NORWICH in the Weſtern Diſtrict of this Province will be ſold in blocks of Four Thouſand Acres each, on the firſt of November next.--Further particulars will, in due time, be publiſhed in this Gazette.

JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 233.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1799. [*Price 4 Dollars per Annum.*

By Authority.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING:*

WHEREAS, by our prerogative, on the twenty-ninth day of June, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the fifth day of our preſent month of Auguſt, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the ſeventh day of September next, enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary:—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs the honorable PETER RUSSELL, eſq. preſident, adminiſtering the government of our ſaid province, this third day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, and of our reign the thirty-ninth. P. R.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

BLANK DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE For ſale at the Printing-Office.

TO BE SOLD

At Auction,

On SATURDAY next, the 24th of Auguſt, at Mr. M'DOUGALL's Tavern:

THAT valuable tract of land compriſed of lots No. 34 and 35, in the townſhip of Vaughan, ſecond Conceſſion, containing 400 Acres. This tract of land is admirably ſituated, affords ſeveral excellent ſprings, and is of a ſuperb ſoil; as a conveyance will be immediately given, one moiety of the purchaſe money will be required, and the other as the parties may agree.

BARNARD CAREY.

York, 25 July.

☞ The above Action was unavoidably poſtponed to the 24th, on account of an unforeſeen accident. Aug. 17.

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Bedding, Stationary and Books to be furniſhed by the ſcholars, or to be paid for over and above thoſe terms.

Montreal, 1 May, '99.

HONEY.

☞ Some excellent HONEY, by the pound or larger quantity, for ſale at the Printing Office.

Foreign News.

LONDON, May 22.

THIS morning a meſſenger arrived from ſir Morton Eden, at Vienna, bringing diſpatches dated on the 7th, which ſtate, that an action had taken place previous to the taking of Milan, in which gen. Suwarrow, after croſſing the Adda, had completely defeated the French, and had killed 6000 and taken 5000 priſoners, and 80 pieces of cannon. Gen. Sarrier, and his whole corps laid down their arms, after being ſurrounded by the Auſtrians and Ruſſians.

The French had retreated into Switzerland, where there were ſeveral inſurrections againſt them among the Swiſs.

May 23.

The commander of Philipſburg, on the Rhine, has publiſhed an account of the blockade of that fortreſs. In his official report to the archduke Charles, he ſtates that he had arreſted 3 Frenchmen, who had entered the place for the purpoſe of ſeducing the officers of the garriſon. They had appointed a meeting with one of the officers, who informed the governor of it. They declared that they would give 200,000 livres, if neceſſary.

The account of the death of the French miniſters, ſigned by all the deputies at Raſtadt, and tranſmitted to their reſpective courts, was drawn up by the Pruſſian envoy.

It is expected at Stralburg, that the directory will ſend two new plenipotentiaries to that place, and that the negociation will be continued there with the ſeveral ſtates of the empire. One of the miniſters of the elector of Bavaria and an envoy of Heſſe Darmſtadt, are at preſent there, and have had conferences with Jean Debry.

May 25.

POSTSCRIPT EXTRAORDINARY.

SUN OFFICE, 1 o'clock P. M.

Diſpatches have this day been received from Vienna of the 12th, by which it appears that Peſchiera had ſurrendered to the Auſtrians and Ruſſians. Novara was alſo in their poſſeſſion, and Ferrara was blockaded. The inhabitants had riſen in ſeveral places, joined the Auſtrians, attacked the French with great fury, and made great ſlaughter in ſeveral ſkirmiſhes. The booty taken from the French in the different actions has been immenſe.

General Suwarrow's head quarters were at Pavia. Mantua was cloſely blockaded and Pizzighitone had not ſurrendered, but it was expected to fall very ſhortly.

The greateſt part of the French army had retreated to the garriſons of Tortona, Coni and Alexandria, and in the neighbourhood of thoſe places.

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, May 11.

"Various expreſſes announce the important intelligence that a large enemy's ſquadron is at ſea, and it is ſaid they have been ſeen off Porto. Report goes ſo far as to ſay, 19 ſail of the line, 16 ſail of which left Breſt on the 28th ult. and 3 Spaniſh from Ferrol joined the 1ſt inſt.—Letters by yeſterday's poſt from Madrid mention that the Ferrol ſquadron was at anchor, and had 4000 troops on board, a great deal of camp equipage and three months proviſions. A frigate is gone to Gibraltar to apprize earl St. Vincent of all this, and we are anxiouſly waiting the reſult of ſo intereſting an expedition."

TURKEY, April 14.

From the Vienna Court Gazette.

According to letters from Conſtantinople, of the 10th of April, the advices from Syria give a very different turn to the ſucceſs of gen. Buonaparte's expedition againſt that province.

He certainly advanced ſome time ago with 8000 Frenchmen, and as many Arabs and Copts, whom he had brought from Egypt into Paleſtine. The badly defended poſts of Gaza and Jaffa could not ſtop his progreſs. He came down the coaſt, to St. John d'Acre, the ancient Ptolemais, and detached a ſmall column againſt the paſſes about Nablouſe (Sichem) to watch the movements of Dſchezir Oglu, governor of Jeruſalem, who could have fallen upon his rear, St. John d'Acre is ſo weak a place that no reſiſtance was expected. But how great was the aſtoniſhment of the French to hear their ſummons anſwered by the play of a well directed artillery, and ſtill greater muſt have been their conſternation, when they were informed that it was their own ordnance; for 13 tranſports of theirs, that were to bring the heavy artillery, military ſtores & troops from Damietta to Paleſtine, were partly captured, partly ſunk, partly diſperſed by the fleet of commodore ſir S. Smith, and this naval commander had reached St. John d'Acre juſt in good time. Here the French ſuffered no inconſiderable loſs, and were forced to retreat. Meanwhile Dſchezar Oglu had actually occupied the paſſes in their rear, and gained ſome advantages near Nablouſe. This deprived them of the hope of capturing the Caravella, going from Damaſcus to Mecca, and they had to ſtruggle with a variety of embarraſſments, reſpecting their own ſituation. Seventeen Turkiſh ſail are now going with troops, and many military ſtores, to reinforce Dſchezir Pacha. Two Engliſh men of war guard the mouth of the Arabian gulph. In general, Buonaparte is in the moſt critical ſituation with his army. The grand vizier, Juſſuf Pacha, is preparing with all the forces of the Turkiſh empire, which will join him every where, on his march from Conſtantinople to Aſia, to fruſtrate completely Buonaparte's enterprizes by a deciſive blow, unleſs it be ſtruck even before his arrival.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 19.

The intelligence ſent under date of the 16th inſt. reſpecting gen. Buonaparte's defeat by Dſchezir Pacha near St. John d'Acre is fully confirmed. The French gen. is now retreating with the reſt of his army towards Cairo. The news has cauſed great joy in the Seraglio, and the ſultan orders a ſolemn thankſgiving for that purpoſe. An Engliſh officer, ſent by ſir S. Smith to the Engliſh ambaſſador here, has brot this news.

Great changes have been made in the Turkiſh miniſtry. The Reis Effendi, heretofore miniſter for foreign affairs, has been depoſed, and Alip Effendi, a favourite of the grand vizier, appointed in his room.

Yeſterday three horſetails were hoiſted as the ſignals for the grand vizier's departure.

A great inſurrection is ſaid to have broken out in the iſland of Cyprus, and the pacha demands ſpeedy ſuccors. The Ruſſian expreſs has brot the news of the taking of Corfu, received of the grand ſignior a ſuperb for and 1000 piaſtres.

The Auſtrian internuncio having lately had many conferences with the captain pacha, the treaty of alliance and ſubſidy between the porte and the houſe of Auſtria is ſuppoſed to be on the eve of concluſion.

CORFU, April 15.

Yeſterday the combined Ruſſian and Turkiſh fleet, conſiſting of 40 ſhips of war and 46 tranſports, with troops on board, ſet ſail for Italy.

TALEMO, April 16.

Two great armies are organized in this kingdom, which hold themſelves in readineſs to embark on an expedition to the main land of Italy. All the ſhips in the harbors of Sicily are ready to ſail, and the Engliſh force, by land and ſea, which will ſupport this expedition, is very great. In the revolutionized kingdom of Naples, the diſcontent of the people daily increaſes; and in Calabria and Abtuzzo, all are under arms who are capable of bearing them, with a firm reſolution of defending the regal conſtitution at the expence of their lives.

TRENT, May 3.

Col. Strauch has advanced with his column by Tanale to Edolo, and forced the French to retreat into the Valtelin. He immediately took poſſeſſion of the paſſes of Aprica and Mortirolo, & took 16 priſoners. At the latter place the French attacked him with a reinforcement; but the Auſtrians uſing only the bayonet, forced them to retreat, notwithſtanding the deep ſnow, with a loſs of 700 killed and wounded. The Auſtrians loſt 200 men and 3 officers. The French in the Valteline are 6000 ſtrong.

LONDON, May 15.

We have juſt received our private letters by the mail. By theſe we have an account of the taking Breſcia by the Auſtrians, and 1000 Frenchmen priſoners. The ſiege of Peſchiera was going on with every proſpect of ſucceſs.

Copy of a letter addreſſed to citizen Noblet, repreſentative of the people in the Council of Elders, to citizen Belin, ſecretary to citizen Jean Debray, ambaſſador of the French republic at the congreſs at Raſtadt:

"Citizen repreſentative,

"On the 28th of April the law of nations was horribly violated. The French miniſters were aſſaſſinated by 400 Auſtrian huzzars, who were eſcorting them as far as the French advanced poſts. Roberjot and Boonier are no more; the former was aſſaſſinated in the arms of his wife. The life of Jean Debray is preſerved for the republic: he received 40 coups de ſabre, and is wounded in thirteen places, but not one of his wounds is mortal. We arrived almoſt dead at one o'clock after midnight. He made his eſcape while the banditti were engaged in purſuing the perſons in the other carriages. It was at 30 paces from Raſtadt that this horrible action was committed. Thoſe who were to have eſcorted them became their aſſaſſins.

"Jean Debray is not in a feveriſh ſtate: his little children are about to write to you: unhappy ones! They were on the point of witneſſing the aſſaſſination of their father!

(Signed) BELIN."

"P. S. You will not believe all we have to relate to you. We have beheld the murders; we have heard the Auſtrian cries of fury: The monſters!

"Certified as a true copy.

NOBLET."

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Of the taking of Breſcia, and of further operations in Italy.

VIENNA, April 29.

Lieut. Gugenios, of the regiment of Nadaſty, arrived here this day with the news that the town and fortreſs of Breſcia were taken on the 20th inſt. in the following manner: field marſhal lieut. Kray, charged with this enterprize, detached for the purpoſe field marſhal lieut. Otto with his diviſions, who had already marched on the 17th from his poſition at Monte Chiro, by Caſtle Nedolo, to reconnoitre the town.

The 26th at midnight, field marſhal Otto quitted his camp with his diviſion in two columns. The battalion of Nodaſty, poſted in the Rezzo, upon the high road by Euphemia, as far as the entrance of the ſuburbs of Breſcia.

Col. Biteſkuti advanced on the high road leading from Caſtle Nedolo to Breſcia, with a battalion of the Anthony Eſterhazy, which he commanded; and two battalions of Nadaſty, commanded by col. Abſaltem, with the neceſſary artillery. The battalion of Eſterhazy was poſted on the left of the high road near the town, to cover the bomb batteries; and the battalion of Nadaſty poſted on the right to keep up the communication with the battalion ſtationed near St. Euphemia. The third battalion of Nadaſty remained in reſerve near St. Polo.

Theſe battalions directed their attacks againſt the gate of Torto Longo. One battalion of Eſterhazy, commanded by major gen. Kraus, which was at Chedi, marched on the high road of Cremona by St. Zeno, againſt the gate of St. Alexander. This column was augmented by a corps of horſe artillery, and all the reſt of the cavalry, commanded by col. Sommativa, puſhed forward as far as the high road to Crema, to cover the left wing.

This enterprize was ſupported by 500 Coſſacs—1000 foot chaſſeurs, and 500 grenadiers, under the orders of the two Ruſſian generals, the princes Corthecop and Bagration, the diviſion of field marſhal lieut. Zoph was kept in reſerve in caſe of neceſſity.

After theſe diſpoſitions, field marſhal lieut. Otto ſent a ſecond ſummons to the French commander, and having received his refuſal, the town began to be bombarded at 6 o'clock in the morning, and in the ſpace of an hour and an half ſeveral cannon were diſmounted. This circumſtance, together with the approach of the battalion of Nadaſty at the gate of Peſchiera, cauſed the enemy to give way, and to retire with precipitation into the citadel.

Our pioneers immediately forced the gate, and by the exertions of field marſhal lieut. Kray the inhabitants aſſembled upon the ramparts lowered the drawbridge. The battalion of Nadaſty then entered the town, drums beating and colours flying.

One wing of the dragoons of Lobkovitze which was poſted in the rear under the orders of major count Karack, and a battalion of the regiment of Eſterhazy, took poſſeſſion of the avenues and ſtreets of the town, of all the roads leading to the citadel, and thus ſecured this important place.

The enemy kept up a continued fire from the citadel, but without doing any miſchief. This induced field marſhal lieut. Kray to ſummons the commander of the citadel, who at firſt demanded permiſſion to withdraw his troops unconditionally; but perceiving the alarming preparations of the Imperial and Ruſſian troops to take the citadel by aſſault, he reſolved to capitulate. By this capitulation, the garriſon, conſiſting of 1000 men, were made priſoners of war. Forty pieces of cannon, 18 mortars, 480 cwt. of powder, a great number of muſkets and gun carriages, with ammunition and proviſion of every kind, and a great quantity of ſtores, have fallen into our hands. This important conqueſt has coſt us only one artillery man.

LONDON, May 10.

Of the Breſt or Britiſh fleets no ſatisfactory accounts had reached town when our paper went to preſs. A ſquadron ſailed from Plymouth on Monday, conſiſting of the Queen Charlotte of 110 guns, four other ſhips of the line, and two frigates, ſaid to be to reinforce either lord Bridport or lord St. Vincent, as occaſion may require.

Lord Bridport was off Cape Clear on Friday laſt, at which time the French fleet had not made their appearance.

It is reported that there are 30 ſail of tranſports with the Breſt fleet. The general opinion at Breſt is, that the deſtination is Ireland, and that in a certain latitude the fleet will ſeparate into three diviſions. They expect that one may be intercepted, which ſhall ſufficiently employ lord Bridport, to enable the others to land the troops, of which every ſhip is full.

Various reports were yeſterday in circulation reſpecting the Breſt fleet; but we can aſſure the public that nothing is aſcertained reſpecting its deſtination; and under the ignorance which too unfortunately prevails of its force and the nature of its embarkation, it is at beſt but a daring conjecture to aſſign to it any preciſe object whatever. To give an implicit confidence to the French journals, which with a pardonable artifice might be directed to miſlead us, would be the height of imprudence and

credulity. There are ſome perſons for whoſe opinion we entertain conſiderable reſpect, who are inclined to conſider Ireland as rendered invulnerable by the wiſdom & energy of the meaſures which have been adopted there by government and the fleets appropriated to the defence of its coaſts. To others, the poſition of our naval force and the ſuperiority of our naval character, ſeem to render it incredible that the republic ſhould expoſe her ſquadrons in the Mediterranean. There is but one quarter of the world where France, by a ſudden and unexpected ſuperiority, could hope any favorable reſult from a conflict with the Britiſh arms.

That the expedition muſt be deſtined for India; that it is only a part and continuation of their original plan of ravaging the Peninſula, and inflicting a mortal wound upon her great enemy in that great arm of her empire. After driving admiral Rainier with his unequal force from the Streights of Babelmandel the French armament would communicate with Tippoo Sultan, by the eaſy capture of Mangalore, and extend its arms to Buonaparte through the Red Sea at Suez.

After the ſacrifices the republic has already made to this idol of her ambition, there is no oblation too precious to be offered. Upon the altar where De Bruyes was immolated, Bruix cannot be too dear a victim; nor can Kilmaine be more ſacred than Buonaparte. It is a deſperate chance, but they have no other. It is a game of double or quit, but they have no alternative. Beſides the Breſt fleet will revenge or ſhare the fate of its ſiſter, and the forces ſave or periſh with the army of Egypt.

We have ſtated this opinion with all the candour and force we are able, in order to ſubmit it fairly to the judgment of the public. For our own part, we confeſs our ſcepticiſm. It is in vain that we are referred to the gigantic projects and extraordinary character of the councils of the republic. We have heard in theology, of belief becauſe the point is impoſſible, and we think we have ſometimes diſcovered in politics a tendency to believe, becauſe a thing is incredible.

United States.

UTICA, (N. Y.) July 29.

From a Boſton paper of July 17.

MORE OF THE FRENCH FLEET.

ON Monday capt. Freeman arrived here in 35 days from Malaga, which he left the 23d of May:—He informs that the French fleet paſſed Gibraltar into the Mediterranean, the 6th May, and was compoſed of twenty-five ſail of the line:—That the Engliſh fleet under earl St. Vincent, conſiſting of 22 ſail of the line, paſſed the ſtreights the 10th May; and that the Spaniſh fleet of 17 ſail of the line, left Cadix the 12th of May:—

That on the 24th of May, off Gibralter, he was boarded from an Engliſh ſloop of war, commanded by captain Moore, from earl St. Vincents, bound to Gibralter, with diſpatches, had ſailed 600 miles in 48 hours. On being aſked the news, capt. Moore ſaid he was not at liberty to make any particular communication, until he had delived the letters of which was the bearer; he however declared that the French and Engliſh fleets had engaged, and that the latter had got the better; but that the action was not deciſive—as the French progreſſed up, and the Engliſh was following: expecting that the French would be met in front by lord Nelſon with his ſquadron, and ſome Ruſſian and Turkiſh ſhips, which with the co-operation of earl St. Vincents below, would render their defeat eaſy and complete—Cutters had been ſeaſonable diſpatched to require lord Nelſon's aſſiſtance, with all the veſſels he could collect. Captain Moore ſaid that the French expedition had been fruſtrated by the engagement with earl St. Vincents; that the recapture of Minorco was intended to be the firſt act of it. Captain Moore further ſaid, off Carthagena he fell in with the Spaniſh fleet from Cadiz, which had experienced a very violent ſtorm, and ſeven ſail of the line were completely diſmaſted.—After leaving this fleet, off Cape de Gatt, fell in with ſix Engliſh ſhips bound up, which were ſufficient to deſtroy the Spaniſh fleet in their then miſerabl condition.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, May 3, received by capt. Freeman.

"French papers obſerve ſilence relative to the late events in Italy, and on the Rhine. We know by private letters that the directory is much alarmed, and they add, that every man from the age of 20 to 32 is ordered into the field under a new requiſion, and diſtinct from the conſcript. Many have declared they will ſooner die by their own hands, than leave their families to further the ambitious views of the directory. The elections have been turbulent in many parts of France; and aſſaſſinations have never been more frequent than at preſent.

The Auſtrians have entered Switzerland and have taken Bazil. Jourdan is elected a member of the council of ancients. A courier from Leghorn ſays, there are only 300 French troops there, and it is ſaid the French are about to evacuate Tuſcany."

The day capt. F. ſailed from Malaga, a letter was received from Madrid dated the 10th May, which ſaid that the king of Naples was reinſtated in his throne, and that the French had evacuated Tuſcany. Mantua, and Malta are taken by the Auſtrians.

BERMUDA, june 25.

By a veſſel from Jamaica, we learn that the Queen of 98 guns, admiral Parker, lately fell in with 3 Spaniſh 74 gun ſhips, which he engaged for a conſiderable time, and beat off with great ſlaughter. The Queen loſt near 300 men. By this veſſel we learn that gen. Touſſaint, of St. Domingo, died a ſhort time ſince; and that the Britiſh government has declared that iſland independent.

June 22.

This morning arrived the ſhip Active capt. Sampſon, from London, with proviſions, &c. for this garriſon; in her came paſſengers capt. Winſlow and family.

TROY, July 9.

An unhappy affair occurred in Salem at the celebration of the 4th of July: Towards the cloſe of the day (ſays our informant) ſome of the citizens were ſo imprudent as to ram in ſtones and land into a field-piece, upon a heavy charge of powder; in conſequence of which the cannon burſt in its diſcharge, and two men were killed by the pieces, one of them inſtantly, and the other ſurviving but a few hours. The names of the deceaſed are Caleb Fiſher and Timothy White.

FROM INDIA.

We learn, ſays the Columbian Centinel of the 10th inſt. that TIPPOO SAIB had declared war againſt the Engliſh government in India; and that in conſequence the government had taken the country ſhips into the company's ſervice.

THE ſubſcriber being appointed adminiſtrator to the eſtate of the late PHILIP STEDMAN, deceaſed, requeſts all thoſe who have any accounts againſt the ſame to leave them, duly atteſted, with ALEXANDER STEWART, Eſq. attorney at law, in the town of Newark; and thoſe who are in any manner indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment thereof to him, he being by me duly authoriſed to receive the ſame.

JOHN SPARKMAN.

Newark, July 20, '99.

THE

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 234.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, AUGUST 24. 1799. [*Price 4 Dollars per Annum.*

By Authority.

PETER RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING:*

WHEREAS, by our prerogative, on the twenty-ninth day of June, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the fifth day of our preſent month of Auguſt, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the ſeventh day of September next, enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary:—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs the honorable PETER RUSSELL, eſq. preſident, adminiſtering the government of our ſaid province, this third day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, and of our reign the thirty-ninth. P. R.

WM. JARVIS, *Secy.*

BLANK DEEDS of CONVEYANCE

For ſale at the Printing-Office.

For the UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.

CUTHBURGA, *an Anglo Saxon Tale.*

(Continued from our paper of the 10th inſt.)

EDWIN prepared to depart, and it was agreed to conceal the name and quality of Ofred, leſt national prejudice might influence the mind of Cuthburga, and prompt her to reject her country's foe. The faithful confidant commenced his journey;—the ſhades of evening had cloathed in ſofter tints the variegated foliage of the woods, and ſober twilight gradually advanced, when Edwin entered the valley, where ſtood adorned in Gothic pride, the caſtle of Cuthburga. Fearful of obſervation, he ſlackened his pace, and approached not to the building, 'till he was convinced by a circuit round it, that it was immerſed in the deepeſt ſolitude; thus ſatisfied, he pondered on the means of obtaining admittance, but, ere he could deviſe any, the noiſe of a lattice opening in the tower near which he ſtood, put an end to his deliberations, and a female voice acoſting him, demanded his buſineſs.—"Is it not Edilda by whom I am queſtioned?" Edwin aſked. "It is," ſhe replied. "Then haſte thee to admit me," cried he, "for I have tidings of importance for Cuthburga." "What! is it thou, Uſſa?" ſaid ſhe, and without further queſtion deſcended, and opening a door, which was immediately beneath the window, deſired him to follow her. He entered, and was led thro' a vaulted paſſage to a ſtair-caſe, which, as they aſcended, Edilda ſaid, "thou comeſt moſt ſeaſonably to relieve my lady's woes, who has never ceaſed to weep ſince ſhe parted in the cavern from thy cruel lord." Edwin now began to fear that when Edilda ſhould diſcover the miſtake ſhe had committed, her ſurprize or alarm might produce evil conſequences, and heſitated, not well knowing how to act, when fortune once more proved favourable. The lamp which Edilda had but newly lighted, and left in her chamber when ſhe went to give him entrance, had died away and was extinguiſhed; & the dubious light which the latticed window afforded, was inſufficient to give them a clear view of each others features; of this circumſtance therefore, Edwin availed himſelf, and ſeating the maid beſide him, began an explanation, by entreating her in the moſt gentle accents to pardon his intruſion, and not to be alarmed at what he was about to reveal. "Alas," cried Edilda, "what means this preface! has any evil happened to wound more deeply Cuthburga's peace?" "I hope not," he replied, "but good Edilda, I am not whom thou takeſt me for, I am not Uſſa, holy virgin!" She exclaimed, "Who then art thou?". "That Edwin," he replied, "whom thou ſaweſt in the cavern." "And how haſt thou dared," ſhe cried, "to impoſe on me?" "I have not," he replied, "I have only taken advantage of thy miſtake, to obtain an opportunity of communicating to Cuthburga, thro' thee, the ardent ſuit of him I ſerve, to be admitted to her preſence, that he may declare to her that love he has inſpired him with, and which will end but with his life." "In ſooth," replied Edilda, "thy maſter is a gallant youth, and I pity his miſhap, in yielding his affections to Cuthburga, for her's are in poſſeſſion of another." "I feared as much" ſaid Edwin, "from what thou didſt ſay, while believing me to be one whom perhaps thou didſt expect; tell me, therefore, I pray thee, if ſhe is ſo irrevocably engaged, as to leave no room for hope in that noble boſom, which ſhe has robbed of quiet?" "If thou wilt be ſecret, I will tell thee all," returned Edilda, "and then thou mayeſt judge for thyſelf." "I thank thee, gentle maiden," he replied, "and ſwear to keep inviolate whatever it ſhall pleaſe thee to communicate." "Know then," ſaid ſhe, "that Cuthburga loves, and is beloved by a youth of illuſtrious rank in Mercia's court, but alas! her ſire forbids their union, and to keep them ſeparate, has obliged her to reſide in this dreary ſolitude; but where is that power which is able to controul the heart that once reſigns itſelf to love? where is

the man who can separate those who are joined by reciprocal affection? Cuthburga obeyed her sire, and retired at his command to this abode; but the lord of her affections, tho' strictly observed, soon discovered the place of her concealment, and flew to sooth her sorrows, they spent some hours together, they wept in each others arms; but, fearful, lest a discovery might again more effectually divide them, it was agreed that they should meet no more beneath this roof, but that she should repair to that recess in the neighbouring wood, where he under a disguise would meet her. Once their purpose was happily effected, but the second time, thou and thy lord, not only interrupted, but much, I fear, have destroyed their future happiness, for the lover of Cuthburga, whom thou hast seen wrapped in the semblance of decrepit age, was stung with jealousy, and spite of her tears, spite of her protestations, left her a prey to sorrow, after he had cruelly upbraided her with inconstancy, & solemnly renounced her. She has done nothing since but weep, and when I saw t.e beneath the window, the hope that thou wert Uffa, who is wont to pass between her and his lord with tender messages, led me to believe the thing I wished, and made me so incautious in admitting thee. Thus is Cuthburga circumstanced, and thus thou mayest perceive how vain are thy master's hopes." "Not so," replied Edwin, "if this suspicious lover treats her unkindly, nay, as thou sayest, has actually renounced her, wherefore should my lord despair; may he not rather hope, that in justice to herself, she will withdraw her affections from one so undeserving, and bestow them upon him, who knows how to estimate such beauty and such worth as she possesses." "I marvel not that thus thou speakest," returned Edilda, "since thou art a stranger to Cuthburga—since thou knowest not the ardency of her passion, nor the purity of her mind; hadst thou been better acquainted with her, thou would'st have known that her affections, being once bestowed, are never to be recalled; and though the jealous Kenred should forsake her, Cuthburga cannot know a second love." "Hah! Kenred, sayest thou!" exclaimed Edwin.—"Ah me!" replied Edilda, "what have I said?—whither has my folly led me?"—"thou hast said," returned Edwin, "that Kenred the heir of Mercia's throne, is the lover of Cuthburga, and is it her sire alone who opposes their union?—Faithless Edilda, thou would'st impose a falsehood where thou didst promise true information; but I know better why their love is secret: not Eidred, but the king would be well content to see his daughter's brow adorned by the regal diadem; but Ethelred forbids it—for Ethelred who has laid his last male offspring in the grave, designs to perpetuate his race upon the throne, by matching his young daughter, lady Avice, with this prince (his distant kinsman) who is next heir to the succession. Though not of Mercian blood, thou seest I know these things, and may, by revealing them, destroy the haughty lord, who calls Cuthburga daughter, and is my country's foe; for in me thou dost behold a chieftain of Northumberland!" "Ah, woe is me!" replied the affrighted maid "what dire misfortune hath my weakness brought upon my mistress: my loved, my honored lady, alas! alas! why did she confide the secrets of her gentle heart to me, the false Edilda, who hath betrayed them all!—betrayed them to a foe!"—The damsel wept, and smote her breast in bitterness of sorrow.—"Cheer thee, Edilda," at length the faithful friend of Ofred said, "cheer thee, and listen to the only means of avoiding those misfortunes thou bewailest, even while thou viewest them at a distance." "Oh! speak," she cried, "and ease my troubled soul." "I have said," replied he, "that a noble chieftain loves the fair Cuthburga, and sent me hither to entreat permission, to declare in person, the passion which consumes him: do thou obtain for him the interview he seeks, and tho' the lovely maid may still reject him, the covenant I now make with thee shall not be violated, to keep sacred from him and all the world, those words of danger, which thou, this night hast uttered; & which involves the life of Eldred, the peace of thy mistress, nay, even the peace of Mercia." "I may not do it," cried the agitated maid, "Cuthburga will not consent to receive the visit of an avowed lover, while she is the betrothed of Kenred." "But he has forsaken her," returned Edwin, "he has doubted her truth—he has made her weep—he is unworthy of her: not so this noble youth whose cause I plead, he loves her—his birth, his fortune, are unexceptionable—with him she may be happy; and tho' she should reject his ardent suit, no harm shall ensue from what has happened, to her or thee. Is it not therefore, better to comply with my desire, nay, even better hazard incurring her displeasure, than irritate me to that vengeance which my hatred to her sire too strongly urges me to pursue, by discovering all I know to Mercia's sovereign." "Yes," cried Edilda, "I will comply—I'll hazard all, but her destruction—thy master or thy friend shall see—shall speak to her; but it must be at a season of security from all fear of interruption;—it must be at a time when Kenred cannot possibly discover it, for should he but suspect she entertained his rival, even for the purpose of dismissing him, it would destroy for ever all hope of reconciliation." "Let it be at night" cried Edwin, "when darkness may veil the transaction from human eyes, and a chaste deportment shall render it not unfit for those of heaven." "Could I be sure of that," replied Edilda, "my greatest difficulty would pass away, and I would admit thy friend to-morrow eve, what time the sun beams strike the western towers with ruddy gleams of light.—For then the household summoned by the vesper bell, attend the neighbouring monastery & join in prayer—Cuthburga herself most frequently goes thither: when all are absent, I can remain to give thy friend admittance, and when he has spoken to my mistress, the shades of night will favour his secret departure hence." "Thou sayest well," cried Edwin, "and thus it shall be done." "But mark me," said Edilda, "those errors I have fallen into and which to remedy, I am now obliged to enter into this unseemly league with men and strangers, shall be a warning to guard me from all future indiscretion; therefore I charge thee, presume not on the advantage thus obtained, to offer aught of rudeness to Cuthburga; or if thou doest, dearly shalt thou suffer, for beneath this roof are many of lord Eldred's trusty vassals (all trained to arms) who wait upon his daughter, and at a word from me, will fly to her protection: be therefore cautious, and forewarn thy friend (whose boldness I have noted) for much as it behoves us to be secret; all other considerations would appear trivial, nay, wholly vanish, if the virgin purity of her I would die to serve should be exposed to danger." "Dismiss thy apprehensions, virtuous Edilda," replied Edwin, "for trust me, the honor of Cuthburga is dear to him who comes to seek her love: for holy marriage will his suit be urged, and if he wins the gentle maid's consent, those sacred rights alone shall give her to his arms, for other wishes, love like his excludes.—Buy say by what sure token shall I know when we, with safety, may approach the castle?" "Note when the vesper bell shall cease to ring," replied Edilda, "then may'st thou safely enter by the western hall, where I will wait thy coming."—"Thanks, kind Edilda, for thy gentle favour," returned Edwin, "and now farewel, good maiden!" He arose, and being conducted by Edilda through the same passage by which he entered the castle, departed.

The night was dark, thick clouds rolled slowly over the face of heaven, obscuring the dim, yet pleasing light which the stars might have else afforded to guide the lonely traveller, who but ill acquainted with the road he trod, was constrained to proceed with a slow and cautious step, 'till the cheering beams of a late moon emerging from behind a range of hills, gladdened his heart, and discovered to his view the road which led to that temporary palace where Ofred had fixed his residence during the time, which every year he was wont to devote to the pleasures of the chase. There Edwin soon arrived, and learning that the king had kept his apartment all the preceding day, and complaining of illness, had desired not to be disturbed, on any account—the faithful confidant retired to rest.

(To be continued.)

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, August 24.

ADDRESS

From the inhabitants of this town to his Excellency Governor HUNTER.

To his Excellency PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in British America, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the inhabitants of the capital, beg leave to congratulate your Excellency on your appointment and safe arrival to this, his Majesty's province. We assure to ourselves, from the unparalleled generosity and humanity which your Excellency extended to the subjects of this province at a *former period*, and from your Excellency's experience and wisdom, that this infant tract of the British Empire founded upon the rock of loyalty, will progress, in an unexampled ratio, in population, agriculture and happiness, in christian piety and gratitude to GOD!

Notwithstanding our remote situation from the scene of the eventful contest, which at present ravages all Europe! we are not without feeling, in some measure, its pressure; and our recluse situation prevents us from assuming an active part in such a warfare, which we are happy to learn is drawing near to its termination.

we presume to assure to your Excellency, that we shall exert every faculty we possess, to preserve, inviolable, your administration, from domestic commotions and the machinations of our relentless enemy, impious France.

York, Aug. 20, '98.

To which his Excellency was pleased to make the following REPLY:

GENTLEMEN,

Nothing that is in my power, shall be wanting to contribute to the happiness and welfare of this colony.

ADDRESS of the MAGISTRATES and other INHABITANTS of the Town of KINGSTON.

To his Excellency PETER HUNTER, Esq; Lieutenant Governor of the Province of UPPER CANADA, and Lieutenant General of his Majesty's Forces in UPPER and LOWER CANADA, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

WE the magistrates and other inhabitants of Kingston, beg leave to congratulate your Excellency on your safe arrival, and to assure you, that we consider it as a mark of his Majesty's particular attention to the interests of this province, that he hath appointed to the government of it, a Gentleman who, during the important military command he formerly held therein, was the means of preventing a considerable part of it from sinking under the horrors of famine.

We flatter ourselves that your Excellency will view with pleasure, the progress which this colony has made, since you last saw it; and we entertain the fullest confidence that, under your administration, it will continue to prosper.

Kingston, August 9, 1799.

To which his Excellency was pleased to give the following Answer:

Kingston, Aug. 9, '99.

Gentlemen,

I beg leave to return you my most sincere thanks, for the very flattering Address you have done me the honor of presenting.

It gives me the greatest pleasure to observe the rapid progress this country has made since I saw it last; and you may rest assured, that nothing in my power shall ever be wanting to promote the happiness and prosperity of Upper Canada. P. HUNTER.

To the Magistrates and other Inhabitants of the town of Kingston.

☞ *The above address and answer, should have appeared in our Gazette of last Saturday, but did not come to hand 'till after its publication.*

Last Monday his Excellency Governor Hunter, reviewed the troops in our garrison, who performed their different manœuvres and evolutions with such promptitude and exactness, as to meet his approbation.

We hear that a vast number of Indians are lying sick at the River Credit, their disorder we have not yet learned.

The following curious hand-bill has been lately circulated about Edinburgh.

"*Thou shalt not steal.*"

"All persons whom it may concern, are desired to take notice, that steel traps of the largest size, for catching breakers of the eighth commandment, are every night placed in the garden of St. Bernard, between Stockbridge and the Water of Leith, on the north side of the said water; that spring guns are set to rake the walls with shot, upon the touch of a wire—and that a tent, having in it an armed watchman, is pitched in the middle, with orders to fire without mercy. If therefore, any evil disposed person or persons, shall attempt to break into the grounds of St. Bernard, their blood be on their own heads.—Amen!"

"*Of the fruit of the garden thou shalt not eat—for in the day thou eatest thereof, thou shalt surely die.*" Gen. vi. 17.

Bon Mot.—A man who lived with his wife not upon the most happy condition of nuptial enjoyment, having received a severe scolding from her, with hearty wishes that "*the devil had him,*" observed, "My dear, do not so often threaten me with *the devil*; I dare say, he will behave very kindly to me for having married one of his *near relations.*"

The Emperor of Russia was desirous to give one of his daughters in marriage to the Archduke Charles: but the prince excused himself in a very polite manner, observing, that his duty made it necessary for him to become a soldier before he became a husband.

It is thought Kosciusko, is at present in Poland, on a mission from the Directory, as he had not been seen in Paris these ten months.

A London paper says, that "no British property of any consequence has fallen into the hands of the French at Leghorn, it having been removed from that port near twelve months ago.

A curious law suit is mentioned in one of the French papers. A young woman of Bourdeaux was married to a young man of the same place. On the *marriage-day*, however, she eloped with a gallant. She has since had a child,

which she ascribes to the *lover*, but the *husband* claims it as *his*. The property and possession of the child is the subject of keen litigation.

General Suwarrow, who has been in so many hot actions, and is aged in the field, in which he was never beat, is a *batchelor*.

The following is admitted, by many of the best political writers, to be a true statement of the wealth and property of Great Britain.

The annual value of the lands of Great Britain, is generally estimated at twenty millions. The value of the fee thereof, at twenty years purchase, therefore will amount to £400,000,000

The value of the stock on the said lands may be estimated at five times the yearly value, the stock on land being commonly so estimated, 100,000,000

The cash of Great Britain, 40,000,000

The tonnage of the shipping of the port of London is computed at 200,000, which may be estimated at about 1-fourth of the mercantile shipping of the whole island, which then amounts to 800,000 tons, which, at ten pounds per ton, gives 400,000,000

The merchandize and goods, carried thither for their home & foreign trade and consumption, may be computed five times the value of the shipping; which will be 40,000,000

The royal navy, without ordnance; 6,000,000

The value of the home manufactures, 20,000,000

Plate, jewels, and rich furniture, 20,000,000

Total, 1026,000,000

DIED, not long since, in the town of Kingston, Mrs. KATY M'DONELL, consort of Capt. MILES M'DONELL, of the Royal Canadian Volunteers. She was a lady universally esteemed and died much lamented. Her disorder was a consumption long and painful, which she bore with true patience and resignation.

THE subscriber being appointed administrator to the estate of the late PHILIP STEDMAN, deceased, requests all those who have any accounts against the same to leave them, duly attested, with ALEXANDER STEWART, Esq. attorney at law, in the town of Newark; and those who are in any manner indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment thereof to him, he being by me duly authorised to receive the same.

JOHN SPARKMAN.

Newark, July 20, '99.

To be sold

By the subscriber, at the house of Mr. ARCH. THOMPSON, the following articles, viz,

JAMAICA Spirits, Port Wine, Fyal do. Shrub, old Coniac Brandy, best white Wine Vinegar; Loaf Sugar; English Soap, London Mould Candles; Carrot Tobacco; Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Bohea Teas; Rough Almonds; Pearl Barley; Pepper; Rappee Snuff; Starch; Hair Powder; Fig Blue; Covering and Plank Nails, Brass Cocks, Tap Borers; Turlington's Balsom, Essence of Peppermint; Foolscap paper, Quarto post do; Quills; Ink powder; Wafers; Glauber Salts; Saltpetre.

D. M'CRAE.

York, 22 Aug. 1798.

SHERIFF's OFFICE,
HOME DISTRICT, }
To wit. { *York, August 24,*

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal-Delivery will be holden for this District at the court house in the town of Newark, on Monday the SIXTEENTH day of SEPTEMBER now next ensuing, at 11 o'clock of the forenoon of the same day, of which all justices of the peace, coroners, gaolers, constables, bailiffs, and all those otherwise interested, are desired to take notice, and that they respectively be then, and there present, with their rolls, records, indictments, and all other remembrances to do those things which to their several offices in that behalf appertain.

☞ NOTICE is also given, that a session of Nisi Prius will be holden at the same time and place.

ALEX: M'DONELL, sheriff.

FOR SALE

ONE HALF OF THAT EXCELLENT MILL,
known by the name of the

New Saw-Mill,

Situate upon the River Don, lot No. 11 fourth concession, township of York; together with one hundred acres of LAND thereunto belonging. For further particulars enquire of

PARSHALL TERRY.

York, Aug. 9. (32.

To be Let,

If not disposed of by the first of September next,

THAT ELEGANT

Lead coloured House,

Two stories high, situate on the East side of New-Street, admirably calculated for a person either in a public, or private capacity, with half an acre of land of an excellent soil;—The purchaser must pay one half of the purchase money on receiving the conveyance, and the other half in March next.

JAMES NASH.

York, 2 August. [31.]

Advertisement.

THE subscriber informs all those who are indebted to him, either by Bonds, Notes or Book-debts, to make payment on or before the FIRST day of September next, or he will be under the disagreeable necessity of giving them into the hands of an attorney.

☞ He has for sale some excellent WOOD LAND, in the townships of York, Vaughan and Scarborough, at a low price for cash or approved bills; for further particulars enquire of the subscriber,

SAMUEL HERON.

York, August 2, [4w31

Board & Education.

A. SKAKEL, A. M. begs leave to inform those gentlemen in Montreal, who have already come forward to patronize him, and others who may be disposed to do so, that he will open school on the 1st day of June next, in the house in the Quebec Suburbs, formerly occupied by Mr. Sketchley; where youth will be boarded and instructed in the English, Greek and Latin languages; Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, and the different branches of the Mathematics.

TERMS.

For day scholars, are ONE GUINEA and HALF a quarter, and one guinea at entrance to school.

For boarders, TWENTY-FIVE GUINEAS a year, and two guineas at entrance. Bedding, Stationary and Books to be furnished by the scholars, or to be paid for over and above those terms.

Montreal, 1 May, '99.

HONEY.

☞ Some excellent HONEY, by the pound or larger quantity, for sale at the Printing Office.

VOLUME VI. G. THE R. NUMBER 235.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1799. [*Price 4 Dollars per Annum.*

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esq;

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of UPPER CANADA, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS his Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint me to be Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in the room of his Excellency Major General JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE: And whereas it is necessary for the peace and good government of the said Province, that all his Majesty's Officers within the same should continue in their several Offices and Employments, I have thought fit, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the said Officers to continue in their said Offices and Employments, of which all persons concerned are required to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly. Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this seventeenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and thirty-ninth year of his Majesty's reign. P. H.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the third day of August we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the seventh day of the ensuing month of September, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the sixteenth day of October next, enluing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to treat into consideration the state and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary:—Herein fail not. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness PETER HUNTER, Esq. our Lieutenant Governor and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our said province, and in the province of Lower Canada, this thirty-first day of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and of our reign the thirty-ninth. P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

HOME DISTRICT, } Sheriff's office, *York*
To wit. { 30th *August*, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, and Sessions of Nisi Prius, which were to have been holden at the Court-House in the Town of Newark, on Monday the Sixteenth day of SEPTEMBER next ensuing, are adjourned until Monday the Fourteenth day of OCTOBER, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place all magistrates, coroners, gaolers, high constables, constables, bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned, are to be then and there present, with their rolls, records, and indictments, to do and perform what to their several offices in that behalf appertains.

ALEX: M'DONELL, sheriff.

BLANK DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE

For sale at the Printing-Office.

We have the pleasure to lay before our readers this day, the latest and most important news that has arrived here this summer; with which we have been favoured by an hon. gentleman, to whom we return our thanks.

Foreign News.

LONDON, June 7.

YESterday in the House of Commons, Mr. secretary Dundas presented the following message from his Majesty:

"GEORGE R.

"His Majesty thinks proper to acquaint this house, that he had some time since concluded an eventual engagement with his good brother and ally the Emperor of Russia, for employing 45,000 men against the common enemy, in such manner as the state of affairs in Europe, at that period, appeared to render most advantageous. The change of circumstances which has since arisen, having rendered a different application of that force more desirable. His Majesty has recently had the satisfaction to learn that the views of the Emperor of Russia, in that respect, are entirely conformable to his own; but his Majesty has not yet received any account that the formal engagement to that effect has been regularly concluded. He has, however, the satisfaction of knowing, that the same promptitude & zeal in support of the common cause, which his ally has already manifested, in a manner so honorable to himself, and so signally beneficial to Europe, have induced him already to put this army in motion towards the place of its destination, as now settled by mutual consent. His Majesty therefore thinks it right to acquaint the house of commons that the pecuniary conditions of this treaty will oblige his Majesty to pay the sums of 275,000l. in stipulated instalments, as preparation money; & to pay a monthly subsidy of 75,000l. as well as to engage for a further payment at the rate of 37,500l. per month, which pay ment is

not to take place till after the conclusion of a peace made by common consent. His Majesty relies on the zeal & public spirit of his faithful commons, to enable him to make good these engagements. And his Majesty being desirous to afford the necessary succours to his ally the Queen of Portugal, as well as to give timely and effectual assistance at this important conjuncture, to the Swiss Cantons, for the recovery of their ancient liberty and independence, and to make every other assertion for improving, to the utmost, the signal advantages which, by the blessing of God, have attended the operations of the combined arms on the continent, since the commencement of the present campaign, recommends it also to the house of commons, to enable his Majesty to enter into such further engagements, & to take such measures as may be best adapted to the exigency of affairs, and most likely, by continued perseverance and vigour, to complete the general deliverance of Europe from the insupportable tyranny of the French republic.

G. R.

Naples is evacuated by the French. Two columns from thence entered Rome the 29th April—and divisions of the Austrio-Russian armies were marching towards Lucca, to cut them off from joining Moreau.

In Italy the confederates still command success, and deserve it.

In Switzerland, the Austrians have been successful. So also in the Grison country.

Jean Debry has been chosen president of the council of 500.

By the Paris papers, it is certain that the French fleet got safe into Toulon, the 13th May; lying half a day before Carthagena, and passing in sight of Ivica, Majorca, and Minorca. The Spanish fleet was part at Carthagena, and part on the African coast.

In Piedmonte the peasants are in full insurrection against the French.

DUBLIN, June 1.

Yesterday the whole of the Yeomanry corps were put off permanent pay and duty. This circumstance augurs well for the peace of the country.

Extract from the Lord Lieutenant's Speech on the prorogation of the Irish parliament to July 16.

"I have his majesty's particular commands to acquaint you, that a joint address of the two houses of parliament of Great Britain has been laid before his majesty, accompanied by resolutions proposing and recommending a compleat and entire Union between Great Britain and Ireland, to be established by the mutual consent of the parliament, founded on equal and liberal principles, on the similarity of laws, constitution and government, and on a sense of mutual interests and affections. His majesty will receive the greatest satisfaction in witnessing the accomplishment of a system, which by allaying the unhappy distractions too long prevalent in Ireland, and by promoting the security, wealth and commerce of his respective kingdoms, must afford them at all times, and especially in the present moment, the best means of jointly opposing an effectual resistance to the destructive projects of foreign and domestic enemies; and his majesty, as the common father of his people, must look forward with earnest anxiety to the moment, when, in conformity to the sentiments, wishes, and real interests of his subjects in Great Britain and Ireland, they may all be inseperably united in the full enjoyment of the blessing of a free constitution, in the support of the honor and dignity of his majesty's crown, and in the preservation and advancement of the welfare and prosperity of the whole British empire."

LONDON, June 8.

A report was in very great circulation on Saturday, that earl St. Vincent had obtained a complete victory over the Brest fleet, having followed it into the Mediteranean.

By Paris papers of a late date we learn, that the Brest fleet entered Toulon the 13th of May, and was preparing again for sea. A letter from on board the Jamappe, states, that owing to a heavy gale of wind, it had failed of making the harbour of Cadiz, and also in an attempt to engage the squadron of lord St. Vincent. Several ships were separated in the storm from the main body of the fleet, and have not since appeared. It lay off Carthagena a day and a half.—Another letter from Toulon of the 18th states, that the fleet had arrived except the Censeur.

Vandame has been arrested by Massena, and sent for trial.

It was last night reported, and understood to be confirmed in the house of commons, that by intelligence from lord St. Vincent, the Brest fleet was blocked up in Toulon.

June 9.

The Hamburgh mail of the 31st arrived in town last night by express, and has brought the important intelligence of the total defeat of the French armies in Italy, the junction of the Imperial armies in Switzerland, &c.

After a battle which lasted 14 hours, Moreau, severely wounded, with three of his generals, and 6,000 men, have been made prisoners by the Russians, who left 8,000 of the enemy dead on the field of battle. The following is the official account of the action published at Milan, by gen. Suwarrow on the 24th ult.

"On the 14th at five in the morning the French were attacked by the Austro Russian army, in their strong position between Turin and Coni. The battle was most bloody, and lasted till night. It will be one of the most memorable in history, and was ultimately terminated in our favour.

"The French have lost 8000 men killed on the field. Six thousand prisoners are already in our possession—We have 3,000 men killed and wounded. The French have lost almost all their artillery. One hundred and fifty pieces of cannon, and 200 ammunition waggons are now in our possession.—Four of the enemy's generals are taken prisoners including the general in chief Moreau.

A letter from Milan, of the 14th, states this action to have decided the fate of Italy.

The Russians on the 15th took Valenza by assault. Alessandria, as well as Turin, is now in our possession—& the Piedmontese peasants have occupied Mount Cenis, and thereby cut off the remnant of Moreau's army from France.

Defeat of Macdonald's Army.

A letter from Berlin of the 28th ult. states, that a messenger had that day arrived from Italy, with advice that the corps of general Macdonald, which had advanced through Tuscany for the purpose of joining the army of Moreau, had been attacked by the Austro Russian army, near Lucca, and totally defeated and their commander made prisoner.

On the 22d the whole of the Imperial troops stationed at the Bregentz country, crossed the Rhine between Bregentz and Feldkirch, in three columns, and, after some ineffectual opposition from the French between Wenterthur and Zurich, penetrated into the canton of Uri, where they were joined by several armed peasants—thus forming an uninterrupted communication between the armies of the Archduke and gen. Suwarrow. The corps of gen. Nauendorf crossed the Rhine at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 21st, & immediately advanced his head quarters to Singen. The enemy had previously abandoned Constance, and the entire of the Southern bank of the Rhine, & retired with precipitation towards Zurich. On the morning of the 23d, the archduke with the remainder of his army, was to cross the Rhine at Stein and Schaffhausen, & immediately to pursue the enemy.

The whole of the cantons of Schaffhausen, Appenzell, Uri, and Schwitz, are now in possession of the Austrians. The position of Massena at Zurich, is, therefore not tenable, and his retreat is opposed by the most formidable difficulties. The next mail will, we trust, bring advice of his having shared the fate of Serrurier and Moreau.

The capture of Genoa by the English, Turks, and Russians, has been officially announced by col. baron d'Aspres, commander of the Imperial advanced posts of Reggio, to the Regency of Modena. The report of gen. Angerau being made prisoner with his corps, in endeavoring to succour the place, is not confirmed.

The King of Sweden, in quality of Duke of Pomerania, has, by his minister, Baron Bildt, delivered to the Congress of Ratisbon a note, informing the co-estates, that he has joined the coalition against France, and will furnish his contingent of men *in natura*. He exhorts the members of the empire to follow his example, in rendering every possible succour to the emperor, as the only means of preserving the Germanic constitution.—A great naval armament is preparing at Carlscroon.

The garrison of Mantua is stated to have made propositions of capitulation to gen. Kray, who had refused to accede to some articles respecting covered waggons.—The fortress of Urbano, in the Bolonese, surrendered on the 10th; & on the 12th the Austrians entered Bologna, where they made 1200 prisoners.

Gen. Vukassovich has taken in Piedmont upwards of 250 pieces of cannon.

Moscati, Buonaparte's physician, and one of the Cisalpine directors, has been sent prisoner to Milan.

The Spanish minister to the Cisalpine republic has been ordered to leave Milan.

Letters from the Hague, of the 25th ult. state, that in the course of the present month half of the new raised national guards, consisting of 25,000 men, would be organized, when the troops of the line would be employed in the French service.

The French have wholly evacuated Rome, in the neighbourhood of which a formidable insurrection had broken out. The treasures plundered from Rome, Naples and Tuscany, by the French, are stated to have fallen into the hands of the Austrians at Parmo.

The landgrave of Hesse is forming a corps of 8000 men on his frontiers.

An article from Bombay, March 21, inserted in the Paris papers, states the probability of an immediate war between the British and Tippoo; who they say, has 100,000 well disciplined men, and does not give himself the trouble to conceal his designs. He lately observed, in answer to some new remonstrances made to him by the Company, that he knew what was due to his dignity and army. Every thing announces an approaching rupture:—The Paris papers speak as if the Brest fleet were going to relieve Buonaparte, and enable him to proceed to India.

June 10.

Our Plymouth letters by yesterday's post state, that on the 25th ult. 2 ships of the line sailed from Brest, that on the 31st two sail of the line lay in the outer road, and that another ship of the same description was towing out by numerous boats to join them as was alledged, to proceed to Ireland. This intelligence was brought to Plymouth by two fishermen, who, as pilots, went on board one of the French frigates, which appeared in Bantry Bay, in Dec. 1796, supposing her to be English, and who having been considered as prisoners of war, were lately exchanged, & brought to England, on Friday last, in a cartel from Morlaix.

Expresses were yesterday sent off from the Admiralty to all the principal seaports, for what purpose we have not been able to ascertain. Conjecture says, that an embargo is the object, either to prevent the outward bound merchantmen from falling in with the French squadron, which is stated to have lately sailed from Brest, or to guard against any intelligence, respecting the secret expedition about to take place, reaching the enemy's shores.

No advices from the Mediterranean have been received by government, the reports of lord St. Vincent having blockaded up the enemy's fleet in Toulon, are therefore totally void of official foundation.

A letter from Plymouth dated the 7th inst. says, "a cartel sloop from Morlaix, which she left yesterday morning, brings advice that the public mind is in the greatest possible state of agitation; multitudes crying out against the government, and their partizans only able to avert the threatened convulsion by entreaties to wait the operations of the fleet, which appears the last stake of the executive directory. The recent conscription is most rigorously enforced, and seafaring men are daily marched, hand-cuffed to the ports."

VERONA, May 15.

The following intelligence has appeared in print, at Modena:

"The Regency make it a duty, and feel the greatest joy, in publishing the letter just written by Baron Aspres, colonel, commanding the army of his Imperial and his Apostolic Majesty.

"To the Regency of Modena,

"Gentlemen, please to publish immediately, that the English, Russian & Ottoman fleet, have made a descent at Genoa, and seized both that city and its harbour—that the French have evacuated Alessandria and Turin, & that Peschiera has been taken.—I am eager to communicate this to you, for the satisfaction of all honest people, who interest themselves in the welfare of humanity. (Signed) Baron D'ASPRES."

LINDAU, May 22.

Yesterday at 1 o'clock, the French left the whole valley of the Rhine, and retreated behind St. Gallen. To-morrow the bridges will be got ready, and the whole corps between Bregentz & Feldkirch will pass the Rhine in 3 columns, in order to join gen. Hotze, who has penetrated far into the district of Toggenburg.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 4.

Our government has resolved to make a loan for the expences of the war; it is to be paid in ten years, with interest. The Greek nation must contribute 1,500,000, the Armenians 1,000,000, the Jews 800,000, and the bankers 18,000,000 of piastres. As the Grand Vizier is on the eve of his departure, and the troops want many things, orders are given for the Greeks to keep their shops open on holidays, and the Jews on the Sabbath. But the latter got off this restraint on paying 24,000 piastres. The accounts from Syria still seem to be of a serious nature to the Porte.

PEST, May 14.

According to a letter from the Polish frontiers the following are said to be the military forces of Russia, which are now acting, or are to act against France.

By the fleet of gallies	50,000
Marching thro' Bosnia	60,000
Marching thro' Hungary	11,000
Actually arrived in Italy	26,000
Marching thro' Moravia	45,000
Marching thro' Prussia	80,000
Total men	272,000

The rapid successes of the allied armies in Italy have induced the Archduke Charles to resume operations in Germany. Several divisions of his army have already crossed the Rhine at different places, and his highness was himself to pass that river on the 23d, at Stein and Schaffhausen, for the purpose of pursuing the enemy. The position of Massena at Zurich is supposed not to be tenable, and his retreat is opposed by very formidable difficulties. The most

important advices may therefore be daily expected from that quarter. The Imperial troops have effected a junction on the Lake of Zono, and thus formed an uninterrupted chain of posts from the Mediterranean to the Rhine.

By a private letter from St. Petersburgh we learn, that the free exportation of corn from Russia is again permitted.

Paris Journals to the 4th inst. arrived yesterday.—A letter from Toulon, inserted in one of them, states, that the Spanish fleet, consisting of 18 sail of the line, entered that harbour on the 20th ult. from Cadiz, after having had an engagement with the English fleet, in which the Spaniards claimed the victory. This statement, however, is not only contradicted in some of the other Journals, but it is even denied that the Spanish squadron had arrived at Toulon so late as the 27th, the Executive Directory not having received any advice to that effect.

Mr. Basset and Mr. Slater were under orders on Saturday to leave England for the Continent, with government dispatches; but the arrival of the Hamburgh mail has caused them to be delayed for a day or two.

The restoration of the house of Orange will be attempted, and no doubt effected, under the British armament equipping for that purpose: transports for an army of not less than 20,000 men, with the necessary train of artillery, &c. are now preparing with all possible dispatch. The prince stadtholder will accompany this formidable armament in person.

United States.

NEW YORK, August 5.

A gentleman passenger in the Rising Sun, informs, that Ireland is in a very unsettled state; and that great fears were entertained by the friends of government, of an open rebellion.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Boyne, from London, has favoured us with the following: "All vessels leaving any port in Holland, as well as those bound there, are taken and carried into England; among those captured, is the ship Ocean, capt. Parker, from Rotterdam, belonging to Messrs. Higgins and Parsons, of Boston; also a brig of 16 guns, from the same port, which had been taken by a French privateer and afterwards released. These vessels were claimed by the American minister, as not being involved in the consequences of a blockade, having been in Rotterdam before it took place—but this application was not likely to prove successful.

"Capt. Barret, in a ship belonging to Boston, and many others from different ports in the United States, taken for violating the blockade of the Texel, were also carried into England, and upon some principles lately established, it is supposed will be condemned.

By the same gentleman we are informed, that a secret expedition was planning in England, in which 20,000 men were to be employed.

The Boyne on her passage here, ten days ago, fell in with, and brought too, a schooner bound to Cape Francois, the capt. of which informed, that he had dispatches from the president of the U. States, relative to the affairs of St. Domingo.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, August 31.

We are sorry to hear that the Chief Justice has been for some days past much indisposed, and that he is still obliged to keep his room.—As the period of his recovery is uncertain, he has given up his intention of going to the Western District, and Mr. Justice Allcock goes in his room: which we understand is the occasion of the sittings at Niagara being postponed till the fourteenth of October.

We hear that his Excellency Governor Hunter, intends to visit Newark in a day or two, on his way from this capital to Quebec.

On Monday the 19th inst. arrived at Newark, his excellency Robert Liston, ambassador from his Britannic Majesty to the United States; he was accompanied by lord Henry Stewart, Mr. Erskine, and Mr. Thornton; and on Wednesday proceeded on his way to Philadelphia.

On Wednesday last the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Quebec and family, returned here from Newark.

Died on the 19th inst. at Newark, Mr. Augustus Hart, lately from the West Indies.

THE Subscribers inform all Persons Indebted to them, that in justice to themselves, they can no longer postpone a Settlement with others; such, therefore, as would spare themselves Costs, and the Subscribers both Trouble and Regret, are requested to pay off the balance of their Accounts before the 15th day of September next, on which day they are firmly determined to lodge all those unsatisfied, in the hands of an Attorney. J. and N. RUGGLES.

York, Aug. 29, 1799.

THE Subscriber Informs all those indebted to him by Note or Book, to make Payment by the 20th of September next, or he will be under the disagreeable necessity of putting them into the hands of an Attorney.

York, Aug. 28, '99. ABNER MILES.

Advertisement.

THE subscriber informs all those who are indebted to him, either by Bonds, Notes or Book-debts, to make payment on or before the FIRST day of September next, or he will be under the disagreeable necessity of giving them into the hands of an attorney.

☞ He has for sale some excellent WOOD LAND, in the townships of York, Vaughan and Scarborough, at a low price for cash or approved bills; for further particulars enquire of the subscriber,

SAMUEL HERON.

York, August 2. [4w31]

FOR SALE

ONE HALF OF THAT EXCELLENT MILL, *known by the name of the*

New Saw-Mill,

Situate upon the River Don, lot No. 11 fourth concession, township of York; together with one hundred acres of LAND thereunto belonging. For further particulars enquire of

PARSHALL TERRY,

York, Aug. 9. [32.

THE subscriber being appointed administrator to the estate of the late PHILIP STEDMAN, deceased, requests all those who have any accounts gainst the same to leave them, duly attested, with ALEXANDER STEWART, Esq. attorney at law, in the town of Newark; and those who are in any manner indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment thereof to him, he being by me duly authorised to receive the same.

JOHN SPARKMAN.

Newark, July 20, '99.

TO BE LET,

If not disposed of by the first of September next.

THAT ELEGANT

Lead coloured House,

Two stories high, situate on the East side of New-Street, admirably calculated for a person either in a public, or private capacity, with half an acre of land of an excellent soil;—The purchaser must pay one half of the purchase money on receiving the conveyance, and the other half in March next.

York, 2 August. JAMES NASH.

THE

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 236.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1799. [*Price 4 Dollars per Annum.*

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esq;

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of UPPER CANADA, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS his Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint me to be Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in the room of his Excellency Major General JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE: And whereas it is necessary for the peace and good government of the said Province, that all his Majesty's Officers within the same should continue in their several Offices and Employments, I have thought fit, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the said Officers to continue in their said Offices and Employments, of which all persons concerned are required to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly. Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this seventeenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and thirty-ninth year of his Majesty's reign. P. H.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the third day of August we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the seventh day of the ensuing month of September, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the sixteenth day of October next, ensuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary:—Herein fail not. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness PETER HUNTER, Esq. our Lieutenant Governor and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our said province, and in the province of Lower Canada, this thirty-first day of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and of our reign the thirty-ninth. P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

HOME DISTRICT, } Sheriff's office, *York*
To wit. } 30th *August*, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, and Sessions of Nisi Prius, which were to have been holden at the Court-House in the Town of Newark, on Monday the Sixteenth day of SEPTEMBER next ensuing, are adjourned until Monday the Fourteenth day of OCTOBER, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place all magistrates, coroners, gaolers, high constables, constables, bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned, are to be then and there present, with their rolls, records, and indictments, to do and perform what to their several offices in that behalf appertains.

ALEX: M'DONELL, sheriff.

BLANK DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE For sale at the Printing-Office.

Foreign News.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.
Thursday, June 6.
Downing-street, June 6, 1799.

DISPATCHES of which the following are extracts, have been received from Sir Morton Eden, K. B. and lieut. col. Robert Crawfurd, by the right hon. lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal secretary of state for the foreign department.

Extract of a letter from Sir Morton Eden, K. B. dated Vienna, May 23.

I have the honor of inclosing three Extraordinary Gazettes of this place, with the translations, together with the translation of an article in the Ordinary Gazette of yesterday; and sincerely congratulate your lordship on the happy turn of affairs in the Grisons and the Little Cantons, which must contribute so eminently to the further success of the campaign in Italy, and to greatly facilitate the operations of the Russian army, which entered this country on the 15th inst. and of that under the command of the archduke Charles.

VIENNA, May 18, 1799.

Captain Vimmer, of the regiment of Lobkowitz cavalry, arrived here yesterday from field Marshal Suwarrow, with the following account of his further operations:

As every account agreed that the enemy had only a small garrison in Tortona, field marshal Suwarrow ordered prince Pangrazion, who was at Pavia, to cross the Po without delay with the advanced guard, consisting of a regiment of chasseurs, two battalions of grenadiers, two battalions of infantry, and two regiments of Cossacks, under the command of gen. Grekow.

They passed the river near Corvefino in barges and flat bottomed boats, and pushed forward to Voghera. On reconnoitring, it was discovered that the enemy had strengthened the garrison of Tortona. In consequence of which, gen. Karaiczay received orders to join the

prince, who croſſed the river with two battalions of the regiment of Frolich, two ſquadrons of Lobkowitz' drägoons and two of Karaiczay's, which paſſed the Scrivan near Caſtle Nuova, and formed near Torre di Garrofole, between Tortona and Alexandria.

But the following day, having learned that Moreau was poſted near Alexandria, on the banks of the river, with the two diviſions of Victor and Grenier, and whatever force he had been able to collect from Turin and other places, the field marſhal reſolved to march with his whole army againſt Tortona.

The two diviſions, Zoph & Frolich, under the orders of the general of cavalry, Melas, marched from their camp at Caſal Puſterlengo to Piaſance, where they paſſed the Po, after having previouſly carried the important poſt of Bovis (leaving there gen. Mozin, with 3 battalions and 2 ſquadrons) & encamped near Caſtle St. Giovanni. The following day they paſſed thro' Voghera, and on the 9th arrived by Ponte Coroone at Tortona. At duſk the ſame day major gen. marquis Chaſelet attacked the gate of Vogera with two battalions of the regiment of Alvinczy, a reſerve of grenadiers, and a ſquadron of Lobkowitz, under the orders of col. Spanochi, & with the aſſiſtance of the inhabitants, who at heart are faithful to their king, the gate was forced, notwithſtanding the fire from the citadel. Thus fell the fortreſs of Tortona, the key of Piedmont.

The Ruſſian gen. prince Gortzakow, witneſſed their operation. The troops were received with ſhouts of joy by the inhabitants. The town was illuminated the whole night, and the next day (the 10th) *High Maſs* and *Te Deum* were ſung at the churches. There were but few cannon in the town. The enemy, 700 ſtrong, have retired to the citadel, which is blockaded by four battalions, and the works are already begun.

The enemy left behind them 250 wounded or ſick, 12 of them officers.

The army paſſed the Scrivia on the 10th, which was ſo rapid as to render it impoſſible to conſtruct a bridge. The men paſſed through the water up to the middle, and joined the Ruſſian advanced guard near Torre di Garrofole.

Gen. Vukaſſovich advanced with his brigade beyond Novatra to Vercelli; & his advanced guard, under col. prince Charles of Rohan, took the important fortreſs of Ivrea, which ſecures to us the valley of Aoſt. Thirty pieces of cannon and a great quantity of ammunition were found in the place. A detachment of the ſame corps has alſo taken 17 guns on the Lago Maggiore.

Col. prince Victor of Rohan puſhed forward with a corps of about 2000 men as far as the Lake of Como, where he took one gun boat, and obliged the enemy to burn two others.

Being ſupported by the peaſants, who take up arms every where, he has marched againſt a body of French who have retreated to the environs of Chiavenna. The canton of Uri, and the diſtricts of Bellinzone, are alſo in inſurrection againſt the French.

Major Luzioni, who entered Piedmont with 30 huſſars, has armed all the peaſants who join our troops, and has already advanced by Dorra Paldea as far as Chivas, two poſts from Turin.

Col. Stranch, detached from the Tyrol, with 5000 men, has penetrated into the valley of Bremhona, and has driven the enemy from Morbegno. Major Fredigoni, of the Tyroleſe chaſſeurs, with 800 men, is on his march from Edola to Terano in the Valteline, againſt the enemy.

The field marſhal hopes, that by means of thoſe different operations, combined with thoſe of field marſhal lieut. Bellegarde, the enemy will ſoon be driven from the Valteline.

Field Marſhal Suwarrow has detached field marſhal lieut. Otto, with 5000 infantry and 1500 horſe, againſt gen. Montrichard, who is poſted at Bologna. This corps has already advanced as far as Modena, and the enemy has retired towards Ponti Trimoli. By this means our army will draw ſupplies from the fertile provinces of Ferrara, Bologna, and Modena, and at the ſame time the territory of Parma is wreſted from the hands of the French.

Field marſhal lieut. Kaim, with ſix battalions and 4 ſquadrons, joined the grand army before Tortona, after the reduction of Pizzighetone. Gen. Hohenzollern was ſent with 4 battalions to Milan, where are already ſix battalions, commanded by gen. Latterman, with orders to preſs the ſiege of the caſtle of that city. The four ſquadrons of cavalry being unneceſſary for the ſiege, have received orders to reinforce the army of Piedmont.

May 29.

The archduke Charles has ſent by his firſt lieut. Leibrich de St[illegible], an account, that lieut. gen. Hotze had, agreeably to the inſtructions he had received, attacked the paſſes of Lucien's Steig on the morning of the 14th inſt. and had ſucceeded in taking poſſeſſion of them, and made priſoners almoſt the whole of the 14th demi-brigade, & took 8 pieces of cannon.

His royal highneſs will give as ſoon as poſſible the details of this important operation.

May 21.

Capt. comte Caramelli, of the emperor's regiment of cuiraſſiers, arrived here this day, as courier from his royal highneſs the archduke Charles, with the particulars reſpecting the ſubſequent operations of field marſhal lieut. Hotze in the Griſons.

The enemy's diviſions, which had been driven to the mountains by col. Plunket, and the column of gen. Heller, retreated to Furca, in the deſign of eſcaping either by Zizers or by Coire. But finding that field marſhal lieutenant Hotze occupied theſe two points, and that he had already poſted two battalions in the latter, they ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war.—The total of the priſoners amounts to 1000 privates and 80 officers; a pair of colours has alſo been taken.

Beſides this, in the purſuit after the affair of Lucienſteig on the 14th, we took 4 pieces of cannon, and made two companies of grenadiers priſoners, without counting the 8 pieces of cannon & the demi-brigade already mentioned.

Field marſhal lieut. Hotze reconnoitred the enemy on the 13th near Richenau; at the ſame he appeared in great force againſt Ragatz, where the enemy had 2000 men. This demonſtration produced an engagement, and the enemy being obliged to retreat, burnt the bridge over the rivulet Pfeffere. We, however, purſued them beyond Fettes; part of them were driven into the valley of Sargans, where an officer and 30 men were made priſoners.

We had a few men wounded. We took three more cannon from the enemy near Ragatz, which, with thoſe already mentioned, make 15 guns.

After this laſt attack, the enemy withdrew in the night between the 15th and 16th with ſuch precipitation, and had loſt ſo much ground, that when this account came away, field marſhal Hotze was already at Sargans; at the ſame time the field marſhal lieut. received intelligence that col. count St. Julien was at Lentz, and field marſhal lieut. count Haddick at Feliſur.

The enemy is retiring on the ſide of Fuſis, probably in order to join the camp at Reichenau, and to attempt to continue their retreat towards St. Gothard by the only road now left them, viz. Hans and the Devil's Bridge. But as the Upper League of the Griſons was preparing to riſe, col. Strauch cloſed the paſſage of Sphigen, and field marſhal lieut. Hotze that of Gunkels. It is alſo probable that field marſhal lieut. count de Bellegarde, will advance towards Coire and Fuſis. From all which it may be concluded that this corps of the enemy, conſiſting of 7000 men, is in a moſt critical ſituation, from which it will be extremely difficult to diſengage itſelf.

In order to aſſiſt as much as poſſible field marſhal lieut. Hotze in the attack of Lucien's Steig, his royal highneſs the archduke Charles made at the ſame time a demonſtration towards the Rhine with ſuch ſucceſs, that a corps of the enemy of 17,000 men aſſembled near Schaffhauſen were prevented from ſending any detachment againſt field marſhal lieut. Hotze. It appears by accounts ſent by field marſhal lieut. Kofpoth to his royal highneſs, that on the night of the 14th gen. Meerfeldt ſurpriſed the enemy's poſt at Dundenheim, and killed three officers and 60 grenadiers who reſiſted. One officer and four ſoldiers were made priſoners. We took alſo 14 horſes.

May 22.

What lieut. gen. Bellegarde had announced previous to the Bulletin of the 22d and 23d inſt. which his royal highneſs the archduke Charles had ordered to be publiſhed relative to the operations of lieut. gen. Hotze, is connected with what follows, altho' the intelligence from lieut. gen. Bellegarde arrived later.

According to this account, col. and brigadier Strauch, after very fatiguing marches, reached Chiavenna with his brigade on the 9th inſt. at which place col. Le Loup, of the van-guard of gen. Vukaſſovich, had arrived on the preceding.

From the 7th the enemy had commenced their retreat from Chiavenna by the valley of Giacomo, leaving at the firſt place 32 pieces of cannon, of which we have taken poſſeſſion.

Col. Strauch, being reinforced with 3 battalions of light troops, and the remainder of the 3d battalion of Michael Wallis, commanded by col. Carneville, purſued the enemy to the heights; and col. prince Victor de Rohan met with his force in Bellinzone, to diſpute the paſſage of the Bernadin.

The brigade of col. Strauch had many difficulties to ſurmount at Morpegon in the valley of Camonica. He was obliged to wait two days at Piacca, in order to dig a road thro' the ſnow near Caſa St. Marco, as it was impoſſible for the ſoldiers to march, the ſnow being 15 feet deep, and not hard enough to bear. By this means, the communication is re-eſtabliſhed with the principal corps of lieut. gen. Bellegarde, Sina, Planta, Molagio, and Caſſatſch.

Demonſtrations were made for the purpoſe of alarming the enemy on the hills of Julie and Albula, in order to facilitate the operations of gen. lieut. Hotze, from gen. Bellegarde was prepared to ſupport on the ſide of Javos and the Hill of Albula.

Col. De Marſeille, of the regiment of Clairfayt, had brought from Albula two pieces of cannon belonging to the enemy. At Malagn, and at ſeveral other places on the road to Chiavenna, were found a great quantity of ammunition, muſkets and waggons. The enemy had deſtroyed a part of them in retreating.

The firſt intention of the enemy was to proceed to Chiavenna by the mountain of Septime, in order to join gen. La Courbe, near Lentz; but the detachment of the van guard of gen. Bellegarde, which had advanced from Pamada as far as Malagio and Caſſatſch, prevented this, and obliged them to retreat by the Spligen.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Col. A. Craufurd, dated Head Quarters of Gen. Hotze Mayenfeldt, May 22.

On the 14th inſt. I had the honor to write your lordſhip a few lines, containing the account of the ſucceſsful attack made by gen. Hotze on the enemy's poſt at St. Lucienſteig & in other poſitions in the Griſon country. In the courſe of the evening of the 14th, above 1000 more priſoners were brought in, ſo that the number taken in this affair amounts in the whole to between 3 and 4000.

The difficulties attending this operation were extremely great, and its ſucceſs reflects the higheſt honor on the gen. and the troops. The fortified poſt of St. Lucienſteig completely cloſes & defends the direct paſſage from Veldkirch into the Griſons country; its natural and artificial ſtrength is ſuch as to render a direct attack upon it in front extremely difficult and imprudent, and its flanks are ſo well ſupported as to render it impoſſible to turn it without marching over ſuch mountains as might almoſt have been deemed impracticable for troops.

The firſt or right hand column marched from Feldkirch on the great road ſtraight to the Steig. The deſtination of this column was to form in front of the poſt, to make ſuch demonſtrations as to threaten an attack, and endeavour to draw off the enemy's attention from his right flank, and to be in readineſs to purſue the enemy with the cavalry and flying artillery as ſoon as the other column ſhould have obliged him to abandon the Steig.

The ſecond column commanded by major gen. Yellachitz, conſiſting entirely of infantry, made a conſiderable detour to the left, effected this march by extraordinary exertions over the chain of mountains by which the right flank of the poſition of the Steig is covered, & defcended about day break in the rear flank, in a place where, from the extreme difficulty of the ground, the enemy could not expect an attack.—This column diſlodged the enemy from the poſt of the Steig, and made priſoners great part of the enemy that defended it.

The third and fourth columns, commanded by gen. Hiller and col. Plunket, marched from Veldkirch up the Montafune Valley, from whence they with great difficulty croſſed at different points the chain of mountains which ſeparates it from the valley called the Brettigaw, and, driving the enemy from the different poſitions he occupied on this ſide, they deſcended into the valley of the Rhine, by Marchlines and Zizers; the advanced guard of the firſt column purſuing the enemy from the Steig, arrived at Zizers time enough to cut off the retreat of the enemy from the Brettigaw. Of the remains of the enemy's corps in the Griſons, one column retired thro' Coire to Reichenau, where they took poſt behind the Rhine, and another paſſed that river at the Zolbrucke, and marched through Ragatz towards Sargans, leaving a rear guard at Ragatz.

On the 15th gen. Hotze reconnoitred the enemy at Reichenau; but finding them ſtrongly poſted, and not having any infantry at hand, he could not attack them. The ſame day, however, he ordered col. Cavacini to attack them at Ragatz, from whence they were driven with conſiderable loſs. About 50 priſoners & 2 pieces of cannon were taken. The advanced poſts were puſhed forward to Sargans.

On the 16th, the enemy retired from Reichenau towards Diſentis, where they were attacked on the 18th, and obliged to retreat with the loſs of two cannon & ſeveral men. On the ſame day they were driven from Wallenſtadt & Werdenberg, on which occaſion they loſt three pieces of cannon.

On the 9th, the enemy with a very ſuperior force made a ſevere attack on the corps commanded by col. Cavacini at Wallenſtadt, but was completely repulſed on this occaſion. The battalion of Swiſs emigrants, commanded by col. Roorca (which formed a part of colonel Cavacini's corps) were engaged for the firſt time; it ſuffered a good deal, and with great bravery.

The enemy is now in full retreat from the Rockenbourg and canton of Appenzell. The Auſtrian patroles entered St. Gall the night before laſt, & found between Rheinbeck and that place 13 pieces of ordnance, beſides a conſiderable

quantity of ammunition, which the French had abandoned in their retreat. On the whole the enemy's loss in this quarter, from the 14th to this day, exclusive of killed and wounded, may be estimated at near 4000 prisoners and 36 pieces of cannon. Lieut. gen. Belle grade is at Chiavenna.—*End of Gazette.*

From the London Morning Herald, of June 10, 1799.

The fate of Italy, if the accounts by the Hamburgh mail of yesterday be correct, may be considered as finally decided; but there are some considerations which induce us to entertain considerable doubts of the intelligence, notwithstanding it assumes an official shape, from Milan, under the date May 14. A general action is said to have commenced at five o'clock in the morning of the 13th ult. by an attack upon Moreau's position between Turin and Coni, and to have continued with the utmost fury till night, when victory at length declared in favour of the combined arms, the enemy having lost 14,000 men, 8000 of whom were killed on the field of battle, and the remainder (including Moreau, who was wounded, and three other French generals) taken prisoners, 150 pieces of cannon, and 200 ammunition waggons, are also stated to have fallen into the hands of the allies. Our reasons for suspecting the accuracy of this account are these: The advices published by government, in the Gazette of Tuesday last mentioned the head quarters of field marshal Suwarrow to be at Tortona on the 13th, the day on which the victory is said to have been atchieved: a circumstance which renders the latter statement improbable in one point of view, and impossible in another. In the first place, the reported scene of action is near 70 miles distant from Tortona, where Suwarrow had his head quarters at the precise time the battle is stated to have been fought, and as even his out posts were not so far advanced on that day, it is highly improbable that a force sufficient to dislodge Moreau from his strong position betwen Coni and Turin, could then have been collected at a distance so considerable from the main body of the Imperialists—and in the next place it is utterly impossible that Suwarrow could have had his grand army between Coni and Turin on the morning of the 13th, if as the Gazette states, his head quarters were on that very day at Tortona. But, at the same time that these considerations lead us to question, the accuracy of the seemingly official account, we have no doubt that a very important victory has been obtained by the Austrian & Russian army in Piedmont, & from which the above exaggerated statement had its origin. The action to which we allude, was fought on the 13th (the day already mentioned) between Valenza, Bussignano, and Alessandria: it was extremely bloody, and terminated in the capture of Valenza (10 miles from Tortona) which the Russians carried by storm.—This battle lasted 14 hours, and the division of the enemy which escaped consisted only of 8000 men; it is to be observed, that it was not the main body of the French which was here engaged, Moreau being then stationed between Coni and Turin with an army of 17,000 men.—In this manner we think we may venture to account for the magnified statements from Piedmont, which, however, may be considered as a rational anticipation of what has probably by this time taken place. A private letter from Milan states, that Alessandria & Turin are in possession of the combined force, by means of the latter of which they will be able to flank Moreau on the N. side, and ultimately to dislodge him from his present advantageous position. Thus will the deliverance of Italy be rendered complete, & the miserable remains of the republican army be forced to fly for refuge within the ancient boundaries of France. With respect to the forces under the orders of gen. Macdonald, they are reported to have been totally defeated, and the commander taken prisoner near Lucca, on their way to join the army of Moreau in Piedmont; but this account, altho' probable, wants confirmation.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, September 7.

On the 24th ult. sailed from Newark for Kingston, the lord bishop of Quebec and family—they did not arrive here as mentioned in our last, thro' misinformation.

Last Thursday morning his Excellency Governor Hunter, accompanied by his aid de camp and secretary, sailed for Newark on their way to Quebec.

THE Subscribers inform all Persons Indebted to them, that in justice to themselves, they can no longer postpone a Settlement with others; such, therefore, as would spare themselves Costs, and the Subscribers both Trouble and Regret, are requested to pay off the balance of their Accounts before the 15th day of September next, on which day they are firmly determined to lodge all those unsatisfied, in the hands of an Attorney. J. and N. RUGGLES.

York, Aug. 29, 1799.

To be sold.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situate in the Township of Ancaster, in the midst of a growing settlement, and near a Grist Mill and Distillery, consisting of the lots No. 36 and 37 in the 2d Concession, and 19, 20, 38 and 39 in the 3d Concession, containing 1200 Acres. The whole is well watered with fine living streams, and the main road from Burlington Bay to the Mohawk Village and Western District, leads through them. Part of these valuable lands lie in the plains and part in the woods. For further particulars, enquire of the printer, or Mr. Ridout, Not. Pub. in York.

York, Aug. 31. '99. 3w'36

THE Subscriber informs all those indebted to him by Note or Book, to make Payment by the 20th of September next, or he will be under the disagreeable necessity of putting them into the hands of an Attorney.

York, Aug. 28, '99. ABNER MILES.

Board & Education.

A. SKAKEL, A. M. begs leave to inform those gentlemen in Montreal, who have already come forward to patronize him, and others who may be disposed to do so, that he will open school on the 1st day of June next, in the house in the Quebec Suburbs, formerly occupied by Mr. Sketchley; where youth will be boarded and instructed in the English, Greek and Latin languages; Writing, Arithmetic, Book keeping, and the different branches of the Mathematics.

TERMS.

For day scholars, are ONE GUINEA and HALF a quarter, and one guinea at entrance to school.

For boarders, TWENTY-FIVE GUINEAS a year, and two guineas at entrance.

Bedding, Stationary and Books to be furnished by the scholars, or to be paid for over and above those terms.

Montreal, 1 May, '99.

FOR SALE

ONE HALF OF THAT EXCELLENT MILL, *known by the name of the*

New Saw-Mill,

Situate upon the River Don, lot No. 11 fourth concession, township of York; togetner with one hundred acres of LAND thereunto belonging. For further particulars enquire of

PARSHALL TERRY,

York, Aug. 9. (32.

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 237.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1799. [*Price 4 Dollars per Annum.*

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esq;

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of UPPER CANADA, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS his Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint me to be Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in the room of his Excellency Major General JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE: And whereas it is necessary for the peace and good government of the said Province, that all his Majesty's Officers within the same should continue in their several Offices and Employments, I have thought fit, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the said Officers to continue in their said Offices and Employments, of which all persons concerned are required to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly. Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this seventeenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and thirty-ninth year of his Majesty's reign. P. H.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the third day of August we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the seventh day of the enfuing month of September, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the sixteenth day of October next, enfuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary:—Herein fail not. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness PETER HUNTER, Esq. our Lieutenant Governor and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our said province, and in the province of Lower Canada, this thirty-first day of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and of our reign the thirty-ninth. P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

HOME DISTRICT, *To wit.* } Sheriff's office, *York* 30th *August*, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, and Sessions of Nisi Prius, which were to have been holden at the Court-House in the Town of Newark, on Monday the Sixteenth day of SEPTEMBER next enfuing, are adjourned until Monday the Fourteenth day of OCTOBER, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place all magistrates, coroners, gaolers, high constables, constables, bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned, are to be then and there present, with their rolls, records, and indictments, to do and perform what to their several offices in that behalf appertains.

ALEX: M'DONELL, sheriff.

BLANK DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE
For sale at the Printing-Office.

From the Country Porcupine.

At a meeting at the Court House in the borough of Lancaster, (Pennsylvania) on Wednesday the 19th of June, the following Address was unanimously agreed to.

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

EVERY reflecting man who views, and can understand the situation of the United States, and the nature of the compact they have formed, must be convinced that their honor, their independence and national glory can remain no longer than their union shall continue inviolate and unimpaired: and that a separation of the states must eventually involve the ruin of all of them. A system so important to our happiness ought to be watched with the most jealous care, and anxiously supported by every honest and virtuous man. He cannot be a friend to your government, (but on the other hand he must be its worst enemy) who would endeavor to weaken its energy, or undermine its influence. To create in your minds a distrust of the men you may have chosen to administer your government; to alarm you, and cause your hearts to rankle with a mean jealousy of its powers; insidiously to make you discontented with the laws, till it break out in direct opposition and attempts to impede their execution are the base arts by which corrupt and designing men assail the constitutions they wish to destroy; and no surer meanscan be devised to overturn the liberties of the people. The result is inevitable! treason and sedition must be put down, or the government itself must fall! The arm of authority must become stronger or the whole fabric will be shaken! The land will be cursed with all the evils of anarchy; and a people sick of licentiousness, will be willing to submit to any kind of government. Too enfeebled, and to corrupt to defend their ancient liberties, the authority over them

will be uſurped by thoſe who may have miſſed them.

Countrymen, we are bleſſed at preſent with one of the beſt conſtitutions in the world; and well calculated to protect us from danger from abroad if we can defend it from the aſſaults of enemies within. It is a ſacred duty which we owe, to tranſmit it unimpaired to poſterity! Yet there is a party among us, who falſely call themſelves republicans, who are oppoſed to the whole adminiſtration of the federal government, and under the pretence of ſupporting the conſtitution, are aſſailing it with all the arts that malice can invent. They are the friends of France more than of their own country; and under the influence of French principles they are ſtruggling to divide the people from their government. They have oppoſed every ſalutary meaſure of public defence; & by ſlanderous falſehoods they have vilified every ſyſtem that has been deviſed to raiſe a revenue to protect us from foreign oppreſſion, or to ſecure our trade. To be convinced of theſe truths it is neceſſary only to review the tranſaction of a few years paſt. To devide in order to deſtroy us is obviouſly the deſign of France, and the more ſhe can weaken the general government, the more eaſy will be her conqueſt; and it is therefore a primary object with her partizans, by any and every means, to elect, into the office of the ſtate government, men who are decidedly oppoſed to the general adminiſtration. By diſorganizing the parts, they muſt eventually fall. France has already conquered more by her principles than by the ſword! It is a dreadful warfare!—It is with her new philoſophy that ſhe firſt corrupts the hearts and then triumphs over a weakened and degenerate people. Under the pretence of overthrowing, ſhe has put down the altars of *God*, has ſhaken the foundation of all religion, and let looſe a mighty flood of immorality upon the world! It is thus ſhe wars upon mankind. Behold the fate of Switzerland once the happy ſeat of liberty the native ſoil of many of your anceſtors; how ſhe languiſhes under French oppreſſion! Behold Italy and Holland! their commerce annihilated, their property ſeized by their French friends, and new governments forced upon them and changed at the pleaſure of their new maſters. No longer free republics but tributary provinces to France?

None of us, fellow citizens, would wiſh to behold the United States thus humbled. Let us then exert ourſelves before it be too late. Let us baniſh from among us the inſidious principles of France, and conſider her friends and thoſe who juſtify her conqueſts and her oppreſſions, not only as the enemies of the peace and happineſs of our beloved country, but as the enemies of the human race! Let us ſupport our own government, and it will be able to protect us; if we are meanly jealous of it, it muſt fall, and we muſt periſh with it. We cannot exiſt as a nation, unleſs we ſupport it, not only with our purſes, but with our veneration and confidence.—Let not our enemies gain an advantage over us by their induſtry, while we are inactive at home; but let us exert ourſelves to the utmoſt to prevent any man from elected into office, who is either a friend to French meaſures, or who is oppoſed, at this intereſting period, to the laws and adminiſtration of his own country. Let us conſider it as criminal to remain at home on the day of election, and it will then be known that the freinds of good order and government are ſtill the ſtrongeſt in Pennſylvania.

Friends and fellow Citizens,

A more important period than the preſent has not occurred in the hiſtory of the United States. It may be ſaid with propriety that this is the time to try the hearts of men. It is by his conduct in the day of trouble, by his vigilance to oppoſe the machinations of the tools of a faction, who are baſely plotting againſt the deareſt intereſts of their countrymen, that the patriots may be known. It is not by inactivity and repoſe that we can protect the independence or preſerve the peace, happineſs and proſperity of our infant nation!! we therefore call upon you, as freemen value liberty, to aid us with your hearts and hands on this momentous occaſion. You know us, and muſt know that we have no motives but the good of our country. We are determined to ſtruggle to preſerve our religion, our laws, and our liberty to the laſt, and with the bleſſings of God, we humbly truſt that our exertions will be ſucceſsful.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, September 14.

THE degree of health, reſtored to the chief juſtice, is ſo flattering that he has again reſumed his ſeat in the executive council.

The *Toronto Patch*, Captain BAKER, will, in the courſe of a few days, be ready to make her firſt trip. She is one of the handſomeſt veſſels, of her ſize, that ever ſwam upon the Ontario; and if we are permited to judge from her appearance, and to do her juſtice, we muſt ſay, ſhe bids fair to be one of its ſwifteſt ſailing veſſels.—She is admirably well calculated for the reception of paſſengers, and can, with propriety, boaſt of the moſt experienced officers and men. Her maſter builder was a Mr. *Deniſon*, an American, on whom ſhe reflects much honor.

HIS Excellency Governor HUNTER, arrived at Niagara on Thurſday morning, 5th inſt. on his way from hence to Quebec. He was ſaluted by a diſcharge of *Twenty one* guns from Fort George; and at 11 o'clock he was waited on by ſeveral gentlemen of the town and preſented with the following addreſs:

To his Excellency Peter Hunter, e'q. Lieutenant Governor of the province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General of his Majeſty's forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY

To receive from the magiſtrates and inhabitants of the diſtrict of Niagara their congratulations on your ſafe arrival in this country, and to permit them to expreſs their heart felt ſatisfaction at finding you come once more among them, inveſted with the very honorable office his Majeſty has been pleaſed to confer upon you.

They recollect with the warmeſt gratitude the very eſſential benefits they received from your former command in this country, when the lives of ſome of the inhabitants were certainly ſaved, and when a great part of the people in this diſtrict were relieved from the ſevereſt evils that could attend a general famine, by the very liberal diſintereſted conduct you then held.

They reflect, with peculiar ſatisfaction, on the bleſſings they now enjoy in the cultivattion of a greatful ſoil, which almoſt precludes the poſſibility of their being again viſited by ſuch a calamity. They reflect, with equal pleaſure, on the ſingular advantages of their ſituation which has hitherto preſerved them in complete peace to enjoy the bleſſings of plenty, under the faireſt and beſt government ever yet was framed. And they hope, by their loyalty to the beſt of kings, by their attachment to his government, and by the exertions of their own induſtry, they may long continue to merit and to poſſeſs ſo many bleſſings.

They moſt unanimouſly and moſt ſincerely join in withing health and happineſs to your Excellency in whatever part of theſe provinces your duty may call you to reſide.

To which his Excellency was pleaſed to give the following anſwer:

Fort George, Sept. 6, '99.

Gentlemen,

I beg you will accept my moſt ſincere thanks for the highly flattering addreſs, which you have done me the honor of preſenting,

It is with the greateſt pleaſure that I contemplate the bleſſings now enjoyed by the inhabitants of this diſtrict, from the cultivation of a greatful ſoil, and the ſingular advantages of their ſituation, which has hitherto preſerved them in complete peace.

I have no doubt but your loyalty to the beſt of kings, your attachment to his government, and the exertions of your own induſtry, will long entitle you to a continuance of thoſe bleſſings; to promote which, I beg leave to aſſure you, nothing in my power ſhall be wanting.

I have the honor to be,
gentlemen,
your moſt obedient,
humble ſervant,
P. HUNTER.

A London paper bearing date the 9th of June ſays, that the Spaniſh miniſter to the Ciſalpine republic has been ordered to leave Milan.

Letters from the Hague of the 15th of May ſtate, that in the courſe of the preſent month half of the new raiſed national guards, conſiſting of 25,000 men, would be organized, when the troops of the line would be employed in the French ſervice. The French have wholly evacuated Rome, in the neighborhood of which a formidable inſurrection had broke out.

The treaſures plundered from Rome, Naples and Tuſcany, by the French, are ſtated to have fallen into the hands of the Auſtrians at Parma.

An article from Bombay, March 21, inſerted in the Paris papers, ſtates the probability of an immediate war between the Britiſh and Tippoo Saib; who, they ſay, has 100,000 well diſciplined troops, and does not give himſelf the trouble to conceal his deſigns. He lately obſerved, in anſwer to ſome new remonſtrances made to him by the company, that he knew what was due to his dignity and army. Every thing announces an approaching rupture—the paris papers ſpeak as if the Breſt fleet were going to relieve Buonaparte, and enable him to proceed to India.

General Hotze, who ſo gallantly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the Griſons, is only about thirty two years of age, and is an inſtance of the excluſive power of real merit, unſupported by other intereſt.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated July 6, received by the ſchooner Maria capt. Todd, to a gentleman in New York arrived at Norfolk, Virginia.

"A veſſel from Gibraltar has arrived here with accounts to the 23d May.—Accounts by her ſtate,

"That the Cormorant, lord Kerr, called in on the 22d. with general Stuart, on his way to England. On the 3d of May, Mahon was in a reſpectable ſtate of defence, and expected a viſit from the Spaniards, as they had made a lodgement of 12,000 men at Majorca ſuppoſed for the purpoſe of taking Minorca. Leghorn is in poſſeſſion of the French but on a limited ſcale, as Britiſh commerce has ſtill ſome proteſtion there. Malta is ſtill blockaded; the French that poſſeſs the capital are getting tired, and murmur; it is expected ſoon to fall—the more ſo, as a Ruſſian army is going there from the neareſt part of the continent. At Mahon admiral Duckworth is with 9 ſail of the line and one frigate—lord Nelſon is at Palermo, with 6 ſail; at Alexandria 2 ſail of the line and ſome frigates.

"On the 23d May arrived there the Veſuvius bomb with diſpatches to the governor, and ſailed for England, after taken her men out of prize—Reports, that lord St. Vincents had fallen in with the Spaniſh fleet, and after gaining fight had driven them on the Barbary ſhore, nearly oppoſite to Carthagena, and that being very much diſabled, they muſt either ſurrender to the earl, or go on ſhore, but watched them at a ſafe diſtance; a frigate was expected with the particulars of the capture of the Spaniſh fleet."

A Boſton paper of the 6th of Auguſt gives the following account of the fleets up the Mediterranean:

On Sunday arrived here from Alicant by the way of Gibraltar, the armed brig Alert, capt. Rich. She left Gibraltar July 1: Rich acquaints us that the French fleet had reached Toulon, exceepting the Cenſeur, which had put into Cadiz, and there remained. The French being diſappointed in the expected junction with the Spaniſh fleet, had thus entered port.—Earl St. Vincents did not get ſight of them. The Spaniſh Armada, experiencing a gale of wind in the vicinity of Carthagena, when looking for their good allies, glided into the ſmooth waters of that place to patch up their ſhattered barks. They finally all reached that deſired haven. Some induſtry being uſed with the veſſels leaſt damaged, twelve ſail of the line were again in a condition to engage and yield to the wind or enemy.—Admiral Gardner, with fourteen Britiſh ſhips of the line, entered the ſtreigths early in June—He paſſed near Carthagena, did not ſtop to enquire what the Spaniards were about, but kept on to join earl St. Vincents, and to watch the more daring French.

Leghorn, Naples &c. were evacuated by the ſanſculottes; and the other parts of Italy, the tide of ſucceſs continued to run in favor of the combined powers; not having experienced a ſingle pauſe.

FOUND,

A SMALL *Black* and *White* milch COW—branded on the horn—about ſeven years old—for particulars apply to Meſſrs. Aſhbridge where ſhe is now paſtured. Any perſon may have her by proving their property and paying charges. York, 10 Sept.

STANZAS.

BY MRS. ROBINSON.

Supposed to be written near a tree over the grave of Col. BOSVILLE.

AH! penſive traveller, if thy tear,
E'er fell on valor's early grave,
Arreſt thy wandering ſteps, and here
Lament the lot that waits the brave!

Here, gentle moraliſt, deſcry
The proudeſt boaſt that man can claim,
The glorious privilege to die
Exulting in his country's fame!

Here bid the laurel ſteep'd in tears,
Tears that in glowing youth he died,
Bleſt with each charm that moſt endears,
His kindred's hope, his nation's pride.

Nor ſhall the penſive muſe forbear
To mingle fainted names with thine;
Thy gallant comrades oft ſhall ſhare
The tender ſigh, the mournful line!

Oh hallowed turf! lone ſilent ſpot,
Adorn'd with Feeling's gem ſublime,
E'en when the muſe ſhall be forgot,
Thy fame ſhall brave the blaſts of time.

And thou, rude bark, preſerve his name,
Carv'd by a juſt recording hand,
And proudly conſcious of that fame,
Thy guardian branches wide expand.

Keep from his ſod the pattering rain,
The wintry wind, the drifted ſnow;
And when blithe ſummer paints the plain,
Here let the ſweeteſt flow'rets blow.

No trophied column, twin'd with bays,
No gilded tablet bears his name;
A *ſoldier* boaſts ſuperior praiſe,
A *greatful country* guards his fame!

SCOLDING WIVES!

A TAX is ſoon to be laid on all ſcolding wives, as it is lately diſcovered that the innumerable bachelors every where to be found, remain ſo more through fear of being ſcolded to death than from any mercenary conſideration. They are to be rated as follows: For ſcolding every morning, 20l. per annum—twice a day, 30l—three times, 40l—every other day, 16l. once a week, if not on Sundays, 15l—on Sundays, 10l—ſcolding a huſband into a conſumption, the jaundice, or any other lingering diſorder, 100l—ſcolding a huſband to death, 500l—ſcolding herſelf into a fit of hyſterics, 000.

N. B. This calculation is made for a woman who brings 5000l. to her fortune, ſo that the penalties muſt be increaſed or decreaſed according as the fortune exceeds or falls ſhort of the above.

Mr. Whitefield's character of the people of Norwich, in Connecticut, in a ſermon ſhortly before his death.

WHEN I firſt preached in this magnificent houſe, about twenty years ago, I told you that ye were part beaſt, part man and part devil; at which you were offended. I have ſince thought much about that expreſſion, and confeſs that for once I was miſtaken: I therefore take this opportunity to correct my error. Behold! I now tell you, that you are not part man, and part beaſt, but wholly of the DEVIL!!!

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcriber being appointed adminiſtrator to the eſtate of the late PHILIP STEDMAN, deceaſed, requeſts all thoſe who have any accounts againſt the ſame to leave them, duly atteſted, with ALEXANDER STEWART, Eſq. attorney at law, in the town of Newark; and thoſe who are in any manner indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment thereof to him, he being by me duly authoriſed to receive the ſame.

JOHN SPARKMAN.

Newark, July 20, '99.

THE Subſcribers inform all Perſons Indebted to them, that in juſtice to themſelves, they can no longer poſtpone a Settlement with others; ſuch, therefore, as would ſpare themſelves Coſts, and the Subſcribers both Trouble and Regret, are requeſted to pay off the balance of their Accounts before the 15th day of September next, on which day they are firmly determined to lodge all thoſe unſatisfied, in the hands of an Attorney. J. and N. RUGGLES.

York, Aug. 29, 1799.

HONEY.

☞ Some excellent HONEY, by the pound or larger quantity, for ſale at the Printing Office.

FOR SALE

ONE HALF OF THAT EXCELLENT MILL, *known by the name of the*

New Saw-Mill,

Situate upon the River Don, lot No. 11 fourth conceſſion, township of Ancaſter; together with one hundred acres of LAND thereunto belonging. For further particulars enquire of

PARSHALL TERRY.

York, Aug. 9. 132.

To be ſold.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, ſituate in the Township of Ancaſter, in the midſt of a growing ſettlement, and near a Griſt Mill and Diſtillery, conſiſting of the lots No. 36 and 37 in the 2d Conceſſion, and 19, 20, 38 and 39 in the 3d Conceſſion, containing 1200 Acres. The whole is well watered with fine living ſtreams, and the main road from Burlington Bay to the Mohawk Village and Weſtern Diſtrict, leads through them. Part of theſe valuable lands lie in the plains and part in the woods. For further particulars, enquire of the printer, or Mr. Ridout, Neſ. Pub. in York.

York, Aug. 31. '99. 3w36

THE Subſcriber informs all thoſe indebted to him by Note or Book, to make Payment by the 20th of September next, or he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting them into the hands of an Attorney.

York, Aug. 28, '99. ABNER MILES.

Board & Education.

A. SKAKEL, A. M. begs leave to inform thoſe gentlemen in Montreal, who have already come forward to patronize him, and others who may be diſpoſed to do ſo, that he will open ſchool on the 1ſt day of June next, in the houſe in the Quebec Suburbs, formerly occupied by Mr. Sketchley; where youth will be boarded and inſtructed in the Engliſh, Greek and Latin languages; Writing, Arithmetic, Book keeping, and the different branches of the Mathematics.

TERMS.

For day ſcholars, are ONE GUINEA and HALF a quarter, and one guinea at entrance to ſchool.

For boarders, TWENTY FIVE GUINEAS a year, and two guineas at entrance. Bedding, Stationary and Books to be furniſhed by the ſcholars, or to be paid for over and above thoſe terms.

Montreal, 1 May, '99.

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 238.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1799. *Price 4 Dollars per Annum.*

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſq;

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of UPPER CANADA, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to appoint me to be Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in the room of his Excellency Major General JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE: And whereas it is neceſſary for the peace and good government of the ſaid Province, that all his Majeſty's Officers within the ſame ſhould continue in their ſeveral Offices and Employments, I have thought fit, by and with the advice of his Majeſty's Council, to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the ſaid Officers to continue in their ſaid Offices and Employments, of which all perſons concerned are required to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly. Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this ſeventeenth day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, and thirty-ninth year of his Majeſty's reign. P. H.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS Secretary.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the third day of Auguſt we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the ſeventh day of the enſuing month of September, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the ſixteenth day of October next, enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and thereto do as may ſeem neceſſary:—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs PETER HUNTER, Eſq. our Lieutenant Governor and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our ſaid province, and in the province of Lower Canada, this thirty-firſt day of Auguſt, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, and of our reign the thirty-ninth. P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

HOME DISTRICT, } Sheriff's office, *York*
To wit. } 30th *Auguſt*, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, and Seſſions of Niſi Prius, which were to have been holden at the Court-Houſe in the Town of Newark, on Monday the Sixteenth day of SEPTEMBER next enſuing, are adjourned until Monday the Fourteenth day of OCTOBER, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place all magiſtrates, coroners, gaolers, high conſtables, conſtables, bailiffs, and thoſe otherwiſe concerned, are to be then and there preſent, with their rolls, records, and indictments, to do and perform what to their ſeveral offices in that behalf appertains.

ALEX: M'DONELL, ſheriff.

BLANK DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE For ſale at the Printing-Office.

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Sitting of May 15.

BERTHIER made the following report, in the name of the financial commiſſion:

"In circumſtances leſs urgent than the preſent, it would have been ſufficient for your commiſſion to furniſh you with the reſult of the report which was made to you yeſterday. But when our wants are real, it would be a criminal inattention to be ſilent upon the inſufficiency of the revenues, and not occupy ourſelves immediately on the means for ſupplying the deficit. We have no other power over paſt depredations than to ſubmit them to a ſtrict inquiry. Would you believe that in the month of laſt *Vendemiaire* before the requiſitionifts and conſcripts were called into action, the accounts for the payment of the troops were calculated at the rate of 437,000 men in actual ſervice, without including the troops in Egypt and in Holland? Would you believe, that to complete the number of 68,000 cavalry, it was neceſſary to purchaſe 40,000 horſes? The commiſſion would deem itſelf unworthy of your confidence, and guilty of treaſon againſt the nation, if it did not propoſe to you to demand of the directory, by a meſſage documents properly detailed, for the purpoſe of tracing the authors of ſo many calamities. We have been informed by *meſſages* of the exiſtence of a conſiderable deficit. *If the directory wiſhes that the public ſervice ſhould be carried on, we alſo deſire it.* From the inſtant at which the republican troops ſaw their valor betrayed—from the inſtant when intelligence of the execrable crime committed at Raſtadt, by order of the Houſe of Auſtria, was announced throughout the republic; when a general cry was heard of "*Vengeance! Men! Money!*" numerous battalions were levied on all

fides, and organized; but their courage would be impotent, if it were not to be rendered useful by pecuniary resources. Shall we raise a war tax? The affirmative cannot be doubted. Shall this tax be imposed upon presumed property? Such a measure would be arbitrary and unjust. It would open the door to a multitude of recriminations & complaints, would experience delays, & its product would be uncertain and of little value. The tax imposed by the necessity of war and national vengeance, which the commission is about to submit to you, is placed upon the following grounds:

1. There shall be raised a tenth by the livre in addition to the landed contribution. This resource will produce 21 millions.

2. There shall be raised a tenth by the livre in addition to the personal contribution, which shall commence with the indigent class, but this addition will be progressive and proportionate to the different classes of the persons contributing. The product is estimated at 15 millions.

3. The last rate made with respect to the contribution for doors and windows shall be doubled. The poor who have only two openings to their dwellings, shall be excepted. The product is estimated at from 6 to 7 millions.

4. Augmentation of a tenth by the livre on the registering of articles. The amount two millions and a half for the remainder of the year.

5. Augmentation of the duty on post letters. A letter taxed at 6 shall pay 9 sous. The product 2 millions.

6. Augmentation of the stamp duties. Amount 2 millions.

"These branches of additional contribution do not rise to any arbitrary measures, and will produce about fifty millions for the 7th year.

"But as this sum does not complete that which is demanded by the directory, it shall be filled up by a deduction of the salaries of public officers, and by œconomy and the retrenchment of all useless expences. The commission is engaged in attending with the greatest vigilance to the last object. The country, threatened as it is, requires the exertion of all its resources; but it is particularly by re-establishing order and economy in all the branches of administration, that the public spirit will be enabled to rise with vigour from that kind of apathy into which it is plunged. When it shall thus be restored to its original energy, it will find every sacrifice light, imposed upon it by the safety of the state."

The reporter then proposed the following projects:

1. "A message shall be sent to the directory demanding a circumstantial account of the administration of the exminister Scherer, of the exaggeration of the state of the expences of his ministry during the first six months of the 7th year, and of the causes of the defect which existed in the nominal and actual force of the armies when hostilities were resumed."

2. "The commission charged with rendering an account of the responsibility of ministers, shall make its report within a decade."

3. "All public and civil officers whose salary was beyond 3000 livres, shall be liable to a drawback of 5 per cent. for the first 3000 livres, and of 10 per cent. on the remainder."

This resolution shall be applicable to the representatives of the people, to the members of the directory, to the members of the diplomatic body, to the administrators, &c. With respect to salaries nothing shall take place derogatory from the existing laws.

All these resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The other projects are to be printed and the discussion is to be opened after the distribution of them.

Sitting of May 16.

A message from the elders stated the election of Syeyes to replace Rewbell in the directory. Out of 205 votes he had 103. The next to him were citizens Duval, Gohier, Lambrechts, and Charles Lecroix.

Sitting of May 20.

After the appeal nominal for the installation of the new members. Jean Debry was chosen president. On taking the oath of Hatred to Royalty, he made a speech, in which he affirmed that neither priests nor fanatical peasants were among the assassins of Rastadt, but that they were Austrians set on by the English government.—When he concluded, cries of Vengeance! Vengeance! and Vive la Republique! resounded from all quarters of the hall.

Sitting of May 21.

Jean Debry declaring himself incapable, from the effect of his wounds, to deliver the funeral oration in honor of Roberjot and Bonnier, it was decreed that it should be spoken by the ex-president.

COUNCIL OF ELDERS.

Sitting of May 15.

A secretary read a message from the directory transmitting a letter from Jean Debry, and giving fresh details concerning the assassination of the French plenipotentiaries at Rastadt, imputing that act to the house of Austria.

[What impudent scoundrels must those monstrous, bloody, carnival, Heathenish Frenchmen be, who pretend to be shocked at the killing of the Sans culotte Embassadors! Do they recollect that the French Legislative Assembly, as it was called, decreed (on the motion of the very Jean de Bree, who was one of the three ambassadors) a legion of three hundred assassins, whose sole business was to be, the murder of the generals, princes and kings of Europe? Do they recollect, that this savage nation hired villains to poison the emperor Joseph and the king of Sweden? Do they recollect, that they murdered the pope by inch-meal? Do they recollect the murder, and more than hellish torments endured by the king, the queen, the dauphin, and the princesses of France?—Yes, they recollect all this very well, and justify it all; but, the moment two or three of the miscreant murderers receive a wound, which it is more than probable was provoked by their unbearable insolence, if not by some attempt to murder their guards; the moment this takes place, the scountrels cry out aloud for vengeance! Let them attempt it! Let them proclaim NO QUARTER as soon as they please, they will soon have their belly-full of that. They have now, thank God, got enemies that are fit to combat them.]

LONDON.

Correspondence between Commodore Trowbridge and General Macdonald.

To his Excellency Gen. Macdonald. Culloden, off the Isle of Procida, April 5.

SIR,

Having learned that the French privateer Championet, a prize belonging to one of his Majesty's vessels under my command, has been driven by bad weather into the port of Castellamare, and having, within little more than a month released nearly four thousand French prisoners. I hope your excellency will set at liberty the midshipman and seven English seamen, now in your power. It is necessary for me further to inform your excellency, that on the 30th ult. I sent a cartel from Palermo to Nice, with three hundred French prisoners.

It is with real concern I hear, that the effects of our minister, sir W. Hamilton, are detained in his house at Naples. You, sir, both as an officer and soldier, ought to know that the property of ambassadors has never been considered as falling within the right of conquest, and I am convinced that what has taken place in that respect, has happened without your knowledge.—An ambassador is obliged to follow the court to which he has been sent. I beg you to reflect on our conduct towards your consul and merchants at Leghorn, when we took possession of that port.

I am also to acquaint you, that I captured at the heights of Alexandria, a monsr. Beauchamp, dressed in the Turkish fashion, on his way to Constantinople as a spy, with secret instructions, and about 600l. concealed about him, which I restored to him, from the conviction that it is the duty of all officers to alleviate the miseries of war, which should as little as possible affect individuals, and to treat prisoners with every proper attention. I wish I had it in my power to say, that our officers, soldiers, or sailors, have been treated in that way by the directory.

I trust, sir, after this explanation, that you will make no difficulty of giving up the above mentioned midshipman and seamen to my officer, who is charged with the delivery of this letter, and that you will also put into his hands all the English whom you may have in your power. I shall take care to have their names registered, and the officer will give you a receipt for the men whom you shall send back to me.

I have the honor to be,
with great respect,
your humble servant,
T. TROWBRIDGE.

General Macdonald's Reply.

SIR,

"The crew of the small vessel which was forced into Castellamare by bad weather, are still performing quarantine, but as soon as the officer of health shall declare there is no danger in opening the communication with them, I shall give the necessary orders for sending them on board your squadron.

Your officer who brought your letter has been unable to satisfy himself that your minister, has left nothing here but the walls of his house. At least it was found in that state on the conquest of Naples. You, sir, who are so well versed in the rights of nations, should put the ex-king of Naples in mind of them, who now keeps in chains, without any reason or motive, the vice consul of the French republic.

"I beg, sir, you will be satisfied that your prisoners are treated with all the attention and care which misfortune can claim and humanity bestow. I wish I had it in my power to say as much in favour of the agents of your government, and of you in particular.

"I am, sir,
with great respect, &c.
"MACDONALD."

Letter from General Macdonald, to M. Acton.

The commander in chief Macdonald to M. Acton, minister of his Neapolitan ex-majesty.

"I learned, sir, with the greatest surprize and the most lively indignation, that the ci-devant king of Naples exercises his important vengeance against citizen Ribaud, vice-consul of the French republic at Messina, and that he has loaded him with chains, and thrown him into a dungeon. Such extraordinary conduct cannot fail to provoke reprisals, and it is on your brother that they have fallen. I am astonished, sir, that humanity and the ties of blood have not spoken in favour of him. I propose, sir, however, to exchange him for our estimable fellow-citizen Ribaud.

"MACDONALD,
Commander in Chief."

United States.

NEW-YORK. July 25.

Yesterday morning pursuant to a sentence of Court martial, Joseph Perkins, a private in the first regiment of Artillerists and Engineers, was shot for desertion.—The repeated pardons which the President extended to this offence, in the army of the United States, evince his extreme reluctance to inforce the severities of martial law, without the most peremptory and imperious necessity. The necessity was created not only from the frequency of the crime which seemed to gather boldness from lenity, and to require terrible examples for its suppression; but from its atrocity in the unhappy man who has expiated it with his life.

He was placed as a sentinel over two deserters, whom he not only permitted to escape, but was faithless enough to accompany. He received his sentence without any apparent emotion. Not a feature nor a muscle of his countenance altered. His apathy in some measure continued till a few hours before his execution. A secret hope of reprieve, which he abandoned only when it was impossible to retain it any longer, contributed to weaken the impression which his circumstances ought to have made on his mind. Yesterday morning, however, his sensibility appeared awake, and his heart tender. Without any disposition to criminate either the rigour of the law, or its application to himself, he acknowledged the justice of his fate.—To the intemperate use of liquor and the seduction of evil company, he attributed that want of principle which betrayed him into the sacrifice of his duty, and the shame of his untimely end. Of this he requested his fellow soldiers to be informed, and to be warned, as from his mouth, by his example, against those vices which wrought his ruin.

With affecting impressions of his situation; with trembling apprehensions of the world to come; with endeavours, according to every symptom, as far as his narrow views of eternal realities would permit, to adventure upon the divine mercies, in the Lord Jesus Christ; without any comfort, but not altogether without hope, did he go to appear before God. The scene was awful—the utmost propriety and decorum marked every part of the procedure. The troops drawn up in a hollow square, were forcibly struck: The humane emotions of the officers honored themselves and added to the interest of the exhibition.

The deportment of the prisoner was decent and composed. Immediately before his execution, he was commended, by prayer, to the forgiveness and grace of God.—Every thing was extremely solemn.

May the affecting example prevent the necessity of its repetition.

It was reported at Gibraltar that a letter from Buonaparte had been intercepted, in which he had expressly declared that his situation was miserable; and without immediate succor, he, and his countrymen with him, would perish.

The choleric Bashaw of Tripoli, had returned to a good natured disposition toward the United States, and the differences which lately arose have been amicably and completely settled.

By our late information we find that the Red sea squadron, consisting of the following British ships, the Suffolk, of 74 guns; Trident, of 64; and Centurion of 50; were bound into the Red sea, from Bombay, and are probably there by this time.

THE ORACLE.

YORK. Saturday, September 21.

It is mentioned in a New York paper of Aug. 7, under the London date of June 12, that overtures of peace had been made by the French Directory, & it was thought would be accepted.

It is faid that one of the kings of France introduced this punifhment for flanderers—The flanderer, when convicted thereof, was to be placed on all-fours in the public ftreet, and there to bark like a puppy-dog for a quarter of an hour.—We could with fuch a law was put in force in this province, the inhabitants of which might be favoured with an abundant flow of this dog-like mufic every day.

We have the pleafure to inform our readers, that by the lateft and moft authentic accounts from Europe, it is mentioned that the French have evacuated Naples, and that the king was reinftated.

In Italy the confederates ftill command fuccefs. It is faid, however, Moreau has taken meafures to check their progrefs.

Our readers may rely, that the French are not only harraffed by the confederate armies; but fuffer fevere and daily lofs from infurrections of the people in every quarter.

There is a States paper in town which contains an extract of a letter from Leghorn, wherein mention is made of the defeat of Earl St. Vincent's fquadron by the French fleet.—We prefume it muft be the production of fome hair-brained Democrat, as the combined Engliſh, Ruſſian and Turkiſh fleets in the Mediterranean, now conſiſt of fifty-one ſail of the line, beſides frigates; and we will not heſitate to ſay, that while ſuch a naval force remains to receive them, neither the *Sans Culottes*, *Dons*, or *Mynheers* will dare ſhew their noſes, for if they do, they know they'll be in imminent danger, if not paſt recovery!

Married laſt Tueſday, Mr. John Endicott, of this city, to the agreeable Miſs Eliza Devans, daughter to Mr. —— Devans, of the Humber.

To the Printers of the Upper-Canada Gazette.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING obſerved in your Gazette of laſt week a paragraph which ſaid, "a tax is to be laid on ſcolding wives, &c." I have in conſequence had recourſe to pen and ſcribled the incloſed obſervations; though at the moment impreſſed with a high ſenſe of my inability to the taſk. Should theſe remarks be glanced at with contempt by your readers, becauſe they are the production of the pen of a female ſcribler, I beg leave to aſſure them, that I ſhall not regard their aſperſions, but wink at them with an eye of indifference.—It is a province too mercenary and too inferior to be that of a man's, to wiſh to deprive us of that only weapon of defence, *our tongues!* an armour, which, we have been permitted to exerciſe ſince the earlieſt period of time, without moleſtation, except when tied to a ferocious and vile tempered huſband! Were the future contingent effects of this female's inſtrument of defence, in the ſmalleſt degree, ſimilar to thoſe of the ſabre, piſtol, *faſt* or *ſlick!* I ſhould hold up my hand and exclaim for its prohibition! but on the contrary as its effects only produce a momentary wound in the feelings of its opponent, I cannot conceive that there is the ſmalleſt degree of propriety for its being prohibited, when the *Faſt*, *Stick*, &c. are tolerated, and their inhuman effects ſuffered to be inflicted upon *us* with impunity!!

I bluſh to ſay, that too many of our ſex experience more the uſage of a ſpaniel, from their malignant huſbands, than that of a "*boſom friend!*" Did I not conceive myſelf ſcreened, as a female, I preſume to ſuggeſt that this would be productive of a challenge.

The plan which I have in contemplation, I flatter myſelf, will be for the mutual advantage of both ſexes, but more particularly ours: that a penalty be impoſed (in manner hereafter ſtated) upon every huſband who ſhall preſume to make uſe of thoſe unwarrantable weapons, a *Stick*, *Faſt*, &c. to vent the effects of intoxication; and alſo upon thoſe who reſort thoſe receptacles of idleneſs, taverns, in which, the cauſe of their being called in queſtion too often originate. This propoſition, if carried into effect, will, not only materially exceed the tax which is to be levied on ſcolding wives, but will be a competant revenue to defray the civil expenditure of this province.

DRUNKEN HUSBANDS.

AS it has been inſinuated that a tax is ſhortly to be levied on ſcolding wives, I think it no more than juſt and equitable, that a ſimilar one be impoſed on *Drunken Huſbands*, but that the rates be enhanced, as it has been obſerved, and very juſtly, that they are frequently the cauſe of their ſcolding. The manner in which they are to be rated is as follows: For getting drunk in the morning, 30l per annum; twice a-day, 40l—three times a day, morning, noon and evening, 50l—every alternate day, 20l—once a week, if not on Sundays, 15l—on Sundays, 60l—for beating his wife once a-day, 200l—twice a-day, morning and evening, 400l—every alternate day, 100l—once a week, if not on Sundays, 80l—on Sundays, 500l—coming home from the tavern drunk and beating his wife into a fit of hyſterics, conſumption, or giving her a pair of black eyes, 700l—getting drunk and being, in conſequence, confined to his bed a week or two, 000l.

Meſſrs. Should you deem the preceding remarks fit for public communication, you will oblige one of your female readers, by giving them a place in your next Gazette.

I have the honor to be,
Yours, &c. &c. &c.
A FEMALE.

York, 17 Sept. '99.

To be ſold.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, ſituate in the Townſhip of Ancaſter, in the midſt of a growing ſettlement, and near a Griſt Mill and Diſtillery, conſiſting of the lots No. 36 and 37 in the 2d Conceſſion, and 19, 20, 38 and 39 in the 3d Conceſſion, containing 1200 Acres. The whole is well watered with fine living ſtreams, and the main road from Burlington Bay to the Mohawk Village and Weſtern Diſtrict, leads through them. Part of theſe valuable lands lie in the plains and part in the woods. For further particulars, enquire of the printer, or Mr. Ridout, Not. Pub. in York.

York, Aug. 31. '99. 3w'36

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcriber being appointed adminiſtrator to the eſtate of the late PHILIP STEDMAN, deceaſed, requeſts all thoſe who have any accounts againſt the ſame to leave them, duly atteſted, with ALEXANDER STEWART, Eſq. attorney at law, in the town of Newark; and thoſe who are in any manner indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment thereof to him, he being by me duly authoriſed to receive the ſame.

JOHN SPARKMAN.

Newark, July 20, '99.

FOR SALE

ONE HALF OF THAT EXCELLENT MILL, *known by the name of the*

New Saw-Mill,

Situate upon the River Don, lot No. 11 fourth conceſſion, townſhip of York; together with one hundred acres of LAND thereunto belonging. For further particulars enquire of

PARSHALL TERRY,

York, Aug. 9. (3'2.

☞ Some excellent HONEY, by the pound or larger quantity, for ſale at the Printing Office.

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 239.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

York: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1799. [*Price 4 Dollars per Annum.*

From the BOSTON PAPERS of the 10th of Auguſt.

LONDON, June 12.

THE French fleet of 24 ſhips of the line, failed from Toulon on the 20th May, it was ſuppoſed for Genoa. The Engliſh conſiſting of 25 ſail were as high as Minorca, and on hearing of the ſailing of the enemy commenced a vigilant look out.—The Spaniards continued in Carthagena.

The accounts from Conſtantinople are to May 10, ten days later than thoſe brought by the late arrivals. We have many other articles of too intereſting a nature to be withheld one moment from the public.—We give them entire. Let the ſpeculative reader compare, inveſtigate, and judge.

The Spaniſh fleet conſiſted of 19 ſail of the line, and was to be ready for ſea on the 5th of July.

Admiral Nelſon, with 10 or 12 ſail of the line, were at Naples, the king of which he had carried there, who was reinſtated in Naples on the 11th of May. The French army had been withdrawn and were in Tuſcany.

The army of Italy had given battle ſeveral times to the Auſtrians and Ruſſians, the reſult of which were conſtantly unfavorable to the French. All Piedmont had fallen, and Moreau retired to the ſtrong fortreſſes of Alexandria and Coni. The army of Rome had alſo retired, and was endeavoring to join Moreau, but it was thought it would not be able to accompliſh the junction.

Mantua was cloſely beſieged.

The Auſtrians under Prince Charles, got full poſſeſſion of the Griſon country, after repeated actions, it had entered Switzerland, where, on the 3d of June, a dreadful battle was fought between the Archduke Charles and Maſſena; it ended in the defeat of the French; it is ſaid that upwards of 30,000 men were killed on the field of battle. This battle was fought near Zurich; it was reported that Maſſena was wounded, but this was not generally credited. After the battle the French army retired from Zurich.

A letter had been received at Cadiz, dated Genoa, the 3d of June, which mentioned that a fleet of 24 ſail of the line was then off that place, but whether Engliſh or French was not known.

Lord St. Vincent left Minorca on the 25th of May.

The Spaniſh frigate La Carmon, of 40 guns, had captured an Engliſh ſloop of war of 18 guns, richly laden from the Eaſt Indies, and carried her into Carthagena.

"Paris, June 8. Maſſena writes to the Directory, from his head quarters near Zurich, June 3, twelve o'clock at night, as follows:

"The whole of this day has been a day of battle, and dreadfully ſevere—I have however, been able to keep my poſition, and hope to continue to defend it under the walls of Zurich.

"The Auſtrians have advanced, and now are at Zolican, half a league from this." *(Publiciſte.*

The ſame paper alſo contains a letter from Baſle, of the 4th June, which relates "that Maſſena had on that day abandoned Zurich, and his head quarters are now at Arleſheim, one league from Baſle."

The Swiſs Directory had retired from Lucerne to Berne.

The Publiciſte of the 2d of June, announces the evacuation of Naples by the French; it was effected by the Engliſh and Ruſſian troops, with the Sicilian volunteers, who were afterwards joined by the Neapolitans under Cardinal Ruffo, from Calabra.

A confirmation of this intelligence was received at Vienna.

Gen. Suwarrow had ſent 30,000 men againſt Rome, 12,000 to Lucca, and 10,000 were ſtationed between Placentia and Parma, to prevent the eſcape of Gen. M'Donald to Genoa.

Conſtantinople, May 10. From Syria accounts have been received by a courier of Ghezar Pacha, and likewiſe by an expreſs ſent by Sir Sydney Smith to his brother the Engliſh ambaſſador here, which mentions that the French met with a ſecond defeat in Syria. They appeared again before St. John D'Acre, & attempted to take that fortreſs by ſtorm, but here they were repulſed, and on their retreat purſued by Ghezar Pacha, with the Engliſh officers, when they had a battle, and were routed. Sir Sydney mentions that 4000 enemies lay dead on the field of battle, and the reſt were diſperſed. The greater part of their artillery and camp equipage fell into the hands of the Turks, who comparatively took but few priſoners. On the coaſt of Paleſtine the Engliſh and Turks captured ſeveral veſſels which had been ſent from Egypt with ammunition and proviſions for the French army in Syria.

Before theſe couriers arrived with the news of the victory, ſome Tartars had already on the 4th inſt. came here from Paleſtine, & mentioned the late events; but they were arreſted, becauſe the Porte had been ſo often deceived by falſe reports of a ſimilar nature—and they were even threatened to loſe their lives if they had told falſities. They were, however, quite willing to ſuffer arreſt, aſſerting that they were ſure of having their information ſhortly confirmed, as it did really happen.

Charleſton, (S. C.) Aug. 8. Yeſterday arrived the brig Aurora, capt. Corrie, from Cadiz in 37 days.

By this arrival we learn, that there had been no accounts received at Cadiz of an engagement between the fleets in the Mediterranean, before ſhe ſailed.

The Spaniſh fleet had arrived at Carthagena on the 20th May, after experiencing a ſevere gale of wind off Oran, on the Barbary coaſt, on the 16th and 17th, in which 11 ſail of the line, one frigate & a ſloop of war were diſmaſted.

The French fleet ſailed from Toulon, where it arrived in ſafety about the ſame time, and remained there until the 20th May, when it ſailed again.—It conſiſted of 24 ſail of the line; its deſtination is not known, but ſuppoſed to be Genoa.

The Spaniſh fleet went into the Mediterranean to cover an expedition which was to have been made from Carthage-

ns and Barcelona againſt Minorca, but in conſequence of the fleet being diſabled it was given up.

Lower Elbe, June 29. By the Vienna Court Gazette of June 19, we learn, that the Archduke Charles was at Klattern, the 19th June. He took at Zurich, from which the French had precipitately retreated, 94 pieces of cannon.

On the 8th Prince Rofenberg attacked the enemy near Alberfhied & took it.

The enemy having been reinforced after their defeat on the 29th ult. on Mount St. Gothard, near the *Devil's Bridge*, diſlodged Gen. St. Julien from ſome of his advantages gained the 31ſt. However, Prince Victor Rohan advancing to Briegen, in the Walloon country, and Gen. Herbert from the Griſons, the enemy were forced to abandon the advantages they ſo recently gained.

Frontiers of Swabia, June 16. The archduke's head quarters were at Klotan the 13th. He intends giving a few days reſt to his brave army, *which has been fighting with admirable perſeverance for ten days previous to the 4th inſt.*

On the 13th Maſſena's head-quarters were at Waldenburg, on the road from Soleure to Baſle.

Vienna, June 12. On the 4th, 5th and 6th inſtant, the Archduke attacked the French in front of their ſtrong intrenched camp in the van of Zurich. The combat was long, obſtinate and bloody; the particulars are given at length by his Royal Highneſs. On the night of the 5th, the Archduke intended making an aſſault on all the lines; but the French retreated in ſuch haſte as to leave in their entrenchments 25 pieces of cannan, 3 howitzers, and 18 waggons. In the morning the entrenchments, and Zurich were taken poſſeſſion of. In the latter 94 cannon were found. In the attacks Gens. Hotz, Wallis and Haddic were wounded. Our loſs is very conſiderable; and our troops combatted with ſuch fury, that after ſtorming the redoubts they ſeized the French that defended them by the hair, and diſpatched them with the but-end of their fire-locks. In the height of the battle, none of the enemy's officers obtained quarter.

Milan, capital of the Ciſalpine Ex Republic, June 10. Gen Bellegarde is gone to Piedmont, from whence he will march againſt Acqui, with 12000 men, & penetrate the Genoeſe country on that ſide.

We have juſt now learned, that the van of Gen. Macdonald's army has been defeated near Lucca, by Gen. Ott, who has made many priſoners.

The fortreſs of Urbain capitulated on the 7th: 600 French priſoners arrived from Lugano.

Gen. Moreau has ſtretched his right wing towards Genoa, to ſuſtain Gen. Victor, who covers the Ligurian territory on the ſide of the Imperial fiefs.

June 11. Gen. Macdonald's army is ſtationed part on the mountains of Tuſcany, and part towards Lucca.

June 12. After Moreau had detached Generals Victor and Grenier to Genoa, Gen. V. marched to the valley of Taro, to co-operate with Macdonald. They then diſlodged Gen. Ott near Pontremoli, and beat him back as far as Parma.

Verona, June 14. In order to cover Macdonald's march by Sarzana to Genoa, Gen. Montrichard was obliged to make a movement with 8000 men againſt Modena; but Gen. Hohenzollen has repulſed Gen. Ott, *who is collecting his whole force to encounter the enemy; and general Suwarrow, is haſtening with the main army towards Genoa, to ſupport him.*

The city of Ferrara is raiſing a corps of 4000 guards to co-operate with the Imperial army.

We expect here an army of 12,000 Ruſſians, in all June.

The French troops in Tuſcany are joining Moreau. Every where they impoſe contributions. Even at Bologna they demanded two millions, but were offered only 230,000.

June 15. The 11th Gen. Hohenzollern ſucceeded in repulſing a corps of 8000 French, who approached Modena, and took 800 priſoners. But Gen. Macdonald's army of 30,000 appearing, the Auſtrian Gen. retired to the Po. The French extend towards Ferrara and Parma. Gen. Kray is gone in haſte to gen. Suwarrow's head quarters, to concert the plan of operations againſt M'Donald. The Duke of Parma & family have fled across the Po, where they are in ſafety.

Gen. Suwarrow will break out in forced marches from Savaja to Aleſſandria, and another battle will be deciſive of the fate of Italy. His army will conſiſt of 50,000 men. The ſiege of Mantua is ſuſpended for a ſhort time.

Vienna. June 19. Count Melas writes that Gen. Moreau had retreated, & taken a poſition near Savona, in the Gulf of Genoa, which enabled him to wait his reinforcement from Gen. Macdonald's army, and Gens. Montrichard & Grenier's diviſions, from Naples, Tuſcany and Bologna.

In order to oppoſe this junction, and to proſecute the ſieges of the citadels of Turin, Tortona and Aleſſandria, the troops under Gens. Bellegarde and Ott, the diviſions of gens. Froloch & Hohenzollern, and the brigades of gens. Seckendorf and Alcaini, are to form an army of obſervation, to act as exigencies may require. Beſides thoſe, 11,000 Ruſſians, who have marched thro' Kalchau and Peſt, will join Suwarrow, which will make his reinforcements 25,000. The proportion will therefore be kept up.

Turin, June 2. The inſurrections in Piedmont have greatly contributed to its evacuation by the French. They have had ſeveral bloody battles with the *French*, and have frequently been obliged to yield to the tactics and efforts of the French. All is quiet now—as the French retire the inſurrection ceaſes, & the peaſants return to their work. *All the king's officers are reinſtated.*

Paris, June 18. In the councils of 500 and ancients, Briot and Savery expreſſed their aſtoniſhment at the neglect of the directory to reply to the meſſage of the legiſlative aſſemblies of the 4th, on the interior and exterior ſtate of the republic: a new requeſt was made, with the addition, that the councils would remain permanent until an anſwer was received: three hours after, the directory promiſed an anſwer the next day. The council of 500 nevertheleſs continued permanent.

After a violent diſcuſſion the council ſuſpended the *dictatorial power of the Directory over the Journals and Pamphlets*, & proviſionally decreed ſix articles to the liberty of the preſs.

The council was informed that the directory had decreed itſelf permanent.

The councils decreed, at 11 o'clock at night, the election of Treilhard to be unconſtitutional. Treilhard immediately ceaſed his functions as director.

Yeſterday the ex-miniſter Gohier was elected, & proclaimed the new director.

The revolution of the executive power is nearly complete, and of all the directors from whom Seyes ſo lately received the fraternal embrace, on his inſtallation, there is none now remaining but Barras.

Boulay de la Meurthe, in purſuance of his plan to annihilate the dictatorial power of the directory, propoſed in the fitting of the 30th Prairial, to refer the anſwer of the directory to a ſpecial commiſſion. He expreſſed himſelf very ſtrong on this occaſion on the dictatorſhip which a triumvirate wiſhed to aſſume. I revealed to you, he ſaid, three days ago, the ſecret of the circumſtances in which we are now involved. Since the 13th of Fructidor, the executive power has aſſumed the dictatorſhip, & neglected nothing to vilify the national repreſentation: you have remained ſilent; you thought they would uſe this immenſe power for the ſalvation of the republic, but they have only employed it to bring on its ruin. They have rendered us the objects of the deteſtation of all nations. We will reſume our place in Europe, and we ſhall be beloved and reſpected. I accuſe, above all, Merlin & La Reveillière, as the authors of theſe evils. Theſe men can never remain in the executive power.

Arena informed the council of ſeveral facts, tending to inculpate the directors and the miniſter of the police, in whoſe office he ſaid they had been continually employed during four & twenty hours in burning papers; theſe papers, he added, would without doubt, have diſcovered the arbitrary and illegal meaſures of the directory, and have thrown a new light on the conſpiracy.

Francois, of Nantes, cauſed a decree to be paſſed in the name of the commiſſion of eleven members, to whom the meſſage of the directors had been referred, importing that every authority or individual who ſhould make any attempt againſt the liberty and ſecurity of the legiſlative aſſembly, either in giving orders or in executing them, ſhould be outlawed. This decree was ſanctioned on the ſame day by the council of elders. At five in the afternoon, the council of 500 received a letter from each of the directors La Reveillière and Merlin by which they gave in their reſignation in order to avoid all diſſention.

A liſt of ten candidates was immediately drawn up, out of which the council of elders elected Roger Ducos and gen. Moulin, directors.

The council then ſuſpended the ſitting until eight.

Very heavy accuſations are brought forward againſt Ramel, miniſter of the finances, & Francois Neufchateau. Gen. Joubert is appointed to the command of the military force of the capital, in the place of Gillot. The three caſhiered directors had attempted to cauſe 70 members of the council of 500 to be arreſted, which Barras oppoſed. They afterwards ordered Gen. Femares, the commandant of Paris, to arreſt 20 deputies, but he refuſed to obey the orders. Merlin, who has been called in the council of 500, a ſecond Duke of Alba, is ſaid to have committed the greateſt enormities. The numerous arbitrary arreſts are now to ceaſe, in conſequence of a decree of the council of 500.—Paris has remained perfectly quiet amidſt all theſe events. The play-houſes, coffee-houſes, public gardens and walks are crouded with company. The new director Gohier has accepted, and has already been inſtalled.

Fiume, at the head of the Adriatic, June 5. An advice boat has arrived here from Naples, with the intelligence that the Ruſſians, Turks and Engliſh had landed near the city, into which Cardinal Ruffo had penetrated, at the ſame time, with an army of 40,000 men. A bloody action is ſaid to have enſued, in which ſeveral thouſand patriots & Frenchmen were either killed or taken priſoners.

Lower Elbe, June 22. The Vienne Court Gazette of the 11th and 12th of June, received on the 20th, confirm the chief events detailed of late.

Gen. Melas, under the 3d of June, adviſes no material occurrence in the army at and round Turin. Field marſhal Frolich puſhed on beyond Pigerol, Buniculiere, and Carignona, occupied Foſſano, with a diviſion, took poſt near Savigliaw, and his patroles inveſted already the environs of Cunio, a ſtrong city on the conflux of the Shira & Geſſo.

Gen. Vukaſſovich's advanced guard had entered Carmagnola, Alba & Cherasco—in the latter he found ſeveral metal and heavy iron guns, with various ammunition. The ſiege of Turin is continued moſt rigorouſly with the guns of the city.

Gen. Luſignan was ſent againſt the French diviſion at Feneſtrelle, on the river Cluſon; and gen. Alciati has began to bombard the citadel of Tortona. The fortifications of Ceva, taken by the armed peaſants, almoſt ſurrounded by French troops, was victualled for thirty days, when the French collecting their forces cloſer, began to bombard it, and reoccupied Mondovi; but the advanced guard of Vukaſſovich forced them to quit both places a ſecond time.

Field marſhal Kray, at Caſtelluccio, on the 4th, writes of having reinforced gen. Ott, who had taken ſuch poſitions near Fernova, (famous for the ſevere battle between Charles VIII. of France, and the Duke of Milan, with his allies) as compleatly to cover Parma and Placenza. The ſiege of Mantua is continued with the moſt vigorous perſeverance.—Gen. Count Bellegrade, after taking, with unexampled bravery, the famous St. Gothard's Mount, embarked with his own diviſion, on the Lago di Como, to proceed by Milan and Pavia againſt Tortona, to join the Italian army—leaving behind him gen. Haddick to maintain the communication between Field marſhal Suwarrow, & the Archduke Charles, which is now facilitated by St. Gothard and Turin. The Archduke's troops paſſed in haſte thro' Zurich, to purſue the French, and leave them no time to take poſt againſt. Hence the whole eaſtern parts of Switzerland are evacuated.

Letters from Vienna ſtate, that Cardinal Ruffo had entered Naples, and was purſuing Macdonald very cloſely; others ſay he was approaching Rome.

They write from Venice of the 6th of June, that the Imperialiſts had entered Ceſeno, on the river Savio, and Rimini, on the river Marrechia, where they took 5 cannon, 60 priſoners, and the French Conſul of Sinegaglia.

By the Vienna Court Gazette of the 16th June, the junction of Gens. Moreau and M'Donald's armies is officially announced. From the above official as well as private accounts, it appears that General M'Donald's march was effected thro' the mountain defiles in upper Italy, and along the ſea coaſt, which enabled him to join Gen. Moreau on his retreat to the velley on the river Tonaro, and near Savona, on the Genoeſe coaſt. Here they expected alſo to be joined by Gens. Montrichard and Gaultier, from Tuſcany and Bologna. Hence the news of a general and bloody battle may ſoon be expected, and which, no doubt will decide the fate of the French in Italy.

The official accounts from Switzerland only come down to the 9th, under which date the Archduke Charles wrote to Vienna, that the French left 94 pieces of cannon in Zurich, and that the progreſſive movements to mount St. Gothard and the Devil's bridge, had been ſtopped by Col. Prince Rohan, Gens. Herbert and Haddick.

Direct letters from Switzerland ſay, that Gen. Maſſena diſputes every inch of ground, and has obtained ſome trifling advantages in the engagements ſince the 9th, which however were ſoon returned by the Imperialiſts, whoſe head quarters on the 15th were ſtill at Klatten, where Gen. Hotze and other chiefs held conferences every day.

Milan, June 3. In a magazine in this city, the Auſtrians have found in a vault the following effects which the French were not able to carry away with them: a great many cheſts with valuable paintings from Rome; the great field repoſitory of medicines, of conſiderable value; 50 cheſts with church plate; a great many bales of cloth, valued at 2,000,000; a ſmall coffer with gold bars, and forty carriages.

June 7. The following letter has been received here from Gen. Vukaſſovich:

"*Ceva, June 4.*" I have this day entered Ceva, where I made priſoners 1800 Frenchmen, and the wives of Generals Moreau and Florella; but as I do not wage war againſt women, I ſhall ſend them both back to-morrow, to the out poſts of the French, attended by my Adjutant.

"As I was marching thro' Mondovi, I ſaw a nunnery, where the French committed exceſſes before their retreat, they cut in pieces ſome of the nuns, the reſt they cruſhed to death with blows of the but-end of their muſkets: The French

are now all at Conf, which fortreſs being very ſtrong by nature, will rather retard the progreſs of our troops."

Serious troubles have broken out in the South of France, and the recruits ſent thither, deſert in great numbers.

A ſmall corps of Auſtrians and Piedmonteſe has entered the province of Maurienne, in Savoy, where the inhabitants are very ready to ſupport them.

Venice, June 3. The Imperial marine has now commenced its operations againſt the coaſt of Italy, on the Adriatic, by the taking of Caſſena.

Verona. June 9. This moment we receive advice, that the French began on the 6th inſt. to bombard violently the city of Turin, from the citadel.

Hamburgh. June 25. The Redacteur of the 11th of June, contains the important official account that the Toulon fleet after having landed troops and proviſions for the French army in Italy, and in the Ligurian republic, and after having evaded by a very ſkilful manœuvre, coming to an engagement with a ſuperior force, paſſed by Toulon on the 9th inſt.

The Moniteur of the 17th, ſtates that the Toulon fleet having 16,000 men at Leghorn, had victualled ſundry ports in Italy, had arrived ſafe at Carthagena, joined the Spaniſh fleet, and thus form a force of 30 ſail of the line.—[*We look upon both theſe accounts to be falſe.*]

The Britiſh force now in the Mediterranean, conſiſts of Fifty-eight ſail of the line.—The Turks, Ruſſians and Neapolitans make the combined forces 73.—The French and Spaniard have Sixty-three ſail of the line.

The Engliſh Eaſt India Company has voted Lord Nelſon 10,000l. ſterling.

June 29. The Engliſh have cloſely blockaded all the ports of the North Seas.

The Court of Pruſſia is ſaid to have refuſed the French republic a paſſage for 10,000 horſes through the line of demarcation.

New York. Aug. 26. Laſt Friday died in this city, Mr. James Chevalier, late editor of the Mercantile Advertiſer, after a violent illneſs of a few days.

The death of this gentleman is a loſs to both public and private ſociety. His conduct in every domeſtic and ſocial relation, will not ſoon be forgotten by thoſe who perſonally witneſſed it.—His public merits, as an impartial, diligent, and intelligent editor, may be eſtimated by the degree of reſpectability to which he raiſed that paper.

By this miſfortune, ſociety has loſt a moſt active and uſeful member: his friends, a worthy man; and his nearer connections have ſuffered more than the pen of ſympathy dares attempt to expreſs.

We have received London papers by the Helen, from Liverpool, to July 5. They contain no particulars of Continental events later than thoſe anticipated from Hamburg, except the French officials of the ſortie of Lengano, and of the victory gained by Macdonald over Gen. Ott, (which we have mentioned before) in which the French took 2000 priſoners, 40 officers, 12 to 15 cannon, waggons, ſtandards, and from 4 to 500 horſes. The Auſtrians the French ſay, loſt 1500 men killed and wounded, while they ſuffered only the loſs of 200 among whom, however, was gen. Foreſt.

" Citizens Repreſentatives,

"The executive directory haſten to tranſmit to the councils of 500 and of Elders, two letters, written on the 12th and 13th June, by Gen. Macdonald to Gen. Moreau, announcing two new advantages gained by the brave army of Naples, and giving the moſt ſanguine hopes of the junction of theſe two generals. The letter from Moreau, which conveys this intelligence, is dated from Genoa, on the 6th June, and adds, that Macdonald had arrived at Parma on the 14th."

Halifax, Auguſt 1. The London gazette announces the appointment of lieut. gen. the duke of Kent to be general in the army, and to be general and commander in chief of the forces in North America, vice general R. Preſcott.

Lieut. col. Wetherall is appointed adjutant general to the Britiſh forces in North America.

From the beſt information we have been able to collect, his royal highneſs the duke of Kent may be expected here in the courſe of the enſuing month.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, September 28.

The newſpapers received from New-York by the laſt mail afford very little intelligence reſpecting the Yellow fever which prevails in the city; but private accounts repreſent the diſorder to be alarming and increaſing.

Liſt of burials in Philadelphia for the laſt 6 days, ending Wedneſday, Auguſt 22.

For 24 hours ending Saturday, Aug. 17, at noon, grown perſons 6, child. 2.
Aug. 18, grown perſons 6, child. 13.
Aug. 19, grown do 8, do 4.
Aug. 20, grown do 6, do 3.
Aug. 21, grown do 13, do 1.
Aug. 23—Seventeen burials have been reported by the Sextons of the different burial grounds in the 24 hours ending yeſterday at 12 o'clock.

Upper-Canada,

COUNCIL OFFICE, Sept. 24, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Townſhips of DEREHAM and NORWICH in the Weſtern Diſtrict of this Province, are to be ſold in lots of three thouſand *Acres* each, excluſive of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves. There are ſixteen blocks in each Townſhip, numbered from one to ſixteen. The Lands are of excellent quality, and lie between the River La Trench and Lake Erie.

Perſons inclined to purchaſe, are to give in their Propoſals in writing to this Office, in which they are to name the lots they bid for, and to ſtate the price they are willing to give for it. The propoſals muſt be given in on or before the firſt day of March next, within one month after which the purchaſers will be declared, and Letters Patent and Grant delivered, free of expence. Half the purchaſe-money muſt be paid when the purchaſers are declared, and good ſecurity given for the payment of the other half in two years, in equal yearly payments. Maps of the Townſhips may be ſeen at the Surveyor-General's Office in York, and at the Houſe of Mr. Hambly, near the Townſhips.

JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT eligible and well improved FARM, ſituate on the river Humber, about one and a half mile from the government ſaw mill. This ſuperior tract of land contains four hundred acres, 20 of which are under good improvement and well fenced. There are on the premiſes two good dwelling houſes and barn, alſo an excellent mill ſeat and a permanent ſtream of water.—There will alſo be ſold with the farm a large crop of corn and ſeveral ſtacks of well ſaved hay;—For terms apply to Mr. J. Endecott or A. DEVINS on the premiſes.
York, 27 Sept.

THE

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 240.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

YORK: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1799. [*Price* 4 *Dollars per Ann.*

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſq;

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of UPPER CANADA, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to appoint me to be Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in the room of his Excellency Major General JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE: And whereas it is neceſſary for the peace and good government of the ſaid Province, that all his Majeſty's Officers within the ſame ſhould continue in their ſeveral Offices and Employments, I have thought fit, by and with the advice of his Majeſty's Council, to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the ſaid Officers to continue in their ſaid Offices and Employments, of which all perſons concerned are required to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly. Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this ſeventeenth day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine, and thirty-ninth year of his Majeſty's reign. P. H.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the third day of Auguſt we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the ſeventh day of the enſuing month of September, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the ſixteenth day of October next, enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary:—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs PETER HUNTER Eſq. our Lieutenant Governor and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our ſaid province, and in the province of Lower Canada, this thirty firſt day of Auguſt, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, and of our reign the thirty-ninth. P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Upper-Canada,

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York, 27 Sept.

Foreign News.

From the London gazette extraordinary.

Downing-ſtreet, June 21.

A diſpatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received from lieut. col. Crauford by the right hon. lord Grenville, his majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for the foreign department.

ZURICH, June 1.

My lord,

I have the honor to inform your lordſhip, that, in conſequence of a very ſevere action which took place on the 4th inſt. Maſſena has been obliged to abandon his intrenched camp before this place, and that the Auſtrians took poſſeſſion of the town yeſterday afternoon.

In my diſpatch of the 31ſt ult. I had the honor to acquaint your lordſhip that after the affair of Winterthur, the enemy retreated behind the Glat. In the ſubſequent days, the right wing of the archduke's army, under general Nauendorf, advanced towards Beulach, the centre of prince Reuſs's colum towards Kloten, and general Hotze's to Baſſerſdorf.

In order to threaten the enemy's right flank, and in hopes of thereby inducing him to quit the poſition of Zurich (the real ſtrength of which was not known) general Zellachien was ſent with a column round the Greifenſee, and afterwards advanced towards Zurich, in connexion with an other part of gen. Hotze's corps which croſſed the Glat below Greifenſee, but conſiderably to the enemy's right. As theſe demonſtrations, however, were without effect, an attack was determined upon.

Between the Glat and Limmat is a conſiderable chin of hills, running nearly parallel to theſe rivers, and covered in moſt parts with thick woods. On this ridge, juſt in the front of Zurich, Maſſena had choſen a moſt excellent and not very extenſive poſition, which for ſeveral weeks paſt he had cauſed to be ſtrengthened by numerous entrenchments, and in which, after the affair of Winterthur, he collected a conſiderable part of the army. The right wing was poſted on the hill called the Zurich berg, which is greatly elevated above every part of the ridge within its reach, and is covered with very thick woods, in which the enemy had made conſiderable abbatis, entirely ſurrounded the hill, and defended by redoubts; and this being the moſt intereſting and deciſive point of the poſition, it was occupied by a large body of infantry; the right flank of which was thrown back en potence towards the town. The left wing of the army was placed on the continuance of the above mentioned chain of hills; likewiſe protected by extenſive woods, abbatis and entrenchments; in the centre the ground was much lower, quite free from wood and of eaſy acceſs. Through this open ſpace (which was not a cannon ſhot in extent from wood to wood) paſs the roads leading from Kloten and and Winterthur to Zurich. This is the only part of the poſition in which cavalry could have acted; but it was completely covered with a chain of redoubts, conſiderably retired, and ſerving as a curtain to connect the two wings, by which it was ſo flanked and defended as to render the attack of this line extremely difficult ſo long as the wings of the army maintained the heights on each ſide of it. The left flank was further covered by a corps poſted between Regenſberg and the Glat, having its retreat toward Baden. The only defect of the poſition in front of Zurich was, that in caſe of defeat the whole would have been obliged to defile through the town, ſituated cloſe behind the right of the poſition, and in which there is but one bridge over the Lammat; for (whether owing to the rapidity of the river or what cauſe I know not) the enemy had not, as it was ſuppoſed they would have done, conſtructed any pontoon bridges in the rear of his centre or left.

From the above-mentioned circumſtances of the enemy's ſituation, it was evident, if Zurichberg was forced, it muſt have brought on the total defeat of their army; whoſe retreat through the town, juſt at the foot of this hill, would have been attended with the greateſt difficulty.

Early in the morning of the 4th inſt. the army marched to attack the enemy. General Hotze's corps marched off to the left, croſſed the Glat, formed on the enemy's right flank, and began the attack of Zurichberg. The enemy defended this poſt with the greateſt obſtinacy, and although a conſiderable part of prince Reuſs's column was afterwards ſent to aſſiſt in this attack, it was found impoſſible to force it. The enemy was driven indeed from ſome of the abbatis and entrenchments, but maintained his principal poſition on the Zurich-berg, till night put an end to the action.

During the night and the whole of the next day, both parties remained exactly where they had ſtood at the end of the affair; the Auſtrian infantry at the end of the left wing being in many places almoſt within muſket ſhot of the enemy's abbatis and works. The great fatigue which the troops had undergone on the 4th, determined the archduke to defer, till the 6th, the renewal of the attack. But the enemy, whoſe loſs in the affair of the 4th had been very great, and who foreſaw the total ruin of his army if the Zurich-berg ſhould be forced, retired in the night from the 5th to the 6th, leaving in his entrenchments 35 pieces of cannon, 3 howitzers, and a great number of ammunition waggons. In the afternoon of the 6th, the Auſtrians occupied the town.

In the attack of the 4th inſt. the Auſtrian infantry ſuffered a conſiderable loſs in killed and wounded; among the latter were general Wallis, lieutenant-gen. Hotze, and major-general Miller. General Hotze received a muſket ſhot in the arm early in the affair, but it did not hurt the bone, and fortunately does not prevent his continuing to command his corps. His abſence at this moment would have been ſenſibly felt and ſincerely regretted.

Cherin (general of diviſion and chief of the ſtaff) together with two other French generals, were ſeverely wounded and two adjutant general's are among the priſoners, of which there are a conſiderable number.

I have the honor to be
your's &c. &c.
ROB. CRAUFORD.

From the London Gazette.

Admiralty Office, June 22.

Extract of a letter from capt. ſir Wm. Sidney Smith, to Mr. Nepean, dated Tigre, off Tripoly, in Syria, the 2d of April.

I beg leave to tranſmit for the information of my lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, a copy of my report to the right hon. earl of St. Vincent, of late events in this quarter.

TIGRE, *off St. John d'Acre, the 23d March.*

MY LORD,

I have the honor to inform you, that in conſequence of intelligence from Gezar Pacha, governor of Syria, of the incurſion of general Buonaparte's army into that province, and his approach to its capital, Acre, I haſtened with a proportion of the naval force under my orders to its reliet, and had the ſatisfaction to arrive there two days before the enemy made its appearance.

Much was done in this interval under the direction of capt. Miller, of the Theſeus, and col. Phelypaux, towards putting the place in a better ſtate of defence, to reſiſt the attack of an European army; and the preſence of a Britiſh naval force appeared to encourage and decide the Pacha and his troops to make vigorous reſiſtance.

The enemy's advanced guard was diſcovered at the foot of mount Carmel, on the night of the 17th, by the Tigre's guard boats; theſe troops not expecting to find a naval force of any deſcription in Syria, took up their ground cloſe to the water ſide, and were conſequently expoſed to the fire of grape ſhot from the boats, which put them to the rout the inſtant it opened upon them and obliged them to retire precipitately up the ſide of the mount.

The main body of the army finding the road between the ſea and mount Carmel thus expoſed came in by that of Nazareth, and inveſted the town of Acre to the eaſt, but not without being much harraſſed by the Samaritan Arabs who are even more inimical to the French than the Egyptians, and better armed. As the enemy returned our fire by muſquetry only, it was evident they had not brought cannon with them, which were therefore expected by us, and meaſures were taken accordingly for intercepting them; the Theſeus was already detached off Jaffa (Joppa.)

The enemy's flotilla, which came in from ſea, fell in with and captured the Torride, and was coming round mount Carmel, when it was diſcovered from the Tigre, conſiſting of a corvette and nine ſail of gun veſſels; on ſeeing us they hauled off. The aclacrity of the ſhip's company in making ſail after them was highly praiſe worthy; our guns ſoon reached them, and ſeven as per liſt, ſtruck; the corvette, containing Buonaparte's private property, and two ſmall veſſels eſcaped, ſince it became an object to ſecure the prizes without chaſing further; their cargoes conſiſting of the battering train of artillery, ammunition, platforms, &c. deſtined for the ſiege of Acre being much wanted for its defence. The prizes were accordingly anchored off the town, manned from the ſhips, and immediately employed in harraſſing the enemy's poſts, impeding his approaches, and covering the ſhip's boats ſent further in ſhore to cut off his ſupplies of proviſions conveyed coaſtwiſe. They have been conſtantly occupied in theſe ſervices for theſe five days and nights paſt; and ſuch has been the zeal of their crews, that they requeſted not to be relieved, after many hours exerciſe laboring at their guns and oars. I am ſorry to ſay we met with ſome loſs, as per incloſed liſt, which, however, is balanced by greater on the part of the enemy, by the encourage given the Turkiſh troops from our example, and by the time that is gained for the arrival of a ſufficient force to render Buonaparte's whole project abortive. I have reaſon to be well ſatisfied with the gallantry and perſeverance of lieutenants Buſby, Inglefield, Knight, Stokes, and lieutenant Barton of the marines, and of the petty officers and men under their orders.

I have the honor to be,
your's &c. &c.
W. S. SMITH.

Right hon. earl St. Vincent, &c.

A LIST

Of the gun veſſels compoſing the French flotilla bound from Alexandria and Damietta to St. John d'Acre taken off cape Carmel by his majeſty's ſhip Tigre, commodore ſir Sidney Smith, K. B. the 18th of March, at 8 o'clock P. M. after a chaſe of 3 hours:

La Negreſſe, of 6 guns and 53 men.
La Foudre, of 8 guns and 52 men.
La Dangereuſe, of 6 guns and 24 men.
La Maria Roſe, of 4 guns and 22 men.
La Dame de Grace, of 4 guns and 35 men.
Les deux Freres, of 4 guns and 23 men.
La Torride, (taken in the morning of that day and retaken,) of 2 guns and 30 men.

Total—*Seven gun boats, 34 guns, and 238 men.*

Theſe gun boats were loaded, beſides their own compliments, with battering cannon, ammunition, and every kind of ſiege equipage, for Buonaparte's army before Acre.

W. S. SMITH.

On board the Tigre off Acre.
March 23, '99.

N. B. The Marianne gun boat was taken previouſly, and the tranſport No. 1, ſubſequently, by the Tigre.

RETURN

Of the killed and wounded in the boats of his majeſty's ſhips Tigre and Theſeus, and in the gun-veſſels employed againſt the French army before Acre, from the 17th to the 23d of March.

Tigre—Mr. Arthur Lambert, Mr. John Goodman and Mr. John Gell, midſhipman, and 8 ſeamen killed; 20 ſeamen wounded, of which 8 are among the 20 priſoners.

Theſeus—Mr. John Carra, midſhipman, killed, Job Waters, midſhip. and 6 ſeamen wounded.

Total—four midſhip. and 6 ſeamen killed; and 1 midſhip. and 26 ſeamen wounded.

W. S. SMITH.

On board the Tigre,
before Acre, March 23.

N. B. The officers, petty officers, and ſeamen employed on this ſervice were volunteers. The dead bodies of Mr. Gell, and Peter M'Kirchet, ſeamen, who fell into the hands of the enemy, were buried with the honors of war.

Copy of a letter from capt. Hope, of his majeſty's ſhip Majeſtic, to vice admiral lord Keith.

MAJESTIC, APRIL 6.

My lord,

I have the honor of informing your lordſhip that a French privateer, coppered, and mounted ſixteen long guns and carronades, was yeſterday drove on ſhore by his majeſty's ſhip Majeſtic and Tranſfer brig under cover of a fort a few leagues to the weſtward of Velez Malaga, where finding it impoſſible to get off, ſhe was deſtroyed by the boats of the Majeſtic, under the command of lieutenant Boger.

I have the honor to be,
your's &c. &c.
G. HOPE.

Right hon. lord Keith, K. B. &c.

LONDON, June 24.

Yeſterday Miniſters received information by the French papers, that the armies of Moreau and Macdonald had formed their junction.

Sir Ralph Abercrombre is arrived in town, ready to take the command of the ſecret expedition which is fitting out with great alacrity. It is ſo nearly ready, that a number of the ſmall veſſels taken up by government are already ordered to repair to their rendezvous.

The following is an extract of a letter from Overyſſel, dated the 9th inſt,

"It is the general belief here, that the king of Pruſſia will undoubtedly take an active part in reeſtabliſhing the ancient government of this country and is only waiting the farther progreſs of the armies in Italy and Switzerland before he begins to act. this heightens the intereſt of ſome of the inhabitants, while it depreſſes that of the patriots or French party. Four or five of the patriots have, within theſe ten days, made away with themſelves amongſt whom is one who was formerly of the regency here, and till very lately in the directory. Others of the ſame party are removing their effects to holſtein and Denmark, and it is ſaid that gen. Daendals is amongſt the number. He has

already asked for his dismission, which, has been refused. In the mean time, their troops are marching towards the frontiers, on which batteries have been erected. Four are erected, near hardenberg, and the town of Covorden is already casemated and garrisoned."

A letter from on board the Swiftsure, of 74 guns, contains the following particulars. Several persons arrived at Syracuse the latter end of March, from Triboli, related, that in compliance with the desire of the Porte, the state had declared war against France.—Some time after, an ambassador from Buonaparte arrived with presents to the Bey, who, after a short negociation, took the consul, and other French into high favour, and entered into a treaty with Buonaparte, by which the Moor consented to give to the new Prophet, and his followers, safe conduct through the territory of Tripoli: to allow them the free use of its ports, and to supply them with whatever he possessed, and they might stand in need of.

PLYMOUTH DOCK, June 22.

Sailed yesterday, his Majesty's ship's Saturn, 74 guns, captain Porty; Magnanime, 44 guns, capt. Taylor; Amelia, 44 guns, capt. Herbert; Stag, 18 guns, capt. Grosvenor; Spitfire, capt. Seymore; Balfleur, capt. Reynard; and Constitution and Lady Jane cutters, on a cruize, with the wind at S. W.

BELFAST, June 28.

On Wednesday last, James Crosier of Lisb was brought in under a military escort, and loged in the Provot prison. This person is suspected of being an accomplice in the murder of Wm. M'Bride, who was shot in North street, on the 29th October, 1796.—Two others are in custody suspected of the same crime.

INSPRUCK, June 20.

From Castel Lucio, of the 14th or 15th of June, we learn that Macdonald with 1500 men approached the Po, and endeavoured, by Revere, opposite Ostiglia, and by Stella, to pass it; but the river was so rapid it could not be done.

Parma, Regio Modena, are occupied by the French again. The Ducal Family have fled towards Mantua.—Macdonald seems to be directing his cowards to Placeza, where he must come to a decisive engagement, for General Bellegarde is marching directly thither with 14,000 men; and he has on his right flank by Ferara, Gen. Kleman; and on his left, Gens. Ott and Hohenzollern. It is not known whether Macdonald means to succour Mantua, or unite with Moreau. His whole army is 30,000

BERN, June 15.

Massena has received some reinforcements. He proposes to unite the French and Helvetion troops.

The Helvetic government, which removed from Lucerne to Berne, is now gone to Lausanne.

Austrian head quarters.

The Archduke will soon make a grand attack. The enemy keeps its position behind Zurich. They were twice repulsed in attempting to draw our troops from before the city. The Archduke is in very good health.

VIENNA, June 22.

The enemy has quitted both cantons Glaric and Uri.

The Archduke Charles has found in and about Zurich 177 pieces of cannon

The troops of the Italyon army (says general Metas) are in full march thro' Alessandria to join Suwarrow, who, with a great part of the Russians, will pursue his further operations, and the same time to continue the siege of the castle of Turin.

It is said Moreau has not been joined by Macdonald's troops, but that 15,000 men were left at Savona, which added a very great superiority to the French. Besides their position is very advantageous.

F. M. Kray has already joined Suwarrow. The siege of Tortona, Alessandria and Turin, will go on with all speed. A stop will be made in the siege of mantua for a while, and will be only blockaded.

As soon as Tortona and Alessandria fall, or reinforcements arrive, an attack is to be made on Moreau's army.

The Russian auxilliaries came to Liavach on the 19th; they go (not as was said to Cortz) but by Trien and thence over the Po to the army.

The Prince Pauktation came hither from Italyon the 18th, to lead the Russian troops passing this way into Italy.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, October 5.

BY several hints which from time to time have appeared in the Constellation, the designs of which it was impossible to misconstrue, the printers discovered an early intention to draw us into a paper war; but esteeming our time too valuable to be thrown away in a contest with such antagonists we passed them over in silence, willing that they should enjoy in quiet the triumph of having invited us to a childish combat, in which we have no ambition to take a part. We contemn their silly ribaldry so far as it relates to us; and cannot help pitying those who pay for it "*in advance.*"

What we only hinted before we now speak plainly; it is needless to observe delicacy towards those who are insensible to its impressions.

We have pointed out to observation a mean trick of the Constellation, and aim at nothing further. A war of ink we despise. Though the printers of that paper may, until they awaken to a sense of shame, of which we have small hopes at present, continue to deal out their scurrillity in any direction they please, 'tis their vocation, and we do not envy them the grovelling satisfaction they derive from it, and whatever good effect, superlative vanity may induce them to expect from any of their *chaste* productions, we shall never attempt to undeceive them.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber being appointed administrator to the estate of the late PHILIP STEDMAN, deceased, requests all those who have any accounts against the same to leave them, duly attested, with ALEXANDER STEWART, Esq. attorney at law, in the town of Newark; and those who are in any manner indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment thereof to him, he being by me duly authorised to receive the same.

JOHN SPARKMAN.

Newark, July 20, '99.

HOME DISTRICT, } Sheriff's office, *York*
To wit. } 30th *August*, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, and Sessions of Nisi Prius, which were to have been holden at the Court-House in the Town of Newark, on Monday the Sixteenth day of SEPTEMBER next ensuing, are adjourned until Monday the Fourteenth day of OCTOBER, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place all magistrates, coroners, gaolers, high constables, constables, bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned, are to be then and there present, with their rolls, records, and indictments, to do and perform what to their several offices in that behalf appertains.

ALEX: M'DONELL, sheriff.

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 241.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

YORK: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1799. [*Price 4 Dollars per Ann.*

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esq;

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of UPPER CANADA, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS his Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint me to be Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in the room of his Excellency Major General JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE: And whereas it is necessary for the peace and good government of the said Province, that all his Majesty's Officers within the same should continue in their several Offices and Employments, I have thought fit, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the said Officers to continue in their said Offices and Employments, of which all persons concerned are required to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly. Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this seventeenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and thirty-ninth year of his Majesty's reign. P. H.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM JARVIS, Secretary.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the *thirty first* day of August we thought fit by & with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the sixteenth day of this present month of October at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the seventeenth day of November next, ensuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary:—Herein fail not. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness PETER HUNTER Esq. our Lieutenant Governor and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our said province, and in the province of Lower Canada, this eleventh day of October one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and of our reign the thirty ninth. P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

Upper-Canada,

COUNCIL OFFICE, Sept. 24 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Townships of DEREHAM and NORWICH in the Western District of this Province, are to be sold in lots of three thousand Acres each, exclusive of the Crown and Clergy Reserves. There are sixteen blocks in each Township, numbered from one to sixteen. The Lands are of excellent quality, and lie between the River La Trench and Lake Erie.

Persons inclined to purchase, are to give in their Proposals in writing to this Office, in which they are to name the lots they bid for, and to state the price they are willing to give for them. The proposals must be given in on or before the first day of March next, within one month after which the purchasers will be declared, and on their taking the Oaths of Allegiance to his Britannic Majesty, Letters Patent of Grant will be delivered, free of expence.

Half the purchase-money must be paid when the purchasers are declared, and good security given for the payment of the other half in two years, in equal yearly payments. Maps of the Townships may be seen at the Surveyor-General's Office in York and at the House of Mr. Hambly, near the Townships

JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT eligible and well improved FARM, situate on the river Humter, about one and a half mile from the covernment saw mill. This superior tract of Lnd contains four hundred acres, 20 of which are under good improvement and well fenced. There are on the premises two good dwelling houses and barn, also an excellent mill seat and a permanent stream of water.—There will also be sold with the farm a large crop of corn and several stacks of well saved hay;—For terms apply to Mr. J. Endecott or A. DEVINS
York, 27 Sept. on the premises.

European News.

LONDON, June 13.

THE Hamburgh mail of Yeſterday, though it has brought no account of ſtriking events, is yet to be conſidered as of very great importance for the events which it either announces or confirms.

The great natural bulwarks of Switzerland, the Rhine and the Alps, are paſſed. The Auſtrians have made good their footing it that difficult country.

The plan of the campaign is compleatly reverſed. Inſtead of the co-operation of Jourdan and Sherer in invading Auſtria, we ſee the junction of the archduke and Suwarrow threaten the whole eaſtern frontier of France.

Much time may yet be ſpent, and much blood may undoubtedly be ſpilt before Maſſena be expelled from Switzerland; but it is quite obvious that his preſent object is only to gain time for covering the frontiers of Alſace and Franche Comte.

The letters of the beſt informed men from the continent, repreſent all idea of retaining Switzerland as abandoned by the French. They who cannot defend the Rhine and the Alps have no hopes in weaker poſitions.

It is now three months that private letters from Ruſſia announce, that the Swediſh fleet of flat bottomed veſſels will join the Ruſſian galley fleet, which was to ſail upon a certain expedition in the courſe of June. Sweden has alſo recalled its Ambaſſador from Paris, and the declaration ſince made by the king of Sweden to the Diet, ſhews that theſe meaſures were preconcerted long ago.

The Brunn gazette, brought by the Hamburgh mail of this day, ſays the Egyptians are in inſurrection againſt the French.

The firſt victory of the imperial army under field marſhal Suwarrow was on the 15th ultimo celebrated at Pitſburgh by a ſolemn *Te Deum*. On this occaſion the emperor gave a ſignal mark of honor to the brave officer, by ordering Suwarrow's name to be mentioned in the prayer of thanksgiving. Never has ſo much honor been ſhewn to the chief of an army. Prayers were offered up to God to bleſs the arms of the combined armies and marſhal Suwarrow who commands them. Divine ſervice being over, the ſon of the field marſhal, a youth of 16, charmed with the honor done to his father, waited upon the emperor embraced his knees and thanked him with the moſt heartfelt emotion.—The monarch charmed with the ſentiments of this youth aſked him, if he ſhould not like to travel to his father? "It is the moſt fervent of my wiſhes," joyfully replied the youth.—Then depart, continued the emperor, "you appear to be worthy of ſuch a father"—This young nobleman actually ſet out for Italy on the 27th ult.

The Hamburgh mail due yeſterday arrived in courſe. It brings, however, little new intelligence. The ſhort diſpatch in the laſt gazette is later than any intelligence from Italy which the mail brings.

Our readers will find a full account of all the movements of the armies, as extracted from the moſt credible of the German journals; and they will ſee from theſe that Moreau, in his reduced ſtate, with an army of not more than 18,000 men has diſplayed maſterly ſkill in avoiding an action, and in preventing the allies from following their victories with that celerity and promptitude which policy demanded on their parts. It appears that the French general has taken his ſtand on the ſtrong poſitions of Piedmont, where in all probability he would be able to receive ſtrong reinforcements from Angereau's army, as well as from Switzerland, and having ſo many fortreſſes of the firſt order in his hand, it is by no means improbable that he may ſoon be in a ſtate to reſume the offenſive. The preſent war has bee truly called a war of revolution, and its reverſes have been ſo rapid, that neither ſide ought to be greatly moved, either by ſucceſs or defeat.—Miniſters have received the particulars of the capitulation of Milan, together with other advices from Italy ſeveral days later than the mail. They will be made public in a gazette extraordinary this day, and we ſhall then learn whether the Auſtrio Ruſſian army has been able to follow the French into piedmont, to cut off the army of general M'Donald. To attempt the latter, general Kray, after turning the ſiege of Mantua into a blockade, has marched towards Tuſcany with a conſiderable force.

The letters from the borders of Switzerland come down to the 30th, but there are no official details. After a number of hard fought actions, the French under Maſſena have been compelled to fall back. General Hotze has effected his junction with the archduke. The diviſion of the Auſtrians under Bellegarde, are likewiſe to co-operate in attacking Switzerland at another point by the little cantons. It is thought that Maſſena can have no alternative but to entrench himſelf ſtrongly in a ſimi-circular poſition ſtretching thro' the country of Getz and Montjura, in order to parry the attack which is threatened.

CONSTANCE, May 26.

Yeſterday a bloody action was fought between Frauenfeld and Winterthur.—The three imperial regiment of Gemmingen, Kerpen and Kinſki dragoons, found themſelves ſuddenly attacked from two ſides, by a three times ſuperior number of French troops, who ruſhed out of the foreſts. But they fought with the utmoſt reſolution till other columns of gen. Hotze's corps came to their relief. Gen Hotze himſelf was preſent every where; he galloped about three hours on his Engliſh charger, and the latter being ready to drop, he mounted common horſes, and thus haſtened from one regiment to another: all the troops performed prodigies of valor, and fought with the greateſt fury. The regiment of Kinſki ſignalized itſelf in a particular manner: among the French were many Swiſs, whom they forced to go in front. Yeſterday coſt a great number of men on both ſides—In the evening Hotze united himſelf with general Nauendorf.

JUNE 15.

Lord Bridport, in the Royal Sovereign, with one 74 gun ſhips and three frigates, arrived off Plymouth on thurſday afternoon, and it was ſuppoſed that the reſt of his fleet were on the coaſt, having left the Iriſh ſtation, where their ſervices were no longer neceſſary.

WE this morning received Paris papers to the 9th inſt. and which contain more important intelligence than any that have reached this country for a long time paſt. By the proceedings of the council of five hundred of the 16th inſt. it ſeems that a violent rupture has actually taken place between the legiſlative body and the executive directory. The addreſs of the former to the latter is full of complaints and reproaches, and undiguiſedly ſtates that a fermentation very generally exiſts, and that they are ſurrounded by dangers.

The council of five hundred, beſides their addreſs to the directory which thus ſo fully unveils the deſperate condition of their country, have publiſhed a proclamation to the French people.—In this they cenſure the conduct of the agents of the directory, and call on the people to ſupport themſelves in the difficult ſituation in which they ſtand. The addreſs is couched in very ſtrong language.

JUNE 18.

The Conſtitution cutter arrved at plymouth, on Saturday: She looked into Breſt on the 12th inſt. and ſaw two line of battle ſhips in the outer Road and three frigates. The latter got under ſail, wind N. E. and by E. ran about half paſt two about four miles to St. Mathias Point, and hove too. As the Anſon and Unicorn were in ſight, they lay there till night, when they hauled their wind for Breſt.

We this day preſent our readers with ſome further intereſting intelligence which the laſt French papers contain.

The Paris papers acknowledge, what we have already learned by col. Crauford, that gen. Bellegarde had driven gen. Lacourbe from St. Gothard. The latter was behind the valley of Durſe rum and was endeavoring to cover the approach to Altorf. This intelligence ſhews us, that including the Griſon country more than half of Switzerland is already delivered from the uſurpers, who in vain ſhed their blood to maintain their cruel dominion in that country.

JUNE 19.

No further information has been received, either from earl St. Vincent, or reſpecting the Toulon fleet. It is now generally underſtood that no advices have been received from his lordſhip ſince he was off Carthagena. The ſtatements therefore, of his having blockaded up the Breſt fleet in Toulon, are founded rather upon what might be expected, than upon intelligence received.

Unofficial and unconfirmed as was the aſſertion in the Paris papers of the 11th, of the diſembarking of 16,000 men at Leghorn, well informed men begin to attach ſome belief to it. The policy of reinforcing general M'Donald, in order to enable him to effect his retreat, is obvious

Great exertions are making at Breſt to fit out the remaining ſhips of war in that harbor; when they are ready, which it appears by the laſt Paris papers they were expected to be in a few days, the Ferrol ſquadron, it is ſuppoſed, will make an attempt to ſail.

Sieyes, in his ſpeech on his inſtallation, carefully avoids any mention of the ſentiments and principles of the Pruſſian cabinet. In his reply to Sieyes Merlin of Douai merely ſays, that the new directory is come from a friendly power; words too general to enable us to form any opinion of the politics by which Pruſſia is actuated, or the part ſhe means to take.

SUN Office, 3 o'clock.

WE ſtop the preſs to ſtate that an account has reached town from Holland, within theſe two hours, that the king of Pruſſia had entered Guelderland, at the head of an army, and that the patriots were flying in every direction before them.

Marſhal Suwarrow has apprized gen. Moreau, that if he ſhall dare to put any French emigrants, in the Ruſſian ſervice, to death, who may chance by the fortune of war to fall into his hands, he will inſtantly order one hundred republican priſoners to be ſhot for every man Moreau kills.

Extract of a letter from Berne, of the 30th June.

"The Helvetic directory have arrived here ſince the 1ſt of this month, and in a few days all the conſtituted authorities will be aſſembled.

Although the French army fight like heroes, and the Swiſs are equal to them yet the enemy's army is ſo ſuperior in number that general Maſſena, is forced to concentrate his force, and to act upon the defenſive. He, however, diſputes every foot of ground with the Auſtrians and at this moment Surich is in our poſſeſſion.

"It is pretended here that the French government has given order to evacuate Switzerland, nothing can be more falſe; gen. Maſſena has declared, that ſo far from abondoning Switzerland, he will defend it to the laſt drop of his blood."

The Turco-Ruſſian Squadron has begun to bombard Ancona, and has already ſet fire to part of the building of that city.

There is preſerved in the office of Foreign affairs, the original of a letter written by Suwarrow to the municipality of Grenoble, in which he threatens them with all his fury if they do not ſend back the Pope to Milan.

JUNE 17.

The next advices from the E. Indies will bring deciſive intelligence reſpecting the ſentiments and conduct of Tippo. It was demanded of him that he ſhould follow the example of the Nizam, and diſmiſs the French officers in his ſervice. His reply was evaſive and unſatisfactory; a poſitive anſwer was deſired in twenty days When the laſt expreſs left India, that anſwer had not been received, but very active meaſures were taking by lord MORNINGTON to act with vigor and promptitude, in caſe that reply ſhould be unſatisfactory.

The firſt offenſive operation will be to ſeize the port of Mangalore, on the Malabar coaſt, and thus cut off the principal means by which the French correſpend with Tippo by ſea.

The moſt active preparations are making for the intended expedition, ſuppoſed to be deſtined for the low countries. Gen. ſir Ralph Abercrombie has been recalled from Scotland, for the purpoſe, it is aſſerted, of being appointed to this command, and general Stewart it is expected, will likewiſe be employed. Sixteen ſhips, chiefly 50 & 44 guns are preparing to carry, and a conſiderable number of the guards are to be ſent. Before this expedition takes place it is ſuppoſed the French will be attacked in great force by the Ruſſians and Auſtrians on the Lower Rhine.

YARMOUTH, June 14.

Yeſterda morning the Ruſſian ſquadron under the command of admiral Tate, conſiſting of four ſhips of the line and a 40 gun frigate, ſailed to join the fleet now off the Texel.

STUTGARD, June 3.

It is ſaid that General Vucaſſowich has intercepted in Piedmont a courier of General Maſſena; and that General Moreau in his diſpatches had complained of not receiving reinforcements from France, and made rather an unfavourable ſtatement of his poſition. In his rear, in the province of Mondovi, there was an inſurrection of 10,000 peaſants, who had carried off his ſmall ſtores and convoys, whilſt the enemy's army in front formed a demicircle round him tow-

ards Verne, Caſſal, Tortona and Novi. In this critical ſituation he had no other alternative than that of marching againſt the peaſants of Mondovi, in order to ſecure his rear before the enemy joined the inſurgents, and cut off his retreat to Coni. One thing not leſs extraordinary is, that the army of Naples, the firſt column of which had proceeded towards Rome ſince the 3d Floreal (April 2) had not effected its junction with Gen. Moreau on the 17th It appears that its progreſs has been retarded by two cauſes; the one that gen. Scherer had directed it to proceed by Romagna, Bologna, & Ferrara, by which it could only enter Tuſcany, by going conſiderably out of the way; and the other that the columns of this army have been much harraſſed on their road, not only by the inſurgents, but by the Anglo Neapolitans, who made a deſcent upon his rear, in order to oblige him to turn and give battle.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 8.

Council of Five Hundred.

Sitting of June 6.

AFTER the general committe of yeſterday, the council formed in a public ſitting, adopted on the propoſition of Boulay, the following order:

"The council of five hundred, on the report of ſeveral united committees orders that a meſſage ſhall be ſent to the executive directory to the following effect:

"*Citizen directors,*

"The French government is inſtituted for ſecuring the preſervation and well being of the people.

"The legiſlative body and the executive directory form the two principal parts of this government. Theſe two authorities ſhould underſtand one another, and ought to proceed in concert to attain the common object of their inſtitution. Their means of correſpondence are regulated by the conſtitution, as well as the reſpective duties of the two authorities.

"That the legiſlative body makes laws, and the directory execute them; thus the directory is ſpecially commiſſioned to provide according to theſe laws, for the interior and exterior ſafety of the republic.

"As to the external ſafety, the directory is ſpecially placed by the conſtitution as a ſort of advance guard, as the firſt centinel to obſerve the deſigns and movements of other people and when they perceive that they endanger the exiſtence, or the juſt rights of the nation, they may alone act proviſionally for its ſecurity; but they ought in this caſe to adviſe the legiſlative body without delay, who will thereupon adopt the meaſures which it may think moſt agreeable to the preſervation and dignity of the people whom they repreſent.

"Citizen directors, every thing announces that the ſafety of the nation from without is threatened, and that the interior tranquility may be involved in it.

"From without we have to ſuſtain a violent war; ſix months ago we were every where victorious; it appears now that the enemy has obtained ſome advantages over us.

"The public voice announces that ſome powers who have hitherto taken no part, at leaſt apparently, in the war are againſt us in arms, and in a ſtate of hoſtility, not only imminent, but real.

"In theſe circumſtances the Council of five hundred had reaſon to expect that the communications required by the conſtitution would be made to them."

THE ORACLE.

YORK. Saturday, October 12.

THE emperor of Ruſſia, ſays a London paper of the 22d of June, having as a mark of friendſhip towards his majeſty, and of eſteem and regard towards his majeſty's naval ſervice particularly towards the officers and crews of the ſhips who ſerved on the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1798, under the command of rear-admiral lord Nelſon, ſignified to his majeſty's miniſter at Pitſburgh his deſire, that the Leander, of 50 guns, which having been engaged in that action was after a moſt gallant and vigorous reſiſtance captured on its paſſage home by a French 74, and has ſince been recaptured from the enemy by his imperial majeſty's arms at the ſurrender of Corfu, ſhould be preſented to his majeſty, in his imperial majeſty's name, with a view to its being reſtored to his naval ſervice.

The King has been pleaſed to accept, with the higheſt ſatisfaction, this diſtinguiſhed mark of attention and friendſhip on the part of his ally; and has directed the Leander ſhould be received accordingly, from ſuch an officer as the emperor of Ruſſian may direct to deliver the ſame, and ſhould again be placed amongſt the ſhips compoſing his majeſty's fleet employed in the Mediterranian.

Board & Education.

A. SKAKEL, A. M. begs leave to inform thoſe gentlemen in Montreal, who have already come forward to patronize him, and others who may be diſpoſed to do ſo, that he will open ſchool on the 1ſt day of June next, in the houſe in the Quebec Suburbs, formerly occupied by Mr. Sketchley; where youth will be boarded and inſtructed in the Engliſh, Greek and Latin languages; Writing, Arithmetic, Book keeping, and the different branches of the Mathematics.

TERMS.

For day ſcholars, are ONE GUINEA and HALF a quarter, and one guinea at entrance to ſchool.

For boarders, TWENTY FIVE GUINEAS a year, and two guineas at entrance. Bedding, Stationary and Books to be furniſhed by the ſcholars, or to be paid for over and above thoſe terms.

Montreal, 1 May, '99.

HOME DISTRICT, } Sheriff's office, *York*
To wit. } 30th *Auguſt*, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, and Seſſions of Niſi Prius, which were to have been holden at the Court-Houſe in the Town of Newark, on Monday the Sixteenth day of SEPTEMBER next enſuing, are adjourned until Monday the Fourteenth day of OCTOBER, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place all magiſtrates, coroners, gaolers, high conſtables, conſtables, bailiffs, and thoſe otherwiſe concerned, are to be then and there preſent, with their rolls, records, and indictments, to do and perform what to their ſeveral offices in that behalf appertains.

ALEX: M'DONELL, Sheriff.

BLANK DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE
For ſale at the Printing-Office.

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 242.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

YORK: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1799. [*Price 4 Dollars per Ann.*

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſq;

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of UPPER CANADA, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to appoint me to be Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in the room of his Excellency Major General JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE: And whereas it is neceſſary for the peace and good government of the ſaid Province, that all his Majeſty's Officers within the ſame ſhould continue in their ſeveral Offices and Employments, I have thought fit, by and with the advice of his Majeſty's Council, to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the ſaid Officers to continue in their ſaid Offices and Employments, of which all perſons concerned are required to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly. Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this ſeventeenth day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, and of our reign the thirty-ninth. P. H.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the *thirty firſt* day of Auguſt we thought fit by & with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the ſixteenth day of this preſent month of October at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the ſeventeenth day of November next, enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary:—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs PETER HUNTER Eſq. our Lieutenant Governor and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our ſaid province, and in the province of Lower Canada, this eleventh day of October one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, and of our reign the thirty-ninth. P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Secy.*

Upper-Canada,

COUNCIL OFFICE, Sept. 24. 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Townſhips of DEREHAM and NORWICH in the Weſtern Diſtrict of this Province, are to be ſold in lots of three thouſand Acres each, excluſive of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves. There are ſixteen blocks in each Townſhip, numbered from one to ſixteen. The Lands are of excellent quality, and lie between the River La Trench and Lake Erie.

Perſons inclined to purchaſe, are to give in their Propoſals in writing to this Office, in which they are to name the lots they bid for, and to ſtate the price they are willing to give for them. The propoſals muſt be given in on or before the firſt day of March next, within one month after which the purchaſers will be declared, and on their taking the Oaths of Allegiance to his Britannic Majeſty, Letters Patent of Grant will be delivered, free of expence.

Half the purchaſe-money muſt be paid when the purchaſers are declared, and good ſecurity given for the payment of the other half in two years, in equal yearly payments. Maps of the Townſhips may be ſeen at the Surveyor-General's Office in York, and at the Houſe of Mr. Hambly, near the Townſhips

JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT eligible and well improved FARM, ſituate on the river Humber, about one and a half mile from the government ſaw mill. This ſuperior tract of land contains four hundred acres, 20 of which are under good improvement and well fenced. There are on the premiſes two good dwelling houſes and barn, alſo an excellent mill ſeat and a permanent ſtream of water.—There will alſo be ſold with the farm a large crop of corn and ſeveral ſtocks of well ſaved hay;—For terms apply to Mr. J. Endecott or A. DEVINS York, 27 Sept. on the premiſes.

Foreign News.

LONDON.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Downing-ſtreet, July 10.

A diſpatch, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from the right hon. lord William Bentinck by the right hon. lord Grenville, his Majeſty's ſecretary of ſtate for the foreign department.

Placenza, June 23.

My Lord,

SINCE I had the honor of writing to your lordſhip yeſterday, the very important news of the ſurrender of the citadel of Turin has arrived.—The garriſon is to return to France immediately, to be exchanged for an equal number of Auſtrian priſoners. Gen. Fiorella, the commandant of the citadel, and all the French officers taken with him, are detained as hoſtages till the articles of capitulation are executed. Field marſhal arrived here this morning with the main army; he will march to-morrow towards Aleſſandria, in order to cover the ſieges of that town and Tortona. Generals Klenau and Hohenzolern at Parma. Gen. M'Donald has retreated with his whole corps by fort Nova towards Genoa.

I have the honor to be,
your's &c, &c.
W. BENTINCK.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF PEERS, JULY 12.

The Prorogation.

AT 3 o'clock his majeſty came down to the houſe in the uſual ſtate, and being ſeated on the throne in his royal robes, the gentleman uſher of the black rod was deputed to order the attendance of the commons who forthwith appeared at the bar with the ſpeaker at their head. The ſpeaker then addreſſed his majeſty in a judicious and well delivered ſpeech, in which, as is uſual on ſuch occaſions, he expatiated on the leading events of the ſeaſon, and cheerfulneſs with which his majeſty's faithful commons had granted the required ſupplies for the publice ſervice, &c. &c. &c.

His Majeſty was then graciouſly pleaſed to give his perſonal aſſent to eleven bills; among which were the militia reduction, the conſolidated fund, the judges appointment, and the Scots ſmall note bills. After which his majeſty cloſed the ſeſſion with the following SPEECH from the throne:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The favorable appearance which I announced to you at the commencement of the preſent ſeſſion, have ſince been followed by ſucceſſes beyond my moſt ſanguine expectations. By the progreſs of the imperial arms under the command of the archduke Charles of Auſtria; a great part of Switzerland has already recovered its ancient religion, laws and liberties; and the uninterrupted and brilliant victories of the combined armies under the command of field marſhal Suwarrow, have in the ſhort period which had elapſed ſince the opening of the campaign, nearly accompliſhed the deliverance of Italy from the degrading yoke of the French republic.

"The deciſion and energy which diſtinguiſh the councils of my ally the emperor of Ruſſia, and the intimate union and concert happily eſtabliſhed between us, will enable me to employ to the greateſt advantage, the powerful means which you have entruſted to me, for eſtabliſhing on permanent grounds, the ſecurity and honor of this country, and the liberty and independence of Europe.

"I have the ſatisfaction of ſeeing that internal tranquility is in ſome degree reſtored in my kingdom of Ireland. The remaining naval force of the enemy to a diſtant quarter, muſt nearly extinguiſh even the precautious hope which the traitors and diſaffected have entertained of foreign aſſiſtance.—But our great reliance for the immediate ſafety of that country, muſt ſtill reſt on the experienced zeal and bravery of my troops of all deſcriptions, and the unſhaken loyalty and voluntary exertions of my faithful ſubjects of both kingdoms. Its ultimate ſecurity can alone be ſecured by its intimate and entire union with Great-Britain; and I am happy to obſerve that the ſentiments manifeſted by numerous and reſpectable deſcriptions of my Iriſh ſubjects, juſtify the hope that the accompliſh of this great and ſalutary work will be proved to be as much the joint wiſh as it unqueſtionably is the common intereſt, of both my kingdoms.

"The proviſions which you have made for ſuppreſſing thoſe dangerous and ſeditious ſocieties which had been formed for the purpoſe of diſſeminating the deſtructive principles of the French revolution, and peculiarly adapted to the circumſtances of the times, and have furniſhed additional ſecurity to the eſtabliſhed conſtitution.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"The unuſual ſacrifices which you have made in the preſent moment on behalf of my ſubjects are wiſely calculated to meet effectually the exigences of this great criſis. They have at the ſame time given additional ſecurity to public credit, by eſtabliſhing a ſyſtem of finance beneficial alike to yourſelves and to poſterity; and the cheerfulneſs with which theſe heavy burthens are ſupported, evince at once the good ſenſe, the loyaly and the public ſpirit of my people.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is impoſſible to compare the events of the preſent year with the ſtate and proſpects of Europe at the diſtance of but a few months, acknowledging, in humble thankfulneſs, the viſible interpoſition of Divine Providence, in averting thoſe dangers which ſo long threatened the overthrow of all the eſtabliſhments of the civilized world!

"It may be permitted to us to hope that the ſame protecting Providence will continue to us its guidance through the remainder of this eventful conteſt, and will conduct it finally to ſuch an iſſue as ſhall tranſmit to future ages a memorable example of the inſtability of all power founded upon injuſtice, uſurpation and impiety; and ſhall prove the impoſſibility of ultimately diſſolving the connection between public proſperity and public virtue."

JULY 24.

Downing-Street, July 23.

Diſpatches of which the following are extracts, were this day received from the right hon. lord Henley by the right hon. lord Grenville, his majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for the foreign department.

Extract of a letter from lord Henley to lord Grenville, dated Vienna, July 6,

The letters from Conſtantinople of the 18th paſt, ſtate, that official intelligence had been received by the Turkiſh government from Acre, that the garriſon of that place had been made, on the 21ſt May, a general ſally againſt the army of general Buonaparte, had completely defeated it, and put a great part of it to the ſword; that general Buonaparte had, in conſequence, found himſelf obliged to ſet fire to his camp and baggage, and to avail himſelf of the darkneſs of the night to retire towards Joppa; that Gezar Pacha had immediately not only ſent his cavalry in purſuit of him, but had diſpatched orders to prepare places in as far as might be poſſible to ſtraiten or cut off his retreat and that the heads of 13 French generals and 300 French officers, ſent by different Tartars, had arrived at Conſtantinople, and had been expoſed according to cuſtom, on the gate of the palace, with a ſuitable inſcription.

A ſecond meſſenger from marſhal Suwarrow, diſpached from Aleſſandria on the 1ſt inſt. is juſt arrived. I am informed that, beſides a detailed relation of the brilliant ſucceſſes of the imperial army on the 17th, 18th and 19th paſt, and by which it apears, that the loſs of the French amounts in all to twenty thouſand men killed and taken priſoners, he brings an account of the Auſtrians having occupied the town of Tortona.

Extract of a letter from lord Henley to lord Grenville, dated July 9.

An expreſs arrived yeſterday with diſpatches from gen. Kray of the 1ſt inſt. mentioning the ſurrender of Bologna by capitulation, to gen. Klenau on the proceding day.

In addition to the intelligence which I lately conveyed to your lordſhip of the defeat of gen. Buonaparte, and his flight towards Joppa, I have now to ſtate this government has received official accounts from Conſtantinople, dated 22d paſt, that Joppa had been taken by the allied force, (meaning, it is to be ſuppoſed that under ſir Sidney Smith and a body of Turks) that Buonaparte had reached El Ariſt, on the frontier of Syria, in his flight; and that it was ſcarcely to be believed that in his preſent circumſtances of diſtreſs he would be able to gain in ſafety the Egyptian ſide of the deſert.

A letter received from Carthagena, dated June 29, 5 o'clock P. M. ſays: The French fleet is all out, and the Spaniſh is getting under way.

JULY 25.

We have the pleaſure of ſtating, that the homeward bound Jamaica and Liſbon fleets have paſſed by Portſmouth in perfect ſafety.

Letters from Conſtantinople, dated June 24, ſtate, that the firſt diviſion of the Turkiſh fleet that failed from thence early in March, conſiſted of three ſhips of the line, three frigates, and ſome inferior veſſels, reached Acre on the 19th of May, juſt before the retreat of the enemy towards Joffa. The enemy fled from Acre with 7000 men.

A letter from Dover, dated July 24, at two o'clock in the morning, ſays—"There is now off this place, a very heavy firing, an engagement no doubt. It is very dark, and has a fine effect."

A letter from Copenhagen, dated July 18, ſays, "on the 8th inſt. we had an account from Elſineur that ſeveral maſters of veſſels gave information of 12 Ruſſian ſhips of the line having been ſeen between Bornholm and Iceland, with troops on board. The ſame accounts alſo ſtate, that the king of Sweden, upon hearing that the Swediſh convoys were condemned in England, immediately ſent general Zoli to Peterſburgh. It is alſo ſaid, that England will reſtore the Swediſh ſhips, if Swedin declares war againſt France. Ten ſhips of the line are to be fitted out at Carliſcrona.

Downing-ſtreet, July 28.

Diſpatches, of which the following are extracts, were this day received from the right hon. lord Henly, by the right hon. lord Grenville, his Majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for the foreign department.

Extract of a letter from lord Henly to lord Grenville, dated Vienna, July 6.

The letters from Conſtantinople of the 18th ult. ſtate that official intelligence had been received by the Turkiſh government from Acre, that the garriſon of that place had made on the 11th of May, a general ſally againſt the army of Buonaparte, had compleatly defeated it, and put a great number to the ſword; that Buonaparte, had, in conſequence, found himſelf obliged to ſet fire to his camp and baggage, and to avail himſelf of the darkneſs of the night to retire towards Joppa; that Ghezzar Pacha had immediately not only ſent his cavalry in purſuit of him, but had diſpatched orders to proper places in as far as might be poſſible to ſtraiten or cut off his retreat; and that the heads of thirteen French officers, ſent by different Tartars, had arrived at Conſtantinople, and had been expoſed, according to cuſtom, on the gate of the palace, with a ſuitable inſcription.

A ſecond meſſenger from marſhal Suwarrow, diſpatched from Aleſſandria on the 1ſt inſt. is juſt arrived. I am informed that beſides a detailed account of the brilliant ſucceſſes of the Imperial army on the 17th, 18th and 19th paſt, and by which it apears, that the loſs of the French amounts in all twenty thouſand men killed and taken priſoners, he brings an account of the Auſtrians having re-occupied the town of Tortona.

Extract of a letter from lord Henly to lord Grenville, dated July 9.

An expreſs arrived yeſterday with diſpatches from gen. Kray of the 1ſt inſt. mentioning the ſurrender of Bologna, by capitulation, to gen. Klenau on the preceding day.

In addition to the intelligence which I lately conveyed to your lordſhip of the defeat of gen. Buonaparte, and his flight towards Joppa, I have now to ſtate that this government has received official accounts from Conſtantinople, dated the 22d paſt, that Joppa had been taken by the allied force, (meaning, it is to be ſuppoſed, that under ſir Sidney Smith and a body of Turks,) That Buonaparte had reached El Ariſt, on the frontiers of Syria, in his flight; and that it was ſcarcely to be believed that in his preſent circumſtances of diſtreſs he would be able to gain in ſafety the Egyptian ſide of the deſert.

The maſter of the Ville de Paris, lord St. Vincent's flag ſhip, arrived at the admiralty this morning, with diſpatches from his lordſhip, and advices from gen. Cuyler. Theſe diſpatches confirm the former accounts received of the junction of the French and Spaniſh fleets. There had been no action at the date of the diſpatches.

PORTSMOUTH, July 24.

Arrived La Suffiſante, and Haerlem, men of war: the latter brings word that in coming down the Mediterranean from Naples, in company with the Centaur, they fell in with three frigates and two corvettes, who each fired a ſingle ſhot, and ſurrendered: their names are the Alceſte, of 36 guns, 460 men, with an admiral's flag, Juno, 44 guns, 560 men, Courageaux, 44 guns, 500 men, and 2 corvettes of 16 guns each.

It is currently reported, and generally credited, that the Haerlem, on the 8th inſt. left the Engliſh fleet, commanded by lord Keith, engaging the combined fleets of France and Spain, full of troops, near Gibraltar; the former conſiſting of 34 ſail of the line, the latter of near 50.—The Haerlem was ſent home by ſignal from the commander.

United States.

BOSTON, September 6.

THE GRAND FLEETS.

Capt. Preble has arrived ſince our laſt from Malaga and Gibraltar. Sailed from the latter place July 20. News was received that the French & Spaniſh fleets, having joined at Carthagena, conſiſting of 43 ſail of the line, 14 frigates and 5 corvettes, had paſſed out of the Streits and got into Cadiz. A Britiſh frigate

came into Gibraltar July 20 in 10 days from Port Mahon, where ſhe left the Britiſh fleet of 31 ſail of the line ready to ſail in purſuit of the French and Spaniſh. They were expected to paſs by Gibraltar every hour, as the wind was ſtrong at the eaſtward. Admiral Saint Vincents was at Gibraltar and had diſpatched veſſels to watch the combined fleet; this fleet paſſed Gibraltar July 6. Four Ruſſian men of war were at Gibraltar, ready to join the Engliſh fleet.

The combined fleet carried into Cadiz with it, the Barbara, Clark, of Boſton; the ——, Mountford, of New York; and a Philadelphia ſhip.

Capt. P. further informs, that the inhabitants of Gibraltar murmured much at the apparent negligence of the Britiſh admirals who had ſuffered the hoſtile and formidable fleets thus to elude them. Earl St. Vincents was agitated with extreme anxiety.

Capt. P. coming from Gibraltar paſſed near the ſhore through Cadiz bay, but ſaw nothing to indicate that the combined fleet remained there. As the wind had blown freſh at the eaſtward he imagined they had ſailed again. He ſaw a frigate which appeared to be making ſignals; but ſhe evaded him.

In coming down the ſtreits the combined fleet was preceded by frigates, ahead of each other to convey ſeaſonable intelligence of the Engliſh. The headmoſt of theſe frigates [Spaniſh] was engaged by an Algerine brig, built in the U. States, the conflict was obſtinate and bloody. It appeared that the Turk would have captured the Spaniard had not the fleet appeared in ſight, when, being unable to eſcape he ſurrendered.

The object of the combined fleet was totally unknown. But there can be no doubt ſomething highly important is contemplated. Perhaps the next ſtep will be to releaſe the Dutch navy from the Texel.

UTICA, September 23.

Under the London head of July 25, are various articles reſpecting the fleets; but the moſt recent authentic information on the ſubject, has been received by an arrival at Boſton, from Gibraltar and is as follows:

BOSTON, Sept. 11.

Lateſt from the fleets.

Capt. Ozias Goodwin, who arrived here yeſterday from Gibraltar, on the 22d July, in lat 36, 6 long 9, 57, ſpoke the caroline Britiſh frigate, from the captain of which he learnt, that the combined French and Spaniſh fleets ſailed the day before (July 21) from Cadiz;--that he had been watching the fleets that morning.

Capt. Hills alſo ſpoke the frigate, and obtained ſimilar intelligence; and that at 2, A M the fleets were ſtanding to weſtward. On the 25th July, ſpoke Daniſh ſhip, the maſter of which informed him, that he had been boarded by one of the French cruizers, from the officer of which he learned, that the combined fleet was ſtanding N N W diſtance ſeven leagues. At 6, A M capt. H. bore away to avoid the fleets.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, October 19.

The duke of Kent arrived at Halifax the 12th of September, in the Arethuſa frigate, in 43 days paſſage.

The ſecret expedition took place on the 22d of July, under the command of ſir Ralph Abercrombie.

Our readers will obſerve that the accounts in the Gazette repreſented Buonaparte's force before Acre as almoſt completely deſtroyed, the feeble remains of his army having fled firſt to Joppa, and being driven from thence, afterwards to Ariſt, on the frontiers of Syria, from whence it was expected he would never be able to reach the Egyptian ſide of the deſart. On the other hand the Paris paper ſtates, but without any accompanying circumſtances to render it probable, that Buonaparte, after making a feint retreat from Acre, had returned in the night, taken the place, and made Sir Sydney Smith, the Turkiſh governor, and the whole garriſon priſoners!!

According to ſome accounts, Buonaparte, for the ſake of his perſonal ſafety has put himſelf under the protection of the Engliſh.

THE hoſtile fleets in the Mediterranean, in magnitude and number far exceed any ever known in thoſe ſeas: The Engliſh fleet 52 ſail of the line, carrying 2424 guns, and 36,000 men; the Portugueſe, Ruſſians, and Turks, 16 ſail of the line, 660 guns, and 12,000 men; total 71 ſhips, 3084 guns, and 50,000 men. Spaniards have 17 ſail of the line, carrying 1,358 guns and 13,650 men; the French 25 ſail of the line, 2016 guns and 22,700 men; total 42 ſhips, 3374 guns, and 36,750 men. This great ſuperiority of our fleet makes us hope that the enemies' fleets cannot effect any more eſcapes, but that we ſhall ſoon hear of their defeat. *The Sun.*

By an arrival from India we have been favored (Says the Columbian Centinel with Calcutta papers to March 30th; at which time the Britiſh government in India appeared not to entertain the leaſt fears of any hoſtile movements of the native princes. A large army was however on foot to watch the motions and check any hoſtile movements of Tippo Sultan. This Sovereign has received correct information of the invaſion of Egypt by Buonaparte, and has diſpatched a French general officer, and other Frenchmen lately in his ſervice, with two or three more men of conſequence, to the Iſle of France, with papers for the directory of France.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcriber being appointed adminiſtrator to the eſtate of the late PHILIP STEDMAN, deceaſed, requeſts all thoſe who have any accounts againſt the ſame to leave them, duly atteſted, with ALEXANDER STEWART, Eſq. attorney at law, in the town of Newark; and thoſe who are in any manner indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment thereof to him, he being by me duly authoriſed to receive the ſame.

JOHN SPARKMAN.

Newark, July 20, '99.

VOLUME VI. G. R. NUMBER 243.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

YORK: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1799. [*Price 4 Dollars per Ann.*

By his Excellency

PETER HUNTER, Eſq;

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of UPPER CANADA, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to appoint me to be Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in the room of his Excellency Major General JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE: And whereas it is neceſſary for the peace and good government of the ſaid Province, that all his Majeſty's Officers within the ſame ſhould continue in their ſeveral Offices and Employments, I have thought fit, by and with the advice of his Majeſty's Council, to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the ſaid Officers to continue in their ſaid Offices and Employments, of which all perſons concerned are required to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly. Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this ſeventeenth day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, and thirty-ninth year of his Majeſty's reign. P. H.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the *thirty firſt* day of Auguſt we thought fit by & with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the ſixteenth day of this preſent month of October at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the ſeventeenth day of November next, enſuing, you meet us at our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary:—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent, and the great ſeal of the ſaid province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs PETER HUNTER, Eſq. our Lieutenant Governor and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our ſaid province, and in the province of Lower Canada, this eleventh day of October one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, and of our reign the thirty-ninth. P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

Upper-Canada,

COUNCIL OFFICE, Sept. 24, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Townſhips of DEREHAM and NORWICH in the Weſtern Diſtrict of this Province, are to be ſold in lots of three thouſand Acres each, excluſive of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves. There are ſixteen blocks in each Townſhip, numbered from one to ſixteen. The Lands are of excellent quality, and lie between the River La Trench and Lake Erie.

Perſons inclined to purchaſe, are to give in their Propoſals in writing to this Office, in which they are to name the lots they bid for, and to ſtate the price they are willing to give for them. The propoſals muſt be given in on or before the firſt day of March next, within one month after which the purchaſers will be declared, and on their taking the Oaths of Allegiance to his Britannic Majeſty Letters Patent of Grant will be delivered, free of expence.

Half the purchaſe-money muſt be paid when the purchaſers are declared, and good ſecurity given for the payment of the other half in two years, in equal yearly payments. Maps of the Townſhips may be ſeen at the Surveyor-General's Office in York, and at the Houſe of Mr. Hambly, near the Townſhips

JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT eligible and well improved FARM, ſituate on the river Humber, about one and a half mile from the government ſaw mill. This ſuperior tract of land contains four hundred acres, 20 of which are under good improvement and well fenced. There are on the premiſes two good dwelling houſes and barn, alſo an excellent mill ſeat and a permanent ſtream of water.—There will alſo be ſold with the farm a large crop of corn and ſeveral ſtacks of well ſaved hay;—For terms apply to Mr. J. Endecott or A. DEVINS on the premiſes.

York, 27 Sept.

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JULY 11.

Council of Five Hundred.

Sitting of July 10.

A GREAT number of addreſſes congratulated the council on the fall of the Triumvirate, and demanded the ſpeedy puniſhment of the traitors.

Among theſe addreſſes, there is one from one of the principal diſtricts of Paris, which is moſt remarkable: it declares that nothing can be done while the guilty remain unpuniſhed.

"Puniſh," ſay they, "Merlin, the fabricator of conſpiracies; Rewbell and Scherer, dilapidators and plunderers; Lareveilliere, the excitor of war in La Vendee; Francois Neufchateau, as having morally aſſaſſinated all the patriots; Ramel, who has diſorganized the finances, and ruined the public treaſury; and laſtly, Talleyrand, *who has provoked and organized the aſſaſſination at Raſtadt.*"

Referred to a committee of five.

Sitting of July 12.

ESCHASSERAUX the elder, on a motion of order—"Traitors have ſold the republic—our frontiers are menaced—the hearts of republicans are filled with inquietude—joy and hope brighten the eyes of the royaliſts—we can no longer contemplate with a tranquil eye the dangers which every where ſurround us. Let us not wait till the coaleſced robbers proclaim royalty on the dead bodies of the friends of the revolution."

After a violent inveƈtive in the ſame ſtrain, the orator demanded that the following reſolutions ſhould be referred to a ſpecial committe.

The legiſlative body declares the conſtitution of its allies to be under the protection of the loyalty of the French nation.

Every citizen from 16 to 50 is deſired to provide himſelf with a muſket.

A particular adminiſtration ſhall be created, charged to ſuperintend the manufacture of arms.

The exportation of every thing neceſſary to carry on the war is prohibited.

Citizens who are poſſeſſed of guns are to declare the ſame to the municipal adminiſtration.

The council ordered ſix copies of the ſpeech to be printed, and that they ſhould be referred to a committee compoſed of ſeven members.

The preſident announced, that two important ſubjects were among the orders of the day, namely, the diſcuſſion relative to the loan of one hundred million, and the report relative to dilapidators.

Monteiller had leave to ſpeak in the name of the committee on this ſubject.

He began by congratulating the council upon the meaſures taken on the 30th Prairial. "For a length of time, ſaid he, this moſt execrable tyranny has weighed down the friends of the republic. The legiſlative body has aſſumed that attitude which becomes it and acclamations of ſurpriſe have anſwered the triumph of liberty." Here the reporter made a brief recapitulation of all the denunciations againſt the ex-directors and their accomplices, namely the tranſportation of Buonaparte, with 40,000 men; the proſecution of Championet; the daring violation of the conſtitution of the Ciſalpine nation; the violation of the French conſtitution; their attempts at the acquiſition of ſovereign power; the means of terror employed to influence the elections; the confiſcations; the arbitrary impriſonments; the re-organization of the war in La Vendee, encouraged by their inactivity; the menace of the republicans promoted by impunity.—Such were the principal heads of accuſation. "Each of theſe charges, ſaid the orator, are not confined to one particular individual, apply to all of them. Rewbell, Merelin, Larveillier, Treilhard, Scherer, are pointed out as the chief in that extenſive conſpiracy which has nearly annihilated the republic. The conſpirators in general, and other public delapidators of the public treaſure, are alſo referred to. The latter and the ex-miniſters are anſwerable to the ordinary tribunals. Your committee has thought, that having performed an active part in the conſpiracy, they ought to be delivered over to the tribunal which is to judge the executive directory, as was done in the affair of Baboeuf. As to the reſt, you will act according to your judgement; but as theſe ſorts of diſcuſſions cannot, agreeable to the terms of the conſtitution, be had otherwiſe than in a ſecret committe, it propoſes to the council immediately to form one."

The council ordered the printing of the ſpeech and the formation of a committe.

Paris, July 10.

We read, in one of our journals, the following letter, which we publiſh without any obſervation.

"The moſt attrocious and machiavelian plan of treaſon ever conceived at this time occupies the attention of a certain number of men, whom public confidence has called to the moſt eminent ſtations. The moſt urgent treaſons prevent me from mentioning the names of thoſe infamous wretches, who have not feared to capitulate with tyrants.

"To avert their daring machinations I truſt is not ſufficient to point them out to all France.

"Inform all the citizens, that it is in vain that they have for ſix years fought to create and conſolidate the republic. Certain perſons deſpairing of its ſafety, have demanded the mediation of the king of Pruſſia, in the name of the French government. The Pruſſian cabinet has made the following anſwer, which has been liſtened to without indignation and without ſurpriſe——"The king of Pruſſia conſents to interpoſe his good offices and authority to eſtabliſh in France a conſtitutional king."

"Inform all Frenchmen, that the idea of this culpable mediation is not abandoned; and that it is propoſed to renew it the firſt favorable opportunity."

Nothing has been publiſhed relative to the diſſentions of the Political Society opened in the Riding School. It was yeſterday numerouſly attended. Many deputies are members of it, as well as other citizens.

The Theophilanthropiſts appear to loſe their partizans. The exerciſe of their worſhip has ceaſed in the Temple of Genius.

We have obſerved the re-appearance of ſeveral groupes of people in the public places, but they are not numerous.

July 11.

A conſiderable number of troops are continually marching from Bruſſels, Grande, Bruges, and the Frontiers of Holland, for Oſtend, and that part of the coaſt of the republic which is threatened by the Engliſh.

July 12.

Marbot, general of diviſion, has been appointed to the command of the 17th military diviſion, in the room of general Joubert, who is intended by the directory, to be promoted to the rank of commander in chief of the army of Italy.

It is ſtated that general Macdonald is on his way to Paris.

We are ſtill in the greateſt uncertainty reſpecting the fleet.

The opening of the ſociety in the Riding Houſe has produced a great ſenſation. Several perſons who yeſterday ſpoke againſt this aſſembly have been arreſted, and conducted before the inſpectors of the Hall of the Ancients, charged by the police of the Thuilleries. In one of the groupes which formed every inſtant, a citizen ſaid, ſufficiently loud to be heard, it would be neceſſary to cut off 50,000 heads to ſave the country. The general indignation which this excited, rendered it neceſſary he ſhould take to his heels to ſave himſelf. It is ſaid Gohier is a member of this ſociety.

Bulletin of the ſittings of the Political Society in the Riding Houſe.

The ſittings of laſt night were remarkable for the crowd of ſpectators. There were about two or three hundred members, to whom were added four or five hundred ſpectators, whoſe perſons have been remarked in the ſections of Paris. At half paſt ſeven the Tree of Liberty was planted, amidſt loud acclamations. It was ſurmounted with a cap of three colours, but that which was placed ſuperior was the Bonnet Rouge. After a ſpeech from Santhonax, on the reception of members, Deſtrain ſung a ſong which he had made on the planting of the Tree of Liberty. A deputation of the grenadiers of the guard of the legiſlative body received the Fraternal Embrace. A member, after a ſpeech in favour of liberty, exclaimed, "Live free or die;" and moved, that to "Liberty, Equality, &c. be added another inſcription, "or Death."

Leclerc des Voſges, author of the Ruſſe de Paris, after an eulogium on the National Convention, whoſe ſacred ſeat the ſociety occupied, ſwore to be faithful to the conſtitution of the third year (general ſilence;) he then pointed out as fit objects for the ſcaffold, Scherrer, Rewbell, Merlin, Lepaux, Treilhard Reginat, Lagarde, Faynoult, Trouve, Talleyrand, &c.—[Long and univerſal applauſe.]

July 13.

The public tranquillity was yeſterday diſturbed in Paris. The ſittings of the ſociety in the Riding-houſe had been opened; the citizens were aſſembled round the Tree of Liberty, placed in the middle of the hall, and ſung patriotic airs, ſuch as the Marſeillois Hymn, &c. when ſeveral other citizens aſſembled in the Thuilleries, and on the Terrace of the Feuillans, crying "Down with the Jacobins," and ſinging, "le Reveil du Peuple." Both ſides were warmed, and the cries redoubled. Provocations paſſed to deeds; and it is ſaid ſome ſtones were thrown into the hall of the aſſembly fn the Riding houſe, from whence iſſued a number of members, who attacked with ſticks thoſe on the Feuillans: they reſiſted; ſeveral were wounded; but ſome of the grenadiers of the Legiſlative guard arriving, arreſted ſeveral, and carried them before the inſpectors of the Ancients, and the groupes were diſperſed. But during this time, ſeveral perſons having broken into the heart of the hall of ſitting of the ſociety theſe ſittings were diſturbed, and they broke up in the midſt of tumult.

The news of this event, which is, perhaps, only the forerunner of ſome greater diſaſter, was circulated at Paris like lightning.

Victor Hugues has received a ball in the breaſt in a duel.

Yeſterday about ten o'clock at night, a croud of young people ſallied forth from the Tennis Court to the Palais Royal, and thence to the Thuilleries, filling the avenues of the hall of the Convention, where the new ſociety was aſſembled; ſoon they aſſailed them with ſtones, riſing cries of "Down with the Anarchiſts; down with the Jacobins." Some had the indiſcretion to cry "down with the Republic! Long live Conde! Long live Artois!" but in this their accomplices checked them. The guard came and attacked them with ſo much vigour, that in a moment they filenced them, making them lower their voices and arms; they took to their heels; 14 were arreſted; two poignards were found on one of them. The Journal des Hommes Libres imputes this royaliſt diſturbance, as it calls it, to Talleyrand.

By a letter from Carthagena, dated the 24th of June, it appears that our fleet had on the preceding day joined the Spaniſh fleet in that harbour. The letter ſtates, that the Spaniſh officers expreſs great ſatisfaction at the junction; and every thing proves that the fleet has not yet reached its ultimate deſtination.

Letters from Breſt of the 1ſt inſtant ſtate, that in addition to the five ſhips of the line equipped ſince the fleet ſailed, l'Invincible, of 80 guns, was to be immediately launched, and got ready for ſea.

Bernadotte, the miniſter at war, has written an official letter to general Moreau, deſiring the names and ranks of the commanders of the fortreſſes, in the Ciſalpine republic and Piedmont, who ſurrendered thoſe places to the enemy, that they may be brought to trial. Moreau is required to get them arreſted immediately. Bernadotte concludes his letter in the following manner:

"Their trials are expected by the whole nation. They are demanded by the army of Italy. They are enjoined by the glory and ſafety of the republic."

Bernadotte, miniſter at war, to the officers of all ranks now at Paris.

"The dangers with which our country is threatened require your preſence on the frontiers. The barbarian monarchs, whom you ſome time ago drove back to the interior of their kingdoms, now threaten your liberty.

"If you have no further occaſion for glory, you have more than ever occaſion for liberty, which has been eſtabliſhed by ſo many ſacrifices, and you muſt take arms again to defend that ſacred liberty.

"The officers of all ranks now liable to ſerve at Paris, ſhall immediately repair to the departments to command the auxiliary battalions.

"Military republicans! the banner of your enemies is corruption, treachery, deſpotiſm; ours is fidelity, courage, liberty. Can victory wave for any length of time?

(Signed) "BARNADOTTE."

Several municipal adminiſtrations of Paris have been diſplaced.

Addreſſes from a great number of committees are continually preſented to the councils againſt the late directorial tyranny.

General Lefevre is appointed to the command of the army of the Rhine near Worms.

The Pope left Briancon at eight in the morning of the 27th of June, accompanied by the central commiſſary of the department, and ſeveral gens d'armes. Four of the prelates had ſet out from Grenoble to Dijon, about a fortnight before.

The inſurgents in Italy, according to letters from Venice of the 24th of June, have made themſelves maſters of Pezaro, of a part of the coaſt of the Adriatic, and the fortreſs of St. Leon, ſituate between the Ubino and Ceſenna. In the extremity of Italy our affairs are equally bad: Cardinal Ruffo has reduced Altamura and Capua, and Naples is the only place that ſtill holds out, though its ſurrender cannot be very diſtant.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Arrete of July 5.

Article I.—An army ſhall be formed on the frontiers of the Alps, under the name of the army of the Alps.

II.—The citizen Championet, general of diviſion is appointed commander in chief of that army, under the orders of the commander in chief of the army of Italy and of the Alps.

III.—The miniſter at war is charged with the execution of the preſent reſolution. (Signed)

BARRAS, Preſident,
LAGARDE, Sec. Gen.

By an arrete of the 6th inſtant, the miniſter of war, finances, and foreign relations, are ordered to preſent to the directory, within one decade, a detailed report of the operations of the political agents and civil commiſſaries diſpatched to the armies on the Rhine, and in Helvetia and Italy.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

Friday, July 12.

THE ROYAL ASSENT,

Previous to his majeſty's coming down, was given by commiſſion to ſixty-three public & private bills: among them were the London Weſt Docks, the London Militia, the Exchequer Bills, the Middleſex and Surrey Militia, the Exchequer Loan, the Lottery, the Vote of Credit, and the Ship Letters Poſtage Bills.

The lords commiſſioners on this occaſion were the archbiſhop of Canterbury, the lord chancellor and earl Spencer.

LONDON, July 15.

We on Saturday ſtopped the preſs to announce the arrival of important intelligence at the Eaſt India Houſe, bro't by an overland expreſs from Mr. Tooke the company's agent at Conſtantinople. The ſubſtance of this intelligence was communicated to the lord mayor in the Bulletin, which we on Saturday inſerted:

"Eaſt-India Houſe, July 13.

"A letter from ſir Sidney Smith, dated Acre, May 16, ſtates that the French had made four deſperate attacks on that place, in every one of which they had been repulſed with great loſs; in the whole they had loſt eight generals, eight of their beſt officers, and upwards of 4000 of their beſt troops.

"Buonaparte had loſt the confidence of his army, who were very diſcontented. The Princes of the Druſes, who were the only friends he had, had come over to the Turks. In the fourth attack the Turks ruſhed in upon the bayonets of the French (who could only fire once) with their ſabres, and cut them down in a horrible manner.

"A private letter from Smyrna mentions the names of the eight generals killed, viz. Laſſalle, Gaffarelli, Langeer, Loine, Devos, Vanx, Kampen and Dugna."

This communication was not neceſſary to convince us that Buonaparte & his followers muſt ſooner or later be the victims of their extravagant mania for conqueſt and revolution. It is impoſſible not to be ſtruck with the change of fortune of this general. The man who conquered Italy, who gained ſo many battles over the beſt diſciplined troops in Europe, who reduced Mantua, has now been two months ſtopt in his progreſs, and ſeen his army deſtroyed before a miſerable fortreſs, without external works, and without even a ditch.—Buonaparte, however, triumphed leſs in Europe by force of his arms, than by cunning and perfidy: in Aſia he has been the victim of the ſame means. The Druſes abandoned him in the midſt of the battle, and by going over to the Turks, enſured to them the victory. Our readers know that it was the valor of the Engliſh, and the active vigilance of their navy, which prevented Buonaparte from taking poſſeſſion of the city of Acre, when he firſt appeared before it.

July 20.

The Engliſh fleet has taken three large ſhips, with 12,000 men on board from Malta and Egypt. The capture was made near Toulon. The French fleet is ſtated to have entered Carthagena.

The united forces of Moreau and Macdonald are eſtimated at between 50 and 60,000 men.

Lavater has been releaſed from his confinement at Baſle, and permitted to return to Zurich.

Public prayers have been, during 3 days, offered in the churches of Milan for the ſafety of the Pope, who had been removed to the interior of France.

The plague is ſaid to have broken out at Tangiers.

The capitulation of the citadel of Turin is attributed to the exploſion of a powder magazine, by which 600 perſons were deſtroyed. The fortification of Tortona, now beſieged by the Auſtrians, coſt the king of Sardinia fifteen millions of livres.

Zurich, within two days after the departure of the French, embodied 2000 men to join the Auſtrians. Moſcati, cidevant phyſician to Buonaparte, and ſince a director of the Ciſalpine republic, has been hanged at Milan.

A letter from Rochelle aſſerts that the Engliſh attempted to land from 14 men of war, but were repulſed.

United States.

ALBANY, September 17.

The accounts reſpecting the yellow fever in New York, which appear in the papers printed in that city, and thoſe received in letters from gentlemen reſiding there, to their friends in this quarter, are widely different. The ſame day on which one of the newſpapers preſents that but four deaths had taken place, a gentleman writes that he had witneſſed the paſſing of the hearſe no leſs than 27 times. The newſpaper ſtatement of deaths for the month of Auguſt, 1799, makes the number 253—76 leſs than in the month of Auguſt, 1798—but a gentleman in this city has received information from a ſource which commands credence, that the number of deaths in New York, to the 7th inſt. is but one leſs than the deaths to the 7th of Sept. '98.—Further, it is ſuppoſed that a much greater proportion of the inhabitants have left the city this year than during the year preceding.

From the 9th to the 12th inſt. inclusive, the newſpapers mention 45 deaths in New York—and in Philadelphia, during four days preceding the lateſt date, 86 deaths are reported.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, October 26.

It is ſaid that his Excellency Governor Hunter will be here in a few days.

Married laſt Monday, by the Rev. Mr. Addiſon, Colonel Smith, of the Queen's Rangers, to the moſt agreeable and accompliſhed Miſs Mary Clarke.

A curious trial for a libel lately took place at Paris, in which the Directory were the proſecutors, & citizen Merge, formerly a journeyman ſhoe-maker, and now a lawyer, defendant. Merge wrote and circulated a hand bill, with the following title: "The Petition of the Repreſentatives of the People, to our moſt puiſſant and ſublime members of the Directory, dated in the firſt year of the lethargic trance of the Republic, at the ſign of Violated Liberty, &c."

Merge ſtated himſelf, on his defence to be the author of the hand bill, and that he had ſent copies of it to the miniſter of the police, & to ſeveral members of the councils. He was ready to repeat the ſame conduct again, as he entertained no intention of exciting rebellion againſt the government. The jury declared, in their verdict, Merge to be the author of the article in queſtion; but as he did not appear to have any evil intention, they accordingly acquitted him, very much to the ſatisfaction of every perſon preſent.

[London paper.

The alledged defeat of the French general Moreau, is not noticed in lord Henly's diſpatches to lord Grenville, although information of the ſame is ſtated to have been received at Vienna the 6th of July; and lord Henly's diſpatches from thence are dated the 8th of the ſame month: the account is therefore probably premature.

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UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

YORK: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1799. [*Price 4 Dollars per Ann.*

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſq;

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of UPPER CANADA, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to appoint me to be Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in the room of his Excellency Major General JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE: And whereas it is neceſſary for the peace and good government of the ſaid Province, that all his Majeſty's Officers within the ſame ſhould continue in their ſeveral Offices and Employments, I have thought fit, by and with the advice of his Majeſty's Council, to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the ſaid Officers to continue in their ſaid Offices and Employments, of which all perſons concerned are required to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly. Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this ſeventeenth day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, and in the year of our reign the thirty-ninth. P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the *thirty firſt* day of Auguſt we thought fit by & with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the ſixteenth day of this preſent month of October at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the ſeventeenth day of November next, enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary:—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs PETER HUNTER, Eſq. our Lieutenant Governor and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our ſaid province, and in the province of Lower Canada, this eleventh day of October one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, and of our reign the thirty-ninth. P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Upper-Canada,

COUNCIL OFFICE, Sept. 24, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Townſhips of DEREHAM and NORWICH in the Weſtern Diſtrict of this Province, are to be ſold in lots of three thouſand *Acres* each, excluſive of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves. There are ſixteen blocks in each Townſhip, numbered from one to ſixteen. The Lands are of excellent quality, and lie between the River La Trench and Lake Erie.

Perſons inclined to purchaſe, are to give in their Propoſals in writing to this Office, in which they are to name the lots they bid for, and to ſtate the price they are willing to give for them. The propoſals muſt be given in on or before the firſt day of March next, within one month after which the purchaſers will be declared, and on their taking the Oaths of Allegiance to his Britannic Majeſty, Letters Patent of Grant will be delivered, free of expence.

Half the purchaſe-money muſt be paid when the purchaſers are declared, and good ſecurity given for the payment of the other half in two years, in equal yearly payments. Maps of the Townſhips may be ſeen at the Surveyor-General's Office in York and at the Houſe of Mr. Hambly, near the Townſhips.

JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT eligible and well improved FARM, ſituate on the river Humber, about one and a half mile from the government ſaw mill. This ſuperior tract of land contains four hundred acres, 20 of which are under good improvement and well fenced. There are on the premiſes two good dwelling houſes and barn, alſo an excellent mill ſeat and a permanent ſtream of water.—There will alſo be ſold with the farm a large crop of corn and ſeveral ſtacks of well ſaved hay;—For terms apply to Mr. J. Endecott or A. DEVINS on the premiſes.

York, 27 Sept.

European News.

VIENNA, July 6.

FROM THE COURT GAZETTE.

OPERATIONS OF THE WAR.

ACCORDING to reports from generals Melas and Kray, gen. Macdonald was retreating towards Piftola, and by reports of perfons exploring the country, he intends to collect his troops at Florence, and to march to Leghorn, where he is faid to be charged to embark them.—Gen. Victor, who was with Macdonald's army, has taken the road to the Riviera by Borgo Val di Taro.

On our fide field marfhal lieut. Ott, has advanced with his diviſion to Rabiera; and fent before him his advanced guard, under gen. count Klenau, to the river Panaro, to cover the roads of Spilambergo, Bigrola and Puola, and at the fame time the high road, leading thro' Leggio, Modena and Parma.

On the Rivjera gen. Moreau has alfo retreated from Novi, and as all accounts uniformly ſtate, directed his retreat towards Genoa. In order to give ſome reſt and eaſe to our army, fatigued by ſo many ſucceſſive marches, it has encamped on the Orda, occupied Noxi, and ſmall corps make incurſions towards the Bochetta, and the valley of the Bormida.

Inſtead of 400 pieces of cannon, lately ſtated to have been taken in the citadel of Turin, their number, agreeable to the exact ſtatement now come to hand, amounts to 374 of different calibers; 443 bomb-mortars; 30 howitzers, 10 howitzer pieces of cannon, making in the whole 562 pieces of artillery.

On the 28th of May the ſtates of Bohemia have unanimouſly reſolved to grant the Emperor double the amount of the war loan, viz. 1,172,931 florins, as a voluntary contribution.

TURKEY.

Extracted from the ſame Court Gazette.

"According to an official report, received from Acre at Conſtantinople, from Ghezar Ghazi Ahmed Pacha, then governor of Saida and Syria, and likewiſe ſeraſkier or general in chief of all the troops in that country, gen. Buonaparte entirely ceaſed, ſince the beginning of May, to fire upon the fortreſs, while the garriſon continued, by order of Ghezar Pacha, to harraſs the enemy day and night, from the redoubts before this city, and by ſeveral little ſorties.

"On the 6th a Turkiſh flotilla armed in the road of Acre, with the auxiliary corps from the Porte, under Mereabout Zade, Haſſan Beg and Capigi Ifmael Beg, collected at Rhodus. They began that very night to land ſome troops and to reinforce the principal forts of Acre.

"The enemy aware of this reinforcement, poured a terrible ſhower of balls from all their artilleiy upon the fortreſs, during the ſame night; on the next day while all the troops newly diſembarked, were juſt preparing for a general ſortie in concert with the garriſon; they attacked a tower called Ali Burgi, which they had burnt before. But all the French penetrated there, were ſo warmly received by the muſſelmen, that with the help of God not one eſcaped the ſword, not to mention the great number killed, by the well directed fire of the artillery, and the diſcharge of muſquetry of the beſieged.

"Only one Frenchman was kept alive, till his depoſition was taken, from which it clearly appeared, that Buonaparte had artfully made his ſoldiers believe, "That he had invaded Egypt and Syria, with the previous knowledge and conſent of the Porte; in order to put an end to the government of the pretended rebellious Beys in Egypt, and to that of Ghezar Pacha in Syria; adding, that the commanders of thoſe troops ſent apparently to relieve the ſaid Pacha, but in reality to aſſiſt him, Buonaparte, were in the ſecret, and would, at the firſt approach of the French, ſeize on and deliver his perſon to them, ſo that the fortreſs would certainly ſurrender, and perhaps without firing a ſingle ſhot."

"The next evening at 8 o'clock, the enemy renewed their attack upon the ſame half burnt tower, in hopes that the Turks would not be able to hold out, and from a deſire to revenge the diſgrace and loſs of the preceding day. But all aſſailants were again cut in pieces by the brave defenders, and Buonaparte's hopes fruſtrated a ſecond time.

"Deſperate from theſe repeatedly fruſtrated attempts, Buonaparte reſolved the next day upon a new ſtorm, which was, however, again beaten off, with great loſs to the French, for all who penetrated were cut in pieces.

"The following days, till the 11th May, the French general only annoyed both the fortreſs and its towers, by a continual and very briſk fire of artillery. He induced all the troops in the fortreſs to a general ſally, in which an immenſe number of the French were partly cut to pieces, partly diſperſed, and by the help of the Almighty, ſo completely defeated, that Buonaparte was forced to ſet fire to his own camp and baggage, to retreat with the ſmall remains of his troops, under cover of the night, to the environs of Jaffa. Ghezar Pacha ordered his cavalry to purſue the flying enemy, and diſpatched neceſſary inſtructions to ſeveral places, to cut off if poſſible, or obſtruct the road on which the French retreated.

"Meanwhile, the ſaid Seraſkier Pacha has forwarded the heads of thirteen French generals and chiefs, and of about 3000 commiſſioned and noncommiſſioned officers, to the Porte at Conſtantinople, where they arrived on the 12th of June, and were all put up the next day, agreeable to cuſtom, in front of the principal gate of the grand Signior's palace (Babi Huimjum) with an inſcription of the above event, publicly expoſed to the inhabitants of that city.

VIENNA, JULY 6.

This morning Prince Sultkowſky, and laſt night, capt. Nuchauz of the ſtaff arrived expreſs from Italy, and two Ruſſian officers, as couriers, who ſet out for Peterſburgh, with French ſtandards and other trophies of war.

By the firſt we learn, that field marſhal Suwarrow has defeated gen. Moreau, after a battle of three days; and the citadel of Alleſſandria is ſaid to have ſurrendered to the Allies.

The latter brings the confirmation of the important intelligence of gen Moreau having been completely defeated and put to flight by the Allies, in the Genoeſe, after a moſt bloody battle.—Suwarrow's diſpatches are dated the 30th of June, in the evening. To-morrow the court will publiſh the details.

The loſs of the citadel of Turin was very painful to gen. Moreau, as it covered in ſome meaſure, his rear and left flank.

The city and diſtrict of Lodi in the Milaneſe, has offered to raiſe a corps of 15,000 men for the Emperor's ſervice, which has been declined for the preſent.

PARIS, July 17.

There is circulated in the department of the Lower Seine, a denunciation againſt Jean Debry, ſigned by the widow of Roberjot. The object of this paper is to juſtify Auſtria from the aſſaſſination committed on our plenipotentiaries, and to throw all the odium on the government of France. The libel goes ſo far as to ſay, that Jean Debry, diſguiſed as a huzzar, was himſelf the aſſaſſin of Roberjot.

It was Gourand who wounded Victor Hugues in a duel; he had ſerved under him. The ball went through his arm, and lodged in his breaſt.—It is ſuppoſed he cannot ſurvive the operation of attempting to extract it.

ROVEREDO, July 5.

Field Marſhal Lieutenant Kray has again demanded of the French commandant of Mantua, to deliver up that place, repreſenting that all the miſeries of a ſiege awaited him; the commandant requeſted ten days conſideration, ſix were granted him; a refuſal, however, muſt have been given already, as mortars and cannon have ſuddenly been carried from Verona to Mantua, the bombardment of which was to have commenced, began this day. The beſiegers of Mantua are ſtrengthened with a reinforcement of 12,000 Ruſſians from Hungary, and 10,000 Auſtrians are on their march through the Tyrol to join them.

The city of Bologna is taken by the count Klenau; the French general Cullen, with ſome hundreds of his troops, are made priſoners, count Klenau, reinforced by the Ruſſians, will preſs forward into Tuſcany.

Letters from Pavia of the 2d, and from Verona of the 3d inſtant, make mention of another bloody battle that was fought between generals Suwarrow and Moreau, the day it took place is not mentioned. It is ſaid that general Suwarrow has taken in this affair ſeveral thouſand French priſoners, that he has fortified the heights of Gavia, and conquered the important paſs of Bochetta, which leads to Genoa, and that general Moreau, has in conſequence of this retreated to Genoa.

July 9.

Of the late engagement which was ſaid to have taken place between generals Suwarrow and Moreau, nothing further is ſaid. It appears to have been nothing but a fabricated ſtory. Accounts however, which are ſaid to be certain, aſſert that his head quarters the 2d of July was broken up from Genoa to Gavona, and that his army moved ſlowly on towards Nizza. On the 4th or 5th Genoa was to be evacuated, and on the 6th the Auſtrian troops were to take poſſeſſion.

General Kein, by order of field marſhal Suwarrow is to purſue the French general Moreau, with 10,000 men over Novi.

At Bobbio, between Genoa and Placenza, on the 27th, 4000 French incendiaries, who were ſetting every thing in flames, were fallen upon by the Ruſſians 300 were killed, and 600 made priſoners. At Samoglia 800 French were cut off, and 400 taken priſoners.

At Bologna, the Cardinal Archbiſhop & all the clergy went out to meet the Auſtrian army. The firſt evening of their coming, the city was illuminated.

From Verona a body of 5000 French priſoners are ſent to Hungary.

COLOGNE, July 6.

Thirty-five thouſand Ruſſians are to arrive on the banks of the Rhine in ten or twelve days.

An army of 80,000 Ruſſians is, they ſay, ready to enter upon a campaign.—The regiments are ſelected, but its deſtination is not ſpoken of.

LONDON, July 25.

Three French frigates from Alexandria had recaptured part of the flotilla taken by ſir Sydney Smith, before Acre. In this action Lieutenant Bulhby was taken, and Captain Miller, of the Theſus, was unfortunately killed, with part of the crew, from the accidental burſting of ſome bomb ſhells.

The accounts reſpecting the defeat and diſaſters of Buonaparte, are at length ſuch as leave no room to doubt that the ſituation of himſelf and his remaining troops, (if indeed any remain) are truly deplorable.

The Gazette of laſt night takes no notice of the defeat reported in the Hamburgh papers, to have been ſuſtained by Moreau, on or about the 25th ult. The French Journals, which we have received up to the 21ſt inſt. are alſo ſilent reſpecting any ſuch event. The fate of Italy, however, may be conſidered as decided, at leaſt for ſome time: Bologna has ſurrendered, and Macdonald, who, according to the Gazette, loſt twenty thouſand men in his battle with Suwarrow, has retired from Florence and Piſtoia to Leghorn, there to embark the remains of his army, about twelve thouſand men; or, according to the French ſtatement, to join Moreau at Genoa, to which place the latter has retreated, and whither the Allies are following him, in the hopes of taking the ſtrong paſs of Bochetta, without which they cannot approach his preſent quarters.

It is ſaid in various Journals that the French and Spaniſh fleet have actually ſailed from Carthagena, and have repaſſed the Gut of Gibraltar, in their way to Cadiz. This agrees with the account which arrived in England on Friday laſt, and is to be accounted for by the change of circumſtances which has happened ſince the time of their paſſing into the Mediterranean.

Extract of a letter from Grenada, dated June 7.

"There are accounts from Trinidad, brought by a polacre, from Gibraltar, ſaying that lord St. Vincents had intercepted the Spaniſh fleet on their paſſage up the Mediterranean to join the French fleet, and after a running fight of ſome continuance, forced them into Bay on the coaſt of Barbary, nearly oppoſite to Carthagena, where he ſtill keeps them blockaded."

"We are happy in being enabled to communicate the following ſpirited act of a lady in the county of Carlow:—A few days ago, a party of dragoons entered the houſe of a poor cottager, in one of the parts which had been declared out of the peace—after ſhooting the poor old woman to whom it belonged, with more than ſavage barbarity they violated the perſon of her daughter! Application was made to ſeveral Magiſtrates in the neighbourhood, who all refuſed taking examinations againſt them, till at length the lady in queſtion who is the wife of a magiſtrate, and whoſe name we hope to make public, inſiſted on her huſband not only granting a warrant, but that he ſhould himſelf even at the riſk of life, apprehend the villans ſworn againſt, or that ſhe would for ever ſeperate herſelf from him. So ſenſibly was the gentleman ſtruck with this ſpirited conduct of his wife, that he took the examination, called out a party of the yeomanry, apprehended the monſter who had perpetrated the horrid deed, and lodged him ſafe in Carlow gaol, there to be dealt with according to the law.

Letters from Jerſey ſtate the belief that ſtill prevails there, of the intention of the French to attempt the invaſion of that iſland.

On the 9th July, the French and Spaniſh fleets entered Cadiz, conſiſting of 42 ſail of the line, beſides frigates, ſchooners, luggers, &c. On their arrival, they began to refit and prepare for ſea with the utmoſt expedition, and on the 20th they all ſailed again. On going out the St. Anna, of 112 guns, a Spaniſh admiral's ſhip was on ſhore, where ſhe lay to days but was got off tho' unfit for ſea.

On the 29th the Sukey came out and paſſed through the Engliſh fleet, about 9 leagues W. S. W. of Cadiz, conſiſting of 32 ſail of the line; among which were, 13 three deckers, beſides a great number of frigates and ſmall veſſels of war, all ſteering to the northward.

It was not underſtood where the Spaniſh and French fleets were bound, but conjectured for Breſt with an intention to embark troops for Ireland.—Some ſuppoſed they were only off to the weſtward with an intention of drawing the Engliſh fleet out of the Mediterranean and then to paſs up.

United States.

TOUSAINT AND RIGAUD.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman at Barracoa, to his friend in Baltimore, dated July 9.

"A civil war has broken out in Hiſ-

paniola. I will not attempt to detail the cauſes that led to this event; it is ſufficient to know that it exiſts, and is conducted with brutal ferocity. The favorable reception given to the Engliſh by Touſſaint, is the plea urged by Rigaud in defence of his conduct. He accuſes the former with an intention of delivering up the iſland to them, or at leaſt of putting it under their protection. The real object of contention is power, the one being reſolved to preſerve the ſupreme command, the other equally deſirous to poſſeſs it.

"When Houdeville was ſent off to France he wrote to Rigaud, and directed him to aſſume the command, ſhould he obſerve Touſſaint was about to take any ſteps to render the iſland independent. From that moment Rigaud endeavored, by means of his agents, to gain over the ſeveral chiefs to his party and when he believed the criſis was arrived in which he might declare himſelf openly, he marched a body of troops to Pent Goave, which was taken, and delivered up to pillage, and moſt of the whites maſſacred. The ſtandard of revolt was now raiſed. He expected at Porte au Prince the ſame ſcene would take place, the chief of which was gained, and he counted upon the exertions of his adherents at Gonaives, Porte de Paix, Mole St. Nicholas, Jean Reabel and other places. Moſt of theſe plots have been diſcovered, and all of them prevented, except at the Moal, where a regiment which was ordered to march expelled the commandant and took poſſeſſion of the town and forts. The perſons of the inhabitants and property have hitherto been reſpected. The ſails and rudders of the veſſels which lie in port were taken on ſhore; tho' it is ſaid they have ſince been reſtored to them. An army of 3000 men is on its march to that place, and as the garriſon is but ſmall, it may be ſoon reduced. After the capture of Pent Goave, a party advanced as far as grand Goave, and took poſſeſſion of a block houſe. They are now ſurrounded by a detachment of Touſſant's army and muſt be ſoon forced to ſurrender.

"Touſſaint has puniſhed ſome of the chiefs who have been found to have been in intelligence with Rigaud, by blowing them off at the mouth of the cannon. It is ſuppoſed that theſe ſevere examples will intimidate the others who may be diſcontented, and as he has an army of 10,000 men, under his command, he is ſuppoſed to be the ſtrongeſt party, eſpecially as Beauvais, who commands at Jacmel, has declared for him. Rigaud has been proclaimed a rebel by Roume, the agent of the executive directory. All veſſels going to his ports, are to be reputed lawful prizes. Barges and veſſels of force are fitting out by both parties, and it appears to be more than mere report, that the barges of Rigaud have put to death the crews of one or more French veſſels which they have captured.

"Which of theſe two chiefs may gain the day is doubted, but while hoſtilities exiſt between them there can be but little ſecurity for the American commerce, even ſhould the communication be opened. The riſk which they muſt run from the barges of either party will be great; and ſhould the veſſels arrive ſafe, the number of hands taken from agriculture to recruit the armies, will render coffee ſcarce, and hinder either adminiſtration or individuals from performing their engagements.

"I know not on what footing the Engliſh trade with Hiſpaniola is to be placed. By a proclamation of the King, the governor of Jamaica is authorized to grant paſſports to veſſels, for certain ports; but three Engliſh veſſels are at Porte au Prince under Spaniſh colours; they carried them a very ſeaſonable ſupply of proviſions, flour being at forty dollars per barrel, and other articles in proportion.—They have ſerved to augment the price of coffee, and it may be raiſed ſo high as to render it, when the trade is permitted, an unprofitable article of remittance.

"One piece of intelligence more; it is reported and generally believed, that poſitive orders have been given by Admiral Parker to ſtop the ſhip Kingſton (the veſſel which took out Doctor Stevens, the American agent, to Hiſpaniola) if ſhe ſhould be met with, and ſend her to Jamaica."

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, November 2.

On Wedneſday laſt the 30th ult. the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery for this county and town, was holden at the Court-houſe, where his honor Chief Juſtice Elmſley preſided. After the Grand Jury were ſworn, the Chief Juſtice roſe, and addreſſed them in an elegant ſtyle---he in a few words pointed out the origin and object of all good governments---ſhewed the nature of the ſocial compact, and how neceſſary it is for the happineſs of man---commented ſtrongly upon the pernicious effects which the preſent intolerable uſe of ſpiritous liquors had upon the health and morals of the lower claſs of people, and earneſtly recommended to them to contrive ſome means for its ſuppreſſion. So plain and forcible was his language and his ideas ſo juſt, and clearly expreſſed, that conviction was manifeſt on the countenance of all who heard him.

The Grand Jury then withdrew to their room, to prepare ſome bills; during which time the petty Jury were ſworn, and tried ſome civil cauſes, after which his hon. the Chief Juſtice adjourned the court to this day, and diſmiſſed the Grand Jury for the preſent, until the 18th inſt. when they are to ſit again.

The 24th and 26th regiments are gone to England from Quebec, and the 6th and 41ſt are arrived to do the duty of that place in their room: the 2d battalion of the 60th, or Royal Americans, is gone to the Weſt Indies.

We hear that fourteen waggons with families, are on their way to this province; principally from Pennſylvania.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcriber being appointed adminiſtrator to the eſtate of the late PHILIP STEDMAN, deceaſed, requeſts all thoſe who have any accounts againſt the ſame to leave them, duly atteſted, with ALEXANDER STEWART, Eſq. attorney at law, in the town of Newark; and thoſe who are in any manner indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment thereof to him, he being by me duly authoriſed to receive the ſame.

JOHN SPARKMAN.

Newark, July 20, '99.

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UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

YORK: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9 1799. [*Price 4 Dollars per Ann.*

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſq;

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of UPPER CANADA, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to appoint me to be Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in the room of his Excellency Major General JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE: And whereas it is neceſſary for the peace and good government of the ſaid Province, that all his Majeſty's Officers within the ſame ſhould continue in their ſeveral Offices and Employments, I have thought fit, by and with the advice of his Majeſty's Council, to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the ſaid Officers to continue in their ſaid Offices and Employments, of which all perſons concerned are required to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly. Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this ſeventeenth day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, and thirty-ninth year of his Majeſty's reign. P. H.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the *thirty firſt* day of Auguſt we thought fit by & with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the ſixteenth day of this preſent month of October at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the ſeventeenth day of November next, enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary:—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs PETER HUNTER Eſq. our Lieutenant Governor and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our ſaid province, and in the province of Lower Canada, this eleventh day of October one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, and of our reign the thirty-ninth. P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

Upper-Canada,

COUNCIL OFFICE, Sept. 24, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Townſhips of DEREHAM and NORWICH in the Weſtern Diſtrict of this Province, are to be ſold in lots of three thouſand Acres each, excluſive of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves. There are ſixteen blocks in each Townſhip, numbered from one to ſixteen. The Lands are of excellent quality, and lie between the River La Trench and Lake Erie.

Perſons inclined to purchaſe, are to give in their Propoſals in writing to this Office, in which they are to name the lots they bid for, and to ſtate the price they are willing to give for them. The propoſals muſt be given in on or before the firſt day of March next, within one month after which the purchaſers will be declared, and on their taking the Oaths of Allegiance to his Britannic Majeſty, Letters Patent of Grant will be delivered, free of expence.

Half the purchaſe-money muſt be paid when the purchaſers are declared, and good ſecurity given for the payment of the other half in two years, in equal yearly payments. Maps of the Townſhips may be ſeen at the Surveyor-General's Office in York and at the Houſe of Mr. Hambly, near the Townſhips

JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT eligible and well improved FARM, ſituate on the river Humber, about one and a half mile from the government ſaw mill. This ſuperior tract of land contains four hundred acres, 20 of which are under good improvement and well fenced. There are on the premiſes two good dwelling houſes and barn, alſo an excellent mill ſeat and a permanent ſtream of water.—There will alſo be ſold with the farm a large crop of corn and ſeveral ſtacks of well ſaved hay;—For terms apply to Mr. J. Endecott or A. DEVINS York, 27 Sept. on the premiſes.

Foreign News.

GERMANY.

LOWER ELBE, July 20.

Armies of Italy.

THE Vienna Court Gazette of the 10th inſt. contains the capitulation of Bologna, againſt which place general Klenau had made thoſe movements contained in our laſt. The ordinary Vienna Court Gazette of the 10th, contains only long details of the battles from the 17th to the 20th, which prove that in killed, wounded, and priſoners, M'Donald loſt, in that period, 17,268 men, including 4 generals, 8 colonels, 502 ſtaff and other officers, &c. whereas the Auſtrio Ruſſians, combined, loſt 3 generals, 149 ſtaff and other officers, 4776 men in killed and wounded.—— By this immenſe ſlaughter, which chiefly decided the fate of Italy, it appears, that the French have fough with more deſperation than military prudence.

Againſt the remains of M'Donald's army of 16,700 men at the utmoſt, above 30,000 Auſtrio-Ruſſians are now marching; and general Klenau, who entered Bologna on the 30th ult. left that place the next day, with his advanced guard with 13,000 men, to enter Tuſcany, after having taken, near Bologna, three cheſts with Roman coins, and ſome hundreds of waggons with baggage, ammunition and precious effects, deſtined for Paris.

Prince Sulworiky, who was ſuppoſed to have arrived at Vienna with official intelligence of freſh victories over gen. Moreau, brought the above details of the former actions. But if we conſider the rapid motions of the armies, it is not to be wondered at that official details were not received in Vienna, of the battles which many direct letters and newſpapers, from Italy, announce to have been fought between field marſhal Suwarrow and gen. Moreau, from the 27th to 30th ult. in conſequence of which, the latter retired by the narrow defile of Bochetta towards Genoa, whither F. M. Suwarrow has already ſent proclamations, to announce his near approach for its ſpeedy delivery.—— Some letters ſtate Moreau to be on his retreat to Nice, which he will find extremely difficult.

Our private letters from Pavia, to the 4th, and from Verona, to the 5th July, ſay, that after the total defeat of Moreau, with the loſs on his ſide of 10,000 men taken priſoners, 6 generals, and ſeveral thouſand in killed and wounded, the Imperialiſts entered Genoa. But this account, however, probaly, wants officially confirmation. A ſtrong column (theſe letters add) is detached, to to ſcour the diſtrict of Florence.

VIENNA, July 10.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon, captain Duval arrived here, as courier, from F. M. Suwarrow, with the intelligence of a new attack, made by Moreau, with 10,000 men; but he is ſaid to be completely defeated, with the loſs of 9,000 men, and the reſt of his army was entirely diſperſed.

MILAN, July 2.

The following are the movements of Moreau to the 26th ult.

When this general heard that Macdonald advanced he marched, on the 20th, from Novi towards Tortona, to ſecond that army and effect his junction. Having repulſed general Bellegarde with the Auſtrian corps, which blockaded that place as far as St. Giuliano, he re-entered Tortona, and penetrated to Voghera, where the patriots planted the tree of liberty, but ſeveral families fled before his arrival. Gen. Bellegarde being reinforced by general Kaim's corps from Turin, was thus enabled to ſee the enemy, who violently attacked him again on the 25th, but was repulſed with the loſs of 3000 men in killed, wounded and priſoners.—— After this check, Moreau concentrated his forces in the neighborhood of Gavi. The Auſtrians, on their return to Voghera, puniſhed the patriots.

The Auſtrians ſurpriſed the garriſon of Modena on the 19th, and after forcing the gates and ſcaling the walls they conquered the city and its citadel. Of 400 men in garriſon, 100 with ſeveral officers were killed, and the reſt with 10 officers ſurrendered. Large magazines and an hoſpital with 205 ſick and wounded were alſo taken.

JULY 3.

Reſpecting the Engliſh fleet.

Several private letters from Genoa mention, that the Engliſh fleet was in ſight of that harbor, and had ſummoned the Genoeſe government, under the greateſt menaces, to drive the French from its territory. The latter actually began to retreat towards Nice and tranſport their baggage far on mules; the Ruſſians, however, had taken a good deal of it.

Field M. Suwarrow had alſo ſent a proclamation to Genoa, annoucing his approach with his army, to take poſſeſſion of the city. He promiſes to proteſt religion, commerce and navigation, and to free Genoa from the ayrannical yoke of the French: but ſhould the city make any reſiſtance, he threatens to give orders to his coſſacks, to pillage it.

TURIN, June 29.

Yeſterday a courier from F. M. Suwarrow arrived here from our commandant general Kaim, with the following diſpatch:

"Dear general!

"March immediately againſt Coni, whither I will ſend you a reinforcement of 10,000 men. Beſiege that fortreſs, and take. Meantime I purſue the remains of Moreau's army, who has retreated into the Genoeſe.

Hereupon gen. Kaim, put immediately 300 waggons in requiſition, and was preparing to break up.

MODENA, July 2.

The ſecond Ruſſian auxiliry corps o 11,000 men, has for the moſt part joined the armies of generals Ott, Klenau and Hohenzollern, who are all in purſuit of Macdonald.

Near Samoggia, between Modena and Bologna, the Auſtrians yeſterday ſurrounded a French corps of 800 men, 400 were made priſoners, the reſt killed or wounded, and very few eſcaped.

General Macdonald is collecting his troops between Piſtejo and Lucca.

TRENT, July 4.

This inſtant we learn from Pavia, that gen. Moreau was defeated and repulſed as far as Genoa, on the 30th ult. Our troops are at Bochetta in the Genoeſe. We expect to hear that Genoa is beſieged.

Several papers taken from the enemy, include a report of gen. Scherer, when he arrived in Italy. It contains a ſtatement of the French forces in that country:—

Army of Rome and Naples	29,725 men
Ditto of Italy - -	81,237
Total	110,962

excluſive of Cifalpines, Poles and Piedmonteſe.

BOTZEN, July 4.

The new corps of Auſtrian troops now paſſing through Tyrol, to join the army of Italy, is about 25,000 men ſtrong.

F. M. Suwarrow is ſaid to have received orders not to penetrate into France till after the fall of Mantua.—

The empreſs of Germany has purchaſed for him a fine eſtate, in weſt Gallacia, near the Ruſſian frontiers, for 50,000 ducats, and another for general Kray, worth 75,500 ducats. Thus, MERIT is rewarded.

HAMBURGH, July 20.

The Frankfort papers ſay, that Buonaparte has been wounded in the thigh, and loſt the beſt part of his granadiers; diſeaſes were alſo making great havoc among the French.

It is certain, that moſt of the Turco-Ruſſian forces are gone from Corfu to Malta, to ſupport the operations againſt the forts of that Iſland.

The activity of F. M. Suwarrow exceeds all deſcription; as ſoon as he wakes, he takes the bath, dreſſes himſelf, goes to his ſoldiers and tells them, "We muſt march boys!" The Ruſſians ſtand as unſhaken as walls when in action, and their officers ſet them the example of bravery.

Gen. Moreau's force, joined by the diviſion of Victor, does not exceed 25,000 men.

On the 26th ult. the French entered Modena a third time, and retired after raiſing a contribution of 15,000 zechins.

Pruſſia is ſaid to have conſented to the paſſage of troops thro' Anſpach and Bareith.

All the Swiſs troops, and armed peaſants, who fought with the French, have been allowed by the archduke to return to their reſpective homes.

Reported DEFEAT *of the* FRENCH FLEET.

VENICE, July 5.

IT is certain that admiral Nelſon blockades the harbour of Genoa with above 30 men of war. Juſt as we had learned that the French fleet was blockaded at Toulon, advice was brought from Trieſt, by an Auſtrian ſhip from Raguſa, with the news that the French fleet had been defeated near Malta, by the Engliſh, who captured 8 ſhips and ſunk the ſame number, whilſt the reſt had ſaved themſelves by flight. This ſhip-news needs the more confirmation, as ſimilar reports from ſea are ſeldom to be depended upon.

AUGSBURGH, July 10.

All the letters brought by yeſterday's poſt from Caſſal Maggiore, Pavia, Milan, Verona, and other parts of Italy, unanimouſly ſtate, that F. M. Suwarrow, after defeating the remains of Moreau's army, had entered Genoa; but no date being given when this event happened, the next poſt from Italy will decide the truth or falſehood of this intelligence.

Count Lehrbach, who was taken dangerouſly ill, is now recovering very faſt.

BERN, (*Switzerland*) July 10.

The poſition of the armies is ſtill the ſame. Gen. Maſſena having lately received freſh troops from Bern, is endeavoring to reinforce his wings, to prevent being taken in flank. He lately reinforced the troops in the upper part of this canton, and the lake of Thorn, as well as thoſe on the other ſide near Loerrach, on the Rhine. His whole line extends now from Brieg in the Valais, over the mountains of Wetterhorn and Bruning, Staus, Lucern, Zug—Bremgarten, Meilengen, & Baden to the mouth of the Valais, into which the Auſtrians threaten to penetrate—both from mount Simplon and St. Gothard.

PRAGUE, July 5.

Prince Ferdinand of Wirtembergh, ſet out from hence yeſterday, to meet the third Ruſſian auxilliary corps of 36,000 men whoſe firſt and ſecond diviſions of 16,000 men paſſed thro' Olmutz on the 26th and 28th ult. and the 1ſt inſt. and will arrive here on the 8th; the remainder of that corps goes thro' the upper Palatinate. They are alſine healty and warlike fellows, inured to toils, and eaſily ſatisfied: the court of Vienna has raiſed their trifling pay by one creutzer, beſides two pounds of bread and ſome oat meal. They want but little money in this country, where every thing is given them gratis. It is not certain whether this new army will act on the Rhine or in Switzerland.

VIENNA, July 10.

Part of the Engliſh fleet cruizes off Genoa, to cut of all communication with Moreau by ſea. He his much ſurrounded by the land ſide, and P. M. Suwarrow will try every effort to cut off his retreat to France. In this reſpect the Engliſh fleet will ſecond the operations of the allies, and take care that Macdonald, ſhould embark his troops at Legborn, do not eſtabliſh a communication with Moreau.

An army of 60,000 Boſniacs is ſoon to march to Italy.

PARIS, July 12.

The laſt accounts from Italy render it impoſſible to doubt of the unfortunate ſituation of our armies. Macdonald loſt from the 17th to the 20th, an incredible number of men, and Moreau is driven back to Genoa, where a ſcarſity of every neceſſary prevails the conſequences incalculable. The coaſts from Leghorn to Toulon are covered with 36 Engliſh ſhips of the line, which have taken near Toulon, three French frigates and a cutter, that were coming from Egypt, & had been 45 days on the paſſage. On the 25th the Engliſh ſent a cartel to Genoa, to land the crews of three ſhips, from 1000 to 1200, on condition that they ſhall not ſerve againſt the allies.

In the council of 500 a very ſtrong decree has been paſſed, reſpecting the continual aſſaſſinations of the public functionaries and the purchaſers of national property. The relations of emigrants and the nobles, the children and parents of ſuch as are known to be among Chouans, are to be made reſponſible for the above mentioned aſſaſſinations. In each town hoſtages are to be taking for ſuch perſons, and for every murder of the above deſcription, four of them are to be tranſported. Gen. Marbot commands at preſent in Paris. The arreſting of Scherer has actually been ordered by the directory. The Breſt and Cadiz fleets have certainly effected a junction near Carthagena.

LONDON, July 19.

We yeſterday received a letter from Bombay, ſtating that hoſtilities have actually commenced between the Britiſh government and Tippo Saib. As we do not underſtand that the communication is confirmed by any official advice received at the India houſe, we lay it before our readers without preſuming to vouch for its accuracy; altho' from the recent conduct of Tippo, it is highly probable that ſuch an event has long ere this taken place—Our letter, of which the following is an extract, is dated

Bombay, March 1, 1799.

"War was declared againſt Tippo Saib on the 3d of laſt month, at Madras.

Our armies are already marching towards Seringapatam, which place, with Mangalore, and all Beduate country—will, I hope, be in our poſſeſſion in a month at the fartheſt."

AUGUST 3.

French Counter Revolutionary Plan.

The Mercury of Europe (Hamburgh paper) under the head Paris, has an article bearing the following title, and which is ſaid to be in general circulation thro' France:

"PROPOSITIONS

Which are already popular, and are daily becoming more and more ſo, here; viz:

"1. The re-eſtabliſhment of monarchy in France, on rational terms.

"2. The king ſhall grant a general amneſty, without any exceptions or exemptions whatever.

"3. Property which, according to the exiſting laws of the republic, has been legally acquired, and is now legally held, ſhall be reſpected as legal property.

"4. Such of the army who ſhall join the ſtandard of the king, ſhall be continued in their reſpective ranks, advancements and pay.

"5. The king ſhall renounce all claim to the territorial acquiſitions of the republic; and the king as well as the powers at war with the republic, ſhall ſolemnly guarantee the integrity of ancient Erance, and ſhall proclaim a general peace.

"6. Every ſpecies of vaſſalage, tithes corvees, ſoccage, or bound ſervice, and all other contributions in kind, ſhall be forever aboliſhed.

"7. The impoſitions or revenues, neceſſary for maintaining the government, ſhall be raiſed upon the produce of the fixed and moveable propeity of the ſtate, without any exceptions or exemptions whatever.

"8. The French people ſhall all be governed by the ſame publicly defined and determined laws, both civil and municipal.

"9. Honeſty and capacity ſhall be the criterion whereby the public funcſtions in the ſtate ſhall be filled.

"10. When theſe preliminaries are agreed upon, the king ſhall invite the French nation to elect or nominate, from among their ſage and diſcreet men, a repreſentative body, to meet the king at ſuch part or place, in ancient France, as the king may point out, there to conſult with him and aſſiſt him with their wiſdom, to arrange, draw up, and ſettle, a national code or charter, whereby the French people ſhall be governed upon the before ſtated principles.

"The members of the preſent republican government, or other funcſtionaries of the republic, being otherwiſe qualified, ſhall be eligible to ſit in the repreſentative body.

Diſpatches, giving an account of the defeat of Tippo Sultan, ſent by Mr. Faucett from Bombay, were yeſterday read in the court of directors of the Eaſt-India company. The action took place at the entrance of the Ghautts, on the 6th of march, and the victory was brilliant and complete. It was attended with great loſs in the field to the perfidious prince who provoked our arms, and in its conſequences may involve his fall from a throne which he has held, ſince the peace of Seringapatam, by the forbearance and generoſity of Great-Britain. The preparations that the reſtleſs Tippo had been making for war the correſpondence which had been detected between him and the French, determined the Britiſh government to demand explicit explanations of his views, and to force him to diſmiſs from his ſervice the French whom he entertained only with the view of hoſtility againſt the company. Our readers have heard of the ſteps which were taken by the earl of Mornington to bring him to a categorical anſwer. Two armies were directed to march, one from Madras and the other from Bompay, of which general Stuart was the commander in chief. The reſult we can only ſtate from the document which has been received by a commercial houſe only, but which is moſt ſatisfactory.

Accounts ſtate, that it was only the Spaniſh diviſion that got into Cadiz, the French having proceeded towards the Bay of Biſcay; but this is not probable.

In addition to the intelligence brot' by the Paris papers, a letter has been this day received by a merchantile houſe in town, from Venice, ſtating that the king of Naples made his re entrance into the capital on the 20th of June; and the citadels of Alexandria and Paglia have ſince ſurrendered to the Auſtro-Ruſſians. Mantua, it is ſaid—muſt ſoon ſurrender, having but little proviſion and no hopes of relief.

The Vienna newſpapers ſay that two Spaniſh meſſengers arrived from Paris, with propoſitions of peace. It is certain that the Spaniſh Legation at Vienna has laboured for a long time to diſtract the imperial court by negociations. The emperor Paul long ſince ſolicited his ally to diſincumber himſelf of theſe diplomatic ſpies, who are under the direction of the Chevalier D'Azara, a man notorious for revolutionary principles,

UNITED STATES.

NORFOLK, September 10.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated St. Pierre's Martinique, Auguſt 24, received by the ſchooner Macpherſon.

"The Engliſh fleet was at the mouth of the river of Surinam, on the 14th inſtant, and no doubt ere this they have entire poſſeſſion of that place."

NEW-YORK, September 25.

A letter from Savannah, of the 5th inſt, mention, "That the Britiſh, in order to prevent the French and Spaniards from facilitating their trade under neutral, and confining them to their own colors, and in order nearer to determine neutrals by their colors, that from the 1ſt of October next, none but veſſels built by the country, the colors of which they bear, will be conſidered as neutrals—thoſe veſſels already under neutral colors are exempted, but will be narrowly examined."

By a late arrival from Europe.

PAVIA, (*Italy*) July 4.

After the Imperial troops had defeated gen. Moreau, made 1000 priſoners, with 6 French generals, they left ſome thouſands killed and wounded on the field of battle, and entered Genoa.

Banks of the Weſel, July 4.

At the inſtance of the court of Ruſſia, all the commercial houſes in the cites of Hamburgh and Bremen, will be required to declare upon oath, what ſums they have in their name in the Britiſh funds, diſtinguiſhing preciſely which is their own, and which French property; the latter will be confiſcated.

Portſmouth, Aug. 2.

The gun boats intended to act in the projected expedition, are all gone round from this port. Large quantities of ordnance ſtores have been conveyed from the gun warf by land to Woolwich; and the 85th regiment failed this afternoon to join the troops aſſembled on Barham Downs.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, November 9.

THE important communication of the capture of the Dutch fleet in the Texel, muſt afford ſingular ſatisfaction to every perſon who views the conduct and inſidious intentions of the French republic with indignation; this happy event, together, with the uninterrupted and important ſucceſſes of the allied armies, under the command of F. M. Suwarrow, cannot fail to bring about a general peace and upon the *moſt honorable terms.*—From the various accounts reſpecting Buonaparte, we may conclude that his ſituation is deplorable: thus, we ſee, the once champion of Egypt, degraded and loaded with miſeries.—The executive directory complain aloud of the ill ſucceſs of their forces in Italy, and of the vaſt number of officers and men which Macdonald and Moreau have loſt: "only three or four of our generals," ſays the directory, "remain with the army of Naples, all the reſt being killed or wounded."

THE

VOL. VII. [NO. 3.] G. R. [TOTAL NUMBER 246.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

YORK: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1799. [*Price* 4 *Dollars per Ann.*

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſq;

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of UPPER CANADA, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to appoint me to be Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in the room of his Excellency Major General JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE: And whereas it is neceſſary for the peace and good government of the ſaid Province, that all his Majeſty's Officers within the ſame ſhould continue in their ſeveral Offices and Employments, I have thought fit, by and with the advice of his Majeſty's Council, to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the ſaid Officers to continue in their ſaid Offices and Employments, of which all perſons concerned are required to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly. Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this ſeventeenth day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, and thirty-ninth year of his Majeſty's reign. P. H.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the *thirty firſt* day of Auguſt we thought fit by & with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the ſixteenth day of this preſent month of October at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the ſeventeenth day of November next, enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary:—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs PETER HUNTER, Eſq. our Lieutenant Governor and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our ſaid province, and in the province of Lower Canada, this eleventh day of October one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, and of our reign the thirty-ninth. P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

Upper-Canada,

COUNCIL OFFICE, Sept. 24, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Townſhips of DEREHAM and NORWICH in the Weſtern Diſtrict of this Province, are to be ſold in lots of three thouſand Acres each, excluſive of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves. There are ſixteen blocks in each Townſhip, numbered from one to ſixteen. The Lands are of excellent quality, and lie between the River La Trench and Lake Erie.

Perſons inclined to purchaſe, are to give in their Propoſals in writing to this Office, in which they are to name the lots they bid for, and to ſtate the price they are willing to give for them. The propoſals muſt be given in on or before the firſt day of March next, within one month after which the purchaſers will be declared, and on their taking the Oaths of Allegiance to his Britannic Majeſty, Letters Patent of Grant will be delivered, free of expence.

Half the purchaſe-money muſt be paid when the purchaſers are declared, and good ſecurity given for the payment of the other half in two years, in equal yearly payments. Maps of the Townſhips may be ſeen at the Surveyor-General's Office in York, and at the Houſe of Mr. Hambly, near the Townſhips

JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT eligible and well improved FARM, ſituate on the river Humber, about one and a half mile from the government ſaw mill. This ſuperior tract of land contains four hundred acres, 20 of which are under good improvement and well fenced. There are on the premiſes two good dwelling houſes and barn, alſo an excellent mill ſeat and a permanent ſtream of water.—There will alſo be ſold with the farm a large crop of corn and ſeveral ſtacks of well ſaved hay;—For terms apply to Mr. J. Endecott or A. DEVINS on the premiſes.

York, 27 Sept.

Foreign News.

RASTADT, July 5.

THE French patroles again advance to within a short distance from Offenburg. We know, however, that their number of troops, on the right of the Rhine is very inconsiderable. The Austrians, posted in our neighbourhood, will receive a reinforcement of infantry.

They have for some time, been raising redoubts in front of Villingen, and on the outlets of the Black Forest.

Yesterday the French attacked with superior numbers, the troops under the command of gen. Georger, stationed near Ranchen, Urlofen, and Appenweit. The combat lasted from 3 o'clock in the morning till late at night, with the greatest obstinacy. The enemy penetrated the centre near the village of Russenhofen, a small league from Oberkirch. The ground in that road being favorable to the cavalry, the hussars of Blankenstein were immediately ordered to advance: they rushed with the greatest impetuosity upon the French infantry, mostly grenadiers, cut in pieces 3 companies, and took many prisoners.

Our two wings were, at first, obliged to retrograde some distance; but they soon advanced again, and forced the enemy to abandon both Appenweir and Renchen. Both parties then re-occupied their former positions. The French lost 400 men killed on the field, and the number of their wounded must be very considerable; one capt. one lieut. and 45 privates, were made prisoners. We had but a few men killed, and about 30 wounded; among the latter are 3 officers. The French infantry, very superior in number, hidden behind the corn fields, made at first great havock among our cavalry. The brave peasants of Obercappel, being on our right, fought like lions. The division of the 13th dragoons, under lieut. col. Allef, posted before Lichtenau, was attacked at the same time; but they immediately repulsed the enemy, with the loss of ten men killed, 40 wounded, and 7 prisoners.—We had but one man wounded in this latter engagement.

The French having likewise made an attack between Bitchoffsheim and Freistett; were equally unsuccessful, & pursued as far as Bitchoffsheim.

VENICE, June 30.

It is said, that the Russians have carried Ancona by assault: several persons coming from Bologna, depose, that a great number of French soldiers, wounded in the late actions, have arrived there; among others, Macdonald, a general, and an adjutant general. The garrison of that city consists but of 700 Frenchmen, and 200 patriots.

An insurrection is said to have broken out in the Genoese. This much is certain, that the inhabitants are highly dissatisfied. Moreau having demanded the arming of 25,000 Ligurians, the directory has refused it, lest the individuals, thus armed, should turn both against the government and the French.

PLACENZA, June 28.

The French army of Naples and of Rome may be fairly considered as wholly destroyed: its loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, amounts already to 20,000 men; and the remains that fled into the mountains, may consist of from 10 to 15,000. The garrison in this citadel made, in various sallies, upwards of 1200 prisoners, took a drove of oxen and four cannon. Gen. Victor has been wounded, and his division completely dispersed.

F. M. Suwarrow has sent a strong detachment to the valley of Trebia, to observe a small corps of French and Ligurians, descended there from the Genoese Appenine, and had advanced on the 22d to Petra Dagliera, 12 miles from hence. The Austro-Russians, much inferior in number, had the alarm bells rung in the adjacent villages; and the inhabitants coming in great numbers to their assistance, the enemy were repulsed with loss, and forced to take refuge in the mountains: they also had some prisoners taken.

PARMA, June 25.

The French army, after the late defeats, retreated through this city, during the 20th, day and night, till the 21st at noon. At last their rear shut the gates, and took the keys, to retard the march of the Austro-Russians, who followed them closely. On the 21st, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, two Austrian hussars arrived before the gate of St. Barnaby, and demanded admittance.—Being immediately forced open, they entered, and had the rest of the gates opened. Soon after more hussars came, and took many French prisoners, hidden in certain houses, whom they cut in pieces, and seized all who resisted. At three o'clock the main body of the Imperial army arrived, a strong detachment of Austrian hussars went out by St. Michael's gate, where the French rear, about 2000 men was encamped; but instead of waiting for an attack, they made a precipitate retreat; and being pursued, a number of them were taken, besides one cannon. The Austro-Russians then formed three camps before this city. They took an immense booty, especially horses. The French committed many excesses on their retreat in the adjacent villages.

On the 22d inst. the camps were struck, and the Imperial troops advanced.

BRUSSELS, July 11.

It is already reported here that an English fleet, with two hundred transports have appeared in the neighbourhood of Ostend; but the report is not yet confirmed. As a measure of precaution, our garrison and that of Ghent set out on the 4th instant, the former to Bruges, and the latter to Ostend. The 51st demi brigade is encamped near the important sluice of Slyckens, and troops are constantly coming from the borders of Holland and marching to the coasts. A camp, composed of French and Batavian troops is constantly kept at Middleburg; and the island of Walcheren is covered with strong batteries. In the interior of the Batavian republic there still remain four French demi-brigades, as many regiments of cavalry, and a corps of horse artillery. General Beguinot, whose head-quarters are now at Brussels, has published a strong proclamation against all persons who shall stir up sedition. Luxemburg and Maestricht are put in the best possible state of defence; and there is also a camp on the Rhoer.

The two first classes on the military conscription, have amounted to 19,000 men, and three others will make up 25,000 more.

July 14.

General Defour, who commands the division of French troops extending from Dusseldorf to Mentz, has given orders for forming a camp near the Lahn. An army of that division will soon be formed consisting of 40,000 men; it is said it is to be commanded by gen. Moreau. These measures are absolutely necessary in order to cover the Lower Rhine, and prevent the enemy from penetrating into Belgium. It is certain that an Imperial army, composed chiefly of Saxons and Bavarians, is immediately to be formed on the Banks of the Rhine, and that 35,000 Russians are to join it. It is supposed all these numerous forces will direct their efforts toward the Lower Rhine; and it is to prevent their operations that a numerous French army is advancing towards this point, which is rendered the more important, since, for a space of forty miles between Luxembourg and Maestricht, there is neither a fortified place nor any military position of strength. It is true that the city of Juliers has been hastily fortified, but a deal of time and expence is necessary before that place can be put in a state of defence.

Serious troubles have again taken place in ci devant Brabant Walen, especially in the environs of Wawre. The tree of liberty has been thrown down, the purchasers of national domains pillaged, the gens d'armes assassinated; in fine, all sorts of excesses are committed by bands of brigands, armed with muskets and pitch-forks. One of these bands 200 men strong, have thrown themselves into the forest of Sorgnes. Vigorous measures were taken to prevent their excesses in the first instance. We are informed, that the conscripts, preferring pillage to the honor of ranging themselves under the banners of the republicans, joined the rebels. The camp which is to be formed between Bruges and Ostend, is to be composed of two demi brigades, and detachments of the 9th and twelfth regiments of dragoons.

LONDON, July 19.

OUR last letters from Ireland bring the gratifying intelligence, that the country is every where tranquil, and the multitude returning to work. The poor are rebuilding their cabins, the affluent are returning to their seats, and confidence, so long a stranger to the country, in a considerable degree resumes its appearance.

Colonel Phelypeau, of the Turkish artillery, commanding, in conjunction with Ghezzar Pacha & sir Sidney Smith in the defence of Acre, is one of the last men Buonaparte would chuse to contend with, because the republican chief knows him to be an officer of distinguished valor and ability; and because at school they sat at the same form, slept in the same bed, went together to the King's military college, received their commissions at the same time, and though of tempers and dispositions materially different, yet as early associates, and each admiring the genius of the other, continued the most intimate and warm attachment till the period of the revolution, when Buonaparte joining the enemies of his sovereign, became the political opponent of Phelypeaux whom he yet on several occasions fought to win to his cause; and to whom (immediately) previous to his departure for Egypt) he offered any situation he could obtain for him in the army, if he would consent to join the expedition.

Colonel Craufurd who arrived from Hamburgh on Sunday, is the gentleman who between two and three years ago, was so severely wounded when a reconnoitering party of the Archduke's army fell into an ambuscade, and almost every one of them was either killed or wounded. Colonel Craufurd received a shot in the head, which carried away all the upper part of the skull, and left him apparently dead in the field. He was carried to Jourdan's head quarters, where, being recognized, he received every mark of attention, but the French retreating from the village soon after, he was left to the care of a common barber, where he was found by the Austrians. His sufferings since in trappanning, and under the cures of an abscess on the spine, occasioned by the convulsions of the wound, have been dreadful, but he is now in a fair way of recovery. His younger brother took his situation as British resident at the head-quarters of the Archduke.

July 23.

The revolutionary improvements attempted to be introduced into the institution of marriage by the French innovators, have deservedly drawn upon them much censure and reprobation, & incompatibility of temper which they have set up as an adequate cause for divorce, has been acknowledged, even by their best female writers, to be a very doubtful and unsafe criterion. To prove it, one of them recommends the adoption of the practice observed by the Zuricheſe, where the French republicans have lately been trying the force of other arms than those of persuasion—Among them it is the custom to shut up in a tower, for the space of 55 days, the husband and the wife who sue for a divorce on account of incompatibility of temper, and there to place them absolutely tete à tete. The terms of the trial they go through are, that they shall have but one chamber, one bed to sleep on, one chair, one knife, one fork, &c. and consequently that in order to sit down, to sleep, to eat, &c. they must previously come to the reciprocal facilities of mutual accommodation. Of so conciliatory an influence has this discipline proved, that very few, if any, have been found to stand out the expiration of the 15 days.

August 3.

This morning, an officer arrived at the admiralty, with dispatches from earl St. Vincent at Gibraltar. They state, we understand, that the combined French and Spanish fleets were blockaded in Cadiz harbor by the British force. A disagreement had taken place between the Spaniards and the French, owing to the former having refused to admit the latter into the inner harbor. We are not at present able to state more particulars.

FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.

The club of the Menage is unpopular in the greatest degree in the capital; and the inhabitants of the district of the Oratory, at the very extremity of Paris close to the barrier of the road of Orleans, upon the report of its removing thither, have presented addresses in order to exonerate themselves from this fatal neighbourhood.

A national guard is instituted once more, and all persons of 16 years of age are made liable to serve in it. Grenadiers and chasseurs are voted by the council of five hundred, but not till after a severe and remarkable philippic upon the royalism of the former battalions of that description. The punishment of the ex-directors, is vehemently called for, while Barrere, the ancient minister and famous reporter of Robespierre, is admitted to a seat in the assembly. The 10th of August and 14th of July are entitled "glorious days of anarchy;" and Buonaparte with his army, are asserted to be sacrificed by the malice and design of the late government.

The council of elders pursue a very different course. Courtoise has denounced the clubs.

In the interior of France, troops are continually recalled from the extremities of the republic to Paris; amongst others the garrison of Corfu.

Talleyrand has given in his resignation; and Reinhard, who was secretary to M. Chauvelin, is appointed minister of foreign affairs in his place.

Robert Lindet is appointed minister of finances, in the room of Ramel; and Cambraceres, minister of justice, in the room of Lambrechts.

Talleyrand and Lecroix continue to fill the columns of the Redacteur, disputing which was the projector of Buonaparte's expedition to Egypt, and who was the cause of the negociation with England being removed to Lisle.

STRASBURGH, July 24.

It is confidently stated, that general Moreau will arrive here the 2d of August. Accounts from Stutgard and Zurich, furnish us with the following details respecting the armies: "General Suwarrow's head quarters are between Tortona and Alessandria. His right wing extends beyond Coni: the center is posted between Tortona and Alessandria, on the Bormida, and the left wing reaches beyond Bobbio. The vanguard is at Novi, and in the valley of Orba. The strength of the army amounts to 60,000 men and consists of the Austrian divisions of Vukanfovich, Froelich, Zopff Bellegarde, and Kaim, and the Russian troops, under the command of Pankrazion and Rosenberg. The corps of gen. Ott has advanced from the country of Modena into Tuscany, which has been evacuated by Macdonald. There is still a French garrison at Leghorn.

United States.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.

From the Glasgow (Scotland) Courier, of Auguſt 6, 1799.

The interior ſituation of France, is highly intereſting. The new directory have, in the moſt preſſing terms, urged their want of men, arms and money; yet theſe appear to be wholly unattended to by the councils. Violent ſtruggles have taken place in the council of ancients and in the council of five hundred, relative to a new form of oath to be taken by the members. The proceedings of the latter ſeem to be altogether under the influence of the jacobin club at the Menage, while thoſe of the former have denounced this club as having entertained a plan for the aſſaſſination of two of the directors, Sieyes and Barras, who are eſteemed Moderes; the other three newly elected directors, appear to be at the head of the violent Jacobin party. The following is the tenor of the oath which was at length adopted;

"I ſwear fidelity to the republic, and the conſtitution of the third year. I ſwear to oppoſe myſelf to the utmoſt of my power, to the re-eſtabliſhment of royalty in France, and to that of every other ſpecies of tyranny." The words hatred to anarchy, introduced by the moderes, were ſtruck out by the Jacobins. The revival of the reign of terrorism is very much to be dreaded at Paris.

The combined fleets of France and Spain, agreeable to advices received by the Liſbon mail, have entered the port of Cadiz; where they have been blocked up by the Britiſh fleet under the command of lord Keith.

Official letters from ſir Sidney Smith, relative to the diſcomfiture of Buonaparte before Acre, were read at the Eaſt India houſe. Buonaparte's army, totally diſpirited from their immenſe loſs and worn out with fatigue, having been furniſhed with ſhoes and water gourds to croſs the deſart, left Acre on the 20th May. His inhuman conduct towards his own wounded is beyond example, he dragged them along with him to Jaffa, and there ſent them to Damietta, on board veſſels without water—proviſions and ſeamen. Such of thoſe poor wretches who could move, decided to ſteer ſtrait for ſir Sidney, in perfect confidence of his affording them the good offices of humanity, and in which, we are happy to obſerve, they were not diſappointed. In theſe veſſels were alſo found all Buonaparte's twelve pounders that he had with him at Acre; his eighteen and twenty-four pounders and mortars, lay ſcattered on the road with the dead and dying, the whole way between Acre and Jaffa. Thus has the would-be Hero of Lodi fallen; thus has this ferocious "Bandit mad with pride," amply Juſtified the words of an auther fully competent to the ſubject; "he ſacrificed the lives of four thouſand men to the vanity of forcing a paſs [Lodi] which he could have turned without the loſs of one," as was lately done by the Auſtrians and Ruſſians.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19.

INTERESTING.

By the arrival of the ſchooner Moncreiff, capt. E. Pearce, in 22 days from Surrinam, we are politely favored by capt. pearce with the following intelligence: On the 12th of Auguſt an Engliſh fleet under the command of Lord Seymour, vice admiral of the blue, conſiſting of five line of battle ſhips, one 98 guns (the admiral's) and one of 74, with ſix frigates, and as many tranſports, (the land forces under the command of lieut. Trigge,) made their appearance off the mouth of Surrinam in 24 hours, on the following terms, as near as captain Pearce recollects;

The colony and all its dependencies and forts on the river, &c. to be delivered to the Engliſh.—

The Dutch and Spaniſh ſoldiers to march out from the forts with the honors of war.

That no alteration would be made in the government, and that all Dutch property ſhould remain in the ſituation it was then in.

That no American property ſhould be moleſted afloat or on ſhore, and the Americans ſhould be privileged to trade there, but only allowed to take in return produce to the amount of one third of their cargo, except molaſſes,

The government demanded 48 hours to conſider of it; (and laid an embargo on all veſſels in port, ſeveral of whom were ready for ſea) the term of 48 hours was allowed, and at the expiration of which time the government ſent a flag of truce to the admiral, which concluded the capitulation.

On the 21ſt, the admiral landed at Paramaribo, and took poſſeſſion of the fort there, being the laſt one. On the 22d, capt. Pearce went on board the Amphitrite, in which the admiral came up, in order to get permiſſion to proceed to ſea. The admiral informed him he ſhould not be detained but a day or ſo, as he was informed ſome French veſſels that were in port, had within a few days hoiſted American colors, he would ſend an officer on board all the veſſels in port firſt, to examine their papers, and thoſe that were clear ſhould be allowed immediately to proceed to ſea.—The admiral behaved with the greateſt politeneſs, as well as all the officers.—On the 24th capt. Pearce called on the admiral, who gave him his paſſport; and on the ſame day gave ſeveral other Americans their paſſports, who were detained as well as capt. Pearce, from the time the Engliſh firſt made their appearance off the river.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Charleſton, to his friend in this city, dated Auguſt 27, 1799.

"I have never known it to be ſo ſickly in Charleſton as it has been this month; but it is principally confined to tranſient perſons—Europeans and thoſe from the north. They are ſeized with a bilious fever which generally carries them off in a few days."

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, November 16.

THE queſtion, ſo highly important to the inhabitants of the province of Upper Canada, that of taking landed property in execution, was on Thurſday laſt determined by the judges in the court of King's bench; it was given as their opinion that LANDED property could be taken for debt.

SUWARROW AND SERRURIER.

THE following anecdote, tranſmitted to us from the imperial head-quarters, may be depended upon as authentic:—The French general Serrurier, two days after he had ſurrendered with his corps to gen. Vukaſſovich, dined with the Auſtrio-generaliſſimo. The cloth being taken away, the veteran of Rimnikoi aſked the gallic chief, where he intended to retire to? "to Paris," anſwered Serrurier.—"I am glad of that," ſaid Suwarrow, "and hope to ſee you there ſoon." Serrurier neatly replied, "that is what I always hoped myſelf."

[LON. PAP.]

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcriber being appointed adminiſtrator to the eſtate of the late PHILIP STEDMAN, deceaſed, requeſts all thoſe who have any accounts againſt the ſame to leave them, duly atteſted, with ALEXANDER STEWART, Eſq. attorney at law, in the town of Newark; and thoſe who are in any manner indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment thereof to him, he being by me duly authoriſed to receive the ſame.

JOHN SPARKMAN.

Newark, July 20, '99.

VOL. VII. [NO. 4.] G. R. [TOTAL NUMBER 247.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

YORK: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1799. [*Price 4 Dollars per Ann.*

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE, the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the eleventh day of October, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the *twenty fifth* day of this preſent month of November at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear: but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the SECOND day of January next, enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary:—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs PETER HUNTER, Eſq. our Lieutenant Governor and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our ſaid province, and in the province of Lower Canada, this twentieth day of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, and of our reign the fortieth.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

BLANK

half pay affidavits for ſale at this office.

Council Chamber,

29TH OCTOBER, 1799.

THE BOARD having reaſon to believe, that very frequent FRAUDS have been committed by perſons who are entitled to lands free of expence, having aſked for, and received the ſame TWO or THREE times over:

ORDERED, that hereafter, no petition be received from any perſon claiming as a U. E. or child of a U. E.; unleſs the ſame be ſigned by the petitioner in preſence of a magiſtrate, and be accompanied by an affidavit by the petitioner; ſtating that he, or ſhe, is of the age of TWENTY ONE years or upwards, or married if a female; and that he, or ſhe has never received any lands from the crown; and alſo by a certificate of the ſame magiſtrate that the petitioner is the perſon he, or ſhe deſcribes himſelf, or herſelf to be; and that he, or ſhe never has, to the knowledge and belief of the magiſtrate, ever received lands, or any order for lands from the crown.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Council.

Upper-Canada,

COUNCIL OFFICE, Sept. 24, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Townſhips of DEREHAM and NORWICH in the Weſtern Diſtrict of this Province, are to be ſold in lots of three thouſand Acres each, excluſive of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves. There are ſixteen blocks in each Townſhip, numbered from one to ſixteen. The Lands are of excellent quality, and lie between the River La Trench and Lake Erie.

Perſons inclined to purchaſe, are to give in their Propoſals in writing to this Office, in which they are to name the lots they bid for, and to ſtate the price they are willing to give for them. The propoſals muſt be given in on or before the firſt day of March next, within one month after which the purchaſers will be declared, and on their taking the Oaths of Allegiance to his Britannic Majeſty, Letters Patent of Grant will be delivered, free of expence.

Half the purchaſe-money muſt be paid when the purchaſers are declared, and good ſecurity given for the payment of the other half, in two years, in equal yearly payments. Maps of the Townſhips may be ſeen at the Surveyor-General's Office in York, and at the Houſe of Mr. Hambly, near the Townſhips

JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

BLANKS,

For ſale at this OFFICE.

Foreign News.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Downing-ſtreet, Sept. 2.

A diſpatch, of which the following is a copy, was this day received by the rt. hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate from lieut. gen. ſir Ralph Abercromby, K. B.

Helder, Aug. 28.

SIR,

FROM the firſt day after our departure from England, we experienced ſuch a ſeries of bad weather, as is very uncommon at this ſeaſon of the year. The ardour of admiral Mitchel for the ſervice in which we were jointly engaged, leſt it only with me to follow his example of zeal and perſeverance, in which I was encouraged by the manner that he kept a numerous convoy collected. It was our determination not to depart from the reſolution of attacking the Helder, unleſs we ſhould have been prevented by the want of water and proviſions. On the forenoon of the 21ſt inſt. the weather proved ſo favourable that we ſtood in upon the Dutch coaſt, and had made every preparation to land on the 22d, when we were forced to ſea by a heavy gale of wind. It was not until the evening of the 25th that the weather began once more to clear up. On the 26th, we came to anchor near the ſhore of the Helder, and on the 27th, in the morning, the troops began to diſembark at day-light. Altho' the enemy did not oppoſe their landing, yet the firſt diviſion had ſcarcely begun to move forward before they got into action, which continued from five in the morning until three o'clock in the afternoon. The enemy had aſſembled a conſiderable body of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, near Callanſtong, & made repeated attacks on our right with freſh troops. Our poſition was on a ridge of ſand hills, ſtretching along the coaſt from North to South. Our right wing was unavoidably expoſed to the whole force of the enemy. We had no where ſufficient ground on our right to form more than a battalion in line; yet on the whole the poſition, though ſingular, was not, in our ſituation, advantageous, having neither cavalry nor artillery. By the courage and perſeverance of the troops, the enemy was fairly worn out and obliged to retire in the evening to a poſition two leagues in his rear. We have to regret many valuable officers loſt to the ſervice, who have either fallen or been diſabled by their wounds.—The corps principally engaged were the reſerve under the command of col. Macdonald, conſiſting of the 23d and 55th regiments. The regiments of major general Coote's brigade, which have been much engaged, were the Queen's, the 27th, 29th, and 85th regiments. Major gen. Oydey's brigade was brought into action towards the cloſe of the day and has ſuſtained ſome loſs. As the enemy ſtill held the Helder with a garriſon of near 2000 men, it was determined to attack it before day break in the morning of the 28th, and the brigade under major gen. Moore, ſupported by major gen. Burrard's, were deſtined for this ſervice: but about eight o'clock yeſterday evening, the Dutch fleet in the Mars Diep got under weigh and the garriſon was withdrawn, taking their route through the marſhes towards Medemblick, having previouſly ſpiked the guns on the batteries, and deſtroyed ſome of the carriages. About 9 at night major gen. Moore, with the 2d battalion of Royals and 92d regiment, under the command of lord Huntley, took poſſeſſion of this important poſt, in which he found numerous artillery of the beſt kind, both heavy and field train. All the part of the Dutch fleet in the Nieuve Dep, together with their naval magazine at Nieuve Werk, fell into our hands this morning, a further detail of which it is not in my power to ſend. This day we have the ſatisfaction to ſee the Britiſh flag flying in the Mars Diep, and part of the 5000 men under the command of major gen. Dun, diſembarking under the batteries of the Helder.—During the courſe of the action, I had the misfortune to loſe the ſervice of lieut. gen. Sir James Pultney, from a wound he received in the arm, not before he had done himſelf the greateſt honor, and I was fully ſenſible of the want of him. Major gen. Coote ſupplied his place with ability. Col. Macdonald, who commanded the reſerve, and who was very much engaged during the courſe of the day, tho' wounded, did not quit the field. Lieut. col. Maitland, returning to England, to go on another ſervice, and major Kemp, my aid de camp, and bearer of this letter, whom I beg leave to recommend to y'r notice and protection, will be able to give any further information which may be required.—A liſt of the killed and wounded, as far as we have been able to aſcertain it, accompanies this letter.

(Signed) RALPH ABERCROMBIE.

Head-quarters, Klein Kéeten, Aug. 28, '99.

Return of the killed, wounded, & miſſing, of his majeſty's forces under the command of gen. ſir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. in the action of the Helder, on the 29th of Aug. '99.

Two lieut. colonels, 1 lieutenant, 3 ſerjeants, 41 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant general, 1 colonel, 1 lieut. col. 1 major, 11 captains, 6 ſubalterns, 28 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 334 rank and file wounded; 26 rank and file miſſing.

One non-commiſſioned officer and 4 gunners of the royal artillery; one ſerjeant and 14 rank and file of the 92d regiment, drowned in landing.

(Signed) ALEX. HOPE,
Lieut. col. A. A. general.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 2.

Captain Hope of his Majeſty's ſhip Kent, and capt. Oughton, of his Majeſty's ſhip Iſis, arrived this afternoon, with a diſpatch from admiral lord viſcount Duncan, of which the following is a copy:

Kent, off Aldborough, Sunday, Sept. 1. '99.

SIR,

I tranſmit for the information of my lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, a letter to me from vice admiral Mitchell, giving a diſtinct detail of the great ſucceſs with which it has pleaſed Almighty God to crown his majeſty's arms. The boldneſs of the vice admiral in running in an open ſhore with ſo numerous a fleet, and in ſo very unſettled weather, could not be equalled but by the gallantry of ſir Ralph Abercromby, and his brave troops, landing in the face of a moſt formidable oppoſition. During the whole of the conflict on Tueſday I could plainly perceive the vaſt ſuperiority of the Britiſh troops over thoſe of the enemy, though oppoſed with obſtinacy; and in juſtice to both the land and ſea ſervice, I muſt ſay, that I never in my life witneſſed more unanimity & zeal than has pervaded all ranks to bring the expedition to its preſent happy iſſue.

Finding the Kent with ſeveral of the Ruſſian 74 gun ſhips to draw too much water, to be able to get into the harbor I have returned with them to this anchorage; but previous to my getting under weigh at eight o'clock on Friday morning, I had the pleaſure to ſee vice admiral Mitchell, with the men of war, tranſports and armed veſſels in a fair way of entering the Texel, with a fair wind, and have not the leaſt doubt but the whole of the Dutch fleet were in our poſſeſſion by noon on that day.

Theſe diſpatches will be delivered by captains Hope and Oughton, both able and intelligent officers, and who will give their lordſhips more ſatisfactory information relative to our ſucceſsful operations.

I ſhall not only add my ſincere congratulations to their lordſhips on this great event, which I think in its conſequences may be ranked among one of the greateſt that has happened during the war. I am, Sir, &c.

DUNCAN.

P. S. The winds having proved unfavourable, has occaſioned my anchoring here; but I ſhall proceed to Yarmouth as ſoon as the weather moderates.

Iſis, at anchor off the Texel, Aug. 29.

MY LORD,

In a former letter I had the honor to write to your lordſhip, I there mentioned the reaſons that had determined Sir Ralph Abercromby and myſelf not to perſevere longer than the 26th, in our reſolution to attack the Helder & port of the Texel, unleſs the wind becomes more moderate: fortunately the gale abated that morning, altho' a very heavy ſwell continued to ſet in from the northward, I thought a moment was not to be loſt in making the final attempt.

The fleet therefore bore up to take the anchorage, and I was happy to ſee the tranſports and all the bombs, ſloops and gun veſſels in their ſtations to cover the landing of the troops by three in the afternoon of that day, when the ſignal was made to prepare for landing. The general, however, not thinking it prudent to begin diſembarking ſo late on that day, it was determined to delay until two in the morning on the 27th. The intereſting time was occupied in making the former arrangements more complete, and by explaining to all the captains individually my ideas to them, that the ſervice might proſper by their united exertions. The troops were accordingly all in the boats by 3 o'clock, and the ſignal being made to row towards the ſhore, the line of gun boats, ſloops of war, and bombs, opened a warm and well directed fire to ſcour the beach, and a landing was effected with little loſs. After the firſt party had got to ſhore, I went with ſir Ralph Abercromby, that I might ſuperintend the landing of the reſt, and with the aid of the different captains, who appeared animated but with one mind, the whole diſembarked with as great regularity as poſſible. The ardour and glorious intrepidity which the troops diſplayed, ſoon drove the enemy from the neareſt ſand hills, and the preſence of ſir Ralph Abercromby himſelf, whoſe appearance gave confidence to all, ſecured to us, after a long and very warm conteſt, the poſſeſſion of the whole neck of land, between Kick Down and the road leading to Alkmoar, and near to the village of Callenſtong.

Late that night the Helder Point was evacuated by the enemy, and taken poſſeſſion of by our troops quietly in the morning, as were the men of war named in the incloſed liſt, and many large tranſports and Indiamen by us the next day. I diſpatched capt. Oughton, my own capt. to Helder Point laſt evening to bring off the pilots, and he has returned with enough to take in all the ſhips neceſſary to reducing the remaining force of the Dutch fleet, which I am determined to follow to the walls of Amſterdam, until they ſurrender or capitulate for his Serene Highneſs the Prince of Orange's ſervice.

I muſt now, my lord, acknowledge, in the warmeſt manner, the high degree of obligation I am under to your lordſhip for the liberal manner in which you continued to entruſt to my direction the ſervice I have the honor to execute under your immediate eye; a behaviour which added to my wiſh to do all in my power to forward the views of ſir Ralph Abercrombie.

It is impoſſible for me ſufficiently to expreſs my admiration of the bravery and conduct of the general and the whole army, or the unanimity with which our whole army and navy behaved on this occaſion (having to uſe a ſeaman's phraſe) pulled heartily together.

When the exertions of all you did me the honor to put under my orders have been ſo great, it is almoſt impoſſible to particularize any; but captain Oughton has had ſo much to do, from the firſt embarking of the troops to the preſent moment, and has ſhewn himſelf ſo ſtrenuous in his exertions for the good of the expedition, as well as giving me much aſſiſtance from his advice on every occaſion, that I cannot but mention him in the higheſt manner to your lordſhip, and at the ſame time expreſs my wiſh that your lordſhip will ſuffer him to accompany whoever may bear your diſpatches to England, as I think the local knowledge he has gained may be highly uſeful to be communicated to their lordſhips of the admiralty.

The manner in which the captains, officers and ſeamen landed from the fleet, behaved, while getting the cannon and ammunition along to the army, requires my particular thanks; and here let me include, in a ſpecial manner, the Ruſſian detachment of boats, from whoſe aid & moſt orderly behaviour the ſervice was much benefitted indeed.

I am alſo much indebted to captain Hope, for the clear manner in which he communicated to me your lordſhip's ideas at all times, when ſent to me by your lordſhip for that purpoſe, as every thing was better underſtood from ſuch explanation, than they could otherwiſe have been by letter.

It is impoſſible for me to furniſh y'r lordſhip at preſent with any liſt of the killed, wounded or miſſing ſeamen, or of thoſe that were unfortunately drowned on the beach in landing the troops, having as yet no return made me; but I am very ſorry to ſay that I was myſelf witneſs to ſeveral boats over-ſetting in the ſurf, in which I fear ſeveral lives are loſt. I have the honor to be, &c.

A MITCHELL.

To the rt. hon. admiral lord viſ. Duncan, commander in chief, &c.

Liſt of men of war, &c. taken poſſeſſion of in the Nieuve Deep:

Broederſchap, guard ſhip, 54 guns; Veſtwagſing, 64; Heldin, 32; Venus, 24; Dalk, 24; Minerva, 24; Hector, 44; and about 13 Indiamen and tranſports.

A. MITCHELL.

Admiralty Office, Sept. 3. '99.

Lieut. Collier, of his Majeſty's ſhip Iſis, arrived this day with diſpatche from vice admiral Mitchell, to Evan Nepean, eſq; ſecretary to the admiralty of which the following are copies:

Iſis, at anchor at the red buoy, near the Vlietes, Aug. 30, '99, 2 P. M.

SIR,

I have the very great ſatisfaction to acquaint you, for the information of the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, that the whole of the Dutch fleet near the Vlieter, ſurrendered to the ſquadron under my command without firing a gun, agreeable to a ſummons I ſent this morning. The Dutch ſquadron was to be held for the orders of his ſerene highneſs the prince of Orange, and the orders I may receive from the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty for my further proceedings.

I have the honor to be, ſir, &c.

A. MITCHELL.

Evan Nepean, eſq.

Iſis, at anchor at the red buoy, near the Vlieter, Auguſt 30, '99.

SIR,

It blowing ſtrong from the S. W. and alſo the flood tide, I could not ſend away my ſhort letter of laſt night; therefore I have in addition, to requeſt you will lay before the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, that on the morning of yeſterday I got the ſquadron under way at 5 o'clock, and immediately formed the line of battle, and to prepare for action.

In running in, two of the line of battle ſhips, Ratviſan and America, and the Latona frigate, took the ground. We paſſed the Helder point and Mars Diep, and continued our courſe along the Texel in the channel that leads to Vlieter, the Dutch ſquadron laying at anchor in a line at the red buoy in the eaſt ſouth eaſt courſe.

The Latona frigate got off and joined me; but as the two line of battle ſhips did not, I cloſed the line. About

Foreign News.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Downing-ſtreet, Sept. 2.

A diſpatch, of which the following is a copy, was this day received by the rt. hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate from lieut. gen. ſir Ralph Abercromby, K. B.

Helder, Aug. 28.

SIR,

FROM the firſt day after our departure from England, we experienced ſuch a ſeries of bad weather, as is very uncommon at this ſeaſon of the year. The ardour of admiral Mitchel for the ſervice in which we were jointly engaged, leſt it only with me to follow his example of zeal and perſeverance, in which I was encouraged by the manner that he kept a numerous convoy collected. It was our determination not to depart from the reſolution of attacking the Helder, unleſs we ſhould have been prevented by the want of water and proviſions. On the forenoon of the 21ſt inſt. the weather proved ſo favourable that we ſtood in upon the Dutch coaſt, and had made every preparation to land on the 22d, when we were forced to ſea by a heavy gale of wind. It was not until the evening of the 25th that the weather began once more to clear up. On the 26th, we came to anchor near the ſhore of the Helder, and on the 27th, in the morning, the troops began to diſembark at day-light. Altho' the enemy did not oppoſe their landing, yet the firſt diviſion had ſcarcely begun to move forward before they got into action, which continued from five in the morning until three o'clock in the afternoon. The enemy had aſſembled a conſiderable body of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, near Callanſtong, & made repeated attacks on our right with freſh troops. Our poſition was on a ridge of ſand hills, ſtretching along the coaſt from North to South. Our right wing was unavoidably expoſed to the whole force of the enemy. We had no where ſufficient ground on our right to form more than a battalion in line; yet on the whole the poſition, though ſingular, was not, in our ſituation, advantageous, having neither cavalry nor artillery. By the courage and perſeverance of the troops, the enemy was fairly worn out and obliged to retire in the evening to a poſition two leagues in his rear. We have to regret many valuable officers loſt to the ſervice, who have either fallen or been diſabled by their wounds.—The corps principally engaged were the reſerve under the command of col. Macdonald, conſiſting of the 23d and 55th regiments. The regiments of major general Coote's brigade, which have been much engaged, were the Queen's, the 27th, 29th, and 85th regiments. Major gen. Oydey's brigade was brought into action towards the cloſe of the day and has ſuſtained ſome loſs. As the enemy ſtill held the Helder with a garriſon of near 2000 men, it was determined to attack it before day break in the morning of the 28th, and the brigade under major gen. Moore, ſupported by major gen. Burrard's, were deſtined for this ſervice: but about eight o'clock yeſterday evening, the Dutch fleet in the Mars Diep got under weigh and the garriſon was withdrawn, taking their route through the marſhes towards Medemblick, having previouſly ſpiked the guns on the batteries, and deſtroyed ſome of the carriages. About 9 at night major gen. Moore, with the 2d battalion of Royals and 92d regiment, under the command of lord Huntley, took poſſeſſion of this important poſt, in which he found numerous artillery of the beſt kind, both heavy and field train. All the part of the Dutch fleet in the Nieuve Dep, together with their naval magazine at Nieuve Werk, fell into our hands this morning, a further detail of which it is not in my power to ſend. This day we have the ſatisfaction to ſee the Britiſh flag flying in the Mars Diep, and part of the 5000 men under the command of major gen. Dun, diſembarking under the batteries of the Helder.—During the courſe of the action, I had the misfortune to loſe the ſervice of lieut. gen. Sir James Pultney, from a wound he received in the arm, not before he had done himſelf the greateſt honor, and I was fully ſenſible of the want of him. Major gen. Coote ſupplied his place with ability. Col. Macdonald, who commanded the reſerve, and who was very much engaged during the courſe of the day, tho' wounded, did not quit the field. Lieut. col. Maitland, returning to England, to go on another ſervice, and major Kemp, my aid de camp, and bearer of this letter, whom I beg leave to recommend to y'r notice and protection, will be able to give any further information which may be required.—A liſt of the killed and wounded, as far as we have been able to aſcertain it, accompanies this letter.

(Signed) RALPH ABERCROMBIE.

Head-quarters, Klein Kéeten, Aug. 28, '99.

Return of the killed, wounded, & miſſing, of his majeſty's forces under the command of gen. ſir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. in the action of the Helder, on the 29th of Aug. '99.

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One non-commiſſioned officer and 4 gunners of the royal artillery; one ſerjeant and 14 rank and file of the 92d regiment, drowned in landing.

(Signed) ALEX. HOPE,
Lieut. col. A. A. general.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 2.

Captain Hope of his Majeſty's ſhip Kent, and capt. Oughton, of his Majeſty's ſhip Iſis, arrived this afternoon, with a diſpatch from admiral lord viſcount Duncan, of which the following is a copy:

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SIR,

I tranſmit for the information of my lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, a letter to me from vice admiral Mitchell, giving a diſtinct detail of the great ſucceſs with which it has pleaſed Almighty God to crown his majeſty's arms. The boldneſs of the vice admiral in running in an open ſhore with ſo numerous a fleet, and in ſo very unſettled weather, could not be equalled but by the gallantry of ſir Ralph Abercromby, and his brave troops, landing in the face of a moſt formidable oppoſition. During the whole of the conflict on Tueſday I could plainly perceive the vaſt ſuperiority of the Britiſh troops over thoſe of the enemy, though oppoſed with obſtinacy; and in juſtice to both the land and ſea ſervice, I muſt ſay, that I never in my life witneſſed more unanimity & zeal than has pervaded all ranks to bring the expedition to its preſent happy iſſue.

Finding the Kent with ſeveral of the Ruſſian 74 gun ſhips to draw too much water, to be able to get into the harbor I have returned with them to this anchorage; but previous to my getting under weigh at eight o'clock on Friday morning, I had the pleaſure to ſee vice admiral Mitchell, with the men of war, tranſports and armed veſſels in a fair way of entering the Texel, with a fair wind, and have not the leaſt doubt but the whole of the Dutch fleet were in our poſſeſſion by noon on that day.

Theſe diſpatches will be delivered by captains Hope and Oughton, both able and intelligent officers, and who will give their lordſhips more ſatisfactory information relative to our ſucceſsful operations.

I ſhall not only add my ſincere congratulations to their lordſhips on this great event, which I think in its conſequences may be ranked among one of the greateſt that has happened during the war. I am, Sir, &c.

DUNCAN.

P. S. The winds having proved unfavourable, has occaſioned my anchoring here; but I ſhall proceed to Yarmouth as ſoon as the weather moderates.

Iſis, at anchor off the Texel, Aug. 29.

MY LORD,

In a former letter I had the honor to write to your lordſhip, I there mentioned the reaſons that had determined Sir Ralph Abercromby and myſelf not to perſevere longer than the 26th, in our reſolution to attack the Helder & port of the Texel, unleſs the wind becomes more moderate: fortunately the gale abated that morning, altho' a very heavy ſwell continued to ſet in from the northward, I thought a moment was not to be loſt in making the final attempt.

The fleet therefore bore up to take the anchorage, and I was happy to ſee the tranſports and all the bombs, ſloops and gun veſſels in their ſtations to cover the landing of the troops by three in the afternoon of that day, when the ſignal was made to prepare for landing. The general, however, not thinking it prudent to begin diſembarking ſo late on that day, it was determined to delay until two in the morning on the 27th. The intereſting time was occupied in making the former arrangements more complete, and by explaining to all the captains individually my ideas to them, that the ſervice might proſper by their united exertions. The troops were accordingly all in the boats by 3 o'clock, and the ſignal being made to row towards the ſhore, the line of gun boats, ſloops of war, and bombs, opened a warm and well directed fire to ſcour the beach, and a landing was effected with little loſs. After the firſt party had got to ſhore, I went with ſir Ralph Abercromby, that I might ſuperintend the landing of the reſt, and with the aid of the different captains, who appeared animated but with one mind, the whole diſembarked with as great regularity as poſſible. The ardour and glorious intrepidity which the troops diſplayed, ſoon drove the enemy from the neareſt ſand hills, and the preſence of ſir Ralph Abercromby himſelf, whoſe appearance gave confidence to all, ſecured to us, after a long and very warm conteſt, the poſſeſſion of the whole neck of land, between Kick Down and the road leading to Alkmoar, and near to the village of Callenſtong.

Late that night the Helder Point was evacuated by the enemy, and taken poſſeſſion of by our troops quietly in the morning, as were the men of war named in the incloſed liſt, and many large tranſports and Indiamen by us the next day. I diſpatched capt. Oughton, my own capt. to Helder Point laſt evening to bring off the pilots, and he has returned with enough to take in all the ſhips neceſſary to reducing the remaining force of the Dutch fleet, which I am determined to follow to the walls of Amſterdam, until they ſurrender or capitulate for his Serene Highneſs the Prince of Orange's ſervice.

I muſt now, my lord, acknowledge, in the warmeſt manner, the high degree of obligation I am under to your lordſhip for the liberal manner in which you continued to entruſt to my direction the ſervice I have the honor to execute under your immediate eye; a behaviour which added to my wiſh to do all in my power to forward the views of ſir Ralph Abercrombie.

It is impoſſible for me ſufficiently to expreſs my admiration of the bravery and conduct of the general and the whole army, or the unanimity with which our whole army and navy behaved on this occaſion (having to uſe a ſeaman's phraſe) pulled heartily together.

When the exertions of all you did me the honor to put under my orders have been ſo great, it is almoſt impoſſible to particularize any; but captain Oughton has had ſo much to do, from the firſt embarking of the troops to the preſent moment, and has ſhewn himſelf ſo ſtrenuous in his exertions for the good of the expedition, as well as giving me much aſſiſtance from his advice on every occaſion, that I cannot but mention him in the higheſt manner to your lordſhip, and at the ſame time expreſs my wiſh that your lordſhip will ſuffer him to accompany whoever may bear your diſpatches to England, as I think the local knowledge he has gained may be highly uſeful to be communicated to their lordſhips of the admiralty.

The manner in which the captains, officers and ſeamen landed from the fleet, behaved, while getting the cannon and ammunition along to the army, requires my particular thanks; and here let me include, in a ſpecial manner, the Ruſſian detachment of boats, from whoſe aid & moſt orderly behaviour the ſervice was much benefitted indeed.

I am alſo much indebted to captain Hope, for the clear manner in which he communicated to me your lordſhip's ideas at all times, when ſent to me by your lordſhip for that purpoſe, as every thing was better underſtood from ſuch explanation, than they could otherwiſe have been by letter.

It is impoſſible for me to furniſh y'r lordſhip at preſent with any liſt of the killed, wounded or miſſing ſeamen, or of thoſe that were unfortunately drowned on the beach in landing the troops, having as yet no return made me; but I am very ſorry to ſay that I was myſelf witneſs to ſeveral boats over-ſetting in the ſurf, in which I fear ſeveral lives are loſt. I have the honor to be, &c.

A MITCHELL.

To the rt. hon. admiral lord viſ. Duncan, commander in chief, &c.

Liſt of men of war, &c. taken poſſeſſion of in the Nieuve Deep:

Broederſchap, guard ſhip, 54 guns; Veſtwagſing, 64; Heldin, 32; Venus, 24; Dalk, 24; Minerva, 24; Hector, 44; and about 13 Indiamen and tranſports.

A. MITCHELL.

Admiralty Office, Sept. 3. '99.

Lieut. Collier, of his Majeſty's ſhip Iſis, arrived this day with diſpatche from vice admiral Mitchell, to Evan Nepean, eſq; ſecretary to the admiralty of which the following are copies:

Iſis, at anchor at the red buoy, near the Vlietes, Aug. 30, '99, 2 P. M.

SIR,

I have the very great ſatisfaction to acquaint you, for the information of the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, that the whole of the Dutch fleet near the Vlieter, ſurrendered to the ſquadron under my command without firing a gun, agreeable to a ſummons I ſent this morning. The Dutch ſquadron was to be held for the orders of his ſerene highneſs the prince of Orange, and the orders I may receive from the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty for my further proceedings.

I have the honor to be, ſir, &c.

A. MITCHELL.

Evan Nepean, eſq.

Iſis, at anchor at the red buoy, near the Vlieter, Auguſt 30, '99.

SIR,

It blowing ſtrong from the S. W. and alſo the flood tide, I could not ſend away my ſhort letter of laſt night; therefore I have in addition, to requeſt you will lay before the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, that on the morning of yeſterday I got the ſquadron under way at 5 o'clock, and immediately formed the line of battle, and to prepare for action.

In running in, two of the line of battle ſhips, Ratviſan and America, and the Latona frigate, took the ground. We paſſed the Helder point and Mars Diep, and continued our courſe along the Texel in the channel that leads to Vlieter, the Dutch ſquadron laying at anchor in a line at the red buoy in the eaſt ſouth eaſt courſe.

The Latona frigate got off and joined me; but as the two line of battle ſhips did not, I cloſed the line. About

half past ten I sent capt. Rennie, of the Victor, with a summons to the Dutch admiral, as it was lord Duncan's wish I should do so—and in her way she picked up a flag of truce with two Dutch captains, from the Dutch admiral to me. Captain Rennie very properly brought them on board; and from a conversation of a few minutes I was induced to anchor in a line, at a short distance from the Dutch squadron, at their earnest request. They returned with my positive orders not to alter the position of the ships, nor do any thing whatsoever to them, and in one hour to submit or take the consequences.

In less than the time they returned with a verbal answer, that they submitted according to the summons, & should consider themselves (the officers) on parole, until I heard from the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and prince of Orange, for my further proceedings.

(*Remainder in our next.*)

London, September 4.

A Paris paper of the 27th ult. (we understand) reached town yesterday, and brings most important intelligence. It is said to contain a message from the executive directory to one of the councils, giving, according to their own expression, *the afflicting intelligence of the total defeat of the army* under gen. Joubert by s. M. Suwarrow. The battle was fought near Coni, and was most obstinately contested, till the French accounts state, general Kray came up at a critical moment with a part of the army that had been before Mantua, and decided the fate of the day. General Joubert himself, was killed, general Boucherotte wounded, and Moreau had several horses shot under him. Nearly the whole French staff was killed or wounded. It was conjectured by the French themselves, that the allied army have got to Genoa, and it was even supposed they might have pushed their advanced posts as far Nice.

The celebrated Whaly, of Jerusalem memory, laid a wager of 7,000l, on St. Swithin's day, being July 15, that it would rain for 40 days, according to tradition; the time is just up, with rain every day more or less.

Carlopago, July 16.

BY virtue of an order from the Porte, 36,000 Saphis, forming three corps of 12,000 men each, are to march from hence in three months to Italy, to join the confederate imperial troops. These troops will be commanded by Mehemed Pacha, Wamlia, governor of Bosnia; Bethier Pacha of Romelia, and the Pacha of Natolia, whole name remains to us unknown.

Copenhagen, August 7.

WE expect here 15 or 16 Russian, and 6 English ships of war, with 20,000 men on board. Our court is in a critical situation. Should it declare for the neutrality, it will be in danger of losing the duchy of Holstein, and our possessions in the East and West; should it on the contrary declare for the coalition, the loss of our commerce is certain.

Vienna, August 7.

To-morrow a solemn thanksgiving will be celebrated here for the capture of Mantua, and the complete triumph of the imperial arms in Italy, over the common enemy. The court will go in state procession to St. Stephen's Cathedral, and salutes of artillery, will be fired from all the ramparts.

Six hundred and sixty-five cannon, mortars, howitzers, &c. were taken in the fortress of Mantua, as well as twelve thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine stand of small arms, besides one thousand and sixty pistols and Doppleba-ken.

The loss of his imperial majesty's troops during the course of the siege, amounts to seventy-seven killed, and two hundred and thirty-five wounded.

London Gazette, August 24.

Capt. Boorder to vice-admiral Dickson.

"*L'Espeigle, Yarmouth Roads, Aug. 24.*

SIR,

"I have to acquaint you of my arrival at this anchorage with his majesty's sloop under my command, and of my having, in company with the Pylades sloop and Courier cutter, cut out and took possession of, on the 11th inst. from Shiermannikoog, (in Holland) the Crash gun-brig, formly in our service, mounting 12 guns, 18, 24 and 32 pounders; as also having burnt a schooner of seventy men; likewise took possession of a row boat, of thirty men: We then landed on the island (having previously drove the men from the battery) spiking four pieces of cannon, and brought off two brass field pieces, 4 pounders. The Crash made an obstinate resistance from 40 to 50 minutes, and then struck. I am happy to add, not more than two men were killed on our side, and three wounded; and recommend the Crash as an excellent vessel, well calculated for his majesty's service, being of a small draught of water. I cannot but express my satisfaction on keeping the ships afloat, as in many places our sounding proved there to be not more than 14 feet, the Espeigle drawing 12.

I am, Sir, your's &c. &c.

JA's BOORDER.

Vice-admiral Dickson.

YORK, Saturday, November 23.

ON Monday last, the 18th inst. the court of Oyer and Terminer and general Gaol Delivery was holden in this Town; before which came John Van Zante and Henry Hutchings, the former indicted for having shot Peter Harris, a young man, whom he had just reasons to suspect was endeavoring to disturb the peace and happiness of his family, by coveting his young and handsome consort; and the latter for theft. After Van Zante was arraigned, he prayed that his trial might be postponed till the day following as his principal evidences had not yet arrived? the indulgence was granted him. On Tuesday last he was again brought to the bar and received his trial: after examining a number of witnesses on both sides, his honor the chief justice sumed up the whole of the evidence very concisely, and addressed to the jury a very eloquent and feeling charge; the jury then went out, and in the course of half an hour returned and delivered their verdict—guilty of manslaughter.

Hutchings was then put upon his trial and acquitted by the jury.

Amsterdam is taken by the Duke of York.

We are happy to find that by the just indignation shewn to Atheism by the hon. Chief Justice, it has had the good effect of converting one of these people (Atheists, or those who do not believe in God, but think they came into this world by chance, and expect neither reward or punishment in the next, let their actions in this be never so good or bad) to Christianity, & who *now* wishes to be thought a member of the church of Scotland.—A most wonderful effect, after better than *two years consideration!*—We expect to hear of another convert in a short time.

☞ THE Subscriber requests that his Creditors will shew cause why he should not leave this Town, and go to live on his Farm at the Grand River, as it appears to him to be more to their advantage and his own, for he thinks it the best mode of enabling him here to pay them, as he has no other means at present of doing so, and detaining him here will only increase his debts, and put it out of his power to satisfy his creditors.—He means to remove to his Farm with his Family, on Saturday next. York, Nov. 23, '99. JOHN CLARK.

VOL. VIII. [NO. 32.] G. R. [TOTAL NUMBER 448.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

YORK: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1799. [*Price 4 Dollars per Ann.*

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the eleventh day of October, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the *twenty fifth* day of this present month of November at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the SECOND day of January next, ensuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary:—Herein fail not. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness PETER HUNTER, Esq. our Lieutenant Governor and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our said province, and in the province of Lower Canada, this twentieth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and of our reign the fortieth.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

BLANK

half pay affidavits for sale at this office.

Council Chamber,

29TH OCTOBER, 1799.

THE BOARD having reason to believe, that very frequent FRAUDS have been committed by persons who are entitled to lands free of expence, having asked for, and received the same TWO or THREE times over:

ORDERED, that hereafter, no petition be received from any person claiming as a U. E. or child of a U. E.; unless the same be signed by the petitioner in presence of a magistrate, and be accompanied by an affidavit by the petitioner; stating that he, or she, is of the age of TWENTY ONE years or upwards, or married if a female; and that he, or she has never received any lands from the crown; and also by a certificate of the same magistrate that the petitioner is the person he, or she describes himself, or herself to be; and that he, or she never has, to the knowledge and belief of the magistrate, ever received lands, or any order for lands from the crown.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Council.

Upper-Canada,

COUNCIL OFFICE, Sept. 24, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Townships of DEREHAM and NORWICH in the Western District of this Province, are to be sold in lots of three thousand Acres each, exclusive of the Crown and Clergy Reserves. There are sixteen blocks in each Township, numbered from one to sixteen. The Lands are of excellent quality, and lie between the River La Trench and Lake Erie.

Persons inclined to purchase, are to give in their Proposals in writing to this Office, in which they are to name the lots they bid for, and to state the price they are willing to give for them. The proposals must be given in on or before the first day of March next, within one month after which the purchasers will be declared, and on their taking the Oaths of Allegiance to his Britannic Majesty, Letters Patent of Grant will be delivered, free of expence.

Half the purchase-money must be paid when the purchasers are declared, and good security given for the payment of the other half in two years, in equal yearly payments. Maps of the Townships may be seen at the Surveyor-General's Office in York, and at the House of Mr. Hambly, near the Townships

JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

BLANKS,
For sale at this
OFFICE.

Foreign News.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 2.

Lieutenant Collier, of his majesty's ship Isis, arrived this day with dispatches from vice-admiral *Mitchell* to Even Nepean, esq. secretary to the admiralty, of which the following is a copy:

(Continued from our last number.)

Isis, *at anchor at the red buoy near the Vleiter, Aug.* 30.

SIR,

I Have now the honor to enclose you herewith the line of battle in which the squadron advanced, a copy of my summons to the Dutch admiral, and also a list of the Dutch fleet.

Admiral Story's flag is down, and I have sent an officer on board each of his ships to have an eye over and the charge of them, as they themselves requested that it should be so.

I have also furnished them with the prince of Orang's stand id, many of them not having had it before, and they are now all under their colors.

To maintain quiet among their crews, I issued a short manifesto, of which I also enclose a copy herewith,

The animated exertions and conduct of the whole squadron are far above any praise I can bestow on them; but I shall ever feel most sensibly impressed on my heart their spirited conduct during the whole of this business. We have all felt the same zeal for the honor of our sovereign and our country; and although the conclusion has not turned out as we expected, yet the merit I may say, in some measure, is still not the less due to my squadron; and if I had brought them to action, I trust it would have added another laurel to the navy of England in the present war. The Dutch were astonished and thunderstruck at the approach of our squadron, never believed it possible that we could so soon laid down the buoys, and led down to them in a line of battle in a channel where they themselves go thro' but with one or two ships at a time.

I have sent lieut. Collier with these dispatches, who will give their lordships every information, as he has been employed in the whole of the communication with the Dutch squadron, and was also on shore with me as my aide-du-camp on the day of landing.

I have the honor to be,

Your's &c. &c.

A. MITCHELL.

A LIST

Of the Dutch squadron taken possession of in the Texel, by admiral Mitchell August 30, 1799.

Washington, rear-admiral Story, capt.
Capelle, 74 guns.
Guelderland, capt. Waldeck, 68 do
Admiral de Ruyter, capt. Huijs, 68 do
Utrecht, capt. Kolf, 68 do.
Cerberus, capt. de Jong, 68 do.
Leyden, capt. Van Broam, 68 do
Two carrying 54 guns, Two carrying 44, One carrying 32. and one 16.

A. MITCHELL.

Isis, *August* 30.

The underfigned vice-admiral, in the service of his majesty the king of Great Britain, charged with the execution of the naval part of the expedition to restore the Stadtholder and the lawful constitution of the seven United Provinces guaranteed by his majesty, having agreed that, in consequence of the summons to rear admiral Story the ships, after hoisting their ancient colours, will be considered as in the service of the allies of the British crown, and under the orders of his serene highness the hereditary stadtholder, captain and admiral general of the seven United Provinces, has thought it proper to give an account of this agreemen to the brave crews of the different ships and to summons them by the same to behave in a peaceable and orderly manner, so that no complaints may be represented by the officer the underfigned will send on board each of the ships to keep proper order, until the intentions of his majesty and his serene highness the prince of Orange, as admiral general shall be known, for the further destination of these ships, on account of which dispatches will immediately be sent off, and to make them aware that, in case their conduct should not be so as may be expected from the known loyalty & attachment of the Dutch navy to the illustrious house of Orange on this occasion, any excess or irregularity will be punished with the severity which the disorders may have been committed, merit.

A. MITCHELL.

BARHAM DOWNS, *September* 4.

WE are all here in high spirits on account of the glorious news from Holland, and our brave troops under gen. Abercrombie. We have already received a list of the ships which surrendered.

The first division of the 9th light dragoons marched in here to-day; and the second will march in to-morrow, with the first division of the 15th, the remainder of the 15th march in here on Tuesday. The embarkation of both regiments will begin on Thursday.—It was intended to have sent to Holland another brigade of infantry, in the cavalry transports, but by the dispatches from sir Ralph Abercrombie received this morning, he expresses a wish for a large body of cavalry. The infantry of course must wait the arrival of some of the transports which bro't over the first division of our gallant fellows.

This day the prince of Wales delivered a set of colours to the 4th regiment of infantry, on the Downs, and made an excellent address on the occasion. Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dundas, lord Chatham, &c. were upon the ground at the time. The two ministers seemed both exceedingly cheerful.

YARMOUTH, Sept. 3.

Half past three this afternoon his majesty's ship Kent, admiral lord Duncan, and the Russian admiral, came to an anchor in our roads. The beach was lined with spectators to congratulate the noble admiral on his landing, but his lordship being confined by illness, the spectators were prevented from testifying their loyalty, as they wished.

Lady Duncan has gone on board the Kent to attend on his lordship in his present indisposition, which it is hoped will not long continue.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 2.

This morning passed by the sound to the westward, the channel fleet, under the command of lord Bridport, consisting of 39 sail of the line, and five frigates; the outward bound Lisbon and West India fleets passed by at the same time.

The Namur, of 90 guns, and the Edgar, of 74 guns, are gone up the Hamoaze, to refit.

London Gazette Extra. of Sept. 5.

Dispatches of which the following are copies, were this morning received by Mr. Nepean, from rear-admiral lord Nelson, commanding his majesty's ships and vessels in the mediterranean.

Foudroyant, Naples bay, Aug. 1.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit you copies of my letters to the commander in chief, with their several inclosures and most sincerely congratulate their lordships on the entire liberation of the kingdom of Naples from the French robbers, for no other name can they [illegible] by, for their conduct in this [illegible] This happy event will not [illegible] be less acceptable from being [illegible]lly brought about by part of [illegible]ssels of his majesty's ships under [illegible]y orders under the command of capt. Trowbridge.

His merits speak for themselves; his own modesty makes it my duty to state, that to him alone is the chief merit due. The commendation bestowed on the brave capt Hollowell will not escape their lordship's notice, any more than the exceeding good conduct of captain Oswald, col. Strickland, capt. Creswell, to him I ordered the temporary rank of major; and all the officers and men of the marine corps; also the party of artillery, and the officers and men landed from the Portuguese squadron.

I must not omit to state that captain Hood with a garrison of seamen in Castel Nuovo, has for these five weeks very much contributed to the peace of the capital: and Naples, I am told, was never more quiet than under his direction.

I send capt. Oswald of the Perseus with this letter, and I have put lieutenant Henry Compton, who has served with me since January, 1796. as lieut. into the Perseus: and I beg leave to recommend these two officers as highly meriting promotion.

I have the honor to be,

Your's &c. &c.

NELSON.

Foudroyant, Bay of Naples, Aug.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to transmit you a copy of capt. Trowbridge's letter to me, and the capitulation of Capua, Gaeta, &c. Too much praise cannot be given to capt. Trowbridge, for his wonderful exertions in bringing about these happy events, and in so short a space of time. Capt. Hollowell has also the greatest merit. Capt. Oswald, whom I sent to England with a copy of my letter, is an officer most highly deserving promotion. I have put lieut. Henry Copton, (who has served with me as a lieutenant from January, 1796) into the Perseus Bomb, in his room, and whom I recommended to your lordships.

I sincerely congratulate your lordships on the entire liberation of the kingdom of Naples from a band of robbers; and am with the greatest respect, &c.

NELSON.

To the Rt. hon. lord Keith, K. B. Commander in chief, &c.

Culloden. Naples Bay, July 29, '99.

MY LORD,

Agreeable to your lordship's orders, I marched on the 20th instant with the English and Portuguese troops from Naples, and arrived at Caserta the following morning. After resting the people, we marched and encamped near Capua. The Swiss, under coll.—Tchuay, the cavalry under gen. Acton, and the different corps of infantry under gen. Boucard, and col. Gants, took up their appointed situations, the former to the left of our camp, the latter to the right of the river.

On the 22d a bridge of pontoons was thrown over the river, to establish a communication; batteries of guns and mortars were immediately begun within 500 yards of the enemy's works, and on the 24th, the gun battery of four 24 pounders, another of two howitzers, and two mortar batteries, were opened, and kept up a constant and heavy fire, which was returned by the enemy from 11 pieces of cannon; on the 21st, trenches were opened, and new batteries began within a few yards of the Glacis.

The enemy, on finding our approach so rapid, sent out the enclosed terms, which I rejected *in toto'* and offered in return the incloied capitulation, which the French general agreed to, and signed the following morning at 6 o'oclock. The French garrison marched out this morning at 3 A. M. and grounded their arms, and proceeded to Naples under the escort of 400. English marines and two squadrons of general Eaton's cavalry.

In performing this service, I feel much indebted to captains Hollowell and Oswald, to whose abilities and exertions I attribute the reduction of the place in so short a time, as they staid night and day in the field to forward the erecting of the batteries. I also beg leave to recommend lieutenant-colonel Streitland and major Creswell, the officers and marines, for their constant and unremitted attention, as well as the officers and men of her most faithful majesty the queen of Portugal.—The Russian forces under capt. Baillie rendered every assistance. Generals Acton and Boucard, and colonel Gams, merit much for their zeal in cheerfully performing all the different services that arose. Colonel Tchudy's zeal merits great attention, for his readiness to lend working parties to the batteries, as well as pushing his men forward on all occasions.

To M. Moufrere, a volunteer gentleman from the Sea Horse, whom I had the honor to recommend to your lordship's notice at St. Elmo, I feel indebted for his great ability and assistance as an engineer, which forwarded our operations much.

Lieutenants Lowcay and Davis, who served as aides-du-camp, to me, have also great merit as well as Mr. Greig, an officer in the Russian service (serving as a volunteer in his majesty's ship under my command) whom I beg your lordship to recommend to the court of Petersburgh as a promising officer.

Count de Lucci, chief of the Etat-Major, was unremitting in his attention. I have the honor to inclose to your lordship a return of the ordinance stores and provisions found in Capua, as well as a return of the garrison (not including Jacobins) which were serving with the French.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) T. TROWBRIDGE.

The right honorable lord Nelson, K. B. &c. &c.

[Here follows the articles of capitulation by which the garrison of Capua became prisoners of war, but the garrison of Gaeta are not to be deemed prisoners of war wen sent to France.]

THE ORACLE.

NEW-YORK, *Saturday, November* 30.

OUR former account of the determination of the court, on the question respecting the liability of *Lands to be taken in execution for debt and sold*, being imperfect, we have procured a fuller account of what passed in court upon that subject, and beg leave to state, that it was not the unanimous opinion of the judges—Mr. justice *Alcock* was avowedly opposed to it, which will appear by the following statement:

BLISS *vs* STREET. } THIS was a motion for a writ of execution against the lands and tenement.

The *Solicitor general* in support of the motion:—It appears to me, that the 5th of Geo. 2d is in force in this province by the 14th of the king.

Alcock, J.—I wish you would argue it a little more at large.

Sol. Gen.—I will if the court will find arguments for me, as it seems to me to lie in a small compass.

Stewart.—I am on the other side:—Reads the first act of the province—The act is to repeal certain parts of the 14th of the king; and to introduce the English law as a rule of decision in all matters of controversy relative to property

and civil rights. By the Engliſh law, *Landed property cannot be ſold.* Nor by the 5th of Geo. 2d can any debt affect it; but thoſe due and owing to "*Britiſh ſubjects.*" The act ſays, "his majeſty's ſubjects trading to the plantations in America." It applies only to debts due from the natives, or inhabitants concerned in trade with Britiſh ſubjects. And this diſtiction goes thro' the act; which ſpeaks of debts due to his majeſty or his ſubjects; and means the people at home in contradiction to the natives, or inhabitants, 'Tis ſo in the preamble alſo, and muſt be taken ſo all-through. The ſtatute could not intend to operate among us, for we do no trade among ourſelves. If it could it is barred by the firſt act of our legiſlature.

Macdonell.—The firſt act of the legiſlature of this province, is to introduce the laws of England, and not *bye* laws *made* in England. That ſtatute meant to ſay, that the ſame rule of deciſion ſhould apply here as does at home.—This is not the proper rule of deciſion at home. Beſides, this court has not a greater power than the courts of Weſtminſter. The judicature bill gives to this court the ſame power as the courts at home—it will not aſſume to itſelf a greater; reads the judicature bill.—"And ſhall hear and determine all iſſues of law, and ſhall hear by and with an inqueſt of good and lawful men determine all iſſues of fact that may be joined in ſuch action, cauſe or ſuit, as aforeſaid, and judgment thereon give, and execution thereof award *in as full and ample a manner* as can or may be done in his majeſty's court of king's bench, common bench, or in matters which regard the king's revenue by the court of exchequer in England." The *ſame* powers are incident to this court, that the courts have at home and no more. Had the act intended to give it greater power it would have ſaid, or that the Colonies have, or heretofore had.—This court, therefore, has not the power to extend a new writ in this cauſe.

Sol. gen.—The firſt act of the province repeals only the laws of Canada. As to Mr. Stewart's argument, that the 5th Geo. 2d relates to the ſubjects at home, that is done away by the laſt clauſe.—It ſeems to be the intention to introduce the ſame law in this province heretofore (by the 14th of the king) and now it only reſts upon the act of the legiſlature, doing it way or not.

Alcock, J.—Confine your argument to the queſtion, how far the ſtatute operated on *all* the king's ſubjects—And then, how far it is repealed by the law of the province.

Sol. gen.—I am going to that point. The act only ſays, that the laws of Canada ſhall be repealed—thoſe mean the French laws. Another matter ſtrickes me, that the law make in England is the law of England, and it is enforced by another law. Many laws are made in Lower Canada which follow up the law of Canada, altho' thoſe ordinances may be repealed.

Chief J.—As it ſtrickes me, there are two queſtions—if any proceſs is to go—then what proceſs?—A writ againſt the land, muſt not be contained in a writ againſt the goods. Which of the ordinances now in farce gives the writ againſt the lands and tenements? (to the ſolicitor-gen.)—Look at the ordinance of 27.

Powell, J.—The court will give an opinion on the firſt point—if any proceſs ſhould go—and then—what proceſs.

Alcock, J.—No writ in that form can go againſt lands and tenements, goods and chattels.

Powell, J.—It ſhould go in the ſame way that it has done for *twenty years*—the goods are firſt ſold, and four months after the lands and tenements.

Alcock, J.—In England the court is informed what has been done with the *Fieri Facias*, before any writ againſt the perſon can go, for the levy upon the fieri facias is recited in the Ca: A:

Powell, J.—It is here different: it is under a particular ordinance.

Chief J.—This is an application for execution againſt the lands and tenements. It is not the firſt that has come before us. In giving my opinion I put the policy of the queſtion quite out of my mind. We are to give our judgment of what the law is, not what policy might induce us to wiſh it. There is alſo another matter which might ſway on other occaſions, I mean the private opinions of individuals of reſpectability. My opinion muſt be upon my judgment *of what was intended by the legiſlature.* The queſtion is, whether, lands and tenements can be taken in execution in this province, upon the 5th of Geo. the 2d? I am of opinion they may.

In conſtruing acts, conſider what was the law at the time they were paſſed.—By the 14th Geo. 3d, the law of Canada is declared to be the law of the land. Beſides which, there were alſo certain acts of the parliament of Great-Britain paſſed by her as a *paramount legiſlature* for the government of her Colonies. One was the 5th Geo. 2d which was introduced here by the 14th of the king. The Canada *code* conſiſted of *three parts*; the law of Canada, acts of parliament and ordinances paſſed there by the governor and council. Now in the conſtruction of ſtatutes, it is fit we ſhould enquire what *are their objects*: This act, the firſt of our legiſlature, recites, that the law of Canada was the rule of conduct; but that the perſons inhabiting this province being accuſtomed to live under the law of England it was expedient that thoſe laws ſhould continue. By the common law, every ſubject removing from his native land, takes with him the law as an *inherent birth right.*

That was the object of the ſtatute; that perſons living formerly under the law of England, ſhould continue to be ſo *now—that was the object.*

Now conſider the words of the act? (reads the firſt clauſe) then comes a repeal of former laws, and is followed by an introduction of the law of England. The law of Canada was only part of the code, that part was repealed—*no other.*—If the law of England was intended to be the *only law*, it would have repealed the ordinances and the 14th of the king. The effect of this act was only to introduce the law of England combined with, and ſubject to, ſuch other legiſlative proviſions as were then exiſting. If thoſe words (reading the third clauſe) mean that nothing ſhall be law in Canada, but what is law in England, then, what is law in England muſt of neceſſity be law in Canada; which cannot be, for that would introduce the *revenue laws*: but it is clear, that ſuch cannot be the intention of the act, as we ſee particular laws introduced *that are laws in England*, and which of courſe would be law here, if that reaſoning were to prevail.

(The remainder in our next.)

"*Child of morality! why is thy countenance ſad, and why are thine eyes red with weeping?—I weep becauſe Death is in the world; The ſpoiler is among the works of God!*"

ON Tueſday laſt between the hours of two and three, P. M. the following melancholy event took place: A young man by the name of IRA BESSELL, carpenter, was coming down the river Don upon a raft alone; he fell from it, and was drowned. It was ſome time before he was taken up, after which every exertion uſed for his recovery, proved ineffectual.—On Thurſday laſt his remains were interred in maſonic order.

"*Forbear, miſtaken friends, to weep*
Thy brother's early fate;
Secure from ills in death's ſoft ſleep,
How peaceful is his ſtate!

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UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

YORK: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, September 7, 1799. [Price 4 Dollars per Ann.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE *the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.*

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING:*

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the eleventh day of October, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the *twenty fifth* day of this preſent month of November at which time in our town of YORK you were beld and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the SECOND day of January next, entuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary:—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs PETER HUNTER, Eſq. our Lieutenant Governor and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our ſaid province, and in the province of Lower Canada, this twentieth day of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, and of our reign the fortieth.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

BLANK

half pay affidavits for ſale at this office.

Council Chamber,

29TH OCTOBER, 1799.

THE BOARD having reaſon to believe, that very frequent FRAUDS have been committed by perſons who are entitled to lands free of expence, having aſked for, and received the ſame TWO or THREE times over:

ORDERED, that hereafter, no petition be received from any perſon claiming as a U. E. or child of a U. E. unleſs the ſame be ſigned by the petitioner in preſence of a magiſtrate, and be accompanied by an affidavit by the petitioner; ſtating that he, or ſhe, is of the age of TWENTY ONE years or upwards, or married if a female; and that he, or ſhe has never received any lands from the crown; and alſo by a certificate of the ſame magiſtrate that the petitioner is the perſon he, or ſhe deſcribes himſelf, or herſelf to be; and that he, or ſhe never has, to the knowledge and belief of the magiſtrate, ever received lands, or any order for lands from the crown.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Council.

Upper-Canada,

COUNCIL OFFICE, Sept. 24, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Townſhips of DEREHAM and NORWICH in the Weſtern Diſtrict of this Province, are to be ſold in lots of three thouſand Acres each, excluſive of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves. There are ſixteen blocks in each Townſhip, numbered from one to ſixteen. The Lands are of excellent quality, and lie between the River La Trench and Lake Erie.

Perſons inclined to purchaſe, are to give in their Propoſals in writing to this Office, in which they are to name the lots they bid for, and to ſtate the price they are willing to give for them. The propoſals muſt be given in on or before the firſt day of March next, within one month after which the purchaſers will be declared, and on their taking the Oaths of Allegiance to his Britannic Majeſty, Letters Patent of Grant will be delivered, free of expence.

Half the purchaſe-money muſt be paid when the purchaſers are declared, and good ſecurity given for the payment of the other half in two years, in equal yearly payments. Maps of the Townſhips may be ſeen at the Surveyor-General's Office in York and at the Houſe of Mr. Hambly, near the Townſhips.

JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

BLANKS,
For ſale at this
OFFICE.

Foreign News.

[The following are the letters of Admiral *Duncan* and the anſwer of admiral *Story*, prior to the ſurrender of the Dutch fleet to admiral *Mitchell*—to which alſo are added the proceedings of the Batavian directory, previous to that event.]

HAGUE. Auguſt 24.

The following SUMMONS was ſent by admiral Duncan, to the Dutch admiral, Story:

On board his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip Kent, Auguſt 20

SIR,

UPWARDS of 2000 troops are already landed at the Helder, where more are diſembarking; you will, I hope, not loſe this favorable opportunity of manifeſting your zeal and loyalty towards the Prince of Orange, your lawful ſovereign. I doubt not, but you will, with all the veſſels of the navy of Holland, which ſpeedily will follow your example, declare in his favor. All thoſe who are ſo inclined, will be conſidered as friends and allies, and may hoiſt the flag of Holland.

Sir Ralph Abercrombe, who commands the Britiſh land forces, and Andrew Mitchell who next to me commands the fleet, are notified of theſe my propoſitions made to you: all the veſſels therefore who chooſe to profit hereby, may ſafely come and join me; they ſhall be treated with the ſincereſt friendſhip as allies, and remain with the utmoſt ſafety in the midſt of the Britiſh fleet, until they may receive the immediate orders of the Prince of Orange, who will order their future operations.

I have the honor to be with
Reſpect and Friendſhip,
DUNCAN.

ADMIRAL STORY's

Anſwer, on board the Waſhington, in the Texel, Auguſt 22d, 1799, fifth year of Batavian liberty.

ADMIRAL!

Was I to accept as an officer, the offers you make, I ſhould think myſelf unworthy the eſteem of my lord Duncan, as well as that of every honeſt man: I know the duties I owe to my country and to the flag under which I have the honor to ſerve, ſhould your force ſwell to double the number, my ſentiments will ſtill remain the ſame, you may therefore my lord expect ſuch a defence from me, as ſhall be honorable to my nation and myſelf.

I have ſent your ſummons to my government, waiting for further inſtructions, which as ſoon as I receive them ſhall be communicated to you.

Reſt aſſured my lord,
That I am with eſteem,
STORY.

The legiſlative body approved of admiral Story's anſwer; the following addition was ſent to the admiral to tranſmit to lord Duncan;

The landing of 2000 troops at the Helder, as expreſſed in the ſummons, wants confirmation, as the beſt meaſures to prevent ſuch a landing have been adopted; but admitting it as a fact, the brave commanders of our veſſels would certainly be found rather to proteſt to the laſt extremity, the honor of the Batavian flag, than to go over to an enemy. This, added to admiral Story's anſwer, would have been thought ſufficient, if we were not forced to notify to lord Duncan, the unwarrantable conduct of the officer who was charged with the delivery of the ſummons, truſting that ſuch conduct will not alone be diſapproved, but alſo, ſeverely puniſhed by his nation.—The ſaid officer handed to a Batavion officer, papers, containing a proclamation both in Engliſh and Dutch, tending to induce if poſſible the Batavians to revolt, and annul the conſtituted authorities. This daring fact was not diſcovered till after the departure of the Britiſh officer; who otherwiſe, as hereafter it will be lawful and juſt, would have been treated as a revolter and traitor—for the future any officer charged with a delivery of a ſummons, or ſuch like negociation ſent by the Britiſh commander, ſhall be treated as a priſoner of war.

The preſident in the firſt chamber declared ſolemnly his acquieſcence as to the manly anſwer ſent by admiral Story to that of the Engliſh admiral, he praiſed the energy and deciſion of the directory, who for the preſervation of the preſent order of things, ſtrain every nerve, nay even are ready to ſacrifice itſelf. He depended much upon the bravery of the Batavians, which was to oppoſe the army and fleet, he reminded them of the heroic acts of Trump and Ruyter.

It was afterwards decreed as follows:

1ſt. That no one under penalty of death after the date hereof, ſhall quit the land—that the ſame penalty ſhall be inflicted on all revolters, plunderers, and on all thoſe who may be found in arms againſt the patriots.

2d. All conſtituted authorities have full power to take up and confine, all ſuſpicious perſons, and report them to the directory.

3d. The directory is empowered to proſecute all thoſe, who by virtue of a paſſport have left the country, and are not returned.

4th. The exportation of hay, oats, and ſtraw, is prohibited for the ſpace of two months.]

5th. The directory may if it is deemed expedient, call the militia into force.

6th. The returning emigrants, as well as thoſe who have quit the republic without a paſs, and favoured the enemy; thoſe who oppoſe the conſtituted authority, thoſe who wear ſignal of revolt, &c. ſhall after conviction be puniſhed with death.

Return of cannon & the garriſon at Gaeta.

Ordnance—58 braſs guns from 24 to 18 pounders; 12 iron 6 ditto; 2 braſs 4 ditto; 4 mortars, 12 inch; 9 ditto, 10 inch; with an immenſe quantity of powder and other garriſon ſtores.

French troops—83 officers, 1415 privates; beſides rebels.

T. TROWBRIDGE.

Return of cannon & the garriſon at Capua

Ordinance from 24 to 4 pounders; 108 ſerviceable, 10 unſerviceable.

French troops—199 officers, 2918 non-commiſſioned officers and privates, 12,000 muſquets—414 muſquet cartridges filled—57,848 pound weight of powder.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, December 7.

(Continued from laſt week's Gazette.)

Upon the motion for an execution againſt the lands and tenements:

Chief J. This caſe has been ingeniouſly argued, I will anſwer the objection: It has been argued, that the 5th Geo. 2d was paſſed for the recovery of *Britiſh debts only*—look at the title? The title ſhould be taken as explanatory of the intention of the legiſlature; it is *generally* for the recovery of debts. The firſt, ſecond and third clauſes indeed relate *intirely* to Britiſh debts.—The diſtinction taken by Mr. *Stewart*, between the *natives* and *ſubjects* is ingenious; but there is nothing in it, for the diſtinction is not continued through the act. In the clauſes I have read it is coupled with ſomething elſe which confines it to the ſubjects and Britiſh debts. But then comes the fourth clauſe, and that is quite at large; and it is clear to me, to be intended to make lands and tenements *ſubject to debts generally*. Another objection was taken by Mr. *Macdonell*, (reads the fourth clauſe) now the words *ſeizin* and *extending* apply to the *...ate*, the ſubſequent words to the *...ſonal*; therefore it appears to me that ley ſhould be ſold generally; the words are: "in like manner as *real* eſtates are by the laws of England, liable to the ſatisfaction of debts due by *bond or other ſpecialty*." Another point was alſo made by Mr. *Macdonell*, the laſt day—he then averted to that clauſe of the judicature bill, which creates the powers of this court, and makes them as *full and ample* as thoſe poſſeſſed by the courts of Weſtminſter; but that is not intended to reſtrain—for the ſtatute is in the *affirmative*, and therefore the court may have *more power*—though it cannot have *leſs*.

Our provincial ſtatute ſubſtitutes the law of England for the law of Canada, including the *paramount power* of England. I am therefore of opinion that *lands and tenements are liable to be taken in execution.*

Powell, J. It is preſumed that the 5th Geo. 2d is a law in this province—and that our powers are equal to thoſe exerciſed by the courts in Weſtminſter; there is nothing then that limits any power poſſeſſed by courts here before. The 5th Geo. 2d clearly makes eſtates liable to the ſubjects: that act was anterior to the ſubjugation of this province; but it had force in this province immediately after the paſſing of the 14th Geo. 3d as the law of Quebec. That act declares that in all controverſies reſpecting property and civil rights, reſort ſhall be had to the law of Canada. Now by the firſt bill paſſed in this province, the 14th of the king is repealed in *part*; and there the law of England is ſubſtituted; but only to apply, where the laws of Canada have been taken away—that is, the law of England is only the ſubſtitute of the law of France.

As to the clauſe in the judicature bill which gives to this court the ſame powers as thoſe exerciſed in Weſtminſter hall—it is not reſtrictive—this court has as *great* power, and *greater*.—I am of opinion that the ſtatute was in *force* and that it has not been *affected ſince*; therefore the *writ muſt go*.

Alcock, J. I have the misfortune to differ from his honor and my brother Powell. It has been argued on two points: the virtual repeal of the ſtatute of Geo. 2d and the effect of the judicature bill. I have conſidered it at many times, and I think as I heretofore intimated upon the two ſtatutes: As the law ſtood formerly the merchants at home, who were giving large credits, and perhaps had great difficulty in recovering their debts. Therefore the 5th of Geo. 2d was paſſed, and as the act ſays, avowedly for the *ſecurity of the Britiſh ſubjects*. I give no opinion on the laſt clauſe, as to what was the intention of the legiſlature—it is *dark and obſcure*; but it is clear that the word *ſubjects* in the previous clauſes of the ſtatute was not uſed generally for both countries. The 14th of the king eſtabliſhes the law of Canada in Quebec. What can the law of Canada mean? it muſt be the *coutume de Paris*, modified as it has been by the ordinances of the province. Now the firſt act of our legiſlature introduced the law of England: it ſays that reſort ſhall be had to the laws of England as a rule of deciſion. What can the laws of England mean? it muſt mean the laws as adminiſtered in Weſtminſter hall, and the other cauſes ſupport that opinion. The legiſlature ſeem to have been aware that they were altering the law as it ſtood in the province of Quebec; they thought it neceſſary ſpecifically to declare, that law ſhould not be affected, unleſs in thoſe caſes where the ſtatute then paſſed neceſſarily varied it. I proceed now to the judicature bill: there, in the firſt ſection expreſſed in ſtrong terms—the legiſlature has bound the hands of this court—His honor and my brother Powell think it does not reſtrain the court, that we have the ſame powers with thoſe in Weſtminſter hall, and *more*.—But the legiſlature hath deſcribed the powers we ſhall have, it has uſed the words "*as full and ample*;" and what muſt be the conſtruction? The true conſtruction muſt be ſuch and the like powers and as full and ample as the Engliſh courts have, but not *powers more full or more ample*: There lands cannot be taken in execution by a judgment creditor. You may extend a *moiety* of the *rents* and *profits*, and you have a further *lien* on the other moiety. But it is ſaid that extending the rents in this province will be of no advantage. This may be proper language for the legiſlature: but is not fit language here. Here it is our duty to ſay what the law is—not what it ſhould be.

Other queſtions naturally ariſe in conſidering this ſubject: In what relation do huſbands and wives ſtand as to real eſtate? How does the wife become intituled to dower by the law of England? How is the right of the huſband to his eſtate of curteſy derived? by the ſame law, and yet the ſtatute has not ſaid a word either reſpecting dower or curteſy. The truth is, the law of England is introduced *generally*, and the right of the judgment creditor upon the real eſtate of his debtor, muſt be governed by that law as other rights are. Tis for theſe reaſons and theſe grounds that I think, that as by the law of England the judgment creditor cannot, in England, take the land of his debtor in execution; the judgment creditor has not any larger or more extenſive remedy againſt the land in Upper-Canada, where the law of England has been declared to be in force; therefore, the plaintiff in the caſe before the court cannot take out execution againſt the defendant's lands, or any other remedy againſt them, than an *extent againſt a moiety of the rents and profits.*

Chief J. Here muſt be had ſome proceſs—it muſt be on ſome conditions (reads the 4th clauſe of Geo. 2d) conſider the queſtion maturely—how muſt the writ be? the act ſays in like manner as real eſtates are by the laws of England, liable to the ſatisfaction of debts due by bond or other ſpecialty.—If the lands are to be ſold, let us know what form of a writ there muſt be?

[It being now determined that the 5th Geo. 2d is part of the law of this province, by which act the lands and tenements are liable to be taken in execution and ſold to anſwer ſimple contract debts, the court took time to conſider of the form of a writ adapted to this law. It being a writ unknown in Weſtminſter hall; and, ſince the introduction of the laws of England, till now, unknown in this province.—Counſel were deſired to ſpeak to it the next day. The court having met, the chief juſtice ſpeaking to the point, ſaid that the court would conſider of the proper form of a writ,]

From a London paper.

With a view of perpetuating the memory of the unparalleled Naval Victories gained in this war, and tranſmitting to poſterity with ſuitable honors, the names of Howe, Jarvis, Duncan, and Nelſon, and the other gallant ſeamen, whoſe ſplendid atchievements have raiſed this country to the envied pre-eminence it poſſeſſes in the ſcale of nations—and alſo to inſpire the riſing generation of Britiſh tars with that noble emulation which is the impelling principle in the career of glory—it has been determined to erect a pillar in ſome public ſituation in the kingdom, with deſigns from the heroic actions intended to be commemorated, and in a ſtyle of magnificence equal to the opulence of the Britiſh empire. As this monument is meant for an offering of national gratitude to our brave and generous defenders, the expence eſtimated at 15,000l. is intended to be de-

frayed by Voluntary contributions, to which every loyal heart will doubtleſs be proud to contribute.

The captures made from France, Spain and Holland, during the war, conſiſts of 74 ſail of the line, 97 frigates, 52 ſhips of from 20 to 26 guns, 78 ſloops, and 74 cutters, &c. to which are to be added 685 privateers; and by the gazette of the 2d of Sept. the following Dutch ſhips have ſurrendered to admirals Duncan and Mitchell without fireing a gun, viz: one ſhip of 74 guns five of 68, two of 54, two of 44, one of 32, and one of 16.

Secretary's-Office,

York, December 6, '99.

LIST of the Names of Perſons who have GRANTS in the *Secretary's Office*, in addition to thoſe heretofore advertized, ready to be iſſued.

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townſhips.*
George Buck,	2-5ths.	Kingſton
Lieut. William Baker, Town Lot,		do
John Bryant, Town Lot		do
Ric'd Cartwright, eſq.	1030	Hallowell
John Adair	300	Scarboro'
William Allan	400	Murray
Joſeph Adams	do	do
Jac'b Ball, jun.	1	Newark
Geo. Bowman	400	Thorold
Abra. Bowman	1	Newark
William Chewitt, eſq.	2	York
Dan'l Cozens, jun.	1-5	do
John Clement	1	Newark
Mrs. Iſabella Chewitt	200	York
Geo. Darby	1	Newark
Alex. Duff, eſq.	1000	Hamilton
Wm. Dickſon eſq.	226	Flamboro'
John Daly	1-2	Newark
James Elliott	200	Scarboro'
Joſeph Edwards, eſq.	1	Newark
Barnabas Eddy	200	Scarboro'
Ludwich Filher	do	Gainſboro'
John Filher	do	do
Rich. Flack	do	Scarboro'
John Filher	do	Gainſboro'
Elenor Field	do	Grimſby
Mitch. Gander	100	Willoughby
Alex. Gardner	610	King
Alex. Gallaway	200	Pickering
Rich. Hatt	do	Scarboro'
Patrick Heron	1	Newark
Eliphalet Hale	1	do
Tho. Harris	119	Grimſby
Andrew Johnſon	200	Scarboro'
John H. Kahman	300	do
Azariah Lundy	200	do
Mrs. Eliz. T. Macaulay	200	York
do. do.	1000	Whitby
Mrs. Catherine M'Donell	1	Newark
Noah Millard	200	Willoughby
Peter M'Bride	1	Newark
Jacob Miller	200	Pelham
John Markley	do	Scarboro'
Colin M'Nabb, eſq.	1	Newark
Philip Moſier	200	Beverly
Leonard Miſner	230	Thorold
John M'Nabb	1	Newark
Erneſt Martin	100	Scarboro'
John M'Glaſhan	1	Newark
Tho. E. Matthews	350	Pickering
Wm. Pew	100	Stamford
James Rogers	608	Haldimand
David Robertſon	200	Scarboro'
Mrs. Sarah Sweezy	do	Pelham
Haggai Skinner	424	do
John Segar	200	Scarboro'
Henry Smith	do	Pickering
Martha Skinner	100	Stamford
John Shoup	200	Willoughby
Ben. Skinner	do	Beverly
Haggai Skinner	do	Stamford
Ben. Skinner	do	do
Miſs Anne Thompſon	1-2	Newark
Andrew Templeton	200	Scarboro'
Joſeph Truto	1	Newark
Andrew Thompſon	1	do
Andrew Vanamaker	200	Percy
James Wilſon	do	Beverly
John Waterhouſe	do	do
James Blakely, eſq.	1500	Cramahe
Ann Bell	400	Whitby
Rich. Beaſley, eſq.	450	Borton
Soloman Ball	200	Pickering
Jacob Playton	300	Whitby
Oliver Church, jun.	400	do
John Caldwell	200	Pickering
Francis Dickſon	do	do
Wm. Francis	188	Flamboro' W.
Arch. Flack	200	Grimſby
John Graſs	600	Whitby
Peter Graſs	400	do

WM. JARVIS, *ſec'y*

TO BE SOLD.

THAT eligible and well improved FARM, ſituate on the river Humber, about one and a half mile from the government ſaw mill. This ſuperior tract of land contains four hundred acres, 20 of which are under good improvement and well fenced. There are on the premiſes two good dwelling houſes and barn, alſo an excellent mill ſeat and a permanent ſtream of water.—There will alſo be ſold with the farm a large crop of corn and ſeveral ſtacks of well ſaved hay;—For terms apply to Mr. J. Endecott or A. DEVINS on the premiſes.

York, 27 Sept.

ASHES, ASHES, ASHES.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that he is about to erect a POT-ASH upon lot No. 7, Weſt ſide of Yong-ſtreet; where he will give a generous price for ASHES;—for houſe-aſhes NINE-PENCE per buſhel, for field-aſhes SIX-PENCE, delivered at his Potaſh. He conceives it his duty to inform thoſe who may have aſhes to diſpoſe of, that it will not be in his power to pay cash, but merchandize at cash price.

DUKE W. KENDRICK.

York, Dec. 7, '99.

Advertiſement.

ALL perſons who are in any wiſe indebted to the Eſtate of the late PHILIP STEDMAN, are informed, that unleſs payment is made by the firſt day of January next to the ſubſcriber, or ALEXANDER STEWART, attorney at law, in Newark, their accounts will at that period, be put in ſuit without further notice.

JOHN SPARKMAN, *Adminiſtrator.*

Newark, Nov. 21, '99.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully begs leave to inform thoſe to whom he may ſtand indebted in any wiſe, to exhibit their accounts for payment; and thoſe indebted to him for labour or otherwiſe, to make immediate payment, as he is about to leave this town, and would be ſorry to leave any account unſettled in a lawyer's hands. York, December 7, 1799.

THOMAS TIVEY.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, if not diſpoſed of by private Sale, on Saturday the 21ſt inſtant, at Mr. Mc. DOUGALS Tavern,

222 Acres of Wood-Land, ſituate on the Weſt ſide of the River Humber, about ten or eleven miles from this Town, and about five from the Government Saw-Mill, being Lots 27 and 28: Thoſe Lots are remarkable for their extent of intervale, the Upland being no leſs inferior, comprized for the moſt part of hard timber, and being of a deep black ſoil, with not more than from ten to fourteen acres of pine; lot 28 having a commodious Creek, with intervale and on both ſides the full extent, and about thirty acres on the main River.—As the ſubſcriber is about to leave the country, this land will be ſold reaſonable for immediate payment. Any perſon wiſhing to make a private purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to

THOMAS TIVEY.

N. B. A ſufficient Deed will be given the purchaſer clear of all expence.

VOL. VIII. [NO. 34.] G. R. [TOTAL NUMBER 450.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

YORK: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14. 1799. [*Price 4 Dollars per Ann.*

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING*:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the eleventh day of October, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the *twenty fifth* day of this preſent month of November at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the SECOND day of January next, enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary:—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs PETER HUNTER, Eſq. our Lieutenant Governor and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our ſaid province, and in the province of Lower Canada, this twentieth day of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, and of our reign the fortieth.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

BLANK

half pay affidavits for ſale at this office.

Council Chamber,

29TH OCTOBER, 1799.

THE BOARD having reaſon to believe, that very frequent FRAUDS have been committed by perſons who are entitled to lands free of expence, having aſked for, and received the ſame TWO or THREE times over:

ORDERED, that hereafter, no petition be received from any perſon claiming as a U. E. or child of a U. E.; unleſs the ſame be ſigned by the petitioner in preſence of a magiſtrate, and be accompanied by an affidavit by the petitioner; ſtating that he, or ſhe, is of the age of TWENTY ONE years or upwards, or married if a female; and that he, or ſhe has never received any lands from the crown; and alſo by a certificate of the ſame magiſtrate that the petitioner is the perſon he, or ſhe deſcribes himſelf, or herſelf to be; and that he, or ſhe never has, to the knowledge and belief of the magiſtrate, ever received lands, or any order for lands from the crown.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Council.

Upper-Canada,

COUNCIL OFFICE, Sept. 24. 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Townſhips of DEREHAM and NORWICH in the Weſtern Diſtrict of this Province, are to be ſold in lots of three thouſand Acres each, excluſive of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves. There are ſixteen blocks in each Townſhip, numbered from one to ſixteen. The Lands are of excellent quality, and lie between the River La Trench and Lake Erie.

Perſons inclined to purchaſe, are to give in their Propoſals in writing to this Office, in which they are to name the lots they bid for, and to ſtate the price they are willing to give for them. The propoſals muſt be given in on or before the firſt day of March next, within one month after which the purchaſers will be declared, and on their taking the Oaths of Allegiance to his Britannic Majeſty, Letters Patent of Grant will be delivered, free of expence.

Half the purchaſe-money muſt be paid when the purchaſers are declared, and good ſecurity given for the payment of the other half in two years, in equal yearly payments. Maps of the Townſhips may be ſeen at the Surveyor-General's Office in York, and at the Houſe of Mr. Hambly, near the Townſhips

JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

BLANKS,

For ſale at this OFFICE.

Secretary's-Office,

York, December 6, '99.

List of the Names of Perſons who have GRANTS in the *Secretary's Office*, in addition to thoſe heretofore advertized, ready to be iſſued.

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townſhips.*
George Buck,	2-5ths.	Kingſton
Lieut. William Baker, Town Lot,		do
John Bryant, Town Lot		do
Ric'd Cartwright, eſq.	1030	Hallowell ✓
John Adair	300	Scarboro'
William Allan	400	Murray
Joſeph Adams	do	do
Jac'b Ball, jun.	1	Newark
Geo. Bowman	400	Thorold
Anſa. Bowman	1	Newark
William Chewitt, eſq.	2	York
Dan'l Cozens, jun.	1-5	do ✓
John Clement	1	Newark
Mrs. Iſabella Chewitt	200	York
Gen. Darby	1	Newark
Alex. Duff, eſq.	1000	Hamilton ✓
Wm. Dickſon eſq.	226	Flamboro' ✓
John Daly	1 2	Newark
James Elliott	200	Scarboro'
Joſeph Edwards, eſq.	1	Newark
Barnabas Eddy	200	Scarboro'
Ludwich Filner	do	Gainſboro'
John Filner	do	do
Rich. Flack	do	Scarboro'
John Filner	do	Gainſboro'
Elenor Field	do	Grimſby
Mitch. Gardet	100	Willoughby
Alex. Gardner	610	King
Alex. Gallaway	200	Pickering
Rich. Hutt	do	Scarboro'
Police Heron	1	Newark
Elipſalet Hale	1	do
Tho. Harris	119	Grimſby
Andrew Johnſon	200	Scarboro'
John H. Kahman	300	do
Azariſh Lundy	200	do
Mrs. Eliz. T. Macaulay	200	York ✓
do. do.	100	Whitby ✓
Mrs. Catherine M'Donnell	1	Newark
Noah Millard	200	Willoughby
Peter M'Bride	1	Newark
Jacob Miller	200	Pelham
John Markley	do	Scarboro'
Colin M Nabb, eſq.	1	Newark ✓
Philip Miſner	200	Beverly
Leonard Miſner	230	Thorold
John M'Nabb	1	Newark ✓
Erneſt Martin	100	Scarboro'
John M'Glaihan	1	Newark
Tho. E. Matthews	350	Pickering
Wm. Pew	100	Stamford
James Rogers	608	Haldimand
David Robertſon	200	Scarboro'
Mrs. Sarah Sweezy	do	Pelham
Haggai Skinner	424	do
John Segar	200	Scarboro'
Henry Smith	do	Pickering
Martha Skinner	100	Stamford
John Shoup	200	Willoughby
Ben. Skinner	do	Beverly
Haggai Skinner	do	Stamford
Ben. Skinner	do	do
Miſs Anne Thompſon	1 2	Newark
Andrew Templeton	200	Scarboro'
Joſeph Truto	1	Newark
Andrew Thompſon	1	do
Andrew Vanmaker	200	Percy
James Wilſon	do	Beverly
John Waterhouſe	do	do
James Blakely, eſq.	1500	Cramahe
Ann Bell	400	Whitby
Rich. Beaſley, eſq.	450	Barton ✓
Soloman Ball	200	Pickering
Jacob Playton	300	Whitby
Oliver Church, jun.	400	do
John Caldwell	200	Pickering
Francis Dickſon	do	do
Wm. Francis	188	Flamboro' W.
Arch. Flack	200	Grimſby
John Grafs	600	Whitby
Peter Grafs	400	do
Lieut. Alex. Harrow	1000	Murray
Corp'l. James Haſlip	100	Gainſboro'
Dorothy Hutt	200	do
Jacob Hoffman	do	Humberſtone
Sufanah Harris	do	Scarboro'
Jacob Hoffman	300	Bertie
John Haſlip	190	Gainſboro'
Chriſtian Hendrick	200	Crowland
Anne Morden	190	Barton
Lieut. Miles M'Donell	400	Scorboro'
Dan'l M'Intire	190	Grimſby
Geo. Miller	200	Pickering
Peter M'Micking	500	Binbrook
Mrs. Sarah M'Dougall	200	Scarboro'
John M'Donell	650	Wainfleet
Wm. Offerholt	200	Scarboro'
Mrs Mariamne Peters	600	Haldimand
Ephraim Payſon	200	York
Wm. Prichard	400	Scarborough
Wm. D. Powell jun.	560	Clarke
Ephraim H. Payſon	100	Scarborough
Peter Platto	300	Bertie
Mary Rutan	200	Pickering
Nicholas Smith	248	Scarborough
Valentine Seram	200	Grimſby
Hon. Æneas Shaw	900	Pickering ✓
do. do.	500	York ✓
John Stinſon	1000	Haldimand
Mary Stingerland	200	Clarke
John Weaver	do	Scarboro'
Samuel Winterbottom	do	Murray
Alex. and Sarah Weſbrook	400	Ancaſter
Abraham Wintermute	214	Bertie
John Weaver	200	Scarborough
Lieut. Wm. Baker	1000	Thurlow
Hon. Richd. Cartwright	500	Kingſton ✓
Do. do.	200	Sidney ✓
Do. do.	678	Maryſburg ✓
Do. do.	1012	Hallowell ✓
Do. do.	334	Fredericksburg ✓
Do. do.	171	Hallowell ✓
Do. do.	300	Camden ✓
Catherine George (alias Jackſon)	200	Loughboro'
Lewis Grant	200	Baſtard
Wm. Parry	200	Camden
Deborah Prindle (alias Hicks)	200	Loughboro'
Mrs. Cornelia Patterſon	400	Baſtard
Mary Ridden (alias Snyder)	200	Camden
Sam. Aneſley, Town lot		Kingſton
George Barns	do.	Do.
Jouſſiant Bellant	do.	Do.
John Cannon	do.	Do.
Wm. Coffin, eſq;	do.	Do.
Francis Cain	do.	Do.
Wm. Coffin	do.	Do.
Mrs. Chriſtiana Cook	200	Do.
John Grier	100	Camden
Nicholas Hagerman, Town lot		Kingſton ✓
AllainPatterſon, eſq.	600	Baſtard
Jas. Ruſſell Town lot		Kingſton
James Robinſon	do.	Kingſton
Wm. Johnſon Chew	800	Woodhouſe
Do. Do.	1200	Charlotteville
John Decon	200	Burford
Wm. Francis	1612	Woodhouſe
Jacob Lemmons, jr.	200	Walſingham
Jennet M'Donell	190	Dorcheſter
Mary Runnion	200	Townſend
Henry Smith	100	Beverly
Frederick Smith	330	Southwold
Simon Dronillard	273	Sandwich
John Gonder	109	Harwich
Hon. Robt. Hamilton.	150	Southwold ✓
Do. Do.	1000	Rainham ✓
Wm. Howard	200	Howard
Benjamin Knapp	114	Colcheſter
Abraham Powell	240	Woodhouſe
Abraham Thorn	187	Harwich
Marmaduke Croſier	1000	Townſend ✓
Mr. Jn. Denniſon	1000	Edwardſburg ✓
Mrs. Cornell. Patterſon	200	Mountain
Do. Do.	600	Winchester
Lewis Grant	200	Kitley
William and Thomas Frafer	210	Edwardſburg
Captain Thomas Frafer	500	Winchester
Thomas Frafer	350	Mountain
Samuel Sherwood, eſq.	222	Auguſta
Alexander Bruce	100	Cornwall
David Bruce	200	Do.
Sir Jn. Johnſon	172	Charlottenb'
Do. Do.	200	Kenyon
Solomon Jones, eſq.	800	Montague
Do. Do.	700	Oigoode
Do. Do.	500	Auguſta
Mr. Joſeph Jeſſup	2100	Yonge
Hon. Æneas Shaw	3000	Dorcheſter
Hon. John M'Gill	1000	Oxford
Hon. John M'Gill	2000	Do.
John Simcoe Macaulay	400	Markham

Wm. JARVIS, *ſecy*

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully begs leave to inform thoſe to whom he may ſtand indebted in any wiſe, to exhibit their accounts for payment; and thoſe indebted to him for labour or otherwiſe, to make immediate payment, as he is about to leave this town, and would be ſorry to leave any account unſettled in a lawyer's hands. York, December 7, 1799. THOMAS TIVEY.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, if not diſpoſed of by private Sale, on Saturday the 21ſt inſtant, at Mr. Mc. DOUGALS Tavern,

1222 Acres of Wood-Land, ſituate on the Weſt ſide of the River Humber, about ten or eleven miles from this Town, and about five from the Government Saw-Mill, being Lots 27 and 28: Thoſe Lots are remarkable for their extent of fine vale, the Upland being no leſs ſuperior, compoſed for the moſt part of hard timber, and being of a deep black ſoil, with not more than from ten to fourteen acres of pine; lot 28 having a commodious Creek, with intervale land on both ſides the full extent, and about thirty acres on the main River.—As the ſubſcriber is about to leave the country, this land will be ſold reaſonable for immediate payment. Any perſon wiſhing to make a private purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to

THOMAS TIVEY.

N. B. A ſufficient Deed will be given the purchaſer clear of all expence.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL perſons who are in any wiſe indebted to the Eſtate of the late PHILIP STEDMAN, are informed, that unleſs payment is made by the firſt day of January next to the ſubſcriber, or ALEXANDER STEWART, attorney at law, in Newark, their accounts will at that period, be put in ſuit without further notice.

Newark, Nov. 21, '99. JOHN SPARKMAN, Adminiſtrator.

ASHES, ASHES, ASHES.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that he is about to erect a POT-ASH upon lot No. 7, Weſt ſide of Yong-ſtreet; where he will give a generous price for ASHES;—for houſe-aſhes NINE-PENCE per buſhel, for field-aſhes SIX-PENCE, delivered at his Potaſh. He conceives it his duty to inform thoſe who may have aſhes to diſpoſe of, that it will not be in his power to pay cash, but merchandize at cash price.

DUKE W. KENDRICK.

York, Dec. 7, '99.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT eligible and well improved FARM, ſituate on the river Humber, about one and a half mile from the government Saw-mills. This ſuperior tract of land contains four hundred acres, 20 of which are under good improvement and well fenced. There are on the premiſes two good dwelling houſes and barn, alſo an excellent mill ſeat and a permanent ſtream of water.—There will alſo be ſold with the farm a large crop of corn and ſeveral ſtacks of well ſaved hay;—For terms apply to Mr. J. Endecott or A. DEVINS on the premiſes.

York, 27 Sept.

Foreign News.

VIENNA, Auguſt 7

(From the Court Gazette, Auguſt 4.)

The capitulation, promiſed yeſterday which has been concluded on the 28th inſt. between the general of artillery, Baron Kray, and the French general of diviſion Foſſiac Latour, for the ſurrender of Mantua to the imperial royal troops, is as follows:

CAPITULATION.

ART. 1. On the 30th of July, at noon, the garriſon of Mantua ſhall march out with all the honors of war, field-pieces, &c. They ſhall furniſh priſoners of war. To deliver them from the diſgrace and miſeries of captivity, the commanding general, the other generals under his order, the officers of the ſtaff, and other officers belonging to the garriſon, conſent to go as priſoners of war to Germany, into the neareſt part of the emperor's hereditary dominions, where they will remain hoſtages for the non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers who ſhall be ſent back to France, and be forbid to bear arms againſt the troops of the emperor and his allies, until exchanged. The garriſon ſhall accordingly ground arms on the glacis of the fortreſs. The officers ſhall keep their ſwords and equipage, & the number of horſes to which they are entitled by their rank. The perſons employed in the army ſhall alſo be ſent back to France. The generals ſhall be allowed to keep their ſecretaries, and alſo the officers their ſervants. A pair of colours ſhall be granted to the general of diviſion, Foſſiac Latour, in conſideration of the vigorous defence he has made.

ANSWER. All granted, with this addition, that, conſidering the frank and loyal manner in which the garriſon of Mantua has behaved, the commander, his ſtaff, and other officers of the garriſon, will be at liberty, after having remained three months in the hereditary dominions of his imperial majeſty, to return to their reſpective countries, pledging their ſword of honour not to ſerve againſt his imperial majeſty or his allies, till exchanged. The three months to be computed from the day on which the capitulation ſhall have been ſigned.

2. The Ciſalpine, Swiſs, Poliſh, and Piedmonteſe troops ſhall be treated, in every reſpect, like the troops of the French republic. GRANTED.

3. The general commandant of the places ſhall be granted 3 covered waggons to tranſport his equipage, papers, and other effects, perſonally belonging to him; they ſhall be ſearched, and he ſhall be permitted to diſpoſe of them as he pleaſes. GRANTED.

4. The chief of the ſtaff, and the ſuperior officers ſhall be at liberty to take away with the papers belonging to their reſpective functions as well as the waggons deſtined for that purpoſe and for conveying their property. The commiſſaries ſhall be reſponſible for the delivery of ſuch objects as belong to the forteſs. GRANTED.

5. To the loyalty and generoſity of the Auſtrian government is recommended the ſecurity of the inhabitants employed in the Ciſalpine government formerly acknowledged by the emperor in the treaty of Campo Formio, as well as that of all thoſe who have manifeſted republican opinions; the imperial commiſſioners, and all the gunners who are burgners having been treated in the ſame manner, in the capitulation concluded between generals Buonaparte and Vitmſer. Granted.

6. Officers of engineers and artillery ſhall be appointed as commiſſaries to deliver up & receive the magazines which are in the place.—Granted.

7. Commiſſaries of war and proviſion ſhall be appointed, to deliver up and receive the magazines which are in the place.—Granted.

8. The ſick and wounded, not in a ſtate to be removed, ſhall continue to

have administered to them the neceſſary relief for their recovery. For this purpoſe, the French ſurgeons and phyſicians to whoſe care they are now entruſted, ſhall remain with them. The commandant ſhall appoint an officer to guard them, and in proportion as they recover, they ſhall be furniſhed with all the means to join the army, if exchanged, or to go to France and Germany, under the terms granted to the reſt, according to rank.—Granted.

9. The Auſtrians ſhall furniſh a proper and ſufficient eſcort to protect all the individuals included in the preſent capitulation, from all inſults and popular commotions, and the commanders of eſcort ſhall be perſonally reſponſible for this purpoſe. Granted.

10. Any thing doubtful, or liable to difficulties in this capitulation, ſhall be interpreted in favor of the garriſon, and according to the rules of equity.—Granted.

11. After ſigning this capitulation, hoſtages ſhall be mutually given, conſiſting, on the part of the French, of a chief of brigade and captain; on that of the Auſtrians, of a colonel and captain. Granted.

12. Until the capitulation ſhall be ſigned, and the hoſtages exchanged, there ſhall be a truce on both ſides.—Granted.

13. Migliaretto ſhall be occupied by an Auſtrian battalion, which ſhall detach 50 men to occupy the outward poſt of the gate of Careſa. The two reſpective armies ſhall have no communication between them, excepting the chiefs and ſuch perſons as ſhall have permiſſion of the reſpective generals.—Granted.

14. The commiſſioner of the Executive power, and the inſpector general of police of the Ciſalpine republic, at Mantua, ſhall have liberty to quit this place, & go where they like. Granted.

15. Two carriages ſhall be granted to the perſons belonging to the general's ſuite, and to ſome others, to whom orders ſhall have been given to ſhare the fate of the garriſon. Granted.

16. The waggons neceſſary to tranſport the effects of the officers & chiefs of the French army making part of the garriſon, ſhall be furniſhed. Granted.

17. The waggons neceſſary to tranſport the effects of the officers and chiefs of the French army, making part of the garriſon, and even of thoſe who may have left any effects, and quitted the place, ſhall be allowed. Granted.

18. The general and officers, who may wiſh to ſend to France part of their equipage, ſhall be permitted to let them follow the route of the ſoldiers, unleſs general Kray, truly glorious, ſhould, from his perſonal generoſity, think proper to grant to the generals and officers the ſame liberty as to the ſoldiers, by permitting them to return to France on their parole. Granted.

Additional Article,

The Auſtrian deſerters ſhall be delivered up to their reſpective regiments and battalions. The commanding general of his Imperial majeſty's army promiſes them that their lives ſhall be ſafe. Head-quarters at Caſtelluchio, July 23, 1799. (Signed)

KRAY, general of artillery,
MAUBERT, chief of brigade, commander in chief of the engineers.
FOISSAC LATOUR, general of diviſion.

The chief of brigade, Borthon, commandant of artillery, did not ſign, from particular motives of his own; for whom I therefore ſign:

LATOUR.

The city of Mantua and the principal fortreſs is very little damaged by the bombardment. In 1630, on the 18th of July, the Auſtrians took Mantua by ſtorm, and gave it up to pillage. A private ſoldier who took a booty of 80,000 ducats, loſt them by gambling in one day, and was hanged for it.

Auguſt 10.

Mentz is to be beſieged, and artillery has been ſent thither for that purpoſe.

General Klenau extends his operations further towards Genoa, by the Ligurian maritime Alps, and the Bocchetta is very narrowly watched from the ſide of Novi.

Part of the Ruſſian auxiliary corps is on its march to Switzerland, the other part goes to the Rhine.

The corps of Conde paſſed through Cracow on the 31ſt ult. and will march by Prague to the Rhine,

Auguſt 14.

The valuable repoſitory of field medicines found in Mantua, is reckoned to be worth 400,000 florins.

According to private letters, Coni is to be beſieged, and the mountain paſſes near Nice occupied, ſo as to cut off every paſſage to the French.

United States.

NORFOLK, October 12.

On the 20th of Aug. a frigate arrived at Gibraltar from Lord Keith, with diſpatches to Gen. O'Hara, which ſtated that the Britiſh fleet was within about 15 leagues of the combined fleets off Cape Finiſterre on the 10th of Auguſt, the former purſuing the combined fleet, which it is believed will endeavour to get into Breſt.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, December 14.

THE road from this town to the Midland Diſtrict, is completed as far as the township of Hope, about 60 miles, ſo that ſleighs & waggons, &c. may travel it with ſafety. The report which has been made to the government by the gentleman appointed to inſpect the work, is highly favorable to Mr. DANFORD, the undertaker, and leſs imperfections could not be pointed out in ſo extenſive a work. The remaining part will be accompliſhed by the firſt of July next.

ERRATA.

In the third page, of our gazette of laſt week, ſecond column and forty-eighth line from the top of the column inſtead of the word lion, read *lieu.*

ANECDOTE.

According to the Aſiatic reſearches, a very curious mode of trying the title to land is practiſed in Hindoſtan. Two holes are dug in the diſputed ſpot, in each of which the plaintiff and defendant's lawyer's put one of their legs, and remain there till one of them is tired, or complains of being ſtung by the inſects, in which caſe his client is defeated. In this country it is the *client* not the *lawyer*, who *puts his foot in it.*

COUNCIL-OFFICE,
York, Dec. 10, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Reſerves on Dundas-ſtreet are now ready to be Leaſed; and will be leaſed to actual Settlers only, on ſuch terms and conditions as may be known at the Council-Office.

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

December 14, 1799.

THE Subſcriber by this, informs the Public, that having buſineſs to ſettle in different parts of this Province, which needs his Perſonal attendance, and for which reaſon he cannot, as uſual, attend to his Mills on the Don the preſent Winter; and any Perſon wanting Lumber will apply to Samuel Sinclair for the ſame, and expect to ſettle with him likewiſe for all Lumber ſold after this date from my Mills.

PARSHALL TERRY,

VOL. VIII. [NO. 39.] G. R. [TOTAL NUMBER 451.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

YORK: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1799. [*Price 4 Dollars per Ann.*

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING:*

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the eleventh day of October, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the *twenty fifth* day of this preſent month of November at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the SECOND day of January next, enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary:—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs PETER HUNTER, Eſq. our Lieutenant Governor and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our ſaid province, and in the province of Lower Canada, this twenty day of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, and of our reign the fortieth.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

BLANK

Juſt pay affidavits for ſale at this office.

Council Chamber,

29TH OCTOBER, 1799.

THE BOARD having reaſon to believe, that very frequent FRAUDS have been committed by perſons who are entitled to lands free of expence, having aſked for, and received the ſame TWO or THREE times over:

ORDERED, that hereafter, no petition be received from any perſon claiming as a U. E. or child of a U. E. unleſs the ſame be ſigned by the petitioner in preſence of a magiſtrate, and be accompanied by an affidavit by the petitioner; ſtating that he, or ſhe, is of the age of TWENTY ONE years or upwards, or married if a female; and that he, or ſhe has never received any lands from the crown; and alſo by a certificate of the ſame magiſtrate that the petitioner is the perſon he, or ſhe deſcribes himſelf, or herſelf to be; and that he, or ſhe never has, to the knowledge and belief of the magiſtrate, ever received lands, or any order for lands from the crown.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Council.

Upper-Canada,

COUNCIL OFFICE, Sept. 24, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Townſhips of DEREHAM and NORWICH in the Weſtern Diſtrict of this Province, are to be ſold in lots of three thouſand Acres each, excluſive of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves. There are ſixteen blocks in each Townſhip, numbered from one to ſixteen. The Lands are of excellent quality, and lie between the River La Trench and Lake Erie.

Perſons inclined to purchaſe, are to give in their Propoſals in writing to this Office, in which they are to name the lots they bid for, and to ſtate the price they are willing to give for them. The propoſals muſt be given in on or before the firſt day of March next, within one month after which the purchaſers will be declared, and on their taking the Oaths of Allegiance to his Britannic Majeſty, Letters Patent of Grant will be delivered, free of expence.

Half the purchaſe-money muſt be paid when the purchaſers are declared, and good ſecurity given for the payment of the other half in two years, in equal yearly payments. Maps of the Townſhips may be ſeen at the Surveyor-General's Office in York, and at the Houſe of Mr. Hambly, near the Townſhips.

JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

BLANKS,
For ſale at this
OFFICE.

Secretary's-Office,

York, December 6, '99.

LIST of the Names of Perſons who have GRANTS in the *Secretary's Office*, in addition to thoſe heretofore advertized, ready to be iſſued.

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townſhips.*
George Buck,	2-5ths.	Kingſton
Lieut. William Baker, Town Lot,		do
John Bryant, Town Lot		do
Ric'd Cartwright, eſq.	1030	Hallowell
John Adair	300	Scarboro'
William Allan	400	Murray
Joſeph Adams	do	do
Jac'b Ball, jun.	1	Newark
Geo. Bowman	400	Thorold
Abra. Bowman	1	Newark
William Chewitt, eſq.	2	York
Dan'l Cozens, jun.	1-5	do
John Clement	1	Newark
Mrs. Iſabella Chewitt	200	York
Geo. Darby	1	Newark
Alex. Duff, eſq.	1000	Hamilton
Wm. Dickſon eſq.	226	Flamboro'
John Daly	1-2	Newark
James Elliott	200	Scarboro'
Joſeph Edwards, eſq.	1	Newark
Barnabas Eddy	200	Scarboro'
Ludwich Filher	do	Gainſboro'
John Filher	do	do
Rich. Flack	do	Scarboro'
John Filher	do	Gainſboro'
Elenor Field	do	Grimſby
Mitch. Gardet	100	Willoughby
Alex. Gardner	610	King
Alex. Gallaway	200	Pickering
Rich. Hatt	do	Scarboro'
Patrick Heron	1	Newark
Elphalet Hale	1	do
Tho. Harris	119	Grimſby
Andrew Johnſon	200	Scarboro'
John H. Kahman	300	do
Azariah Lundy	200	do
Mrs. Eliz. T. Macaulay	200	York
do. do.	1000	Whitby
Mrs. Catherine M'Donell	1	Newark
Noah Millard	200	Willoughby
Peter M'Bride	1	Newark
Jacob Miller	200	Pelham
John Markley	do	Scarboro'
Colin M'Nabb, eſq.	1	Newark
Philip Moſier	200	Beverly
Leonard Miſner	230	Thorold
John M'Nabb	1	Newark
Erneſt Martin	100	Scarboro'
John M'Glathan	1	Newark
Tho. E. Matthews	350	Pickering
Wm. Pew	100	Stamford
James Rogers	668	Haldimand
David Robertſon	200	Scarboro'
Mrs. Sarah Sweezy	60	Pelham
Haggai Skinner	424	do
John Segar	200	Scarboro'
Henry Smith	do	Pickering
Martha Skinner	100	Stamford
John Shoup	200	Willoughby
Ben. Skinner	do	Beverly
Haggai Skinner	do	Stamford
Ben. Skinner	do	do
Miſs Anne Thompſon	1-2	Newark
Andrew Templeton	200	Scarboro'
Joſeph Truto	1	Newark
Andrew Thompſon	1	do
Andrew Vanmaker	200	Percy
James Wilſon	do	Beverly
John Waterhouſe	do	do
James Blakely, eſq.	1500	Cramahe
Ann Bell	400	Whitby
Rich. Beaſley, eſq.	450	Borton
Soloman Ball	200	Pickering
Jacob Playton	300	Whitby
Oliver Church, jun.	400	do
John Caldwell	200	Pickering
Francis Dickſon	do	do
Wm. Francis	188	Flamboro' W.
Arch. Flack	200	Grimſby
John Graſs	600	Whitby
Peter Graſs	400	do
Lieut. Alex. Harrow	1000	Murray
Corp'l. James Haſlip	100	Gainſboro'
Dorothy Hutt	200	do
Jacob Hoffman	do	Humberſtone
Suſannah Harris	do	Scarboro'
Jacob Hoffman	300	Bertie
John Haſlip	190	Gainſboro'
Chriſtian Hendrick	200	Crowland
Anne Morden	190	Barton
Lieut. Miles M'Donell	400	Scorboro'
Dan'l M'Intire	190	Grimſby
Geo. Miller	200	Pickering
Peter M'Micking	500	Binbrook
Mrs. Sarah M'Dougall	200	Scarboro'
John M'Donell	650	Wainfleet
Wm. Ofterholt	200	Scarboro'
Mrs Marianne Peters	600	Haldimand
Pphraim Payſon	200	York
Wm. Prichard	400	Scarborough
Wm. D. Powell jun.	560	Clarke
Ephraim H. Payſon	100	Scarborough
Peter Platto	300	Bertie
Mary Ratan	200	Pickering
Nicholas Smith	248	Scarborough
Valentine Seram	200	Grimſby
Hon. Æneas Shaw	900	Pickering
do. do.	500	York
John Stinſon	1000	Haldimand
Mary Slingerland	200	Clarke
John Weaver	do	Scarboro'
Samuel Winterbottom	do	Murray
Alex. and Sarah Weſbrook	400	Ancaſter
Abraham Wintermute	214	Bertie
John Weaver	200	Scarborough
Lieut. Wm. Baker	1000	Thurlow
Hon. Richd. Cartwright	500	Kingſton
Do. do.	200	Sidney
Do. do.	678	Maryſburg
Do. do.	1012	Hallowell
Do. do.	334	Fredericksburg
Do. do.	171	Hallowell
Do. do.	300	Camden
Catherine George (alias Jackſon)	200	Loughboro'
Lewis Grant	200	Baſtard
Wm. Parry	200	Camden
Deborah Prindle (alias Hicks)	200	Loughboro'
Mrs. Cornelia Patterſon	400	Baſtard
Maty Ridden (alias Snyder)	200	Camden
Sam. Arteſley, Town lot		Kingſton
George Barns	do.	Do.
Jouiſſant Bellant	do.	Do.
John Cannon	do.	Do.
Wm. Coffin, eſq.	do.	Do.
Francis Cain	do.	Do.
Wm. Coffin	do.	Do.
Mrs. Chriſtiana Cook	200	Do.
John Gruer	100	Camden
Nicholas Hagerman, Town lot		Kingſton
AllainPatterſon, eſq.	800	Baſtard
Jas. Ruſſell Town lot		Kingſton
James Robinſon	do.	Kingſton
Wm. Johnſon Chew	800	Woodhouſe
Do. Do.	1200	Charlotteville
John Decon	200	Burford
Wm. Francis	1812	Woodhouſe
Jacob Lemmons, jn.	200	Walſingham
Jennet M'Donell	190	Dorcheſter
Mary Runnion	200	Townſend
Henry Smith	100	Beverly
Frederick Smith	350	Southwold
Simon Drouillard	273	Sandwich
John Gonder	169	Harwich
Hon. Robt. Hamilton,	150	Southwold
Do. Do.	1000	Rainham
Wm. Howard	200	Howard
Benjamin Knapp	114	Colcheſter
Abraham Powell	240	Woodhouſe
Abraham Thorn	187	Harwich
Marmaduke Croſier	1000	Townſend
Mr. Jn. Denniſon	1000	Edwardſburg
Mrs. Cornelia Patterſon	200	Mountain
Do. Do.	600	Winchester
Lewis Grant	200	Kitley
William and Thomas Fraſer	200	Edwardſburg
Captain Thomas Fraſer	600	Winchester
Thomas Fraſer	850	Mountain
Samuel Sherwood, eſq.	222	Auguſta
Alexander Bruce	100	Cornwall
David Bruce	200	Do.
Sir Jn. Johnſon	172	Charlottenb'
Do. Do.	200	Kenyon
Solomon Jones, eſq.	800	Montague
Do. Do.	700	Oſgoode
Do. Do.	500	Auguſta
Mr. Joſeph Jeſſup	2100	Yonge
Hon. Æneas Shaw	3000	Dorcheſter
Hon. John M'Gill	1000	Oxford
Hon. John M'Gill	2000	Do.
John Simcoe Macaulay	400	Markham

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y*

COUNCIL-OFFICE,

York, Dec. 10, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Reſerves on Dunſtreet are now ready to be Leaſed; and will be leaſed to actual Settlers only, on ſuch terms and conditions as may be known at the Council-Office.

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

December 14, 1799.

THE Subſcriber by this, informs the Public, that having buſineſs to ſettle in different parts of this Province, which needs his Perſonal attendance, and for which reaſon he cannot, as uſual, attend to his Mills on the Don the preſent Winter; and any Perſon wanting Lumber will apply to Samuel Sinclair for the ſame, and expect to ſettle with him likewiſe for all Lumber ſold after this date from his Mills.

8 w] PARSHALL TERRY.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT eligible and well improved FARM, ſituate on the river Humber, about one and a half mile from the government ſaw mill. This ſuperior tract of land contains four hundred acres, 20 of which are under good improvement and well fenced. There are on the premiſes two good dwelling houſes and barn, alſo an excellent mill ſeat and a permanent ſtream of water.—There will alſo be ſold, with the farm a large crop of corn and ſeveral ſtacks of well ſaved hay;—For terms apply to M. J. Endecott or A. DEVINS on the premiſes.

York, 27 Sept.

Foreign News.

VIENNA, Auguſt 21.

GENERAL Suwarrow, it is ſaid, wiſhes that gen. Kray might remain in Italy, and that Melas might be appointed to the command in Switzerland.

By letters from Naples it appears, that Cardinal Ruffo in the name of the king, has commanded all Neapolitan officers who are ſcattered over Italy, to return on or before the firſt of Auguſt.

ITALY, Auguſt 15.

The grand army of the allies receives daily a formidable increaſe, the beſieging corps of Mantua is at a great diſtance, 200 pieces of artillery with an innumerable number of ammunition waggons follow that corps.

3000 Neapolitan troops will be added to the grand army, as ſoon as the ſouth and lower Italy is cleared of the French.

A new Ruſſian army of 60,000 men is collecting on the frontiers of Gallica, 40,000 of whom are to march to the Rhine and the reſt to Italy. 5000 Ruſſians will follow them every month, that the armies may always be complete.

The Auſtrian princes and the ſtates of Sileſia have granted the emperor a voluntary war contribution of 100,059 florins.

The city of Mantua has ſuffered very little by the bombardment, but the fortifications, eſpecially thoſe of Pradella, were ſo much battered down, that had the place not ſurrendered, the Auſtro-Ruſſians would immediately have ſtormed it.

The Engliſh have taken 45 French ſhips, with 10,000 ſacks of corn for Jubert's army, and the cannon of Genoa.

HAMBURGH, Auguſt 20.

In ſeveral towns in Holland a proclamation has been diſtributed, inviting all the inhabitants not to become the innocent ſacrifices of the preſent government, but to throw off the galling yoke of liberty, after the plague of 4 years revolution, during which period, golden mountains and earthly felicity had been promiſed, but inſtead of which all their property, commerce and domeſtic happineſs had been forfeited. "Do not be impoſed upon any longer by the dregs of the people, thoſe pretended legiſlators: by the almighty God! our country ſhall be ſaved.—Our former allies will ſuccor and favor us, our commerce will recover its wonted degree of ſplendor," &c.

PARIS, Auguſt 13.

Accounts from Cayenne mention, that in conſequence of the hoſtilities committed by the Americans againſt the French armed ſhips, the agent of the directory in that colony, Barnel, has authoriſed French privateers to capture American veſſels.

The journal des Hommes Libres complains that Sieyes, in his ſpeech in the camp de Mars, threw out ſarcaſms againſt the popular ſocieties; it ſays that on the commemoration of the 10th of Auguſt we ſhall ſoon hear the panegyric of royalty.

The conſcripts of Abbeville and Amiens are in a ſtate of rebellion.—Thoſe two communes have ever been actuated by counter-revolutionary principles: they ſhould be attentively watched by the government. Several refractory prieſts ſecretly preached up diſobedience to the laws and inculcate among the inhabitants hatred to the republican government.

The Chouans are multiplying in the departments of the weſt: they raiſe recruits even to the gates of Mayence.—Several of the communes are in open revolt, and ſeem diſpoſed to ſecond the landing of the Engliſh.

The journal du Commerce of this day ſays, that at the celebration of the 10th of Auguſt, in the champ de Mars, the directory heard bullets whiſtling near their ears, and an officer of their guard was ſhot through the thigh. It is ſuppoſed that the jacobins meditated a general maſſacre of the directors on that day, which was prevented by the precautions taken to prevent any perſon from approaching the centre of the champ de Mars where the directory, the conſtituted authorities, and the perſons employed in the ceremonies of the feſtival were aſſembled.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 25.

For ſeveral weeks paſt we have had no advice reſpecting gen. Buonaparte. It is thought he has fought his way thro' the deſarts with the handful of men that remained from the expedition in Egypt, conſiſting of 1500 men at the utmoſt. Some accounts ſay that he is ſtill in the burning ſandy deſart, where having recruited a corps of 1200 men, of different nations, he wanted to get back to Egypt, where preparations are making by Murad Bey, who is ſtationed with a conſiderable force on this ſide of Cairo, to endeavor to cut him off from his army, while the Engliſh will ſupport the operations by ſea.

The major part of the Turkiſh fleet had according to the lateſt advices, not yet left Corfu. General Buonaparte has ſent a declaration to the grand ſignior, in which he attempts to juſtify his conduct, alledging, that he only

had acted according to the orders of the late directory—But the present government having recalled all the French from Egypt, he was ready to take his departure for France, if the neceſſary paſſports and proper eſcort were granted him.

The grand ſignior ſent him anſwer that he would never forget the injury done him by the French government by Buonaparte's invaſion, and that he left the latter and his troops to their fate, while on the other hand, a conſiderable Turkiſh army was ordered againſt France by way of reprisals.

Dangerous troubles having broke out in the iſland of Cyprus, ſir S. Smith, who went thither for a ſhort time reſtored tranquility. In the iſland of Rhodes ſeveral Engliſhmen are ſaid to have been moſt cruelly treated by the Turks.

CARLOPAGO, July 16.

By virtue of an order from the Porte, 36,000 Spahis, forming three corps of 12,000 men each, are to march from hence in three months to Italy, to join the confederate Imperial troops. Theſe troops will be commanded by Mehemed Pacha, Wamlia, governor of Boſnia; Bethier, Pacha of Romelia, and the Pacha of Natolia, whoſe name remains to us unknown.

PARIS, Auguſt 3.

Some of our public prints mention, that Tortona has ſurrendered by capitulation.

The auxiliary Ruſſians ſaid to have arrived at Schaffhauſen, deſtined for Switzerland, are ſaid to be thirty-ſix thouſand men in number.

From the London Gazette, Auguſt 24.

Admiralty Office, Auguſt 20.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint the hon. Samuel Barrington, admiral of the White, to be general of his Majeſty's marine forces, in the room of earl Howe deceaſed.

And alſo, the right hon. Alexander lord Bridport, K.B. admiral of the White, to be lieutenant general of the ſaid forces, in the room of the hon. Samuel Barrington, promoted as above.

LONDON, Auguſt 21.

The moſt important article of intelligence brought by the mail, is the declaration of war againſt Spain by the Emperor of Ruſſia. Before this year ſuch an act would have appeared vain, as Ruſſia and Spain could do no injury to each other except in a commercial view. But ſince the Ruſſian ſquadron are in the Mediterranean, which is loſt as well to the Spaniards as to the French it is not impoſſible that Spain may ſenſibly feel the conſequences of this meaſure on ſome point of her coaſts.

Earl St. Vincent has not yet reſigned the command of the Mediterranean fleet. He is now merely abſent on leave.

Aug. 23.

On the 6th inſtant, legitimate, that is to ſay, royaliſt inſurrections, broke out in different parts of France, particularly at Amiens, Rennes, Bourdeaux, and Toulouſe. Thoſe at the latter place, have been more ſerious, and our readers will find the details of them in one of the ſittings of the Council of Five Hundred. On the 8th, the number of royaliſts in arms and marching againſt the city of Toulouſe, was eſtimated at no leſs than eighteen thouſand.—Their plan was to take poſſeſſion of a conſiderable train of artillery which was in that city, and to eſtabliſh there the centre of royalty in the ſouth. Subſequent intelligence ſtates that they were unable to ſucceed, and that they experienced on the tenth a defeat which coſt them 300 men. This loſs implies in itſelf reſiſtance on their ſide, and all the Paris papers agree that notwithſtanding this defeat, the royaliſts are ſtill formidable, and threaten all the ſouth.

FRENCH ACCOUNTS.

LOWER ELBE, Sept. 4.

The Paris letters of the 27th ult. contain an official meſſage from the Directory to the two Councils, giving copious details from Moreau, reſpecting the battle of the 15th, in which the French ſeem to have performed prodigies of valour. Joubert was killed in the courſe of the action:—ruſhing forward to animate his troops in a charge of the bayonet, crying *advance! advance!* a ball ſmote him on the right ſide, piercing his heart, and, falling to the ground, he waved his hands, exclaiming *march on! march on!* and expired almoſt immediately.

Gen. Moreau then commanded in chief, expoſed himſelf to every danger, having a horſe killed under him: a ball grazed his right ſide.

Gen. Moreau concludes his diſpatches thus:—"Our troops performed prodigies of valour. The artillery did wonders. The corps of Ruſſians were cut to pieces: it attempted four attacks, & was repulſed. The corps of gen. Kray charged with the attack of the left, was almoſt driven from the field of battle at three o'clock; every thing ſeemed to promiſe a happy ſucceſs. Generals Cyr, Perignon, and Grouchy, diſtinguiſhed themſelves particularly. I am perhaps wrong to mention ſome, for they all did their duty. There are very few who are not wounded, with their horſes. Gen. Partouneau was made priſoner; but the hoſtile gen. Luſignon was alſo taken, being wounded in the charge. I ſent him back to be exchanged. Joubert died at ſix in the morning and the action continued till ſix in the evening."

Another meſſage from the Directory to the Councils, announces, that according to official reports from Maſſena, of the 21ſt of Auguſt, "the general reſult of the different actions, ſince the 14th, was the taking of 8400 priſoners; among whom were one brigadier colonel, two majors, and 125 officers, with 21 cannon. The enemy had a conſiderable number of killed and wounded."

Another diſpatch of the 22d of Auguſt, received that moment by the Directory, further ſtates, "that a corps of 500 men had laid down their arms before the republicans."

In a third meſſage to the Councils, the Directory ſends a letter from general Commes, dated St. Joudans (France) 21ſt Auguſt, mentioning that the army of royaliſts had been deſtroyed by the republican columns at Montrigen; beſides 1000 killed and 300 drowned in the Garronne; 1200 priſoners, 7 field pieces, and 2 ſtands of colours, were the fruits of the action: he was purſuing 4 or 500 rebels that eſcaped—and he promiſes that in three days they will all be extirminated. Count Paulo, the commander of the royaliſts, was drowned.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL perſons who are in any wiſe indebted to the Eſtate of the late PHILIP STEDMAN, are informed, that unleſs payment is made by the firſt day of January next to the ſubſcriber, or ALEXANDER STEWART, attorney at law, in Newark, their accounts will at that period, be put in ſuit without further notice.

Newark, Nov. 21, '99. JOHN SPARKMAN, Adminiſtrator.

ASHES, ASHES, ASHES.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that he is about to erect a POT-ASH upon lot No. 7, Weſt ſide of Yong-ſtreet; where he will give a generous price for ASHES;—for houſe-aſhes NINE-PENCE per buſhel, for field-aſhes SIX-PENCE, delivered at his Potaſh. He conceives it his duty to inform thoſe who may have aſhes to diſpoſe of, that it will not be in his power to pay caſh, but merchandize at caſh price.

DUKE W. KENDRICK.

York, Dec. 7, '99.

Suppliment to the Upper Canada Gazette. Saturday, Dec. 21, 1799.

UNITED STATES.

NORFOLK, November 1.

An intelligent gentleman who arrived here yeſterday in a pilot boat, from on board the ſhip Aurora, captain Sprigg, bound to Baltimore from Gibraltar, which he left the 21ſt of Aug. has politely handed us the following particulars:

That lord Bridport was to join the fleet now commanded by lord Keith, & take the chief command; lord Keith is to return to the blockade of Cadiz, with 14 ſail; while Bridport with 40 ſail, is to watch the movements of the combined fleets.—Lord Nelſon has a fleet of 30 ſail of the line, compoſed of Britiſh, Ruſſian, and Portugueſe men of war.

In lat. 39. long. 40, the Aurora ſpoke the Daniſh Eaſt India company's ſhip the Courier, from Calcutta, which place ſhe left the middle of May, when official accounts had arrived that a deciſive action had taken place between the armies of Tippoo Sultan and the Britiſh, in which the latter had entirely defeated Tippoo, who loſt his life in the action—his country was ſurrendered to the Britiſh, and peace is again reſtored to India, with a great extent of territory and revenue added to the Britiſh poſſeſſions.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.

The following melancholy accident, we are informed, happened on Thurſday night of laſt week. Two families from near Bedford, of the name Wheſtone, removing to the weſtward, had ſtopped at the houſe of Mrs. Lockwood, on the Laurel Hill, Glabe road, but as her houſe was ſmall, ſhe could not accommodate them all with lodging, a number of them went to ſleep in the waggons; during the night a large tree fell acroſs the waggons, killed ſix perſons, and dangerouſly wounded ſeven.

NEW YORK, October 22.

From the Weſt Indies.

Capt. Carver from Port Republican, confirms the recent accounts of the indiſcriminate ſacrifice of the mulattoes, by the blacks. Large boats were frequently filled with them, carried ſome diſtance from the ſhore, the devoted victims faſtened together, ſtabbed with the bayonet, and thrown into the ſea. The ſhore was lined with the dead bodies of the people thus deſtroyed. The war between the blacks and mulattoes in that iſland, is a war of extermination. After the capture of Nichola Mole from Rigaud, it was reported that he has alſo loſt Petit Guave.

Capt. Holmes, from Cape Francois, informs, that Touſſaint was there at the time of his ſailing, preparing to march for Aux-Cays, Rigaud's head quarters. It has been reported Rigaud was dead, but it was not much credited. A letter from the Havanna, dated Sept. 26, mentions the ſailing from thence of two Spaniſh veſſels of war, with troops for St. Domingo, "to aſſiſt the whites againſt the blacks."

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, December 21.

To our PATRONS.

WE beg them to accept our moſt cordial thanks, in return for the very liberal patronage which they have extended to us, ſince the commencment of the publication of the Gazette in this town; we aſſure them, that it has been, and is ſtill, the ſummit of our wiſhes to afford them every ſatisfaction in our power, and to render the publication intereſting and inſtructive.

The preſent ſize of the Gazette is owing to the great diſadvantage which it labors under for the want of a regular mode of conveyance from Niagara to this place. Could we receive our intelligence, regular, from our correſpondents in the States, it would be in our power to enlarge the Gazette to a more reſpectable ſize, and conduct it with half the trouble that it now requires, for then we ſhould never be diffident of ſubject matter to fill the paper; but now, it does not come to hand once in a month, in which caſe if the Gazette was large enough to contain all the intelligence received, we ſhould then be neceſſitated to ſuſpend the publication of it for a while.

It is aſtoniſhing that the poſtmaſters in this province do not exert themſelves to eſtabliſh a poſt between this town and that of Niagara; it would undoubtedly contribute to their intereſt and afford a great ſatisfaction to the public. There is ſcarcely a perſon in this, and the town of Niagara that would not contribute his mite in ſupport of ſo laudable a plan. This being the capital, it is preſumed, ought to be a ſtrong inducement to the poſtmaſters for adopting ſome mode of conveyance, to, and from this town. But we flatter ourſelves, when his excellency ſhall have arrived, that he will remedy the great inconveniency which the inhabitants of this town labor under for the want of a poſt from this to Niagara.

We hear from very good authority, that the ſchooner York, capt. Murray, has foundered and is caſt upon the American ſhore, about 50 miles from Niagara, where the capt. and men are encamped. Mr. Forſyth, one of the paſſengers, hired a boat to carry him to Kingſton.—Fears are entertained for the fate of the Terraboga.

We are extremely ſorry that it is not in our power to give a full account of the particulars of the total defeat of Tippoo Sultan, by the Britiſh, owing to the late hour which it came to hand, we therefore give an abſtract of it this week, and the particulars at large in our next.

Gen. Baird, when all the troops had got into the fort, and the fate of the day was decided, went to the palace, & demanded that the gates ſhould be opened; thoſe within however made ſome heſitation, and the gen. finding that fair means were unavailing, ordered a field piece to be drawn up and threatened to burſt the gates open; this had the deſired effect, and the adjutant-general. Cloſe, entered the place where he found two of the princes. They appeared ſullen and haughty in their demeanor, and refuſed to ſtir out of the palace until one of the attendants came up, & recalled them to a proper ſenſe of their ſituation, they ſurrendered themſelves to gen. Baird. The general after the ceremonial of ſuch an interview, enquired of them what had become of a party of Europeans of the 33d regiment who had loſt their way to the camp one night during the ſiege, and had fallen into the hands of Tippoo's people, when he had the mortification to hear that theſe unfortunate men had all been put to death. The general's next enquiry was after the ſultan's perſon, whom the princes poſitively denied knowing any thing of, which with the avowal of the death of the above mentioned party ſo irritated the gen. that he informed the princes, that unleſs the ſultan was delivered up he would order the grenadiers to enter the palace and bring him by force; adding that in ſuch a caſe he would not be anſwerable for the women being free from inſult: when this was explained to the princes, an old man came forward and informed the gen. he would ſhew him Tippoo's body which was found as before related, under many other ſlain; our recent information ſays, near a ſally port where he fell endeavoring to make his eſcape, the princes were carried to general Harris's tent. Tippoo's eldeſt ſon delivered himſelf up on the 6th and Cummer Odeen Khan, on the 10th May; Futty Hider, Tippoo's natural ſon and favorite, was, as this correſpondent informs us, expected to deliver himſelf up on the 13th, the day the Lombay army left Seringapatam.

Married, at Niagara, on Saturday 7th inſt. Dr. Davidſon to Miſs Mary Clark both of that place.

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UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

YORK: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1799. [*Price 4 Dollars per Ann.*

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the eleventh day of October, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the *twenty fifth* day of this present month of November at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time afore ſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the SECOND day of January next, enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary :—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed :—Witneſs PETER HUNTER, Eſq. our Lieutenant Governor and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our ſaid province, and in the province of Lower Canada, this twentieth day of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, and of our reign the fortieth.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

BLANK

half pay affidavits for ſale at this office.

COUNCIL-OFFICE,
29TH OCTOBER, 1799.

THE BOARD having reaſon to believe, that very frequent FRAUDS have been committed by perſons who are entitled to lands free of expence, having aſked for, and received the ſame TWO or THREE times over :

ORDERED, that hereafter, no petition be received from any perſon claiming as a U. E. or child of a U. E. ; unleſs the ſame be ſigned by the petitioner in preſence of a magiſtrate, and be accompanied by an affidavit by the petitioner ; ſtating that he, or ſhe, is of the age of TWENTY ONE years or upwards, or married if a female ; and that he, or ſhe has never received any lands from the crown ; and alſo by a certificate of the ſame magiſtrate that the petitioner is the perſon he, or ſhe deſcribes himſelf, or herſelf to be ; and that he, or ſhe never has, to the knowledge and belief of the magiſtrate, ever received lands, or any order for lands from the crown.

JOHN SMALL.

York, Dec. 10, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Reſerves on Dundas-ſtreet are now ready to be Leaſed ; and will be leaſed to actual Settlers only, on ſuch terms and conditions as may be known at the Council-Office.

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Britiſh Asia.

Bombay, June 22.

NOTwithſtanding much has been ſaid and written on the ſubject of the late hoſtilities in Myſore, yet as the moſt minuté occurrences connected with, and tending to, their happy and glorious termination, acquire importance from the very memorable reſult of that ſhort but ſevere conteſt, the following particulars ſeem, on this ground, to have a claim to our notice.

The information before us is from an officer of the Bombay army, dated "Camp near Sudaſeer, 17th May, '99" and relates chiefly to their proceedings : It begins by ſtateing their march from that place on the 10th April, in company with the detachment from the grand army under gen. Floyd, in their junction with the main body on the 14th ditto. It ſeems that the Bombay army, on their arrival before Seringapatam, had one day's reſt, and on the next croſſed the Cavery, encamping to the North of it within 2000 yards of the fort. On the 26th a poſt was taken by the grand army where the breaching battery was to be erected while an inceſſant roar of artillery was kept up from the conſilading battery of the Bombay army and two on the other ſide, the enemy running in all directions as our troops advanced, and Tippoo from the fort firing on his own people ; the 17th regiment advanced on this occaſion to the very gates of the fort, and bayonetted ſeveral Frenchmen in their tents and on the glacis ; the next morning the enemy made a deſperate ſally on the poſts the grand army had taken poſſeſſion of, which was ſoon repulſed, but not without having ſeveral officers wounded, and nearly 200 Europeans killed and wounded.

The opening of the breaching batteries on the 28th and 30th, the report on the 3d day of May of the breach being impracticable, and the brilliant event of the 4th, have been

already fully detailed, so that we have only to subjoin a few remarks, which perhaps were deemed incompatible with the dignity of an official account, but serve to fill the measure of the public curiosity which has been so much excited on an occasion hitherto without precedent, and will probably remain forever without its parallel.

[Here follows the paragraph inserted in last week's gazette.] Gen. Baird, when all the troops had got into the fort, &c. &c.

A letter from Seringapatam, dated the 26th of May mentions: that of the jewels not above six or seven lacks of pagodas worth had been then valued; and as to the merchandize, viz. muslins, shawls, and various rich cloths, they were reckoned at the enormous amount of 500 camels load. The sultan's throne being too unwieldy to carry had been broken up; it was a howdar upon a tyger covered with sheet gold; the ascent to it was by silver steps, gilt, having silver nails, and all the other fastenings of the same metal. The canopy was alike superb and decorated with a costly fringe of fine pearls all round it. The eyes and teeth of the tyger were of glass. It was valued at 60,000 pagodas. It was said that a dividend to the value of about a million sterling would soon be made; part of it to the amount of 17 lacks of pagodas, in cash, the rest in jewels. A committee had been appointed for the arrangement of it.

Other advices from Seringapatam, dated the 27th of May, mention, that in breaking up the throne, which its bulk and weight rendered necessary, the sheet of gold with which it was covered was found to weigh 40,000 pagodas: the silver work about it, the supporters of the canopy & the fringe of pearls which went round it, were valued at 10,000 pagodas more. Every inch of the howdah contained an Arabic sentence, chiefly from the Koran, superbly stamped, being raised and polished in the most beautiful manner. A gold figure of a bird, covered over with the most precious stones, was screwed to the root of the canopy; its beak is a large emerald; its eyes carbuncles; the breast covered with diamonds, and the wings, which are expanded as if hovering, completely lined with diamonds; on the back are many large jewels well and fancifully disposed; the tail which resembles a peacock's, is also studded in the same manner; the whole to arranged as to imitate the plumage, and so closely set that the gold is scarce visible.

A number of tygers were found in the palace yard, which were ordered to be shot for fear of accidents.

Information having been given that a quantity of jewels were concealed in the seraglio, application was made to col. Wellsley, the commandant, for permission to search: which being granted, and the proper notice being given to remove the women from the appartments which it was the intention to search, the gentlemen deputed on this occasion proceeded to inspect them; but were disappointed in every respect, for they did not find any thing of value, and instead of elegant habitations which they imagined, found places as filthy as the lowest and dirtiest dwellings in the bazar, the furniture consisting of a chair, a swing, two or three boxes of clothes, a miserable bed, and shelf of perfumes, spices, &c. it was discovered afterwards that Tippoo never entrusted his women with the keeping of their jewels; there were in all, including some of the wives and ladies of the late Hyder, and those of Tippoo's family, with their attendants, 650 females in the palace.

Advices from China of the 5th of March, mention the death of the emperor Kien Long; in consequence of which a general mourning throughout the empire had been ordered for twelve months. The royal authority devolves to his son Kia-Hing, who has reigned nominally for upwards of two years past. The Chinese are consequently all in white, and remain, we believe, with unshaven heads and beards for six months out of the twelve.

June 12. Since our last courier we have been favoured with the following additional particulars from Mysore:

The number of men actually under arms at the assault of Seringapatam was 2493 Europeans and 1883 natives.

The capture of the ramparts was gen. Baird's first object. Col. Dunlop with six companies of Bombay European flankers, supported by his Majesty's 12th and 33d regiments, ten companies of Bengal sepoy flankers, and 50 artillery men, were ordered to assault the north ramparts, and pushed on with the European flank companies until he met the south attack under col. Sherbrook, consisting of the flank companies of the regiment de Mouton and Scotch brigade, reinforced by the grenadier companies of his Majesty's 73d and 74th regiments (in expectation of a vigorous resistance at several heavy batteries on the south face of the fort) and supported by his Majesty's 73d and 74th regiments, eight companies of coast natives, and six companies of Bombay flankers with 50 artillery men. The two attacks having met, were ordered to form on the east face until arrangements could be made for the attack of such of the cavaliers as had not already been seized; or for proceeding to the attack of the body of the place, as might be deemed eligible.

Colonels Sherbrook and Dunlop were instructed not to quit the inner ramparts previous to their junction for any other object but that of seizing on the cavaliers in the neighbourhood of their respective attacks, and then to lose no time in regaining their situation on the ramparts. As soon as that object should be attained and every cavalier or spot on the ramparts seized which it might be deemed necessary to secure, they were immediately to be occupied by a battalion company or companies from the supporting European regiments, so that the whole of the ground once capitulated might be secured, and the flankers on their junction to be in full force to follow up their success by an attack on any of the cavaliers which had not fallen in their way, or by an assault on the body of the town and the palace of the sultan.

It is already known that the different assaults were so vigorous that in a hours the whole of the ramparts and every cavalier in the fort were in our possession. The palace being thus completely ours, the general, to avoid a fresh and unnecessary slaughter in the attack of the palace, as well as to allow some rest to the gallant but almost exhausted flankers, determined to halt a short time, before he proceeded to attack the palace, judging that if Tippoo was in it, it would be as gallantly defended as attacked. During this halt two fresh battalions of sepoys arrived, and trusting that the sultan would then see how fruitless all further resistance would be, the gen. dispatched major Allen, who had just arrived from camp, with a flag truce to the palace, offering Cowl to Tippoo sultan and every person in it, on his immediate and unconditional surrender of himself to gen. Baird; major Allen was at the same time instructed to apprize him that if there was the smallest hesitation in accepting this offer, an immediate assault on the palace would be made and every man in it put to the sword. The grenadiers and part of the 12th regiment under major Craigie, with the 2d battalion of the 9th Madras regiment of sepoys, accompanied major Allen to put this threat in execution if necessary, and the flankers, then a little recovered from their fatigue, prepared to follow to the attack of the palace on the first signal of hostilities having recommenced (the firing on all sides having by this time ceased upwards of an hour.) In the mean time, gen. Beard received intelligence from one of the prisoners, on being questioned as to the place of confinement of the European soldiers who had been taken in the different assaults on the out posts during the siege, that they all had been put to a violent death a few days before. On this the gen. immediately advanced towards the palace with the flankers of the 74th regiment, the light infantry and the remaining part of the 12th regiment, with a view, it was thought, if Cowl had not been already granted at the palace, and if the dreadful accounts of the death of the unfortunate men had been confirmed, to take signal vengeance on the tyrant for this act of premeditated barbarity.

On reaching the palace, major Allen came out and met the general, informing him that Tippoo's two youngest sons were in it who were ignorant where their father was, but were disposed to surrender themselves and the palace on the promise of protection. The general, anxious to discover Tippo who was reported to be certainly in the palace, hesitated to agree to these conditions, unless the princes would inform him where their father was, and threatened to search the most secret recess of the palace, if he was not instantly produced; but they persisting in their ignorance, and the general unwilling to lose time as night was approaching, sent them off to general Harris, under charge of lieut. col. Agnew, capt. Marriot and another officer, escorted by the light infantry company of his Majesty's 33d regiment, after assuring them of protection and kind treatment.

The palace was then taken possession of without opposition, and a search was made for Tippoo in vain, every where excepting the Zemanah, which was surrounded by troops to prevent his escape if he was in it. One of the attendants in the palace, at last on being severely threatened, told the gen. that the sultan was killed in attempting to escape thro' the northern sally-port, and accordingly conducted them to the spot where the sultan's body was found under a heap of slain. Night coming on, the gen. then proceeded to give every possible protection to the inhabitants, and it did not appear that there was any insult or injury offered to any individual after the conflict ceased; thereby furnishing a memorable testimony to the natives of Asia, that British soldiers are equally brave and humane!

Other accounts add, that the unhappy captive Europeans mentioned in the foregoing detail, among whom was an officer, were brought from the palace of their confinement two days before the assault, and ordered to assist in working the guns on the works, which they refused; they were then informed that death would be the consequence of their persisting in the refusal; but even this threat did not warp them from their purpose, and their heads were struck off. It is said the mode of their death was afterwards ascertained by digging the bodies up, which were all found in that state.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, December 28.

Knights of Malta.

It is a circumstance not generally known, that these knights, who, by the capture of that island by the French, are dispersed all over the globe, had once a settled habitation in the heart of London. They possessed great riches in this, when a Catholic country; but at the period of the reformation, Henry VIII. confiscated all their possessions. Their priory house at London stood in the Strand, and contributed its materials, in the reign of Edward VI. to build the spacious palace of the Protector Somerset, (now called Somerset-house.) From the latter it is that the public offices, now erected on the same scite, have derived their name. [*Lon. pap.*

As the people of this country are much troubled with bad colds, we have here inserted the remedy made use of in Switzerland for that complaint:

The usual way of curing a cold in Sweden, is to dip a tallow candle into a tumbler of warm beer, and to drink the unctuous composition off at one draught which, they assert, seldom fails effecting its intended purpose.

A report was credited at Gibraltar, that Malta had surrendered to a detachment of lord Nelson's fleet, which had blockaded it in such a manner as to render it impossible to outain supplies.

A gentleman recently from Treuton, asserts, that there is no foundation in truth for the rumour which has circulated respecting the determination of the combined powers not to consider any nation as neutral; at least, that no credit is to be attached to the report that intelligence of such a nature has been communicated to the American administration. [*Utica pap.*

Gen. Brune, lately in Holland, replaces Bernadotte as war minister.

Bernadotte had not been in office more than two months. Thus do these regicide mountebanks, like the Scaramouches of a magic lanthorn, skip along one after another, over a scene, which their appearance serves only to mark them out, as more conspicuous objects of that justice which hourly approaches them.

From a Philadelphia paper of October 25.

The trials for high treason, expected to have been held in Norristown, we understand, are postponed till another session. Twenty-two were tried for misdemeanors, among whom was Jacob Eyerman, the minister; all except him, submitted to the court, and were tried without juries. None of them received sentence before the court adjourned, which was Friday last.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL persons who are in any wise indebted to the Estate of the late PHILIP STEDMAN, are informed, that unless payment is made by the first day of January next to the subscriber, or ALEXANDER STEWART, attorney at law, in Newark, their accounts will at that period, be put in suit without further notice.

Newark, Nov. 21, '99. JOHN SPARKMAN, Administrator.

December 14, 1799.

THE Subscriber by this, informs the Public, that having business to settle in different parts of this Province, which needs his Personal attendance, and for which reason he cannot, as usual, attend to his Mills on the Don the present Winter; and any Person wanting Lumber will apply to Samuel Sinclair for the same, and expect to settle with him likewise for all Lumber sold after this date from his Mills.

3 w] PARSHALL TERRY.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he is about to erect a POT-ASH upon lot No. 7, West side of Yong-street; where he will give a generous price for ASHES;—for house-ashes NINE-PENCE per bushel, for field-ashes SIX-PENCE, delivered at his Pot-ash. He conceives it his duty to inform those who may have ashes to dispose of, that it will not be in his power to pay cash, but merchandize at cash price.

DUKE W. KENDRICK.

York, Dec. 7, '99.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT eligible and well improved FARM, situate on the river Humber, about one and a half mile from the government saw mill. This superior tract of land contains four hundred acres, 20 of which are under good improvement and well fenced. There are on the premises two good dwelling houses and barn, also an excellent mill seat and a permanent stream of water.—There will also be sold with the farm a large crop of corn and several stacks of well saved hay;—For terms apply to Mr. J. Endecott or A. DEVINS on the premises.

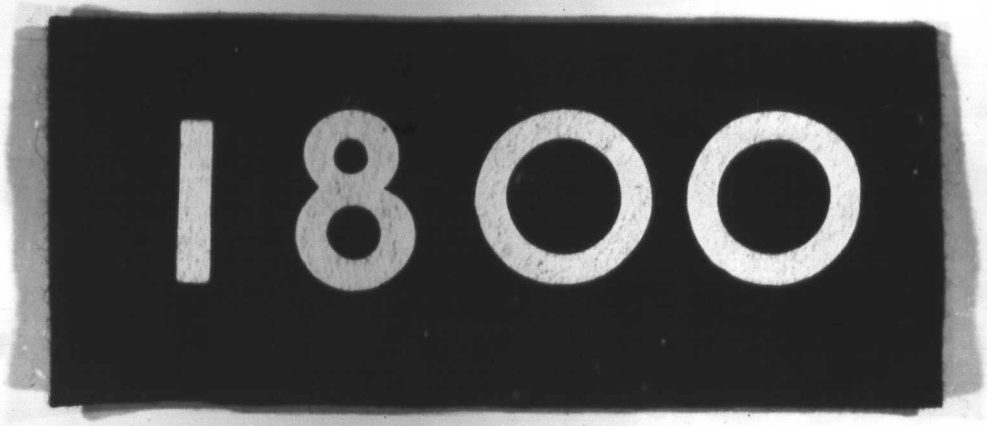
York, 27 Sept.

Secretary's-Office,

York, December 6, '99.

LIST of the Names of Perſons who have GRANTS in the *Secretary's Office*, in addition to thoſe heretofore advertized, ready to be iſſued.

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townſhips.*
George Buck,	2-5ths.	Kingſton
Lieut. William Baker, Town Lot,		do
John Bryant, Town Lot		do
Ric'd Cartwright, eſq.	1039	Hallowell
John Adair	300	Scarboro'
William Allan	400	Murray
Joſeph Adams	do	do
Jac'b Ball, jun.	1	Newark
Geo. Bowman	400	Thorold
Abra. Bowman	1	Newark
William Chewitt, eſq.	2	York
Dan'l Cozens, jun.	1-5	do
John Clement	1	Newark
Mrs. Iſabella Chewitt	200	York
Geo. Darby	1	Newark
Alex. Duff, eſq.	1000	Hamilton
Wm. Dickſon eſq.	226	Flamboro'
John Daly	1-2	Newark
James Elliott	200	Scarboro'
Joſeph Edwards, eſq.	1	Newark
Barnabas Eddy	200	Scarboro'
Ludwich Filher	do	Gainſboro'
John Filher	do	do
Rich. Flack	do	Scarboro'
John Filher	do	Gainſboro'
Elenor Field	do	Grimſby
Mitch. Gander	100	Willoughby
Alex. Gardner	610	King
Alex. Galiaway	200	Pickering
Rich. Hatt	do	Scarboro'
Patrick Heron	1	Newark
Eliphalet Hale	1	do
Tho. Harris	119	Grimſby
Andrew Johnſon	200	Scarboro'
John H. Kahman	300	do
Azariah Lundy	200	do
Mrs. Eliz. T. Macaulay	200	York
do. do.	1000	Whitby
Mrs. Catherine M'Donell	1	Newark
Noah Millard	200	Willoughby
Peter M'Bride	1	Newark
Jacob Miller	200	Pelham
John Markley	do	Scarboro'
Colin M'Nabb, eſq.	1	Newark
Philip Moſier	200	Beverly
Leonard Miſner	230	Thorold
John M'Nabb	1	Newark
Erneſt Martin	100	Scarboro'
John M'Glaſhan	1	Newark
Tho. E. Matthews	350	Pickering
Wm. Pew	100	Stamford
James Rogers	608	Haldimand
David Robertſon	200	Scarboro'
Mrs. Sarah Sweazy	do	Pelham
Haggai Skinner	424	do
John Segar	200	Scarboro'
Henry Smith	do	Pickering
Martha Skinner	100	Stamford
John Shoup	200	Willoughby
Ben. Skinner	do	Beverly
Haggai Skinner	do	Stamford
Ben. Skinner	do	do
Miſs Anne Thompſon	1-2	Newark
Andrew Templeton	200	Scarboro'
Joſeph Truto	1	Newark
Andrew Thompſon	1	do
Andrew Vanamaker	200	Percy
James Wilſon	do	Beverly
John Waterhouſe	do	do
James Blakely, eſq.	1500	Cramahe
Ann Bell	400	Whitby
Rich. Beaſley, eſq.	450	Borton
Soloman Ball	200	Pickering
Jacob Playton	300	Whitby
Oliver Church, jun.	400	do
John Caldwell	200	Pickering
Francis Dickſon	do	do
Wm. Francis	188	Flamboro' W.
Arch. Flack	200	Grimſby
John Graſs	600	Whitby
Peter Graſs	400	do
Lieut. Alex. Harrow	1000	Murray
Corp'l. James Haſlip	100	Gainſboro'
Dorothy Hutt	200	do
Jacob Hoffman	do	Humberſtone
Suſannah Harris	do	Scarboro'
Jacob Hoffman	300	Bertie
John Haſlip	190	Gainſboro'
Chriſtian Hendrick	200	Crowland
Anne Morden	190	Barton
Lieut. Miles M'Donell	400	Scarboro'
Dan'l M'Intire	190	Grimſby
Geo. Miller	200	Pickering
Peter M'Micking	500	Binbrook
Mrs. Sarah M'Dougall	200	Scarboro'
John M'Donell	650	Wainfleet
Wm. Ofterholt	200	Scarboro'
Mrs Marianne Peters	600	Haldimand
Pphraim Payſon	200	York
Wm. Prichard	400	Scarborough
Wm. D. Powell jun.	560	Clarke
Ephraim H. Payſon	100	Scarborough
Peter Platto	300	Bertie
Mary Ratan	200	Pickering
Nicholas Smith	248	Scarborough
Valentine Seram	200	Grimſby
Hon. Æneas Shaw	900	Pickering
do. do.	500	York
John Stinſon	1000	Haldimand
Mary Slingerland	200	Clarke
John Weaver	do	Scarboro'
Samuel Winterbottom	do	Murray
Alex. and Sarah Weſtbrook	400	Ancaſter
Abraham Wintermute	214	Bertie
John Weaver	200	Scarborough
Lieut. Wm. Baker	1000	Thurlow
Hon. Richd. Cartwright	500	Kingſton
Do. do.	200	Sidney
Do. do.	678	Maryſburg
Do. do.	1012	Hallowell
Do. do.	334	Fredericksburg
Do. do.	171	Hallowell
Do. do.	300	Camden
Catherine George (alias Jackſon)	200	Loughboro'
Lewis Grant	200	Baſtard
Wm. Parry	200	Camden
Deborah Prindle (alias Hicks)	200	Loughboro'
Mrs. Cornelia Patterſon	400	Baſtard
Mary Ridden (alias Snyder)	200	Camden
Sam. Aneſley, Town lot		Kingſton
George Barns	do.	Do.
Jouiſſant Bellant	do.	Do.
John Cannon	do.	Do.
Wm. Coffin, eſq;	do.	Do.
Francis Cain	do.	Do.
Wm. Coffin	do.	Do.
Mrs. Chriſtiana Cook	200	Do.
John Gruer	100	Camden
Nicholas Hagerman, Town lot		Kingſton
AllainPatterſon, eſq.	800	Baſtard
Jas. Ruſſell Town lot		Kingſton
James Robinſon	do.	Kingſton
Wm. Johnſon Chew	800	Woodhouſe
Do. Do.	1200	Charlotteville
John Decon	200	Burford
Wm. Francis	1812	Woodhouſe
Jacob Lemmons, jn.	200	Walſingham
Jennet M'Donell	190	Dorcheſter
Mary Runnion	200	Townſend
Henry Smith	100	Beverly
Frederick Smith	350	Southwold
Simon Drouillard	27	Sandwich
John Gonder	169	Harwich
Hon. Robt. Hamilton,	150	Southwold
Do. Do.	1000	Rainham
Wm. Howard	200	Howard
Benjamin Knapp	114	Colcheſter
Abraham Powell	240	Woodhouſe
Abraham Thorn	187	Harwich
Marmaduke Crofier	1000	Townſend
Mr. Jn. Denniſon	1000	Edwardſburg
Mrs. Cornelia Patterſon	200	Mountain
Do. Do.	600	Wincheſter
Lewis Grant	200	Kitley
William and Thomas Fraſer	200	Edwardſburg
Captain Thomas Fraſer	500	Wincheſter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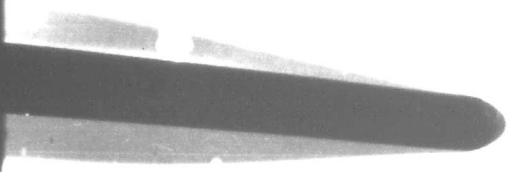

VOL. VIII. [NO. 37.] G. R. [TOTAL NUMBER 453.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

YORK: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, JANUARY 4. 1800. (Price 4 Dollars per Ann.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the twentieth day of November, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the SECOND day of this present month of January, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our royal confideration the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking, and by thefe prefents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the ELEVENTH day of February next, enfuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into confideration the ftate and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may feem neceffary:—Herein fail not. In teftimony whereof we have caufed thefe our letters to be made patent, and the great feal of our faid province to be hereunto affixed:—Witnefs PETER HUNTER, Efq. our Lieutenant Governor and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our faid province, and in the province of Lower Canada, this thirtieth day of December, one thoufand feven hundred and ninety-nine, and of our reign the fortieth.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Secty.*

BLANK

half pay affidavits for fale at this office.

COUNCIL-OFFICE,
20th OCTOBER, 1799.

THE BOARD having reafon to believe, that very frequent FRAUDS have been committed by perfons who are entitled to lands free of expence, having afked for, and received the fame TWO or THREE times over:

ORDERED, that hereafter, no petition be received from any perfon claiming as a U. E. or child of a U. E. unlefs the fame be figned by the petitioner in preſence of a magiſtrate, and be accompanied by an affidavit by the petitioner; ſtating that he, or ſhe, is of the age of TWENTY ONE years or upwards, or married if a female; and that he, or ſhe has never received any lands from the crown; and alſo by a certificate of the ſame magiſtrate that the petitioner is the perſon he, or ſhe deſcribes himſelf, or herſelf to be; and that he, or ſhe never has, to the knowledge and belief of the magiſtrate, ever received lands, or any order for lands from the crown.

JOHN SMALL.

York, Dec. 10, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Reſerves on Dundas-ſtreet are now ready to be Leaſed; and will be leaſed to actual Settlers only, on ſuch terms and conditions as may be known at the Council-Office.

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

For the UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.

CUTHBURGA, *an Anglo Saxon Tale.*

(Continued from our paper of the 24th of Auguſt laſt.)

☞ *This elegant Tale would have been long ere this concluded, were it not for the heavy indiſpoſition under which our correſpondent laboured for ſome time paſt; but now, we are glad to hear, is perfectly recovered, by which we hope, ſhortly to have it in our power to gratify our numerous and reſpectable readers with its ſequil.*

DURING his gloomy journey, Edwin had revolved in his mind, thoſe circumſtances relating to Cuthburga's prior engagement, which were likely to injure Ofred's cauſe; and ſumming up all the obſtacles that appeared to interrupt him, in the attaining of that happineſs he ſo ardently fought, reſolved if poſſible to withdraw him from the purſuit which he feared would end in ſorrow and diſappointment; accordingly when, in the morning, he was admitted to the preſence of the anxious prince, he thus addreſſed him:—"Hail to my gracious liege, and may his Edwin ever be engaged on more auſpicious ſervice, than that which employed him yeſternight."—"Thou art the bearer then of evil tidings," replied Ofred, "the maid rejects my ſuit, and leaves me to deſpair—ſay it at once, nor trifle with my patience." "It is not wholly ſo, my honored prince," cried Edwin, "for thou mayeſt remember I was not charged to urge thy ſuit to her, but merely to enquire from Edilda, if yet the virgin heart of fair Cuthburga had yielded to the ſovereign power of love." "And has it," cried the king, "ſpeak, have I a rival—O give him to my rage ye heavenly powers! for by your ſacred attributes I ſwear, that man exiſts not, who ſhall wreſt her from me." Edwin ſtood aghaſt, for well as he was acquainted with the temper of the king he had looked not for ſuch violence, he knew not how to proceed, he muſed—"why art thou

ſilent?" Oſred in an agitated voice demanded. "Why doſt thou not at once reveal, all thou haſt learned of the lovely maid? declare the worſt, and let me ſeek redreſs." "Alas!" cried Edwin, "I know not what to ſay, thy heat, thy ſtrong impatience ſo alarms me, but this I would adviſe, that thou forget her. Why, I need not add, but ſure a fairer maid, at leaſt as fair, may eaſily be found, who gladly would accept thy royal hand, and yield thee all her heart; then turn thy thoughts on ſuch, and leave the daughter of thy haughty foe to ſeek another love, more ſuited to endure her cold repulſive manners, than is Northumbria's king." "In vain thou doſt endeavour to divert my fixed intention to obtain Cuthburga by any means;" cried Oſred. "I tell thee I am reſolved ſhe ſhall be mine; though I ſhould be oppoſed by Mercia's ſovereign, nay tho' I lay her country all in ruin, and ſhed the nobleſt blood my own can boaſt, I will poſſeſs her, or periſh in the attempt. —Then tell me what it is I muſt encounter; is ſhe *haughty*? I'll crouch beneath her feet. *Cold*? I'll melt her icy boſom with my tears. *Ambitious*? I'll dazzle her with the ſplendor of a throne. Point me out the barrier to my bliſs, and unleſs it be beyond the reach of man, I will ſurmount it." Edwin was now convinced that it was equally dangerous as vain, to oppoſe the wiſhes of his ſovereign, and after a ſhort preface, in which he endeavoured to prove, that all attempts to gain Cuthburga to his wiſhes (who was under a ſevere control, and ſtrictly attentive to the claims of duty) would be fruitleſs, he declared that meaſures for an interview, were concerted with Edilda, in which, if Oſred choſe to make the trial, that night ſhould fix his fate. The king gave way to tranſports of joy, at this intelligence, yet ever, and anon would chide his friend, for keeping him ſo long in ignorance, of this approaching happineſs. Edwin ſaid he did not deem it happineſs to ſue, and be rejected; but Oſred's hopes were high, and he longed for the moment that ſhould bring him to the preſence of Cuthburga. Confiding to his chamberlain his intended abſence, which he ſaid an event of conſequence required, and ordered it to be concealed from the whole court, under pretence of his being indiſpoſed he ſet out equipped in the hunter's dreſs, accompanied by his faithful Edwin, and arrived in view of the caſtle, a ſhort time before ſunſet. Edwin halted, and fixed on a commodious ſpot, ſpread before the king refrechments, with which he had ſupplied himſelf, and which he began to feel the neceſſity of. But Oſred had no appetite, and turning his eyes towards the caſtle bade Edwin [illegible], for he had no need of food, with ſuch an object in his view. The veſper bell rang out, which was to call the domeſtics of Cuthburga to the cloiſter; he ſtarted up, "they go to prayer," cried he, "and I to heaven." The bell ceaſed—Edwin aroſe and led the way—they arrived at the weſtern hall—the door was opened—Oſred advanced, but Edilda was not there—he looked in the face of Edwin—alarm ſat upon his manly brow. "My prince," he cried "we are betrayed, Edilda is not here, ſhe has betrayed us into Eldred's power, and dares not now behold us." While yet he ſpoke, the damſel entered the hall, and ſeeing them, exclaimed "alas! alas! the ſorrow which overwhelms the houſe of Eldred had driven you from my mind; but haſte let me conceal you, leſt the buſy domeſtics who run in confuſion from room to room, ſhould ſee, and queſtion you." "What ſorrow doſt thou ſpeak of?" cried the king, "how fares Cuthburga?" "as well," replied Edilda, "as deep affliction will permit; lord Eldred is at the point of death—he calls for her to cloſe his eyes, ſhe is haſtening to him, and ſets off for court immediately." "Can I not ſee her, for a moment ſee her?" cried the prince.—"To what purpoſe," Edilda ſaid, "ſure this is not a time to ſpeak of love." "If not," returned Oſred, "it is a time to offer comfort, therefore lead me to her." The damſel obeyed, and brought him to the preſence of her miſtreſs. Cuthburga was in tears. "When beauty weeps," ſaid Oſred, "ſenſeleſs muſt be the heart, that does not ſympathiſe." He took her hand—"kind ſtranger," replied Cuthburga, "thy pity deſerves, and has my thanks, but why I pray thee art thou here? I have not been accuſtomed to receive viſits from any of thy ſex, ſave thoſe who brought me tidings from my father." "I came ſweet maid," cried Oſred, "not thinking to find thee in affliction, to offer to thy acceptance an heart, which thy exalted charms have won, and to woo thee for my wife."—"Alas!" ſaid ſhe, "the heart thou offereſt I cannot accept, thou muſt beſtow it on ſome happier maiden, for never ſhall Cuthburga be a wife." "Ah! ſay not ſo, fair daughter of lord Eldred," cried the king, "thou who art formed to bleſs whom thou accepteſt with the full meaſure of connubial happineſs, ſince thy virtues will give ſtability to that love, thy beauty doth inſpire; but I will not urge thee in the hour of ſorrow; when that ſubſides, thou ſhalt behold me at thy feet again." "I know not who thou art," replied Cuthburga, "but from thy appearance, I judge thee worthy of a milder fate, than to love in vain; therefore I pray thee think of me no more. I go to receive the commands of a dying father, what they may be I know not, but by me they ſhall be held moſt ſacred—fare thee well, I haſten to commence my journey." Cuthburga retired to an inner chamber, and the king fearful of offending her, immediately left the caſtle.

"Edwin," cried the monarch to his companion, after they had meaſured back near half their journey in profound ſilence, "this maid has twined herſelf about my heart; I love her more than ever, and cannot (though ſhe has commanded it) forget her; but on the contrary am reſolved to omit no poſſible means of obtaining her. I have meditated as we came along and I think I now can proſecute my deſign, with good aſſurance of ſucceſs." "Has ſhe not," aſked Edwin, "received thee with that cold reſerve, which baniſhes all hope, and of which I had warned thee?" "With that reſerve which modeſty requires," replied the prince, "ſhe certainly received me, yet not with repulſive coldneſs; I find her candid, gentle and compaſſionate; I am not without hope. Cuthburga looks on me as an inferior, ſhe has no right to think me otherwiſe; and her reſerve was prudent. I cannot therefore ſuppoſe ſhe will accept me under theſe unfavourable appearances. Again, ſhould I obtain another interview, and appear in my real character, her virtuous ſoul, would ſhrink from an alliance with her country's foe. Mark then what I deſign; the truce I granted to the king of Mercia will ſhortly be expired. I will prepare me to renew hoſtilities, with ſuch a formidable hoſt of troops, as ſhall ſtrike terror to the ſoul of Ethelred, now deprived of Eldred's ſteady counſel. I will approach his frontier, and thus prepared to hurl him from his throne, ſend overtures of peace, in which ſhall be included alliance with his houſe.—Avice his only child, he has affianced to his kinſman, Kenred; her will I demand, but her he cannot give me. Cuthburga is the daughter of his ſiſter. Her will he offer, her will I accept." Edwin ſighed, "doſt thou not approve thoſe meaſures," ſaid the king. "Moſt certainly," replied Edwin, "they almoſt inſure ſucceſs, but if the affections of Cuthburga ſhould be pre-engaged, is it not cruelty thus to lead her into an union of which ſhe muſt not dare avow her diſapprobation, though it ſhould break her heart." "I truſt it is not ſo," returned Oſred, "ſhe caſt not on me the glances of diſlike; her mild, yet tearful eyes beamed pity more than hatred; but be it as it may, I cannot live without her." Thus reſolved, and Edwin making no reply, the enamoured prince ſunk again into ſilent meditation, which was not interrupted 'till he arrived at his abode, whence at an early hour next day, he departed with all his retinue for Bamburg caſtle, where he held his court; and commenced his military preparations.

(*To be continued.*)

THE ORACLE.

YORK, *Saturday, January* 4.

Yeſterday morning a duel was fought back of the Government Buildings by John White, Eſq; his Majeſty's Attorney General, and John Small, Eſq; Clerk of the Executive Council, wherein the former received a wound above the right hip, which it is feared will prove mortal.

WE are informed that New York papers down to the 12th ultimo are in town, but we have not been able to procure any. They give a ſummary account, we underſtand, of the progreſs of the combined armies in Switzerland and Holland. The Invincible *Suwarrow* reaps laurels without interruption in the former country—and ſplendid victories have been atchieved by the arms of Britain and Ruſſia in the latter. We are ſorry at the ſame time to learn, that the deluſion of the Dutch in the revolutionary ſyſtem, ſeems greater than was ſuppoſed, and is evinced by an obſtinate oppoſition to the efforts make for the reſtoration of the former order of things.

For the Upper-Canada Gazette.

GENTLEMEN,

By inſerting the following you will oblige a friend to good order.

LABORS in themſelves uſeful, whatever their primary objects might have been, whether that of amuſing or benefiting the individual or the community, are entitled to a reward, be it pecuniary, honorary, or the tribute of praiſe. If this poſition is true, which I believe none will deny it becomes a public duty to encourage every effort of genius or ſtudy, of which the aim is ſo laudable, and the deſign ſo praiſe-worthy. But it is a truth; as melancholy as it is general, that few are they in number who can ſo far diveſt themſelves, of that penury of thought and ſelfiſhneſs of diſpoſition, ſo inherent in, and ſo biaſſing, and burthenſome to ordinary minds; and which, renders the world at large ſo unwilling to do juſtice to merit, however varied in kind, or eminent in degree. I am led into theſe reflections, by obſerving with ſorrow, and I may ſay, a juſt indignation, that ſo little notice is taken of, and ſo little attention paid, to a lately propoſed regulation, entitled the "*Stamp Act*." The extenſive and happy influence, that this act if properly inforced, would have, muſt be obvious to the moſt inattentive and careleſs obſerver; and the happy genius, whoſe ſtupendous conception, could embrace and blend the union of ſo many truly great and uſeful views, in *one plan*, certainly arreſts, and muſt forever claim our higheſt admiration; while at the ſame time it evinces the philanthropiſt, the moraliſt, and the genuine legiſlator. Add to this, that inſuperable modeſty which doubly appreciates, this concealed benefactor of the human race. It is to be lamented for his ſake, that he does not announce his real name and condition to a wondering multitude—and thereby challenge that ſacrifice of praiſe, which is ſo juſtly due at the ſhrine of his merit. Numerous and happily pointed, are his uſeful animadverſions on the different ſpecies of intemperance, ſo predominant in every claſs of ſociety; and a torrent of information and edifying matter, flows from his worthy pen. Now, may we beſeech his preſiding Divinity, to bleſs and preſerve his rare, his precious intellects, and truly invaluable faculties; may they be exerted with ſuch irreſiſtable force, and ſuch ardent energy that an inundation of enlihtening wiſdom, may overwhelm the barbarous and depraved herd: for whoſe inſtruction only, he deigns to labor, and not for thoſe mercenary and intereſted ends, which prompt and generate the eſſays of common ſcribblers. Which eſſays, are in themſelves oftener inſults offered to, than ſubjects of improvement to medium underſtandings. So ſublime, ſo pathetic and ſo awfully grand, is every production from the pen of the redoubted *Amicus*; that none can hope for the ſupreme felicity, or enviable honor, of participating in either his labors or his celebrity. However, as oceans are but accumulated drops—and the largeſt material objects, but accumulated particles—may not the huge, the colloſean mind of *Amicus* be an accumulation of inferior minds; are not his remarks and aſſemblages, his ſubjects and concluſions—drawn from a general analyſis, and ſubſequent commixion, of hints, ideas, motions of thought, &c.—which ariſe, not more from perſonal obſervation than borrowed information. I feel an impulſe at this moment, which induces the belief of this—and urges a deſire to contribute a mite to the general concatenation.

It ſometimes happens that extraordinary ends, are accompliſhed by apparently inadequate means; if what I am now about to propoſe, ſhould once more call forth the pen of *Amicus*, I ſhall then place it in the liſt of extraordinaries—If *Amicus* ſhould deem the offences (I propoſe to ſpeak of) cognizable, I leave it entirely to his wiſdom and moderation to affix the penalties. I ſhould at the ſame time think it, a ſingular happineſs, if they could by any means be thruſt into the "*Stump Act*."

PROPOSALS,

And queries offered to the conſideration of the ſucceſſor and genuine diſcendant of *Lycurgus*.

I. What is the crime puniſhable with, when an illuminati gets drunk at home, and by a too copious emiſſion of moiſture ſpoils his bed linen, thereby diſagreeably affecting the olfactory nerves of his laundreſs?

II. What, when he gets drunk at any brandy-ſhop or tavern within the banlieus, by which the ſame diſagreeable effects are produced?

III. What, when he gets drunk at a diſtance from home, not exceeding the diſtance between Mount Dorcheſter and the town of Newark, and loſes his ſaddle-bags, whip, hat, ſpurs, &c.?

IV. What reward is that horſe entitled to, who, by his ſagacity avoided killing his rider, who ſat ſo uneaſily, that he alighted twelve times head-foremoſt, within the aforementioned diſtance?

V. Whether the antient Illuminati, who aſſembled in the Valley of Jehoſhaphat, got drunk, or uſed horſes?

VI. Whether Hiram, the maſter builder of Solomon's Temple, was a *wet* ſoul or not?

An additional favor will be conferred on the public, if *Amicus* would, by ſome ſeaſonable animadverſion, diſcountenance that odious paſſion for duelling, ſo prevalent at Newark, by which ſo much *blood is ſhed there*, and by which the lives of ſo many of its good citizens are endangered.——I greet thee, *Amicus*, and am thy aſſured ſincere friend.

PHILO AMICUS.

York, Jan. 3, 1800.

☞ CATO's *propoſed Amendments to the Stump Act are received, and ſhall appear in due time.*

Secretary's-Office,
York, December 6, '99.

List of the Names of Perſons who have GRANTS in the *Secretary's Office*, in addition to thoſe heretofore advertiſed, ready to be iſſued.

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townſhips.*
George Back,	2-5ths.	Kingſton
Lieut. William Baker,	do	
Town Lot,		
John Bryant, Town Lot	do	
Ric'd Cartwright, eſq.	1030	Hallowell
John Adair	300	Scarboro'
William Allan	400	Murray
Joſeph Adams	do	do
Jac'b Ball, jun.	1	Newark
Geo. Bowman	400	Thorold
Abra. Bowman	1	Newark
William Chewitt, eſq.	2	York
Dan'l Cozens, jun.	1-5	do
John Clement	1	Newark
Mrs. Iſabella Chewitt	200	York
Geo. Darby	1	Newark
Alex. Duff, eſq.	1000	Hamilton
Wm. Dickſon eſq.	226	Flamboro'
John Daly	1-2	Newark
James Elliott	200	Scarboro'
Joſeph Edwards, eſq.	1	Newark
Barnabas Eddy	200	Scarboro'
Ludwich Filher	do	Gainſboro'
John Filher	do	do
Rich. Flack	do	Scarboro'
John Filher	do	Gainſboro'
Elenor Field	do	Grimſby
Mitch. Gander	100	Willoughby
Alex. Gardner	610	King
Alex. Gallaway	200	Pickering
Rich. Hatt	do	Scarboro'
Patrick Heron	1	Newark
Eliphalet Hale	1	do
Tho. Harris	119	Grimſby
Andrew Johnſon	300	Scarboro'
John H. Kahman	300	do
Azariah Lundy	200	do
Mrs. Eliz. T. Macaulay	200	York
do. do.	1000	Whitby
Mrs. Catherine M'Donell	1	Newark
Noah Millard	200	Willoughby
Peter M'Bride	1	Newark
Jacob Miller	200	Pelham
John Markley	do	Scarboro'
Colin M'Nabb, eſq.	1	Newark
Philip Mofier	200	Beverly
Leonard Miſner	230	Thorold
John M'Nabb	1	Newark
Erneſt Martin	100	Scarboro'
John M'Glaſhan	1	Newark
Tho. E. Matthews	350	Pickering
Wm. Pew	100	Stamford
James Rogers	608	Haldimand
David Robertſon	200	Scarboro'
Mrs. Sarah Sweezy	do	Pelham
Haggai Skinner	434	do
John Segar	200	Scarboro'
Henry Smith	do	Pickering
Martha Skinner	100	Stamford
John Shoup	200	Willoughby
Ben. Skinner	do	Beverly
Haggai Skinner	do	Stamford
Ben. Skinner	do	do
Miſs Anne Thompſon	1-2	Newark
Andrew Templeton	200	Scarboro'
Joſeph Truto	1	Newark
Andrew Thompſon	1	do
Andrew Varamaker	200	Percy
James Wilſon	do	Beverly
John Waterhouſe	do	do
James Blakely, eſq.	1500	Cramahe
Ann Bell	400	Whitby
Rich. Beaſley, eſq.	450	Borton
Solomon Ball	200	Pickering
Jacob Playton	300	Whitby
Oliver Church, jun.	400	do
John Caldwell	200	Pickering
Francis Dickſon	do	do
Wm. Francis	188	Flamboro' W.
Arch. Flack	200	Grimſby
John Graſs	600	Whitby
Peter Graſs	400	do
Lieut. Alex. Harrow	1000	Murray
Corp'l. James Haſlip	100	Gainſboro'
Dorothy Hutt	200	do
Jacob Hoffman	do	Humberſtone
Suſannah Harris	do	Scarboro'
Jacob Hoffman	300	Bertie
John Haſlip	190	Gainſboro'
Chriſtian Hendrick	200	Crowland
Anne Morden	190	Barton
Lieut. Miles M'Donell	400	Scorboro'
Dan'l M'Intire	190	Grimſby
Geo. Miller	200	Pickering
Peter M'Micking	500	Binbrook
Mrs. Sarah M'Dougall	200	Scarboro'
John M'Donell	650	Wainfleet
Wm. Oſterholt	200	Scarboro'
Mrs Marianne Peters	600	Haldimand
Pphraim Payſon	200	York
Wm. Prichard	400	Scarborough
Wm. D. Powell jun.	560	Clarke
Ephraim H. Payſon	100	Scarborough
Peter Platto	300	Bertie
Mary Ratan	200	Pickering
Nicholas Smith	248	Scarborough
Valentine Seram	200	Grimſby
Hon. Æneas Shaw	300	Pickering
do. do.	500	York
John Stinſon	1000	Haldimand
Mary Slingerland	200	Clarke
John Weaver	do	Scarboro'
Samuel Winterbottom	do	Murray
Alex. and Sarah Weſbrook	400	Ancaſter
Abraham Wintermute	214	Bertie
John Weaver	200	Scarborough
Lieut. Wm. Baker	1000	Thurlow
Hon. Richd. Cartwright	500	Kingſton
Do. do.	200	Sidney
Do. do.	678	Maryſburg
Do. do.	1012	Hallowell
Do. do.	334	Frederickſburg
Do. do.	171	Hallowell
Do. do.	300	Camden
Catherine George (alias Jackſon)	200	Loughboro'
Lewis Grant	200	Baſtard
Wm. Parry	200	Camden
Deborah Prindle (alias Hicks)	200	Loughboro'
Mrs. Cornelia Patterſon	400	Baſtard
Mary Ridden (alias Snyder)	200	Camden
Sam. Aneſley, Town lot		Kingſton
George Barns	do.	Do.
Jouillant Bellant	do.	Do.
John Cannon	do.	Do.
Wm. Coffin, eſq;	do.	Do.
Francis Cain	do.	Do.
Wm. Coffin	do.	Do.
Mrs. Chriſtiana Cook	200	Do.
John Gruer	100	Camden
Nicholas Hagerman, Town lot		Kingſton
Allain Patterſon, eſq.	800	Baſtard
Jas. Ruſſell Town lot		Kingſton
James Robinſon	do.	Kingſton
Wm. Johnſon Chew	800	Woodhouſe
Do. Do.	1200	Charlotteville
John Decon	200	Burford
Wm. Francis	1812	Woodhouſe
Jacob Lemmons, jn.	200	Walſingham
Jennet M'Donell	190	Dorcheſter
Mary Runnion	200	Townſend
Henry Smith	100	Beverly
Frederick Smith	350	Southwold
Simon Drouillard	273	Sandwich
John Gonder	169	Harwich
Hon. Robt. Hamilton,	150	Southwold
Do. Do.	1000	Rainham
Wm. Howard	200	Howard
Benjamin Knapp	114	Colcheſter
Abraham Powell	240	Woodhe
Abraham Thorn	187	Harwich
Marmaduke Crofier	1000	Townſend
Mr. Jn. Denniſon	1000	Edwardſburg
Mrs. Cornelia Patterſon	200	Mountain
Do. Do.	600	Winchеſter
Lewis Grant	200	Kitley
William and Thomas Fraſer	200	Edwardſburg
Captain Thomas Fraſer	600	Winchеſter

VOL. VIII. [NO. 38.] G. R. [TOTAL NUMBER 4[illegible]

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

YORK: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1800. [*Price 4 Dollars per Ann.*

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE *the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.*

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the twentieth day of November, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the SECOND day of this preſent month of January, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we being into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the ELEVENTH day of February next, enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary:—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs PETER HUNTER, Eſq. our Lieutenant Governor and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our ſaid province, and in the province of Lower Canada, this thirtieth day of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, and of our reign the fortieth.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

BLANK

half pay affidavits for ſale at this office.

European News.

Engliſh Houſe of Peers, Sept. 24.

KING's SPEECH.

This day, in compliance with his Majeſty's proclamation, a number of their lordſhips attended; and about 3 o'clock the King came to the houſe in ſtate, with the uſual attendants who accompany him on thoſe occaſions. Being ſeated on the throne, Sir Francis Molyneux, uſher of the Black Rod, was ſent to deſire the attendance of the commons, the ſpeaker of whom, with a few of the members, being come to the bar, his Majeſty addreſſed them as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have called you together at this unuſual ſeaſon, in order to recommend it to you to conſider of the propriety of enabling me, without delay, to avail myſelf, to a further extent, of the voluntary ſervices of the militia, at a moment when an increaſe of our active force abroad may be productive of the moſt important and beneficial conſequences.

"We have ſeen the happy effects of the meaſure which you adopted on this ſubject, in the laſt ſeſſion; and the forces which I was thereby enabled to employ, have already diſplayed in the face of the enemy, a courage, diſcipline and ſteadineſs, worthy of the character of Britiſh ſoldiers. In the ſhort interval ſince the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion, our ſituation and proſpects have, under the bleſſing of Providence, improved beyond the moſt ſanguine expectation.

"The abilities and valour of the commanders and troops of the combined Imperial armies, have continued to be eminently diſplayed; the deliverance of Italy may now be conſidered as ſecured by the reſult of a campaign equal in ſplendor and ſucceſs to any the moſt brilliant recorded in hiſtory; and I have had the heartfelt ſatisfaction of ſeeing the valor of my fleets and armies ſucceſsfully employed to the aſſiſtance of my allies, to the ſupport of our juſt cauſe, and to the advancement of the moſt important intereſt of the Britiſh empire.

"The kingdom of Naples has been reſcued from the French yoke, and reſtored to the dominion of its lawful ſovereign, and my former connections with that power has been renewed.

"The French expedition to Egypt has continued to be productive of calamity and diſgrace to our enemies; while its ultimate views againſt our Eaſtern poſſeſſions have been utterly confounded.

"The deſperate attempts which they have lately made to extricate themſelves from their difficulties, has been defeated by the courage of the Turkiſh forces, directed by the ſkill, and animated by the heroiſm of a Britiſh officer with a ſmall portion of my naval force under his command; and the overthrow of that reſtleſs and perfidious power, who, inſtigated by the artifices, and deluded by the promiſes of the French, had entered into their ambitious and deſtructive projects in India, has placed the Britiſh intereſts in that quarter of the globe in a ſtate of ſolid and permanent ſecurity. The vigilance, deciſion and wiſdom of the governor general in council, on this great and important occaſion, and the tried abilities and valor of the commanders, officers and troops employed under his direction, are entitled to my higheſt praiſe.

"There is, I truſt, every reaſon to expect that the efforts which I am making for the deliverance of the United Provinces, will prove ſucceſsful.

"The Britiſh arms have reſcued from the poſſeſſion of the enemy the principal port and naval arſenal of the Dutch republic; and altho' we have to regret the loſs of many brave men in a ſubſequent attack againſt the enemy, whoſe poſition enabled them to obſtruct our progreſs, I have the ſtrongeſt ground to expect that the ſkill of my generals and the determined reſolution and intrepidity of my troops, will ſoon ſurmount

every obstacle, and that the fleet, which under the usurped dominion of France, was destined to co-operate in the invasion of these islands, may speedily, I trust, under its ancient standard, partake in the glory of restoring the religion, liberty and independence of those provinces, so long in intimate union and alliance with this country.

"While you rejoice with me in these events, which add so much lustre to the British character, you will, I am persuaded as cordially join in the sentiments so justly due to the conduct of my good and faithful allie the emperor of Russia. To his magnanimity and wisdom, directing so many quarters of Europe the force of his extensive and powerful empire, we are in a great degree indebted for the success of our own efforts, as well as for the rapid & favorable change in the general situation of affairs. I have directed copies to be laid before you of those engagements which have consolidated and cemented a connexion so conformant to the permanent interests of my empire, and so important at the present moment, to every part of the civilized world.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"The ample supplies which you have granted to me in the course of the last session, will, I trust, so nearly provide for the exigencies of the public service, even on the extensive scale which our present operations require, as to enable me, without farther aid, to continue those exertions to the close of the present year; but, in order to afford you the convenience of a long recess, I recommend it to you to consider of providing for the expences which will be necessary in the early part of the ensuing year; and with this view, I have ordered the proper estimates to be laid before you.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In purtuance of your recommendation, I judged it proper to communicate to my two houses of parliament in Ireland, at the close of their last session, the sentiments which you had expressed to me respecting an incorporating union with that kingdom.

"The experience of every day confirms me in the persuasion, that signal benefit will be derived to both countries from that important measure; and I trust that the disposition of my parliament there, will be found to correspond with that which you have manifested for the accomplishment of a work which tends so much to add to the security and happiness of all my Irish subjects, and to consolidate the strength and prosperity of the empire."

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, January 13.

It is with much regret that we express, to the public, the death of John White, Esqr his Majesty's Attorney General in this province; not only from the melancholy reflection of the untimely fall of this high law character; but also from the contemplation of the many attributes of the human mind, which have been absorbed in that fall.——To defcant upon thofe attributes were a talk extenfive indeed: as every event, which called forth his talents, only readed to difclofe, that though his difquifitions were perfpicuous, yet, his refources were far beyond the ordinary flight, or elevation of thought.

In a ftation to which the public eye has ever been directed with a jealous vigilance, he ftrictly attended to the inftructions of his Royal Maftet; for in guarding the prerogative of the Crown, he protected the right of the fubject—in neceffarily enforcing the rigid rules of juftice, he feelingly difplayed a benign regard to clemency—and in his application of the law to every cafe of public import, he not only drew from virtue its warmeft approbation, but even vice itfelf, in the moment of its correction, could not withhold its applaufe.

He, in his intercourfe with fociety, evinced that urbanity, and thofe blandifhments of manners, which, whilft they characterized the man of honor and the gentleman, peculiarly diftinguifhed himfelf; and appreciating truth as the early embellifhment of his mind, he cherifhed it through life, and prized it at his death.

His remains, were on Tuefday evening, interred in a fmall octagon building, erected on the rere of his park lot. The proceffion was folemn and penfive, and fhewed, that though death "all eloquent," had feized upon him as its victim, yet it could not take from the public mind the lively fenfe of his virtues.

Vivit poft funera Virtus.

SEVERAL letters, received by gentlemen in this town, from their correfpondents in Montreal, mention the melancholy circumftance of the Philadelphia-fever rageing there with great mortality: that fifteen of the forty-fecond regiment (now in Montreal) died in one day with it: that the phyfician (Gold) who vifited the unhappy victims, caught the difeafe, of which, himfelf and family died!—Many of the inhabitants of the city have already fell victims to it.

We hear that the duke of Kent is to vifit this province in the courfe of next fpring, and that the forces in it are to be reviewed by him.

Several companies of the Midland Diftrict militia, have voluntarily offered to go to any part of Britifh America, that emergency may require.

By a letter received from field marfhal the duke of York, by the right hon. Henry Dundas, dated, H. Q. Shagen Brug, Sept. 20: From which it appears that an attack was made upon Bergen, by lieut. gen. D'Harman, commanding the 7th light dragoons and twelve battalions of Ruffians, who advanced with fuch intrepidity as to overlook the formidable refiftance with which they were to meet, had not retained that order which was neceffary to preferve the advantages they had gained; and they were in confequence, after a moft vigorous combat obliged to retire from Bergen with the lofs of their commander and a few men; but it is certain, from recent intelligence, received from Holland, that the efforts which have been made, altho' not crowned with immediate fucceis, fo far from terminating againft the general object of the campaign, promife to be highly favorable to future operations—The capture of 60 officers, and upwards of 3000 men, the deftruction of 10 pieces of cannon by the Britifh, is no omin of their defeat; which is verified in a paragraph dated Hague, Oct. 5. which fays: "The tranquility that continued for 12 days, has at lenght been interrupted, on the 2d inft. by one of the moft violent attacks, which the enemy made on our left wing and centre, which lafted the whole day.—We were obliged to give up all our pofitions before Alkmaer, and even that town to the enemy; our army was forced to take another pofition, which we alfo loft. The town of Lemmer, whofe harbor is of fuch importance for our inland trade, is faid to have furrendered after having fuffered fome time a heavy cannonade from the Engliih gunboats—If the enemy once get a footing in Friefland, where there are no fufficient means of defence againft a formidable force, the confequences muft be fatal to us."

His imperial majefty of Ruffia has raifed gen. count Suwarrow to the dignity of a prince of the empire, furnamed the Italian.

Married at Ancafter, Mr. Richard Hatt, merchant, to Miis Polly Cooly, both of faid place.

Died a few days ago, at Buffaloe, Mr. Cornelius Winne.

☞ CATO *in our next.*

For the UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.

Meffrs. PRINTERS.

IT is no fmall fatisfaction to fuch an honeft plain-meaning man as I am, that in this refined and ungrateful age, fome are ftill to be found fo difintereffted and impartial, as to acknowledge and point out merit in individuals. A recent inftance of this has occurred; it is no other than the praifes beftowed by *Philo-Amicus* on *Amicus*, and which appeared in your laft week's Gazette. Thefe, however, if not inexplicit, are certainly taxable with ambiguity, and leave us in doubt whether *Philo* meant to write a panegyric or a fatire; his abfurd reafoning (if reafoning it may be called) on the materials and ftructure of the mind of *Amicus*, leads to a belief in the latter—whilft benevolence, and a facred regard to juftice, prompts a hope of the former. In either cafe, much might been faid in addition. One conolation ftill remains in the pleafing hope, that fome able and more willing hand, will take up the fubject, and amply celebrate the *wifdom* and *public fpirit-edneis* of *Amicus*.

It is a bitter, and moft mortifying reflection to the fober part of the community, (*who, be it known by thefe prefents*, are not the moft numerous) to fee the many unhappy effects of inebriety. Effects, of which the bare idea, without the recital, fills the fober mind with horror—and if I might be allowed to name a reward equal to the reforming a toper, it fhould be the fame that is offered for the difcovery of the longitude.

Yet let it not be inferred from this, that I wifh totally to abolifh drinking—or interdict the moderate and temperate ufe of invigorating, and exhilirating liquids, N.—Far be the illiberal idea from my honeft mind; I only wifh to regulate the quantity—and point out the proper time of ufing them. However, as different temperaments require different regimens—and as conftitutions are as varied as exteriors—I fhall confine myfelf to the laying down a few general rules—leaving them to be modified and varied as occafion may require.

I. I permit every country gentleman, before breakfaft, to gulp a pint of a certain compofition, called, Stiff Sling—and during the remainder of the day, any quantity of Grog not exceeding two gallons, and not lefs than one.

II. I permit every gentleman to drink freely between the hours of 6, A. M. and 6 P. M. provided he refrains from bed till the hour of ten—this for obvious reafons.

III. I permit every gentleman with whom genuine Grog does not agree, to drink four bottles of Wine per day—if bufinefs and circumftances admit. N. B. This quantity regularly taken, is an antidote to agues.

IV. On Saints days—I permit the freeeft and fulleft ufe (St. Nicholas's day excepted.)

V. On other feftival days, I permit a reafonable augmentation.

Finding myfelf involuntarily, though I hope ufefully engaged, in recommending a fyftem of temperance and reformation: it is a refulting confequence, that I conlider of certain offences taken notice of by *Philo-Amicus*.

An offender in the 1ft inftance, fhall (in my humble opinion) be made to fubmit to the effects of a powerful *fudorific* (in his own perfon) whole higheft operation fhall continue twelve hours; during which time, his head be kept bound in the offended fheets.

In the 2d; To make an apology and fmall prefent to the bed-maker, and laundrefs, and purchafe one pound weight of fpunge.

In the 3d: To refrain from *mercurous beverage* for twenty-four hours.

In the 4th: To get his *neck infured*, and a treatife published in the Conftellation, on the eafieft and fafeft methods of alighting *head foremoft*.

The fagacious horfe is entitled to a funeral *Oration* and to be made *honorable mention* of in, and by the brighteft *Stars* of the Conftellation.

Not being verfed in *Illuminatifm*, I pafs over the myftic queries as too fublime for my vulgar comprehenfion.

With refpect to *dueiling*, I differ in opinion from *Philo*. It has ever been allowed (by judges) as a genteel and fpirited practice, and the infallible *criterion* of *gentlemanhood*—No man can be faid to know life, or have any pretenfions to tafte or bravery—who does not glory in the found and flavor of blazing powder. In ordinary difputes, doubtlefs, every one will confefs, that it is an equitable, fummary, and eafy mode of decifion, far preferable to the tedious judicial forms of obtaining redrefs. This fingle conlideration will for ever fecure it a preference in the judgment of the ardent and brave, independent of the lafting fame it procures. Conlcious that it would require the talents of a *Cicero*, to fay what might be faid in its praife and juftification, I fhall difmifs the fubject, and leave to duellifts to feel, what I feel myfelf unable to defcribe to them. I would fuggeft what may eventually be an improvement in the art; that is, that blunderbuffes be ufed inftead of piftols! would it not have a warlike appearance and raife a noble ardour? No more meffrs. printers, from your's to ferve,

SAM SOBER.

To be fold by Public Auction,

(Without referve,)

☞ In Mr. WILLIAM COOPER'S Houfe, near the Printing-Office, on the 22d inftant,

The REMAINS of a RETAIL STORE;

Conlifting in a general aflortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, &c.

By DAVID CAMERON.

York, Jan. 10, 1800.

N. B. All thofe to whom he is indebted, are defired to fend in their Accounts, and thofe indebted to him are requefted to make immediate payment, or they will be fued without farther notice.

For Sale.

LOT No. 20, on the fouth fide of Duke Street, with a dwelling houfe, 26 feet by 18, two rooms on the lower floor and one upon the upper, with a fire-place in each. The fituation is valuable on account of its being a corner lot and near the centre of the town: it will be fold at a very low rate for cafh. Any perfon wifhing to purchafe may know the terms, by applying to Mr. E. PLAYTER, Mr. T. G. SIMONS or the fubfcriber.

JOH. KENDRICK.

York, 8th Jan.

York, Dec. 10, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Referves on Dundas-ftreet are now ready to be Leafed; and will be leafed to actual Settlers only, on fuch terms and conditions as may be known at the Council-Office.

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Secretary's-Office,

York, December 6, '99.

LIST of the Names of Perfons who have GRANTS in the *Secretary's Office*, in addition to thofe heretofore advertized, ready to be iffued.

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townfhips.*
Alex. Duff, efq.	1000	Hamilton
Wm. Dickfon efq.	226	Flamboro'
Mr. Jofeph Jeffup	2100	Yonge
Hon. Æneas Shaw	3000	Dorchefter
Hon. John M'Gill	1000	Oxford
Hon. John M'Gill	2000	Do.
John Simcoe Macaulay	400	Markham

Thomas Fraſer	356	Mountain
Samuel Sherwood, eſq.	222	Auguſta
Alexander Bruce	100	Cornwall
David Bruce	200	Do.
Sir Jn. Johnſon	172	Charlottenb'
Do. Do.	200	Kenyon
Solomon Jones, eſq.	800	Montague
Do. Do.	700	Oſgoode
Do. Do.	500	Auguſta
George Buck, 2-5ths.		Kingſton
Lieut. William Baker, Town Lot,		do
John Bryant, Town Lot		do
Rich'd Cartwright, eſq.	1030	Hallowell
John Adair	300	Scarboro'
William Allan	400	Murray
Joſeph Adams	do	do
Jacob Ball, jun.	1	Newark
Geo. Bowman	400	Thorold
Abra. Bowman	1	Newark
William Chewitt, eſq.	2	York
Dan'l Cozens, jun.	1-5	do
John Clement	1	Newark
Mrs. Iſabella Chewitt	200	York
Geo. Darby	1	Newark
John Daly	1-2	Newark
James Elliott	200	Scarboro'
Joſeph Edwards, eſq.	1	Newark
Barnabas Eddy	200	Scarboro'
Ludwich Filher	do	Gainſboro'
John Filher	do	do
Rich. Flack	do	Scarboro'
John Filher	do	Gainſboro'
Elenor Field	do	Grimſby
Mitch. Gander	100	Willoughby
Alex. Gardner	610	King
Alex. Gallaway	200	Pickering
Rich. Hatt	do	Scarboro'
Patrick Heron	1	Newark
Eliphalet Hale	1	do
Tho. Harris	119	Grimſby
Andrew Johnſon	200	Scarboro'
John H. Kahman	300	do
Azariah Lundy	200	do
Mrs. Eliz. T. Macaulay	200	York
do. do.	1000	Whitby
Mrs. Catherine M'Donell	1	Newark
Noah Millard	200	Willoughby
Peter M'Bride	1	Newark
Jacob Miller	200	Pelham
John Markley	do	Scarboro'
Colin M'Nabb, eſq.	1	Newark
Philip Moſier	200	Beverly
Leonard Miſner	230	Thorold
John M'Nabb	1	Newark
Erneſt Martin	100	Scarboro'
John M'Glaſhan	1	Newark
Tho. E. Matthews	350	Pickering
Wm. Pew	100	Stamford
James Rogers	608	Haldimand
David Robertſon	200	Scarboro'
Mrs. Sarah Sweezy	80	Pelham
Haggai Skinner	424	do
John Segar	200	Scarboro'
Henry Smith	do	Pickering
Martha Skinner	100	Stamford
John Shoup	200	Willoughby
Ben. Skinner	do	Beverly
Haggai Skinner	do	Stamford
Ben. Skinner	do	do
Miſs Anne Thompſon	1-2	Newark
Andrew Templeton	200	Scarboro'
Joſeph Truto	1	Newark
Andrew Thompſon	1	do
Andrew Vanamaker	200	Percy
James Wilſon	do	Beverly
John Waterhouſe	do	do
James Blakely, eſq.	1500	Cramahe
Ann Bell	400	Whitby
Rich. Beaſley, eſq.	450	Borton
Soloman Ball	200	Pickering
Jacob Playton	300	Whitby
Oliver Church, jun.	400	do
John Caldwell	200	Pickering
Francis Dickſon	do	do
Wm. Francis	188	Flamboro' W.
Arch. Flack	200	Grimſby
John Graſs	600	Whitby
Peter Graſs	400	do
Lieut. Alex. Harrow	1000	Murray
Corp'l. James Haſlip	100	Gainſboro'
Dorothy Hutt	200	do
Jacob Hoffman	do	Humberſtone
Suſannah Harris	do	Scarboro'
Jacob Hoffman	300	Bertie
John Haſlip	190	Gainſboro'
Chriſtian Hendrick	200	Crowland
Anne Morden	190	Barton
Lieut. Miles M'Donell	400	Scorboro'
Dan'l M'Intire	190	Grimſby
Geo. Miller	200	Pickering
Peter M'Micking	500	Binbrook
Mrs. Sarah M'Dougall	200	Scarboro'
John M'Donell	650	Wainfleet
Wm. Oſterholt	200	Scarboro'
Mrs Marianne Peters	600	Haldimand
Pphraim Payſon	200	York
Wm. Prichard	400	Scarborough
Wm. D. Powell jun.	560	Clarke
Ephraim H. Payſon	100	Scarborough
Peter Platto	300	Bertie
Mary Ratan	200	Pickering
Nicholas Smith	248	Scarborough
Valentine Seram	200	Grimſby
Hon. Æneas Shaw	900	Pickering
do. do.	500	York
John Stinſon	1000	Haldimand
Mary Slingerland	200	Clarke
John Weaver	do	Scarboro'
Samuel Winterbottom	do	Murray
Alex. and Sarah Weſtbrook	400	Ancaſter
Abraham Wintermute	214	Bertie
John Weaver	200	Scarborough
Lieut. Wm. Baker	1000	Thurlow
Hon. Richd. Cartwright	500	Kingſton
Do. do.	200	Sidney
Do. do.	678	Maryſburg
Do. do.	1012	Hallowell
Do. do.	334	Frederickſburg
Do. do.	171	Hallowell
Do. do.	300	Camden
Catherine George (alias Jackſon)	200	Loughboro'
Lewis Grant	200	Baſtard
Wm. Parry	200	Camden
Deborah Prindle (alias Hicks)	200	Loughboro'
Mrs. Cornelia Patterſon	400	Baſtard
Mary Ridden (alias Snyder)	200	Camden
Sam. Aneſley, Town lot		Kingſton
George Barns	do.	Do.
Jouiſſant Bellant	do.	Do.
John Cannon	do.	Do.
Wm. Coffin, eſqs	do.	Do.
Francis Cain	do.	Do.
Wm. Coffin	do.	Do.
Mrs. Chriſtiana Cook	200	Do.
John Gruer	100	Camden
Nicholas Hagerman, Town lot		Kingſton
Allain Patterſon, eſq.	806	Baſtard
Jas. Ruſſell Town lot		Kingſton
James Robinſon	do.	Kingſton
Wm. Johnſon Chew	800	Woodhouſe
Do. Do.	1200	Charlotteville
John Decon	200	Burford
Wm. Francis	1812	Woodhouſe
Jacob Lemmons, jn.	200	Walſingham
Jennet M'Donell	190	Dorcheſter
Mary Runnion	200	Townſend
Henry Smith	100	Beverly
Frederick Smith	350	Southwold
Simon Drouillard	273	Sandwich
John Gonder	169	Haſwick
Hon. Robt. Hamilton,	150	Southwold
Do. Do.	1000	Rainham
Wm. Howard	200	Howard
Benjamin Knapp	114	Colcheſter
Abraham Powell	240	Woodhouſe
Abraham Thorn	187	Harwich
Marmaduke Crofier	1000	Townſend
Mr. Jn Denniſon	1000	Edwardſburg
Mrs. Cornelia Patterſon	200	Mountain
Do. Do.	600	Winchester
Lewis Grant	200	Kitley
William and Thomas Fraſer	200	Edwardſburg
Captain Thomas Fraſer	500	Winchester

VOL. VIII. [NO. 40.] G. R. [TOTAL NUMBER 456.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

YORK: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1800. [*Price 4 Dollars per Ann.*

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the twentieth day of November, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the SECOND day of this present month of January, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our royal consideration the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking, and by thefe prefents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the ELEVENTH day of February next, enfuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary :—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed :—Witneſs PETER HUNTER, Eſq. our Lieutenant Governor and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our ſaid province, and in the province of Lower Canada, this thirtieth day of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, and of our reign the fortieth.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

BLANK

half pay affidavits for ſale at this office.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office of JOSEPH EDWARDS, Eſq; in Newark, Upper Canada, January 1, 1800.

CHarles Anderſon, *Niagara*; Thomas Alexander, *do.*; Wm. Applegarth, *Barton*; Joel Andrus, *Niagara, paid*; Park Allen, *do. do.*; Rufus Bacon, *Newark*; Ebenezur Britton, *Preſqu' Iſle*; Robert Baldwin, *York*; Eli Botchford, *Niagara*; Robert Connell, *U. Canada*; Aſa Church, *York*; Wm. Corbit, *Niagara*; Benjamin Carpenter, *do.*; Wheeler Douglaſs, *Grand River*; Capt. Stewart Dean, *U. Canada*; John Dennis, *York*; John Dixon, *U. Canada*; Samuel [illegible]th, *Niagara*; Joſhua, Ferris, *do.*; Thomas Forſar, *York*; Mrs. Grant, *Groſs Point, Detroit*; Mrs. Grant, *Niagara*; Hon. Alex. Grant, Eſq; *Amherſtburgh, paid*; Matthew Gaſtee, *U. Canada*; Joſeph Griffin, *Queenſton*; Robt. Greenſit, *do.*; King H. How, *Newark*; Samuel Hall, *Oxford, U. C.*; Ben. H. Hall, *Niagara*; John Hill, jun. *do.*; Jeſper Hubbard, *do. Fort George*; Fullard Kingſland, *U. C. paid*; Mrs. Elizabeth Little, *Saint John's, U. C.*; John Lebin, *York*; Wm. Macomb, *Detroit*; Angus M'Intoſh, eſq; *do.*; Ray Marſh, *Queenſton*; Hugh Mc. Leron, *do.*; Richard Moon, *Fort Erie*; Matthew Neally, *Niagara*, David Potter, *do.*; Joſhua Pollard, *York*; Joſeph Page, *Niagara*; Joſeph R. Palmer, 2, *Fort Erie*; Seth Putnam, *River Thames, paid*; John Parkhurſt, *York, do.*; Chriſtopher Raincock, Eſq; 3, *Niagara*; Dan. Ranſom, *Detroit*; James Rouſe, *Grand River*; Wm. Robertſon, Eſq; *Niagara*; Joſiah Raymond, *York*; James and N. Ruggles, 8, *do.*; James V. S. Ryley, *Detroit, paid*; Doctor Theodore Shephard, *Niagara*; James W. Stevens, Eſq; *Buffaloe Creek*; Aaron Stewart, *Stamford*; Peet Seelye, *U. Canada*; Jas. G. Stoddard, *Queenſton*; Joſhua Sabin, *York, U. C.*; Wm. Trucks, *Niagara*; Robert Tail, *do.*; John Ten Broeck, *York*; Nathaniel Titus, *Grand River*; Samuel Thompſon, *Newark*; Jarard Rice Tyler, *Fort Erie*; Allin C. Wilmot, *Niagara*; Mrs. Mary Webſter, *do.*; Jacob Wicker, 3, *do. free*; Francis Wood, *do. paid*; Wm. Wells, *Kingſton, paid*; Frederick Walthers, *do. paid*; Oliver Wiſwell, *Detroit*; John Young, *Niagara*.

DAVID THOMPSON, Poſt Maſter.

N. B. The arrangement made with JOSEPH EDWARDS, Eſq; to receive and diſtribute Letters and Newſpapers, is merely to accommoda the perſons to whom they are directed.

If every perſon going to the office for letters and papers, will recollect, that Mr. Edwards has all this trouble without any emolument or profit, (except the ſatisfaction of obliging his friends and the public) they will moſt certainly go prepared with ready change to take them up.

Gentlemen reſiding at a conſiderable diſtance from the office, would do well to engage ſome perſon to take up their letters and papers (a great many of which are now in the office) and prevent them being returned as dead to the General Poſt Office.

Poſt Office, Fort Niagara,
Jan. 1, 1800.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of

Prime Pork.

BY THE BARREL.

Enquire of the Printers. Jan. 16.

For Sale.

LOT No. 20, on the ſouth ſide of Duke Street, with a dwelling houſe, 26 feet by 18, two rooms on the lower floor and one upon the upper, with a fire place in each. The ſituation is valuable on account of its being a corner lot and near the centre of the town; it will be ſold at a very low rate for caſh. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to Mr. E. PLAYTER, Mr. T. G. SIMONS or the ſubſcriber.

3w] JOSEPH KENDRICK.

York, 8th Jan.

A bargain, a bargain.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 23, on the south side of Duke Street, with a convenient dwelling HOUSE, 24 feet by 18, outhouses &c. an excellent cellar can, with little expence, be made: the advantages of this lot, from its admirable situation, richness of soil &c. are so well known, that a description of them is unnecessary. For terms apply to T. G. Simons, or JOHN KENDRICK, proprietor.

York, Jan. 16.

York, Dec. 10, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Reserves on Dundas street are now ready to be Leased; and will be leased to actual Settlers only, on such terms and conditions as may be known at the Council-Office.

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

European News.

DUTCH ACCOUNTS.

HAGUE, Oct. 8.

YESTERDAY the National Flag was displayed on the observatory, and the cannon was fired to celebrate the victory of the 6th.

In the first Chamber the president communicated yesterday, a letter the minister of foreign affairs had received from Florent Guyor, the French minister, announcing a final victory gained by the French army of the Danube, over the Austrians and Russians.

Another letter was communicated to the Chamber from the commissioners of the directory at Haerlem, containing as follows:

"*Citizen Directors,*

"This morning at 5 o'clock, the enemy attacked our advanced posts—at 8 the action was general and very obstinate—We have a great many killed and wounded: till this afternoon at five we were in the most painful uncertainty, when citizen Knipscharn of Delft, arrived here from Beverwyck, where the head quarters are still; he has assured us positively that the English have been beaten and driven beyond Egmont-op-Zee; and that we have a great many English and Russian prisoners, who are in the church of Beverwyck.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 8.

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"The English and Russians still continue their retreat. The wind is against their departure—they are in want of bread and wine, to procure which, it is said, was the reason of their attack the day before yesterday. Our cavalry is still in pursuit of them. They have sent back to us all the French and Batavian prisoners, without offering an exchange, or any other conditions."

The loss of the enemy up to the present moment, is estimated at 6000 men. The wind is still southerly; should it continue in that quarter a few days longer, few of those landed on our coasts will escape our troops.

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There are already arrived here 6 pieces of cannon taken from the enemy, & the prisoners, viz. 286 English, with 19 officers, and 82 Russians, with 6 officers. Our army is going to be reinforced to 36,000 effective men.

Letters from the commissaries of the army to the directory of the Batavian republic.

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Head quarters at Beverwick, 6th October,

Brune, general and chief, to the Batavian Directors.

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I was convinced that the enemy would be deceived by the position to which I had fallen back. He attacked us to-day. We fought from 7 o'clock, A. M. to 8 in the evening. The enemy have been beaten and pursued to Egmont. We have taken 12 pieces of cannon and 1500 Russian and English prisoners, a great number, principally Russians, are killed. The Dutch generals Benhomme and Vichery distinguished themselves. I have to acknowledge the good conduct of the national troops of Rotterdam, they stood the fire like veterans.

Respect. BRUNE.

HAGUE, October 10.

The citizens E. de Pineda and W. E. Van Dompseler, commissioners of the executive of the Batavian republic for the organization of an army of armed citizens, have written the following letter to the said executive, dated Haarlem, October 8.

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ROTTERDAM, October 11.

Yesterday arrived the first battalion of auxiliaries from the department du Nord, 900 men, who are to remain here in garrison till further orders. To-day came here the first battalion of the 2nd half brigade, of 980 men, destined for Delft.

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L'Indipensible and L'Redacteur complain grievously of having been quizzed by forged telegraphic dispatches, importing pretended victories, the defeat of Suwarrow, &c. The former remarks thus, under date of Oct. 14:

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Suwarrow will laugh in his sleeve on reading, if he should read them, those French journals which have announced with so much precision his defeat & his capture. Indeed, who could have doubted it, from the positive tone of those foolish malignants? We know that there has been bets laid on the occasion.—Would it not be right that the lying authors of this news should pay the expences it has cost?

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The Russians cause themselves to be cut in pieces rather than surrender, says a journal, which immediately after ads, that we have taken 3000 of them.

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The road from Paris to Brest is blocked by the Chouans, who have taken Martigny, situated between Laval and Mayenne; which has given occasion to the timorous and foolish to say, that Mayenne and Laval were in the power of the Chouans.

The Chouans attacked the city of Angiers, on the 9th, at 5 in the morning, in three different quarters, by the barrier of St. Lazare, by the faubourg of St. George, and by the bridge Brionneau. Every where they were repulsed. But they rise with renewed force from their disasters.

The directory transmitted to the council a fourth report of the minister of finance, upon the loan of 100 millions. They demand for the service of the current year, a previous loan of 30 millions.

STUTGARD, October 1.

The following letter from his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, has been published.

"*Head quarters, Donaueschingen, Oct. 7.*

"The unfortunate occurrences in Switzerland being already sufficiently known, I shall confine myself at present merely to giving the outlines of them, and the state of the events which have taken place since.

"On the 13th ult. the Russian corps under the command of lieut. gen. Korsacow, on the Limmat, and the columns of field marshal lieut. Hotze, on the Linth, near Uznach, were defeated by the enemy. The former corps retreated by way of Eglisau, to the right bank of the Rhine, and the column of field marshal lieut. Hotze, on the 26th, by St. Gall, into the district of Vuralberg.

"Field marshal Suwarrow was at Urserent, and gen. Auffenberg at Steig, on the 25th.

"On the 26th, field marshal lieut. Lincken defeated the enemy, and took prisoners 2 battalions of 1300 men, with the whole of the staff and other officers, and two stands of colors. On the 28th he advanced to Glarus; but not being able to open a communication, either to the right or to the left, he saw himself under the necessity of withdrawing to the Grison country on the 29th.

"Field marshal Suwarrow, and the brigade of general Auffenberg, having advanced as far as Swyz, on the 28th, arrived at Glarus, on the 1st of October; but not being able to effect a junction with any other corps, field marshal Suwarrow was obliged to march to the Grison country.

"Field marshal Suwarrow has, however, according to a circular letter, that has been received this morning, defeated the enemy near Glarus, & took 1000 prisoners near Matteu, and several pieces of cannon; the enemy's loss in killed and wounded on this occasion, was very considerable. "CHARLES,

Archduke, Field Marshal.'

LONDON, October 25.

There are Paris papers in town to the 16th Oct. These papers give the official details of Massena's operations to the 8th of Oct. by which it appears, that on the 25th of Sept. he passed the Linth at Dietikou, beat gen. Korsakof and summoned Zurich to surrender—the terms were not accepted—and the town was taken by assault.—In the mean time Suwarrow had advanced to act in concert with the armies lately attacked by Massena, but finding them defeated, avoided an action by keeping the mountains. Here he was however attacked, and left 2000 wounded and part of his baggage. In the mean time, Korsakof, informed of Suwarrow's situation, hastily assembled a corps composed of the remnant of his army, and that of Hotze, the Batavian contingent, and that of Conde, attempted to march to the Tus and from thence to Zurich, Massena attacked him, forced him to repass the Rhine with loss. Massena, in these battles, states that he has taken 18,000 prisoners—more than 100 cannon, and 15 stands of colors—that 4 generals have been taken and 5 killed. Loss of the enemy in total, 31,000 men.

Buonaparte and Berthier, accompanied by generals Lasnes, Marmont, Andreoss, and citizens Mons and Berthollot, arrived at Paris from Egypt, on the 14th Oct.—Moreau is also at Paris.

Copy of a letter from gen. Massena to the Executive Directory. Zurich, Sept. 26.

The army entered Zurich combating—the third division passed the Linth between the lake of Zurich and that of Wallenstadt. The enemy are in full retreat, and I am pursuing them.

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Result of the operations of the army of Helvetia, on the 25th and 26th September.

The 24th Sept. the 3d division of Lelorge passed the Linth—the camp of the enemy was carried. The same day the enemy were repulsed under the walls of Zurich—1000 killed—3000 prisoners. The division of gen. Mortier and the reserve commanded by gen. Klein, attacked Zurich in front, beat the enemy and took some prisoners. The 26th the division of gen. Lelorge penetrated thro' the enemy in all points, and entered Zurich—4000 killed, 2000 prisoners, among whom are three Russian generals, 3000 wounded. The division of gen. Bouil passed the Linth between the lakes of Zurich and Wallenstadt, it attacked the enemy that and the following day, and completely beat them—3000 killed among whom were gen. Hotz, and the chief of his staff.—Total killed, 8200, prisoners 5000, wounded 6500, in the whole 19,700.—We have besides taken from the enemy, 6 standards and 150 pieces of cannon. Frankfort, it is said, was taken by the French Oct. 5.

It is said that the French patroles go even to the gates of Turin—that gen. Mafole succeeds gen. Defotte in the Ligurian republic—that the Brest fleet is bound to Ireland, and perhaps to London—that the Cisalpines discover signs of Anti-Imperial principles—that the Senate of Hamburgh, believing Holland invaded and conquered, and the French republic overthrown, have delivered up the venerable Napper Tandy to Pitt—that the French have entered Frankfort—that the defeat of the Russians occasions the most lively sensations in Germany—that 12,000 French troops have arrived at the Hague—that it is not known what has become of Suwarrow—

A bargain, a bargain.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 23, on the south side of Duke Street, with a convenient dwelling HOUSE, 24 feet by 18, outhouses &c. an excellent cellar can, with little expence, be made: the advantages of this lot, from its admirable situation, richness of soil &c. are so well known, that a description of them is unnecessary. For terms apply to T. G. Simons, or JOHN KENDRICK, proprietor.

York, Jan. 16.

York, Dec. 10, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Reserves on Dundas street are now ready to be Leased; and will be leased to actual Settlers only, on such terms and conditions as may be known at the Council-Office.

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

European News.

DUTCH ACCOUNTS.

HAGUE, Oct. 8.

YESTERDAY the National Flag was displayed on the observatory, and the cannon was fired to celebrate the victory of the 6th.

In the first Chamber the president communicated yesterday, a letter the minister of foreign affairs had received from Florent Guyor, the French minister, announcing a final victory gained by the French army of the Danube, over the Austrians and Russians.

Another letter was communicated to the Chamber from the commissioners of the directory at Haerlem, containing as follows:

"*Citizen Directors,*

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that Maſſena and La Courb are already in Suabia, after having entirely ſecured Switzerland—that the Engliſh and Ruſſians have committed unheard of cruelties in the Norſh of Holland—that Maſſena has gained a victory over Prince Charles—that the Ruſſian and Auſtrian troops are flying and diſperſed in all directions, diſbanded and without ſubſiſtence—that gen. Ney had taken 3000 Auſtrians near the Rhine—that Championet is in full march to the relief of Coni—that there are very frequent couriers from Berlin to Paris, through Bruſſels—that the Emperor of Germany is extremely jealous of Paul of Ruſſia.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, January 25.

On Monday laſt, 20th inſt, the court of Oyer and Terminer and general gaol delivery, for the town and county of York, was opened: before which came John Small, eſq. indicted for having mortally wounded the late attorney general in a duel; after a trial of about eight hours—he was acquitted.

On Tueſday laſt, ——— Ricks, for grand larceny, of which he was acquitted. The indictment appeared to be founded upon the inhuman principles of ſpite and malice.

Wedneſday, Humphry Sullivan, for having uttered a counterfeit note and knowing it to be ſuch; of which he was convicted.—After the jury had delivered their verdict, his honor the chief juſtice roſe and addreſſed himſelf to the unhappy priſoner, in nearly the following words: *Sullivan*, may all who behold you, and who ſhall hear of your crime, and of your unhappy fate, take warning from your example. But although your crime is great, it does not exceed the boundleſs mercy of God! to pardon through the all-ſufficient atonement of his ſon. I therefore recommend you to the mercy of God for pardon and ſalvation, through the merits of his ſon; and do recommend to you, to employ the few days that ſhall be allowed, of a life ſpent in wickedneſs, in humble and fervent prayer to almighty God, that he would give you a realizing ſenſe of your ſins, and miſery, true contrition of heart for, and a genuine repentance of them; and that he would enable you, by his grace to be wiſe in his Son the Lord Jeſus Chriſt unto eternal ſalvation. He then pronounced ſentence of death on him.

DIED, At Kingſton, on the 2d inſt. Alexander Atkin, eſq. one of his Majeſty's deputy ſurveyors.

☞ CATO *in our next.*

TALEBEARING.

In an antient manuſcript we found the following Eſſay, which we give literally to the public.

THE practice of *Talebearing*, however harmleſs it may be in the opinion of ſuch as are infected with it, is nevertheleſs, well known to be productive of innumerable and ſerious evils.—The contemptible fraternity of *male goſſips*, may be divided into three diſtinct claſſes, to *wit*: The ſimple or circumſoraneous; the pragmatic or malicious; and the dependant or ſpaniel: the ultimate effects of their goſſiping, though originating from widely differing motives, are generally the ſame.—The firſt claſs (though in themſelves harmleſs) are virtually as dangerous as the others, and materially reaſoning, may be aptly compared to a *Bellows*, without comprehenſion or reflection, incapable of producing any thing of themſelves, and only active when in a ſtate of inflation. In the rotine of life and daily commerce with the world, they collect as much in one family or circle, as enables them to appear in another and diſgorge their uneaſy burthen; thus unendued and unmoved by any innate principle, they grovel through life, unſuſpected of motives, without friendſhip or enmity, the undiſputed and undiſturbed votaries of contempt. As the exiſtence of theſe is ſolely ſupported by oral ſuſtenance, the plan of digeſtion is obvious. We obſerve, that by phyſical neceſſity, the knowledge of occurrences in the community to which they belong, and of which they are juſtly ſtiled blanks and not members, is as neceſſary to them as cunning to the negotiator, or wind to the *bag-pipes*.—It might, therefore, become a haggard ſcene of homicide to ſuſpend the intercourſe with theſe human *air-guns*, or withhold the minutiæ of life from their, in other reſpects, vacant receptions. Hence principles of humanity, enforces the neceſſity of tolerating theſe magazines of vacuity.

The pragmatic or malicious, are of a different caſt, and often on an intellectual equality with the reſt of mankind. This ſpecies from wantonneſs or depravity, or from a concurrence of unworthy motives are actively employed in diſſeminating variance. Strangers to peace themſelves, envious of the peace of others, they induſtriouſly labor to deſtroy that peace which they feel themſelves unable to enjoy; and may juſtly be conſidered as the moſt criminal and deteſtable, as adding duplicity to their prevailing paſſion and profeſſing the warmeſt friendſhip to thoſe who they *deſign to render unhappy!*—Through this mean they ſeldom fail to accompliſh their purpoſes, and experience a gloomy and diabolical ſatisfaction at being the inſtruments of miſchief, the ſcourges and tormentors of ſociety. That perſon's friendſhip ſhould be invariably doubted and avoided as a peſtilence; who whilſt giving aſſurances of attachment, would verify them by a recital of whiſperings to your prejudice, by artful management the machinations of ſuch incendiaries may long remain undetected, and their real principles unknown, and melancholy evils may enſue ere their ſpecious impoſitions are unveiled. They are in every reſpect as different from the friend, as the ſanguinary wolf, from the timid lamb; or the circaſſian from the hindoo; like a baleful contagion, their venom is imperceptibly imbibed without ſuſpicion, without warning.

The dependent, or ſpaniel ſpecies, are underlings——yet candidates for emolument and fame—their fixed principle is to attach themſelves to perſons of eminence and power—to live in the ſunſhine of their ſmiles, and be fed on the largeſſes of their bounty—the ſlaves to their will, and the ſatellites of their train. They are not ſo harmleſs as the circumforaneous ſpecies—tho' wholly inſignificant, they are not wholly undeſigning, and not to be too raſhly condemned, as their labours are in ſome meaſure the price of their bread. The general order of things, and the general gradations in life, may render ſuch beings neceſſary—but is it neceſſary that they ſhould add tale-bearing to their catalogue of qualifications? It will be anſwered, it does not; but perſons who hold their very means of exiſtence by ſo precarious a tenure as the will of a patron, find it of abſolute neceſſity, and eſſential conſequence, to be agreeable and entertaining, as well as aſſiduous and uſeful—neither malice or detraction, but ſimple ſelf-intereſt actuates this deſpicable order, and is the *primum mobile* of their every action—their livery is conſpicuous—their badge is ſeduloufneſs—they do not want for other characteriſtics; but their abundance precludes the neceſſity of a more minute deſcription—things either indifferent or nefarious, may, by a juſt application and a cautious uſage, be ſometimes rendered uſeful—the convenience of theſe probationers is the ſtrongeſt plea for their toleration. SANCHO.

☞ FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,
BY JOHN CAMERON,
A FEW BARRELS OF
Excellent FLOUR.
York, Jan. 24, 1800.

VOL. VIII. [NO. 41.] G. R. [TOTAL NUMBER 457.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

YORK: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1800. [*Price 4 Dollars per Ann.*

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God, Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the twentieth day of November, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the SECOND day of this preſent month of January, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the ELEVENTH day of February next, enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary:—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs PETER HUNTER, Eſq. our Lieutenant Governor and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our ſaid province, and in the province of Lower Canada, this thirtieth day of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, and of our reign the fortieth.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

BLANK
half pay affidavits for ſale at this office.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office of JOSEPH EDWARDS, Eſq; in Newark, Upper Canada, January 1, 1800.

CHarles Anderſon, *Niagara*; Thomas Alexander, *do.*; Wm. Applegarth, *Barton*; Joel Andrus, *Niagara, paid*; Park Allen, *do. do.*; Rufus Bacon, *Newark*; Ebenezar Britton, *Preſqu' Iſle*; Robert Baldwin, *York*; I li Botchford, *Niagara*; Robert Connell, *U. Canada*; Aſa Church, *York*; Wm. Corbit, *Niagara*; Benjamin Carpenter, *do.*; Wheeler Douglaſs, *Grand River*; Capt. Stewart Dean, *U. Canada*; John Dennis, *York*; John Dixon, *U. Canada*; Samuel Firth, *Niagara*; Joſhua Ferris, *do.*; Thomas Forfar, *York*; Mrs. Grant, *Groſe Point, Detroit*; Mrs. Grant, *Niagara*; Hon. Alex. Grant, Eſq; *Amherſburgh, paid*; Matthew Gaſlee, *U. Canada*; Joſeph Griffin, *Queenſton*; Robt. Greenſit, *do.*; King H. How, *Newark*; Samuel Hall, *Oxford, U. C.*; Ben. H. Hall, *Niagara*; John Hill, jun. *do.*; Jeſper Hubbard, *do. Fort George*; Fullard Kingſland, *U. C. paid*; Mrs. Elizabeth Little, *Saint John's, U. C.*; John Lebin, *York*; Wm. Macomb, *Detroit*; Angus M'Intoſh, eſq; *do.*; Ray Marſh, *Queenſton*; Hugh McLeron, *do.*; Richard Moon, *Fort Erie*; Matthew Neally, *Niagara*, David Potter, *do.*; Joſhua Pollard, *York*; Joſeph Page, *Niagara*; Joſeph R. Palmer, 2, *Fort Erie*; Seth Putnam, *River Thames, paid*; John Parkhurſt, *York, do.*; Chriſtopher Raincock, Eſq; 3, *Niagara*; Dan. Ranſom, *Detroit*; James Rouſe, *Grand River*; Wm. Robertſon, Eſq; *Niagara*; Joſiah Raymond, *York*; James and N. Ruggles, 8, *do.*; James V. S. Ryley, *Detroit, paid*; Doctor Theodore Shephard, *Niagara*; James W. Stevens, Eſq; *Buffaloe Creek*; Aaron Stewart, *Stamford*; Peet Seelye, *U. Canada*; Jas. G. Stoddard, *Queenſton*; Joſhua Sabin, *York, U. C.*; Wm. Trucks, *Niagara*; Robert Tail, *do.*; John Ten Broeck, *York*; Nathaniel Titus, *Grand River*; Samuel Thompſon, *Newark*; Jarard Rice Tyler, *Fort Erie*; Allin C. Wilmot, *Niagara*; Mrs. Mary Webſter, *do.*; Jacob Wicker, 3, *do. free*; Francis Wood, *do. paid*; Wm. Wells, *Kingſton, paid*; Frederick Walthers, *do. paid*; Oliver Wilwell, *Detroit*; John Young, *Niagara*.

DAVID THOMPSON, Poſt Maſter.

N. B. The arrangement made with JOSEPH EDWARDS, Eſq; to receive and diſtribute Letters and Newſpapers, is merely to accommodate the perſons to whom they are directed.

If every perſon going to the office for letters and papers, will recollect, that Mr. Edwards has all this trouble without any emolument or profit, (except the ſatisfaction of obliging his friends and the public) they will moſt certainly go prepared with ready change to take them up.

Gentlemen reſiding at a conſiderable diſtance from the office, would do well to engage ſome perſon to take up their letters and papers (a great many of which are now in the office) and prevent them being returned as dead to the General Poſt Office.

Poſt Office, Fort Niagara,
Jan. 1, 1800.

FOR SALE,
A quantity of
Prime Porks
BY THE BARREL.
Enquire of the Printers. Jan. 18.

For Sale.

LOT No. 20, on the ſouth ſide of Duke Street, with a dwelling houſe, 26 feet by 18, two rooms on the lower floor and one upon the upper, with a fire-place in each. The ſituation is valuable on account of its being a corner lot and near the centre of the town; it will be ſold at a very low rate for caſh. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to Mr. E. PLAYTER, Mr. T. G. SIMONS or the ſubſcriber.
3 w] JOSEPH KENDRICK.
York, 8th Jan.

☞ FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,
BY JOHN CAMERON,
A FEW BARRELS OF
Excellent FLOUR.
York, Jan. 24, 1800.

A bargain, a bargain.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 23, on the south side of Duke Street, with a convenient dwelling HOUSE, 24 feet by 18, outhouses &c. an excellent cellar can, with little expence, be made: the advantages of this lot, from its admirable situation, richness of soil &c. are so well known, that a description of them is unnecessary. For terms apply to T. G. Simons, or JOHN KENDRICK, proprietor.
York, Jan. 16.

European News.

AMSTERDAM, October 5.

THE greatest loss in the battle of the 2d, fell on the French, and the most part of the officers of gen. Brune's staff have perished. Some corps were cut off, to that the inundations ordered by us, have been more fatal to us than to the enemy. We were beginning to set the water-mills at work, but the English have set them on fire with their artillery.

The enemy entered Alkmaar on the 31st ult. at 6 in the afternoon; and we learn that the head quarters of general Brune has been transferred from Beverwyck to Haerlem; from whence they will be removed here should the enemy advance any farther. The English head quarters we learn are at Alkmaar, and some of their troops have advanced to the neighbourhood of Haerlem. The batteries which the English erected on the Dunes, in the action of the 2d, made great destruction among the French.

PARIS, October 18.

We have just received accounts from gen. Massena, wherein he says, that after skirmishing with Suwarrow for three days, he at last brought him to a general action, and after twelve hours hard fighting completely routed him,—the Russian general left 3500 dead on the field of battle, besides a considerable number of wounded—we have taken 2000 prisoners, and the general himself narrowly escaped.

FELDKIRCH, on the Rhine, Sept. 26.

On the 23d field marshal Suwarrow commenced his operations against Switzerland, from the foe of Italy, by taking Airolo. On the 24th he carried Mount St. Gothard.—Generals Jellachich, Rosenberg, and Auffenberg, are advancing in three columns against various parts of the cantons. Rosenberg had reached the Grison country, and taken 500 prisoners. Auffenberg has taken the important post of Kreuzeberg, and Jellachich has made himself master of Mollis, and beaten the enemy near Mellehorn.

LINDAU, on Lake Constance, Sept. 29.

The bridge over the Rhine, which was taken up yesterday morning, will be thrown over to-night, and the corps of gen. Petrarsch, whose head quarters have been at Bregentz, is to advance in haste, as he has been apprized that gens. Jellachich and Auffenberg have united with marshal Suwarrow, who was advancing into the heart of Switzerland. He already occupies Lucerne.

LINDAU, Sept. 30.

The retreat which the Imperial troops made on the 25th and 26th from Utznach, by Toggenbourg, and the canton of Appenzel, was very fatiguing. After the good news which has arrived of the progress of marshal Suwarrow in the south of Switzerland, generals Petrarsch and Graber are preparing to advance by the Rinthal.

The French appeared the 29th before Constance, but were driven therefrom the same day. It is not marshal Suwarrow who has arrived at Fieldkirch, as reported; but it is general Jellachich. The French have been in the environs of St. Gall, but in such small numbers, as easily to be dispersed.

BREGENTZ, on the Lake of Constance, September 27.

Gen. Hotze, on the 23d, hearing the French had crossed the Linth, went on a reconnoitring, fell into an ambuscade and was killed, with several other officers. An article, dated Lindau, Sept. 30, says, "The French have sent the body of general Hotze, to the Austrian out posts on the Rhine. It was buried with honors of war, at Bregentz, on the 28th."

After the death of gen. Hotze, the French made two attacks on his positions, and forced the Austro-Russians to retreat, with the loss of 14 officers and many privates killed, and a Russian general wounded.

September 28.

A general retreat of gen. Hotze's army has taken place. The military chest and archieves have arrived here. The militia are ordered to defend the Rhine.

The Russians were defeated the 25th near Zurich, and forced to retreat. (A later account says, that Massena had restored the republican order of things at Zurich.) Yesterday afternoon, it was said, our head quarters were still at St. Gall, and the troops at the distance of a mile and a half. As they are not in sufficient force, it is feared they will be obliged to retreat across the Rhine.

From the details which are given in the Hamburgh papers (altho' the official particulars had not come to hand) it is certain, the English and Russian armies on the 2d and 3d of October, gained a splendid victory over the French and Dutch forces.—The last have been driven from their strong position in front of Alkmaar; and have been obliged to retreat from that place and even from Beverwyck. At the last dates, the Dutch head-quarters were at Haerlem, less than 25 miles N. W. and the French at Purmerent, within 20 miles N. of Amsterdam—at which time the flotilla of admiral Mitchell were affording a powerful co-operation both on the German Ocean, and the Zuyderzee—and nearly the whole coasts of Friseland, Gravingen, and Guelders were in the possession of the English navy, and had displayed the Orange standard. In Guelders the town of Harderwick had been summoned. On the other hand, it is certain, very numerous reinforcements were marching from the interior of France into Holland.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, February 1.

AT a time that we feel ourselves happy in making our grateful acknowledgements to a generous public, for their continued patronage of our paper, we also feel it to be a duty which we owe to ourselves, to give an exposition of the principles on which it has been heretofore conducted. If we have failed in our ultimate aim, we here publicly disavow every disingenuous view, and every criminal intention. It may be impossible to please all; wantonly to displease any, we have carefully strove to avoid. If our paper has at any time been dry, or unentertaining—it has also been void of every insertion which might prove an inlet to immorality—a ground work to discontent—or repugnant to virtue.

In the communications with which we have been favored—we have strenuously endeavored to preserve literality, a strict adherence to truth, and uniformly forborn to make any (we hope) inapposite or umbrageous comments.—From the situation of the place we live in, and from the indirect and irregular communication therewith; we are often debarred from that early acquaintance with foreign occurrences—which, in other parts of our country, are more readily acquired and sooner made public.

To make up for this want, we have gratefully accepted of such productions, as were offered us, that did not vindicate characters, nor were calculated to offend; and have ever been studious, not to disoblige those, whose characters we venerate, and whose patronage we honor and hold in the highest estimation. Meanwhile we have rejected what might have pleased the majority of our subscribers, from the tender consideration of not wishing to wound the feelings of any. If in any instance we have given pain, let it be imputed to the errors of our judgement, and not to our wills.

As the purity of our principles remains unpolluted, we with confidence hope, it may remain unimpeached.—For at any time we have, misconstrued the public sense, we stand openly corrected. In this instance, we have been acquainted, that we recently transgressed; if so, we know of no atonement we can make, more acceptable, than candid acknowledgement.

By desire we now insert the following document, which we hope will exonerate us from any appearance of malevolence.

WHEREAS Mr. Reuben Rigs, of York, carpenter, has been indicted in respect of a certain trespass, of which I complained against him, and having been tried on such indictment and honorably acquitted:

Now I do hereby certify and declare unto all whom it may concern, that I never did intend, or directly or indirectly, that the said Mr. Rigs should be charged with, or arrested, or accused with any thing, crime, or misdemeanor, other than trespass, of which I complained; and that my only object was compensation for a trespass. I do certify and make known to whom it may concern, or those presents may come, that as far as I have known him, which has been altogether after or since said tryal, by what appeared on said tryal, that said Reuben Rigs was innocent as to any the least intention of felonious intent, as I now understand the word; having supposed what I signed a form in such cases, and that I do believe him to be an honest, sober, and industrious man. JOHN DENNIS.

Acknowledged and signed
in presence of
A. MACDONELL,
SENECA KETCHUM.

(Verbatim from the original, points excepted.)

It has been reported, and as such only, we give it, that his Majesty has appointed his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, to be commander in chief of all his forces in the kingdom of Ireland, and that his Excellency Governor Hunter, is appointed to the chief command of all his Majesty's forces in British America.

LETTER TO SANCHO.

In an antiquated manuscript we found the following Letter, addressed to Sancho, by a near relation, as it is supposed.

DEAR COUSIN.

NOTWITHSTANDING your release from the cares of Barataria, I observe that your labors are still directed to public objects; that your philanthropy changing its channel, but not its course, overspreads and fertilizes the neglected province of *Ethicks*. Your last essay upon "*Tale bearing*" has made its appearance at Salamanca, and no small noise in it; the public opinion, on the occasion, as it ever happens where there are as many judges as readers, is much divided. The ties of friendship as well as those of kindred, authorize me to give mine freely.

Were you of the same *mole-eyed* belief, with those who hold death to be the greatest of evils, I should consider it waste of time to address you; but remembering that you and I once considered it as only the first mile-stone of an endless journey—an angle where the road taking a short turn, conceals its continuation from *human optics*, and calling to mind how often we have harmonized in sentiment with the satirist, and admitted his precept as an article of faith in the catechism of happiness.

"*Summum crede nefas animam preferre pudori*
"*Et propter vitam vivendi perdere causas.*"

I will take it for granted that your creed continues still orthodox in this respect, unshaken by calamity, and ready to allow, that for the chastisement or expiation of guilt, imperious occasion may call, for the active or passive sacrifice of life at the altar of honor.

Had *Lothario* boasted that under the roof where your friendship bade him an unsuspecting welcomer where unbounded confidence gave unrestrained access, and undisturbed opportunity, he had basely constructed a theatre of seduction for the *female* nearest to your blood, and dearest to your affections, would your resentment have cooly slept over the intelligence; have tamely awaited the issue of a tedious and eventful investigation, of the drama and dramatis personæ? No, it would simply interrogate him as to the *boast*——A boast of such intrinsic turpitude, that its truth a falsehood, would not preceptibly aggrivate or diminish is deformity. The question my dear *Sancho*, is merely hypothetical, *unfounded even upon the shadow of any suspicions which the mist of malice may have attempted to coin into the currency of scandal*; a question simply put to furnish this natural inference, that under the same injuries, your feelings would have taken the same road to redress with those of *Alamont*; and to inculcate this lesson that your piety towards the dead should not profane itself by the bigotry of spleen towards the living.

Your division of "Male-Goffips" into the classes which you have enumerated, seems to me as defective as your description of the first and last is overcharged: by a false association of ideas, you have attempted to range under the same genus, species which have hardly any greater relation to each other than, (borrowing your own phrase) the timid lamb has to the sanguinary wolf—or more analogy of character, than Marplot's to Iago's.

In your first class I can only see the operation of that forcible principle of nature which draws man to man, and binds individuals into society—the desire of interchanging ideas: *together with perhaps too much hospitality of mind in entertaining the curiosity of others.* In your third I see the same consequences flowing from the same causes—with the additional motive of repaying favor by courtesy: to endeavor to assimilate these and the intermediate class of moral incendiaries, is an attempt to confound uncautious Garrulity and officious Gratitude with *social arson.*

ALPHONSO PANCA.

N. B. A continuation of this correspondence in our next.

In the present dearth of news, we are obliged to have recourse to our ancient Manuscript, and have made this further extract from the Essays of SANCHO.

PRUDENTIAL motives induced legislators, in early times, to prohibit certain descriptions of men from being jurors, or setting in judgement on their fellow-creatures; equiponderant reasons have since, by universal consent, incapacitated the aged and experienced from setting in judgement on the young and the giddy; or, rather what is in effect the same, their opinions are ridiculed, as the product of spleen, the acidities and eructations of misanthropy. To apologise for obtruding my present thoughts on the world, it will be necessary to premise, that in my youth I retired from noise and bustle, and have ever since lived, and grown grey in solitude. By one of those strange revolu

tions incident to the ſtate of man, I find myſelf once more amongſt the croud—immerſed in the noiſe, and a member of the multitude; yet perplexed with doubts of my being real or viſionary. Whether it be from early prejudices, that age has impaired my faculties, or that ſolitude has vitiated my taſte, I know not; for all things ſeem ſo ſtrangely altered, and opinions ſo inexplicably changed, that all to me is novel, all is problematical. The firſt principles that were inſtilled into me, were to reverence virtue and to deprecate vice—tho' this glittered in diamonds and that were clad in rags; by a ſuſceptibility natural to minds which have no previous bias—they engrafted themſelv on mine, and although bereft of culture, have heretofore maintained a footing, and attained to a maturity uncommon to exotics. Theſe being the ground plan, on which time, and encreaſe of years, were to rear and ſupport the fabric of life, I was further taught to confider, that an uniform adherence to them would inſure me an approved and honorable termination to my ſublunary journey. More effectually to impreſs the orthodoxy of theſe truths on my belief, appeals were made to the then exiſting inſtances. Either my preceptors were miſſed—the mundane ſyſtem has undergone a reverſal—education has made me cynical—or age has transformed me into a dotard. Theſe ſeveral probabilities carry with them an appearance of reality; an enquiry into their nature and cauſes, confounds my ſubtleſt reaſoning, and perplexes with anxiety.

Of the firſt, it appears equally incongruous and impoſſible, that not half a century ago, mankind could have been involved in ſuch darkneſs and error, as to miſtate the fundamental and moſt neceſſary duties of life. However, reaſoning muſt yield to experience, and argument to facts—and I am thoroughly convinced that my preceptors were miſtaken.

Of the ſecond, I am aſſured, that none but myſelf can doubt.—On enquiring to this effect, I became the butt of ridicule, and the object of riſibility to my enlightened inſtructors—from whom I alſo learned, that every Spartan principle was exploded, as vulgar and irkſome in practice—as unneceſſary and inapplicable to every human purpoſe. One of them, leſs refined, or more humane than his fellows, ſeemed to feel for my diſtreſs and to pity my ignorance, and recommended to my ſtudy the Sybarite Philoſophy; he offered to direct my efforts, and to regulate my enquiries,—as a ſtronger inducement to follow his advice—he raiſed my admiration by naming the elegant Narciſſus.

Of the third, I am convinced by the reaſonings of an anatomiſt, to whom I applied for information.—He ingenuouſly informed me as to the nature of the cauſes, which I as carefully treaſured in memory—he in the firſt place aſſured me, that there exiſted ſuch an intimate union and connexion between the mind and body, that they reciprocally actuated, and influenced each other—but that the mind, it was generally believed, was the preponderant principle. The proofs he deduced in ſupport of his hypotheſis were briefly theſe—that a Spartan education ever operated as a too powerful bracer—that its more immediate action appeared on the following organs:—the elbows, the tongue, the neck and the knees; that it ſenſibly counteracted the ſimpering affection. And that it cauſed a degree of tenſion in the ſupercilium, wholly unfavorable to the mode of muſcular expreſſion. I was ſo pleaſed with his inſtructions, and ſo delighted with his definitions, that I preſumed further to enquire, what were the effects of old age on the animal œconomy.

He proceeded thus—experience has convinced me, that a continued action in the ſyſtem, (which muſt be the caſe, ſo long as mind and body maintain their union) at laſt induces an induration of the fibre, and eventually deſtroys theſe lax and flexible powers, ſo eſſential in the conciliating attitude of ſupple obeiſance.—This induration alſo extends to thoſe finer vibrations of the nerves, whoſe undiſcovered and inſenſible terminations, happily forms the human will. This accounts, ſaid my inſtructor, why old men are ſo opinionated, ſo petulantly tenacious, and why their wills are ſo untractable. In the youthful, whoſe functions are well performed, and where the component parts are in uniſon, the reverſe of this is the caſe, as in the inſtance of Garrulus. As old age dims the ſight by wearing out the optic nerve, in like manner it blunts our fineſt mental perceptions,—in the proportion that it enfeebles the body, it extinguiſhes the lights of the underſtanding.

ANECDOTE.

ONE day as Dr. Y. was walking in his garden at Welven, in company with two ladies, (one of whom he afterwards married) the ſervant came to acquaint him a gentleman wiſhed to ſpeak with him, "tell him ſays the Doctor, I am too happily engaged to change my ſituation!" The ladies inſiſted upon it he ſhould go, as his viſitor was a man of rank, his patron, his friend, and as perſuaſion had no effect, one took him by the right arm, the other by the left, and led him to the garden gate; when finding reſiſtance vain—he bowed, laid his hand upon his heart, and in that expreſſive manner, for which he was ſo remarkable, ſpoke the following lines:

"*Thus Adam look'd when from the garden driv'n,*
"*And thus diſputed orders ſent from Heaven;*
"*Like him I go, but to go an loth;*
"*Like him I go, for angels drove us both;*
"*Hard was his fate, but mine ſtill more unkind;*
"*His Eve went with him, but mine days behind.*"

☞ The Schooner PEGGY will ſail from this place to Niagara on Monday next, if wind and weather permit.

Council Chamber,

29th October, 1799.

THE BOARD having reaſon to believe, that very frequent FRAUDS have been committed by perſons who are entitled to lands free of expence, having aſked for, and received the ſame TWO or THREE times over:

ORDERED, that hereafter no petition be received from any perſon claiming as a U. E. or child of a U.E.; unleſs the ſame be ſigned by the petitioner in preſence of a magiſtrate, and be accompanied by an affidavit by the petitioner; ſtating that he or ſhe, is of the age of TWENTY ONE years or upwards, or married if a female; and that he, or ſhe has never received any land from the crown; and alſo by certificate of the ſame magiſtrate that the petitioner is the perſon he or ſhe deſcribes himſelf, or herſelf to be; and that he, or ſhe never has, to the knowledge and belief of the magiſtrate, ever received lands, or any order for lands from the crown.

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

VOL. VIII. [NO. 42.] G. [TOTAL NUMBER 418.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

YORK: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1800. [Price 4 Dollars per Ann.

For the AMERICAN ORACLE.

To ALPHONSO PANCA.

DEAR COZ,

I Remember once at Olympur, to have heard an Equeſtrian hero ſay—that fatter keeping made his nag prance. Often ſince have I aſſociated this idea with its inference.

But ſince I perceive, that you generouſly ſtep forward and remind me of our kindred and expiring acquaintance, I am as much charmed with your candor, as honored by your conſanguinity. Yet, my dear Panca, I am not a little ſurpriſed to ſee that you have made ſo long a digreſſion in relating your opinion of my eſſay—have you not, dear Couſin, inſtead of giving a ſimple opinion to me, given the Salamancans a philippic.—I hope your preſent mental parturition will be favored with a leſs incongruous birth—whilſt the family of the Panca's are ſo engroſſed with Ethics, it would be melancholy if they ſhould wholly neglect Phyſics.

In that eſſay, Panca, I did not once advert to the conduct of "Alamont and Lothario"—I aimed not at inveſtigating the merits of their caſe—nor ſpoke I once of the ſummary laws of honor.—Poſſibly you was not aware, that in attempting to juſtify, you opened a field (extenſive indeed) for indelicate and inſenſate diſquiſition—in endeavoring to purify, you have expoſed to defœdation—a poor compliment to the departed, and ſtill poorer oblation to the living.—Probe not the wound of ſorrow, Panca—thy touch is too rude for ſo delicate an operation. No, Panca, reſpect for wounded feelings deterred me from touching on this ſubject; I only traced the outlines of a few of thoſe miniſtrants, who are every where endemial—and whoſe conſequence flows from no other ſource but that of their being—the ſlow-matches and link-boys of deteſted ſocial arſon. Prithee, Panca, what matters it, if the manſion of ſocial union is upturned, whether it be by a breeze or a hurricane?—is not the cauſe which produced it, equally injurious to the ſufferer?—were it not that thy epiſtle is addreſſed to thy friend and kinſman, I ſhould pronounce it a very counterbuff. Therein you note, that in my firſt claſs of Goſſips, you only perceive the operation of "that forcible principle, which draws man to man, and binds individuals into ſociety."—Your perceptions are inordinate, Panca—had you looked a little ſharper, you might have perceived the operation of no principles at all—without you could perceive the operation of principles in a bellows or pendulum.

How comes it, Panca, that you have not commented on my ſecond claſs of Goſſips. I think, that in this, I ſee the operation of that forcible principle, which cauſes the falling and abſent to be neglected,—however, as you have been rather ſilent on this head, I ſhall ſay very little.

The principles of my third claſs, you have endeavored to point to the ſame focus with thoſe of my firſt.—Thou art wrong, Panca—in theſe you may perceive the operation of that forcible principle, which draws not "man to man," but man to maſter.

Self intereſt rules with wide extended ſway,
Intereſt bids this command—bids that obey;
How few indeed from its dominion free,
Perch'd near the carcaſe will the vulture be.

You have egregiouſly miſtaken my method and meaning, Panca.—In arranging my claſſes, I have made diſtinctions as ſpecific as exiſts between beadle, beacon, and beagle—two of the ſpecies I have laid down in their native inſignificance—the intermediate one, if the picture is a true one, ſhould be the object of deteſtation; the firſt that of pity, and the third of contempt. Without much logic, more anology in their natures may be found, than in the characters of Marplot and Iago. Let us firſt premiſe, that the term incendiary carries with it a general idea of fire—now, altho' the bellows cannot of itſelf produce fire, yet it is well known to be a ſecondary mean of kindling.—With reſpect to the ſpaniel, I find my logic a little marred—but let us ſuppoſe him trained to ſport—it indirectly connects him with this extraordinary element—again we find ſome of them ſo tractable and docile, as to excel in quality of turn-ſpits. The anology is weak, I grant thee, Panca—but thy onſlaught was dreadful—and I am fain to oppugn in the beſt manner I can.

Now my dear Panca, I am ſo far from confounding "garrulity and gratitude with moral turpitude," that I have been at all this trouble to ſet thee right in this matter—which has prevented me from bringing forward two new ſpecies the *diplomels and mimert*, which I diſcovered by the aſſiſtance of a very ſagacious ſpaniel, who has attached himſelf to my intereſt, he beats about largely, and I promiſe myſelf much from his ſervices. Now ſeriouſly ſpeaking Panca—I grudge even this ludicrous replication to your poſtulatory objections.

Adieu Alphonſo, I am thy
Venerable couſin,
SANCHO PANCA.

Advertiſements.

York, Feb. 3, 1800.

ALL perſons indebted to the late JOHN WHITE, eſq. are requeſted to ſettle with his executor and make payment as ſoon as poſſible; and thoſe to whom he was indebted at the time of his death by bond, note or open account, are deſired to ſend in their reſpective demands for examination without delay.

The executor alſo requeſts that thoſe gentlemen to whom the late Attorney General had lent any of his books, which have not been yet returned, will be pleaſed to ſend them to the ſubſcriber, or give information in whoſe poſſeſſion they are—that his library may be collected together in time for ſale.

PETER RUSSELL,
Executor to the laſt will of
John White, eſq. deceaſed.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Downing-ſtreet, October 26, '99.

LIEUT. Col. Clinton, aide-de-camp to his royal highneſs the Duke of York, arrived this morning at the office of the right hon. Henry Dundas, with diſpatches, of which the following are copies.

Head quarters, Schagen Brug, Oct. 20.

SIR,

In my laſt communications I have repreſented to you the circumſtances under which I found it expedient to withdraw the army from its poſition in front of Alkmaer, within that which it at preſent occupies, and which I truſt will have appeared to his majeſty ſufficient to warrant the meaſure. The ſeaſon of the year, which has already aſſumed the aſpect of winter here, gave me, from day to day, additional reaſon to apprehend that any attempt towards a proſecution of the campaign in this country could not be attended with deciſive advantages, whilſt the impoſſibility of covering the troops in the narrow diſtrict of the country in our poſſeſſion during the winter, and the precarious ſtate of ſupplies to be expected in that ſeaſon, added to the conviction I felt, that the moſt adviſeable meaſure to be purſued was to remove with the army to England; an operation which, although it might have expoſed the army to ſome loſs in its execution, I judged in my mind, preferable to any other which could be adopted.

Under this impreſſion, and conſidering that ſerious loſs might enſue from delay, I have been induced to conclude an armiſtice, in conjunction with vice admiral Mitchell, with gen. Brune, commanding the French and Batavian armies of which the conditions are incloſed, and which, altho' they provide for delivering up a large number of priſoners of war, now in our hands, yet I truſt, will not be thot by his majeſty an inadequate compenſation for many valuable lives which muſt have been loſt, after the object which has hitherto directed them, no longer promiſed ſucceſs; and when the only means which preſented themſelves of enſuring a ſecure retreat were thoſe of reſorting to the deſtructive meaſure of inundation from the ſea, which, as it would have involved the inhabitants of the northern part of this province in ruin for a ſeries of years, muſt have been highly repugnant to the feelings, as well as contrary to the character and practice of the Britiſh nation. I reſt confident that the motives which I have here detailed will excuſe me to his majeſty for having acted without writing for previous inſtructions from home, and that I ſhall have the ſatisfaction of knowing that my conduct, in this reſpect, has met with his majeſty's gracious approbation.

I am, &c.

(Signed) FREDERICK.

[TRANSLATION.]

Articles agreed upon between Major-General Knox, duly authorized by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, commander in chief of the combined Engliſh and Ruſſian army, and citizen Roſtollant, general of brigade and adjutant-gen. duly authorized by citizen Brune, gen. and commander in chief of the French & Batavian army.

Art. I. From the date of this convention all hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe between the two armies.—II. The line of demarcation between the laid armies, ſhall be the line of their reſpective out-poſts as they now exiſt.—III. The continuation of all works offenſive and defenſive ſhall be ſuſpended on both ſides, and no new ones ſhall be undertaken.—IV. The mounted batteries taken poſſeſſion of at the Helder, or at other poſitions within the line, now occupied by the combined Engliſh and Ruſſian army, ſhall be reſtored in the ſtate in which they were taken, or (in caſe of improvement) in their preſent ſtate, and all the Dutch artillery taken therein ſhall be preſerved. —V. The combined Engliſh and Ruſſian army ſhall embark as ſoon as poſſible and ſhall evacuate the territory, coaſts, iſlands, and internal navigation of the Dutch republic, by the 30th of Nov. 1799, without committing any deva ſtation, by inundations, cutting the dykes or other ways injuring the ſources of navigation.—VI. Any ſhips of war or other veſſels which may arrive with reinforcements for the combined Britiſh and Ruſſian army, ſhall not land the ſame, and ſhall be ſent away as ſoon as poſſible.—VII. Gen. Brune ſhall be at liberty to ſend an officer within the lines of the Zuyp and to the Helder, to report to him the ſtate of the batteries and the progreſs of the embarkation. His royal highneſs the duke of York ſhall be equally at liberty to ſend an officer within the French and Batavian lines, to ſatisfy himſelf that no new works are carried on on their ſide. An officer of rank and diſtinction ſhall be ſent from each army reſpectively, to guarantee the execution of this convention.—VIII Eight thouſand priſoners of war, French and Batavians, taken before the preſent campaign, and now detained in England, ſhall be reſtored without conditions to their reſpective countries. The proportion and the choice of ſuch priſoners for each, to be determined between the two republics. Maj. gen. Knox ſhall remain with the French army to guarantee the execution of this article.—IX. The cartel agreed upon between the two armies for the exchange of the priſoners taken during the preſent campaign, ſhall continue in full force till it ſhall be carried into complete execution; and it is further agreed the Dutch admiral De Winter ſhall be conſidered as exchanged.

Concluded at Alkmaer, the 18th of Oct. 1799, by the underſigned general officers, furniſhed with full powers to this effect.

(Signed) J. KNOX, Maj. Gen.
(Signed) ROSTOLLANT.

End of the London Gazette.

Berne, Oct. 12. The following proclamation has been iſſued;

Maſſena, General in Chief, to the Army.

Soldiers! The coaleſced powers had united three armies againſt you. Their plan was to gain poſſeſſion of Helvetia, & thereby to penetrate into France.

You have deſtroyed their plan. You have ſecured the Limath; and in two days you have annihilated the army of Korſakoff.—You have taken all his cannon, all his baggage, and have obtained Zurich by force of arms. The enemy has loſt 6000 priſoners, and three generals wounded.

You have ſecured the Linth; you have completely beat the Auſtrian army; you have made 5000 priſoners, & taken 20 pieces of cannon. Its general in chief has been killed on the field of battle.

The army commanded by Suwarrow has advanced to Altorf. You marched againſt it; you vanquiſhed it in the valley of Mutten; you have taken one ſtandard, two pieces of cannon, and the enemy, forced to make a precipitate retreat, has abandoned 600 wounded, among whom are a general and ſeveral officers.—Tho' repulſed from Glarus, you have ſtill been conquerors. You have made 1500 priſoners, taken a ſtandard and killed a general. Finding their ſafety only in flight, the enemy fled towards the Griſons, leaving you 1500 wounded; they loſt beſides a great part of their artillery and all their baggage.

Upon the Rhine the wreck of the vanquiſhed regiments, reinforced by Bavarian troops and by thoſe of Conde attempted a freſh attack. You were there ready to receive them. On the ſide of Scaffhouſe you have made 150 priſoners, taken ſix ſtandards, ſeveral cannon, and killed a general.

On the banks of the Rhine, from where the Aar flows to the ſummit of Gotharo the enemy have ſtrewed the field of battle with the ſlain.

Finally, you have driven the enemy from Helvetia, and by loſing a portion of land which the enemy have purchaſed ſo dearly, they loſt more than 30,000 ſoldiers! Behold the work of 15 days. Your own country, as well as Helvetia, have decreed you civic honors.

When whole nations offer you their tribute of admiration and gratitude, it is the duty of your general to remind you that a new career of exertion and dangers preſents itſelf to you. He engages, in your name, that you will force your way thro' it with your wonted intrepidity and devotion.

(Signed) MASSENA.

ARMY OF HELVETIA.

Zurich, Oct. 16.

Maſſena, commander in chief, to the miniſter of war of the Helvetic Republic.

CITIZEN MINISTER,

The laſt accounts I have had of Suwarrow ſtate, that he had been ſick for three days preceding at Mayenfeld, that his army was reduced to about 5000 men, moſt of whom are deſtitute of arms and ſhoes, and in a deplorable ſituation, on their march to Fieldkirch, which induces me to ſuppoſe that he is endeavoring to effect his junction with the remains of the army of Korſakoff. What gives greater probability to this junction is, that the Ruſſians who were upon the Rhine have all been relieved by the Auſtrians, and are marching towards Bregentz. My movement into the Griſons will take place on the 18th or 19th.

(Signed) MASSENA.

Franckfort, Oct. 12. The horrors of war are recommencing on the Rhine. Laſt night the French croſſed the Rhine and the Mayn in conſiderable force, near Koſtheim and Groſsgerau, and repulſed the ſmall Auſtrian force in the territory of Darmſtadt. The armed peaſants who had again advanced, are likewiſe retreating. It is thought that the French are meditating another excurſion againſt Manheim and Helbron, to weaken the Archduke's army in Switzerland.

Our city is blocked up from all ſides, and we are in danger of all communication being cut off. The lateſt letters from Swabia have not arrived.

On the 9th, major gen. Szenkereſky ſent a detachment of Szekler huſſars, who laid an embargo on all the veſſels in the river, and arreſted the architect of our city, Mr. Heſs, and carried him off, as well as the timber for repairing the bridge of boats at Neiderad.

Paris, Oct. 19. Buonaparte, whoſe proceedings always form a part of the news of the day, did not depart from his apartments on the day of his arrival, tho' the rage for invention aſſured us he had paſſed the whole night at the Luxembourg. He was yeſterday received there by the directory, in a private audience, at 1 o'clock. Before his arrival the paſſages were crowded with citizens, wiſhing to ſee the man whoſe name brot to mind ſo many great events. He feeled ſenſible of this deſire. He kiſſed his hand to ſeveral of the ſoldiers who had ſerved with him in Italy, and who now departed enchanted at having ſeen him.

Oct. 23. Among the employments aſſigned by report to Buonaparte, are two well worthy of him. The firſt, to reconquer Italy, and march to Vienna: the ſecond, to repair to Berlin, & there conclude a peace.

Decree of the ninth of October.

The executive directory, on the report of the miniſter for foreign affairs,

Conſidering, 1ſt, That the impriſonment of citizens Napper Tandy and Blackwell, naturalized Frenchmen, and attached to the ſervice of the republic, as well as of citizens Morris and Corbet in the dungeons of Hamburgh, and the ſubſequent delivery of them into the hands of the agents of England, is a crime againſt the rights of nations, a breach of the laws of humanity, and an high offence againſt the French republic.—2dly, That the laws of neutrality impoſe upon the ſtates that enjoy its benefits, duties which ought to be ſacredly performed with reference to the principles of ſociety and the rights of the public.—3dly, That the moſt imperious of thoſe duties is to guard againſt any act of hoſtility being committed on ſuch neutral territory, & by that means to offer to the perſons of the citizens & ſubjects of every belligerant nation an aſſured protection, and an equal aſylum againſt every kind of violence exerciſed by virtue of the laws of war.—4thly, Conſidering that ſince the pride and fanaticiſm of certain governments have kindled the flames of war, crimes againſt the rights of nations have encreaſed to an alarming degree; that it is in particular the chief of an empire far removed to the north of Europe and Aſia, who, without provocation on the part of the French, is made the inſtrument of the hatred of the Engliſh government againſt the French republic, and againſt the liberal and philanthropic principles upon which it is founded; and that this chief indiſcriminately menaces and inſults every government which does not adopt his blind & unreaſonable policy.—5thly That if the ſource of this moral and political corruption is not checked by an appeal to every government which has not participated in ſuch a ſtate of degradation, and by the puniſhment of thoſe who have borne part in the diſgrace of ſuch a ſyſtem: in ſhort, if theſe atrocities are not expoſed to the public view with that reprobation they merit, it is to be feared, that in future the laws of war will be wholly unreſtrained, and the rights of peace without any pledge for their obſervance; that there will no longer exiſt a barrier againſt the progreſs of a general diſſolution, and that Europe will rapidly revert to a ſtate of barbariſm.—Finally, Conſidering that the deference of any government to atrocious orders cannot be excuſed by the conſideration of its weakneſs, particularly when that government is guilty of having placed itſelf in a ſtate of dependence by its own voluntary act; & that ſuch is the caſe with reſpect to the magiſtrates of Hamburgh, by ordering the impriſonment of citizens Napper Tandy, Blackwell, Morris and Corbet, and refuſing to deliver them up, upon official proof of their being French citizens & officers, decrees as follows:

Art. I. The crime committed by the government of Hamburgh, ſhall be denounced to every allied and neutral government by the miniſters of the republic reſident at thoſe governments.—II. The conſular and diplomatic agents reſident with the ſenate of Hamburgh, ſhall immediately quit the city and its territory.—III. Every agent of the government of Hamburgh ſhall receive orders to quit his reſidence in 24 hours, & the territory of France in 8 days.—IV. A general embargo ſhall be laid upon all the ſhips and veſſels carrying the flag of Hamburgh, and now in the ports of the republic.—The miniſters of the marine, police, and foreign affairs, are charged with the execution of this preſent decree.

(Signed) GOHIER, Preſident.
LAGARDE, Sec. Gen.

LONDON, October 28.

The mails of the 4th inſt. for Hamburgh, ſent on board his majeſty's ſhip La Lutine, of 32 guns, were found floating near the bank on which ſhe was loſt.

A private letter from an officer in our army in Holland, dated the 20th ſtates, that col. Cunningham is ſtill alive.—His chin being ſhot away, the ſkin of his neck is ſewed to his upper lip; he is in good ſpirits, and likely to recover. Major Grey is in a dangerous ſituation. Capt. King of the 56th is dead. Capt. Coleman of the guards, is alive, tho' a ball paſſed through his body. Prince William of Glouceſter has ſhipped his carriages. The flux increaſes for want of rice. There is a great want of ſtraw. None of the officers have beds, they all ſleep on hay.

The following account of the late detention of gen. Don, is given in a let-

ter from the Hague of the 14th inst.—"Gen. Don arrived at the head quarters of gen. Daendals at the moment of the attack on the 6th inst. The Duke of York expected that he should beat the left wing of the French on that day, which might open the road for negociation with the Dutch. Gen. Daendals sent gen. Don to gen. Brune, who detained him as a prisoner of war; a summons to the Batavian government to commence negociations with England, signed by the Duke of York, being found amongst his papers."

It was with concern we learned yesterday, that a private letter received from Bengal by a respectable individual, announces the death of the gallant capt. Cooke, whose exertions on board la Sybille were lately so honorably noticed on the part of the directors of the East Indis Company, by the present of a sword. He was a young man of the most splended abilities and acknowledged bravery.

On board the Santa Brigada Spanish frigate, just taken, there were besides the two millions of dollars, 500 bags of cochineal, worth about 150,000l.

Oct. 30. The accounts from Italy state, that Suza has been retaken, & that Championet has gained an advantage near Coni. The victories in Switzerland have produced the effect of preventing the retreat of the French in Italy, and Genoa remains in possession of the French. Rome has presented an unexpected scene.—The French, but few in number, and incapable of resisting the Neapolitans who were advancing, began to retreat to Civita Vecchia. The people immediately requested not to be abandoned, and to be armed. A strong force was soon collected, the Neapolitan entrenched camp of 12,000 men at Frescati was stormed, 200 killed, 1300 made prisoners, with the commander in chief and the military chest.

Adrwick, Oct. 23. Since my last, the following transports have arrived here with wounded troops from the continent: Ariadne, Hobart, Harmony, Peace and Plenty, Fame, Cecilia, and Aid.

Yesterday morning, the Royal Admiral (formerly an East Indiaman) went on shore near Woodbridge Haven, but with the assistance of several fishing vessels from this place, the wounded troops were all taken out of her, and the vessel has since got off, and is coming into this port.

Yesterday and this morning, a great number of wounded men have been brot ashore, and conveyed to the hospitals, where they have been dressed, and the principal part of them are returned on board the transports, which are ordered to proceed to colchester.

Lieut.-col. Dawkins, of the Guards, who left the Helder on Friday last, I am sorry to say, died on his passage on Sunday morning. His body has been brot on shore, and will remain at the Three Cups Inn, till directions for its interment are received from his family, who are at Salisbury, to whom an express was sent off last night.

The following wounded officers have landed since Sunday last, viz. Col. Hodges, lieut. col. Crew, major Hutchinson, capt. Robinson, capt. Thompson, lieutenants Keith, Hill, Waters, Parsons, and three others, whose names we have not learned.

Plymouth, Oct. 24. The Triton and Ethalion frigates are come into harbour; the former to repair the damage sustained by having run on the rocks on the coast of Spain, while in pursuit of the San Brigada Spanish frigate; the latter to refit.—The Spanish vessels taken are laden chiefly with ivory, gold bars, dollars, and other valuable commodities; and it is believed, that the most accurate amount of their cargoes is full one million sterling. The proportion of prize money, even to a sweeper on board the frigates, will of course be great. The loss of these ships must be seriously felt by the Spanish and French governments as it seems, the money was designed to pay the squadron at Brest. The Sylph has just arrived with a retaken American ship.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, February 8.

EXTRACT

From the minutes of Council, February 4, 1800.

The Solicitor General

Having complained to the Board of an article inserted in the Gazette of last Saturday, which he conceives to be an indirect censure of himself, & of Mr. Weeks who was of Council with the Crown, on the trial of Reuben Riggs for felony, at the session of Oyer and Terminer, lately held at this place; and having laid before the Board the deposition of one John Dennis, the person on whose oath the prosecution was founded, The Board declared itself to be perfectly satisfied that the Solicitor General had done his duty in prosecuting Riggs for felony: And in order to do away the effect of the article complained of, it Orders, That the deposition of the said Dennis, and a copy of this minute be printed in the next Gazette.

By order of the Board,
ALEX. M'DONELL,
Confidential Clerk.

Home District, York. To wit: } On this second day of November, 1799, personally appeared before me, William Willcocks, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, John Dennis, farmer, and made oath, that on or about Tuesday the eighth day of October last, he overtook Reuben Riggs, of York Garrison, carpenter, near the mouth of the River Humber, on a raft, on which raft were several articles of lumber, the property of deponent, which were feloniously stolen from deponent's ship yard in said river. Said John Dennis further swears, that he has lost out of said ship yard, several spikes, nails, and other articles of iron, besides many oak and pine planks of different dimensions, and verily believes they were feloniously stolen by the said Rueben Riggs; and therefore prays he may be dealt with as the law directs, and further sayeth not.

(Signed) JOHN DENNIS.

Sworn before me the day and year first above written,
(Signed) WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

A true copy from the original,
ALEX. M'DONELL,
Confidential Clerk.

United States.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30.

Arrived on Saturday, schooner Fox, Stevenson, Cape Francois.

Captain Stevenson informs, that 24 hours previous to his sailing (30th ult.) an insurrection at Jean Babel took place. The insurgents were headed by one of Rigaud's generals who having been defeated, and driven into the mountains had unexpectedly collected a large force with which he made a sortie and gained possession of the fort Jean Rabel. On the arrival of this news at the Cape, a general requisition took place, and about 800 men were immediately sent off for the relief of the fort. Captain S. also confirms the melancholy accounts which have heretofore been published of the unfortunate situation of that island.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.

Captain Collet, of the ship Aurora, last from Plymouth, arrived in town on Saturday evening, brings the disagreeable information of the capture of the Caroline, Motly, from Liverpool, for this port. She was taken on the 10th October, in lat. of 50 and long. 10, and sent for Bourdeaux.

Two days previous to captain Collet's sailing, three British frigates bro't into Plymouth two Spanish galloons, having on board four millions of dollars.

A French gentleman who came passenger in the sloop Luisa, from Sebastians, and who left Paris about the 24th October, informs, that Buonaparte had arrived there previous to this gentleman' departure and that his arrival had occasioned great public rejoicings, that he brought with him a treaty of peace concluded by him for twenty years with the Grand Seignior, who had ceded to France 200 leagues of the territory which had been conquered by Buonaparte; and that a secret expedition was preparing, of which he was to have the command.

The convention which is said to have taken place between the Duke of York and gen. Brune, was signed on the 5th of October, by some of the London papers, and by others, on the 18th. The terms are differently stated. The morning Chronicle of the 23d October states, that the French had demanded the restoration of the Dutch ships: but even this account is not given as genuine.

Nothing authentic on the head had transpired at the date of the last English accounts; and from the circumstance of skirmishing having taken place on the 17th and 18th between the out posts, asstated in the London papers of the 24th, more than a suspicion is entertained that the supposed convention was either broken between the armies or never had existence.

FOR THE ORACLE.

Gentlemen,

IN that repertory of transatlantic genius, the *Constellation*, I find the following passage descriptive of a rueful emblem of American woe over the exit of a man whose conduct to his King and Country some may praise, but few will recommend to imitation.

"The top was in the form of a pyramid, in the front of which appeared the American EAGLE *weeping tears of bead* for the loss of *her general*—and holding in her beak a scroll on which was inscribed "*A nation's tears.*"

Now gentlemen, this delicate touch would never have entered into the clumsy fancy of an European mausoleum-monger. A poet of that quarter of the globe indeed, in the fever of his immagination has described *Proserpine* as shedding *tears of "molten iron"*: but birds melting into the lachrymal passion! eagles shedding tears! tears of molten glass!! "*Angles and ministers of grace defend us!!!*"

It seems that the American Eagle possesses, in common with man, another faculty of expressing its grief—the faculty of speech. It cries its hot tears about like an ambulent cook his hot mutton-pies—A Nation's Tears! A Nation's Tears; piping hot, piping hot, from the Glass House—

"*For the loss of her General.*"

Pray, gentlemen of Columbia, (which I am told, means in English, Pidgeonhouse) was Mr. Washington Commander in Chief of all the feathered creation—General of Eagles—Owls—Geese, &c. &c.?

Your's,
No Pidgeon nor Glass Oculist.

To CORRESPONDENTS.

ALPHONSO PANCA's second favor has been received; but being of too personal a nature, and entirely foreign to his former subject, cannot be admitted, as we do not wish to wound the feelings of individuals, nor expose ourselves to censure.

SANCHO in our next.

THOMAS CHOFIELD informs those to whom he is indebted, to call on Mr. Samuel Heron, merchant, in this town, for payment; and those who are indebted to him to make payment without delay to said Mr. S. Heron, as he is impowered to pay and collect his debts. The defaulters will be sued without further notice. York, Feb. 8, 1800.

N. B. To be sold or let, Lot No. 35, west side of Yonge-street, on which is a good dwelling-house, and about seven acres cleared. Enquire as above.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,
BY JOHN CAMERON,
A FEW BARRELS OF
Excellent FLOUR.
York, Jan. 24, 1800.

FOR SALE,
A quantity of
Prime Pork,
BY THE BARREL.
Enquire of the Printers. Jan. 16.

A bargain, a bargain.
FOR SALE,
LOT No. 23, on the south side of Duke Street, with a convenient dwelling HOUSE, 24 feet by 18, outhouses &c. an excellent cellar can, with little expence, be made: the advantages of this lot, from its admirable situation, richness of soil &c. are so well known, that a description of them is unnecessary. For terms apply to T. G. Simons, or JOHN KENDRICK, proprietor.
York, Jan. 16.

For Sale.
LOT No. 20, on the south side of Duke Street, with a dwelling house, 26 feet by 18, two rooms on the lower floor and one upon the upper, with a fire-place in each. The situation is valuable on account of its being a corner lot and near the centre of the town; it will be sold at a very low rate for cash. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms, by applying to Mr. E. PLAYTER, Mr. T. G. SIMONS or the subscriber.
3 w] JOSEPH KENDRICK.
York, 8th Jan.

A FEW COPIES OF THE
LAWS
OF THE
Second Session,
OF THE
SECOND PARLIAMENT,
For sale at this Office.

VOL. VIII. [NO. 43.] G. R. [TOTAL NUMBER 439.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

YORK: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1800. [Price 4 Dollars per Ann.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE *the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.*

TO ALL OUR LOVI G SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the thirtieth day of December, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the eleventh day of this present month of February, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twenty-first day of March next, ensuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary:—Herein fail not. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness PETER HUNTER, Esq. our Lieutenant Governor and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our said province, and in the province of Lower Canada, this seventh day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and of our reign the fortieth.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Secy.*

BLANK

half pay affidavits for sale at this office.

Advertisements.

York, Feb. 3, 1800.

ALL persons indebted to the late JOHN WHITE, esq. are requested to settle with his executor and make payment as soon as possible; and those to whom he was indebted at the time of his death by bond, note or open account, are desired to send in their respective demands for examination without delay.

The executor also requests that those gentlemen to whom the late Attorney General had lent any of his books, which have not been yet returned, will be pleased to send them to the subscriber, or give information in whose possession they are—that his library may be collected together in time for sale.

PETER RUSSELL.

Executor to the last will of John White, esq; deceased.

A bargain, a bargain.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 23, on the south side of Duke Street, with a convenient dwelling HOUSE, 24 feet by 18, outhouses &c. an excellent cellar can, with little expence, be made: the advantages of this lot, from its admirable situation, richness of soil &c. are so well known, that a description of them is unnecessary. For terms apply to T. G. Simons, or JOHN KENDRICK, proprietor.

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nis further ſwears, that he has loſt out of ſaid ſhip yard, ſeveral ſpikes, nails, and other articles of iron, beſides many oak and pine planks of different dimenſions, and verily believes they were feloniouſly ſtolen by the ſaid Reuben Riggs; and therefore prays he may be dealt with as the law directs, and further ſayeth not.

(Signed)
JOHN DENNIS.

Sworn before me the day and year firſt above written,

(Signed)
WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

A true copy from the original,
ALEX. M'DONELL,
Confidential Clerk.

DEATHS, BIRTHS & MARRIAGES.

Meſſrs. PRINTERS.

IF you knew how comfortable it is for us who live in the country, to learn all that is going on in your town, I am ſure you would never omit theſe eſſential articles to our happineſs, Deaths, Births, and Marriages.

Theſe are to us, of far more importance than affairs of ſtate, or the hiſtory of the war; they are matters that come home "*to our boſoms, our boſoms,*" and what is more important than all, they are matters upon which we may venture to talk without the leaſt riſk of contradiction.

For, gentlemen, ſuppoſing now, that we read of the death of lord ——, or ſir ——, or plain ſuch a one, it is not evident, that all the world can talk about his character, mention the very hour he died, the diſorder which killed him, the exact ſtate of his income, and how he left his money? and all this with a degree of poſitive certainty, that admits of no contradiction.

To be ſure one may be a little miſtaken ſometimes. There are caſes where men have lived exceedingly rich, who have been found worth nothing; a plain proof, in my poor opinion, that part of the Bible is wrong tranſlated, which ſays, "that we can take nothing out of the world with us."

I have known a man poſſeſſed of a thouſand a year when he died, and when buried, and his heirs were looking about, they could not find enough to diſcharge the undertaker's bill. What can be a clearer proof that he muſt have taken it with him, unleſs we were to believe what I uſually look only for a metaphor, that "riches make themſelves wings and fly away."

Then, gentlemen, as to the births—what a fund for enquiry and converſation. "Bleſs me, has ſhe a child at laſt? Well, I thought ſhe had done with all that,—Or,—"What! another child; that woman will ruin her huſband in brats—to be ſure he'll have an allowance in the income act—but ſuch a family!"—"A girl is it? what a diſappointment there will be! Such a fine eſtate too—it muſt all go to the nephew; and you know they hate the nephew as they hate the devil!"—"What! a boy at laſt! there will be ſuch rejoicing—I dare ſay we ſhall be aſked—Well he'll have a fine fortune, that's certain—but what will become of the poor girls? Miſs Tiſley will not hold her head quite ſo high up now, &c.

But of all earthly enjoyments, Meſſrs. printers, do give us plenty of marriages.

We don't want you to make them, we can do that in a time of ſcarcity.—O! how delightful are the reports of our ſecret committee—What plots and conſpiracies! What letters found; what diſcoveries. But when the church has given her fiat, you ought to conceal nothing from us.

We will give up both Banks of the Rhine, and all the Banks of Scotland in the bargain, rather than you ſhould not give place to the ſucceſsful negociations at the Court of Hymen—We will pay our taxes without any debates or amendments, but don't feonce us of a ſingle wedding. Don't deprive us of knowing who and who are come together, which would ruin us beyond redemption, and turn our tea-tables into Quaker meetings.—How comfortable to deſcant upon thoſe unions. "What! is he married to her? Who would have thought it? A poor ſhambling, awkward thing—Nay, the girl is very well; but to be ſure, ſhe'll have a ſad time of it with him. What is he not good tempered? Lud! the very reverſe; why, I'll tell you, what I have mentioned before, and to let it go no farther. Would you believe the fellow made propoſals to me? He is rich, however. O, no great matter for that—all depends on two aunts, that are liked, to bury the whole family. But, Bleſs my heart! who is the next? Take the newſpaper, and read it with your own eyes—Bob—to Tiſ——.

Lud! it is the little dab of a girl you ſaw at Mrs.—! What ſhe! My ſtars! Was ever the like? A little affected pert thing.—And who is Bob? O! a low fellow of a manufacturer, you muſt remember him at our dance—his father is juſt dead, and left him a mint of money. But what could he ſee in her? and then ſhe has not a penny of fortune, except from her uncle, and he may marry, being not more than ſixty, is hale, hearty and very cantankerous!"

And ſo, Meſſrs. Printers, mind what we ſay, and let us have plenty of the neceſſaries of life and converſation; and in return we will give you up all the affairs of Europe; being

Sir,

Your very humble ſervant,
LETITIA CLACKET,
For Jaff and co.

HUMANITY.

GENTLENESS, which belongs to virtue is to be carefully diſtinguiſhed from the mean ſpirit of cowards, and the fawning aſſent of ſycophants: it renounces no juſt right from fear: It gives up no important truth from flattery: It is indeed not only conſiſtent with a firm mind, but it neceſſarily requires a manly ſpirit and a fixed principle in order to give it any real value. It ſtands oppoſed to harſhneſs and ſeverity--to pride and arrogance--to violence and oppreſſion: It is, properly, that part of the real virtue charity, which makes unwilling to give to any of our brethren: It corrects whatever is offenſive in our manners; and by a conſtant train of humane attentions, ſtudies to alleviate the burden of common miſery: Its office is therefore extenſive; it is continually in action when we are engaged in intercourſe with men. It ought to form our addreſs, regulate our ſpeech, and to diffuſe itſelf over our whole behaviour.

That gentleneſs which is a characteriſtic of a good man, has, like every other virtue, its ſear in the heart. In that unaffected civility which ſprings from a gentle mind, there is a charm infinitely more powerful than in all the ſtudied manners of the moſt finiſhed courtier.

It is founded on a ſenſe of what we owe to him who made us and to the common nature of which we all ſhare. It ariſes from reflection on our own failings and wants, and from juſt views of the condition and duty of man. It is a native feeling heightened and improved by principle. It is the heart which eaſily relents: which feels for every thing that is human; and is backward and ſlow to inflict the leaſt wound. It is affable in its addreſs; and mild in its demeanor; every ready to oblige, and be obliged by others; breathing habitual kindneſs toward friends, courteſy to ſtrangers, long ſuffering to enemies.

It exerciſes authority with moderation: adminiſters reproof with tenderneſs: confers favours with care and modeſty. It is unaſſuming in opinion, and temperate in zeal: it contends not eagerly about trifles: ſlow to contradict, and ſtill ſlower to blame; but prompt to allay diſſention & reſtore peace; It neither intermeddles on neceſſarily with the affairs, or pries inquiſitively into the ſecrets of others: It delights, above all things to alleviate diſtreſs; and, if it cannot dry up the falling tear, to ſoothe at leaſt the grieving heart.

Where it has not the power of being uſeful, it is never burdenſome: It ſeeks to pleaſe rather than ſhine and dazzle, and conceals with care that ſuperiority either of talents or of rank, which are oppreſſive to thoſe who are beneath it. It is a great avenue to mutual enjoyment. Amidſt the ſtrife of interfering intereſts, it tempers the violence of contention, and keeps alive the ſeeds of harmony. It ſoftens animoſities, renews endearments, and renders the countenance of man a refreſhment to man. It prepoſſes and wins every heart. It perſuades when every other argument fails; often diſarms the fury, and melts the ſtubborn.

BLANKS,
For ſale at this OFFICE.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, February 15.

THE preſent uncommon dearth of NEWS, very aptly introduces the following obſervation, that

NO NEWS IS GOOD NEWS,

Which may at firſt bluſh, appear ſome what paradoxical; but upon the ſmalleſt inveſtigation the myſtery all vaniſhes. Moſt men are rather diſſatisfied at reading a newſpaper, unleſs it affords them ſome very intereſting and important intelligence; but let us conſider a moment; does not ninety-nine to an hundred of this kind of intelligence, conſiſt in the *calamities of our fellow creatures?* and if ſo, *no news is*, comparatively, *good news.*

A ſleigh driving over the ice loaded with men and women, broke through, and all drowned! a veſſel founded at ſea, or bulged on the rocks, the men periſhed! or perhaps one or two ſaved, but ſuffered amazing hardſhips! men robbed and murdered! a houſe burnt! a town laid in aſhes, deſtroyed by an earthquake, or a violent inundation, thouſands periſhed and ruined! an obſtinate engagement between two ſhips; a battle between two armies, with great effuſion of human blood, hundreds, nay, thouſands killed, wounded and taken priſoners! What we call important, is moſt generally *calamitous*, attended with *wounds, bloodſhed, miſery* and *death!* and when ſo *it bad news*: I ſay therefore, *no news is good news.*

How beautiful is the order of nature! the planets move in their own orbits; the rivers in their own channels; and every good man in the way which nature and education have allotted him: No man is robbed; no houſe plundered; no town burnt, no ſound of the warrior and garments rolled in blood; no remarkable diſaſter befals any one: But then there is a dearth of news, and the people feel uneaſy. Newſpapers, ſay they, are now adays hardly worth reading! But let us put a proper conſtruction on all events, and we ſhall find that no news is good news; becauſe we are then to ſuppoſe that harmony and good fortune pervades the world.

When the printer finds none of theſe calamitous matters to fill his paper with, he graces it, if he be a judicious man, with extracts and pieces on politics, huſbandry, buſineſs, trade or morality; with now and then a ſketch of wit and humour, which ſerves to exhilerate the ſpirits, inform the underſtanding, reform the manners, or mend the heart; which though it be no news is highly preferable to bad *news*,

TO SANCHO.

Dear Hidalgo,

IN acknowledging our conſanguinity, I obſerve that you likewiſe prove it, by the evidence of a ſtrong family characteriſtic—an unalterable allegiance to primitive opinions; the *Princes* you know are wont to dictate and not to perſuade; to contend for victory and not for truth.

Your *debut* in your laſt was too abrupt, too ſudden for conſideration, otherwiſe you would have reflected, that although ceremony among friends be always unneceſſary, and often-times improper, yet reſpect for appearances never is; you would therefore have accoſted your couſin in a more ſeemly coſtume and ſtyle, than in the uniform and ideom of the *Jockey Club*; perhaps from the ſplendor of the ſcenery, you expected ſome relief; ſome excuſe for the familiarity. Your ſtable is in Olimpus—your equeſtrian a *hero*, and your nag—nay, your nag *mars* the figure; I have heard indeed of one genuine individual of that ſpecies recognized on *portical turf*, but he was no prancer—his gait, pardon the bull—was flight. Your's muſt be of the *Jeruſalem breed of horſes*, ſome of whom from native waywardneſs ludicrouſly ſtray into thoſe regions.

After your cavalier ſalutation, you proceed to a ſingular propoſition—"*that you have often aſſociated an idea with its inference.*" Now, *Coz*, I have been taught that a propoſition and its inference are in the ſeries or relation of cauſe and effect—of original and derivative—if ſo, is not your aſſociation within the prohibited degrees of kindred in reaſoning? a kind of logical inceſt; but to be ſerious.

The public prints are maſquerades into which admiſſion is free for every character which caprice can deviſe, or whim wear; where the ephemeral character aſſumed is the only fair object of animadverſion; and where the high and low, the witty and dull rendezvous in a groteſque miſcellany of jumbled, and generally inverted order, to wage the harmleſs warfare of raillery and humour, priviledged from the riſk of giving or receiving offence to perſonal feelings. They are tournaments where at every true knight of the *quill* has a right to tilt, and where his opponent becomes his brother at arms inſtead of his enemy. Now my *dear don*, if ſuch be the laws of the field, eſtabliſhed by invariable uſage, why ominouſly preſage an expiring acquaintance; nay, laying priviledge aſide, have I ſaid

nis further swears, that he has lost out of said ship yard, several spikes, nails, and other articles of iron, besides many oak and pine planks of different dimensions, and verily believes they were feloniously stolen by the said Rueben Riggs; and therefore prays he may be dealt with as the law directs, and further sayeth not.

(Signed)
JOHN DENNIS.

Sworn before me the day and year first above written,
(Signed)
WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

A true copy from the original,
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Confidential Clerk.

DEATHS, BIRTHS & MARRIAGES.

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IF you knew how comfortable it is for us who live in the country, to learn all that is going on in your town. I am sure you would never omit these essential articles to our happiness, Deaths, Births, and Marriages.

These are to us, of far more importance than affairs of state, or the history of the war; they are matters that come home "*to our business and bosoms*," and what is more important than all, they are matters upon which we may venture to talk without the least risk of contradiction.

For, gentlemen, supposing now, that we read of the death of lord ——, or sir ——, or plain such a one, is it not evident, that all the world can talk about his character, mention the very hour he died, the disorder which killed him, the exact state of his income, and how he left his money? and all this with a degree of positive certainty, that admits of no contradiction.

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We don't want you to make them, we can do that in a time of scarcity.—O! how delightful are the reports of our secret committee—What plots and conspiracies! What letters found; what discoveries. But when the church has given her fiat, you ought to conceal nothing from us.

We will give up both Banks of the Rhine, and all the Banks of Scotland in the bargain, rather than you should not give place to the successful negociations at the Court of Hymen—We will pay our taxes without any debates or amendments, but don't sconce us of a single wedding. Don't deprive us of knowing who and who are come together, which would ruin us beyond redemption, and turn our tea-tables into Quaker meetings.—How comfortable to descant upon those unions. "What! is he married to her? Who would have thought it? A poor shambling, aukwark thing—Nay, the girl is very well; but to be sure, she'll have a sad time of it with him. What is he not good tempered? Lud! the very reverse; why, I'll teell you, what I have mentioned before, and to let it go no farther. Would you believe the fellow made proposals to me! He is rich, however. O, no great matter for that—all depends on two aunts, that are liked, to bury the whole family. But, Bless my heart! who is the next? Take the newspaper, and read it with your own eyes—Bob—to Tiss——.

Lud! it is the little dab of a girl you saw at Mrs.—! What she! My stars! Was ever the like? A little affected pert thing.—And who is Bob? O! a low fellow of a manufacturer, you must remember him at our dance—his father is just dead, and left him a mint of money. But what could he see in her? and then she has not a penny of fortune, except from her uncle, and he may marry, being not more than sixty, is hale, hearty and eery cantankerour!"

And so, Messrs. Printers, mind what we say, and let us have plenty of the necessaries of life and conversation; and in return we will give you up all the affairs of Europe; being

Sir,
Your very humble servant,
LETITIA CLACKET,
For self and co.

HUMANITY.

GENTLENESS, which belongs to virtue is to be carefully distinguished from the mean spirit of cowards, and the fawning assent of sycophants: It renounces no just right from fear: It gives up no important truth from flattery: It is indeed not only consistent with a firm mind, but it necessarily requires a manly spirit and a fixed principle in order to give it any real value. It stands opposed to harshness and severity—to pride and arrogance—to violence and opression: It is, properly, that part of the real virtue charity, which makes unwilling to give to any of our brethren: It corrects whatever is offensive in our manners; and by a constant train of humane attentions, studies to alleviate the burden of common misery: Its office is therefore extensive; it is continually in action when we are engaged in intercourse with men. It ought to form our address, regulate our speech, and to diffuse itself over our whole behaviour.

That gentleness which is a charracteristic of a good man, has, like every other virtue, its fear in the heart. In that unaffected civility which springs from a gentle mind, there is a charm infinitely more powerful than in all the studied manners of the most finished courtier.

It is founded on a sense of what we owe to him who made us and to the common nature of which we all share. It arises from reflection on our own failings and wants, and from just views of the condition and duty of man. It is a native feeling heightened and improved by principle. It is the heart which easily relents: which feels for every thing that is human; and is backward and slow to inflict the least wound. It is affable in its address; and mild in its demeaner; every ready to oblige, and be obliged by others; breathing habitual kindness toward friends, courtesy to strangers, long suffering to enemies.

It exercises authority with moderation: administers reproof with tenderness: confers favours with care and modesty. It is unassuming in opinion, and temperate in zeal: it contends not eagerly about trifles; slow to contradict, and still slower to blame; but prompt to allay dissention & restore peace; It neither intermeddles on necessarily with the affairs, or pries inquisitively into the secrets of others; It delights, above all things to alleviate distress; and, if it cannot dry up the falling tear, to soothe at least the grieving heart.

Where it has not the power of being useful, it is never burdensome: It seeks to please rather than shine and dazzele, and conceals with care that superiority either of talents or of rank, which are oppressive to those who are beneath it. It is a great avenue to mutual enjoyment. Amidst the strife of interfering interests, it tempers the violence of contention, and keeps alive the seeds of harmony. It softens animosities, renews endearments, and renders the countenance of man a refreshment to man. It prepofes and wins every heart. It persuades when every other argument fails; often disarms the fiery, and melts the stubborn.

BLANKS,
For sale at this OFFICE.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, February 15.

THE present uncommon dearth of NEWS, very aptly introduces the following observation, that

NO NEWS IS GOOD NEWS,

Which may at first blush, appear somewhat paradoxical; but upon the smallest investigation the mystery all vanishes. Most men are rather dissatisfied at reading a newspaper, unless it affords them some very interesting and important intelligence; but let us consider a moment; does not ninety-nine to an hundred of this kind of intelligence, consist in the *calamities of our fellow creatures*? and if so, *no news is*, comparatively, *good news*.

A sleigh driving over the ice loaded with men and women, broke through, and all drowned! a vessel founded at sea, or bulged on the rocks, the men perished! or perhaps one or two saved, but suffered amazing hardships! men robbed and murdered! a house burnt! a town laid in ashes, destroyed by an earthquake, or a violent inundation, thousands perished and ruined! an obstinate engagement between two ships; a battle between two armies, with great effusion of human blood, hundreds, nay, thousands killed, wounded and taken prisoners! What we call important, is most generally *calamitous*, attended with *wounds, bloodshed, misery* and *death!* and when so *is bad news*: I say therefore, *no news is good news*.

How beautiful is the order of nature! the planets move in their own orbits; the rivers in their own channels; and every good man in the way which nature and education have allotted him: No man is robbed; no house plundered; no town burnt, no sound of the warrior and garments rolled in blood; no remarkable disaster befals any one: But then there is a dearth of news, and the people feel uneasy. Newswapers, say they, are now adays hardly worth reading! But let us put a proper construction on all events, and we shall find that no news is good news; because we are then to suppose that harmony and good fortune pervades the world.

When the printer finds none of these calamitous matters to fill his paper with, he gracs it, if he be a judicious man, with extracts and pieces on politics, husbandry, business, trade or morality; with now and then a sketch of wit and humour, which serves to exilerate the spirits, inform the understanding, reform the manners, or mend the heart; which though it be no news is highly preferable to bad news,

TO SANCHO.

Dear Hidalgo,

IN acknowledging our consanguinity, I observe that you likewise prove it, by the evidence of a strong family charateristic—an unalterable allegiance to primitive opinions; the *Puncas* you know are wont to dictate and not to persuade; to contend for victory and not for truth.

Your *debut* in your last was too abrupt, too sudden for consideration, otherwise you would have reflected, that although ceremony among friends be always unnecessary, and often-times improper, yet respect for appearances never is; you would therefore have accosted your cousin in a more seemly costume and style, than in the uniform and ideom of the *Jockey Club*; perhaps from the splendor of the scenery, you expected some relief; some excuse for the familiarity. Your stable is in Olimpus—your equestrian a *hero*, and your nag—nay, your nag *mars* the figure; I have heard indeed of one genuine individual of that species recognized on *poetical turf*, but he was no prancer—his gait, pardon the bull—was flight. Your's must be of the *Jerusalem breed of horses*, some of whom from native waywardness ludicrously stray into those regions.

After your cavalier salutation, you proceed to a singular proposition—"*that you have often associated an idea with its inference.*" Now, *Coz*, I have been taught that a proposition and its inference are in the series or relation of cause and effect—of original and derivative—if so, is not your association within the prohibited degrees of kindred in reasoning? a kind of logical incest; but to be serious.

The public prints are masquerades into which admission is free for every character which caprice can devise, or whim wear; where the ephemeral character assumed is the only fair object of animadversion; and where the high and low, the witty and dull rendezvous in a grotesque miscellany of jumbled, and generally inverted order, to wage the harmless warfare of raillery and humour, priviledged from the risk of giving or receiving offence to personal feelings. They are tournaments whereat every true knight of the *quill* has a right to tilt, and where his opponent becomes his brother at arms instead of his enemy. Now my *dear don*, if such be the laws of the field, established by invariable usage, why ominously presage an expiring acquaintance; nay, laying priviledge aside, have I said

ought which the moſt ſtrained conſtruction could interpret into perſonality. I come forward to vindicate and not to wound—to defend the living and not to diſturb the aſhes of the dead, or ſport ſacrilegiouſly with the wound of ſorrow. 'Twould be parricide in me, *Sancho*, for from the firſt expanſion of my eyelids to the viciſſitudes of this life, I have numbered myſelf among the children of ſorrow.

My attachment to the fallen was warm and ſincere; the fatal dye could not have turned up otherwiſe than calamitouſly for my affections; and believe me, *Couſin*, although my regret does not reſolve itſelf into the oſtentation of poſthumous praiſe it occupies not the leſs ſpace in my heart.

If I have paſſed over without much commentary your ſecond claſs of "goſſips," it was not for lack of a copious ſubject. I had ſeveral motives of ſilence wholly unconnected with "*the principle which cauſes the fallen and abſent to be neglected*;" in the firſt place my *dear Sancho*, you know that I have already remonſtrated againſt the admiſſion of that deleterious claſs of goſſips into the company of the other two, and my opinion has not been ſhaken by the line of analogy through which you have attempted to trace their affinities and connections. In the ſecond place the individual who ſeems to have ſat for your animated picture of that ſpecies, is abſent, and it would not be equitable to arraign him upon ſo heavy a charge without admitting him to an opportunity of defence; in proportion indeed to the enormity of his accuſation is his claim to a hearing before judgement, unleſs he ſhall be out-lawed for not appearing in due time to vindicate himſelf: and in the third, when the public opinion vibrates ſo ſuddenly from one extreme to the other, prudence ſeldom embraces it without a long pauſe. The many have perhaps only changed into what were long the ſentiments of the few, yet it would be unwarrantable vanity in any of theſe, to illuſtrate his own ſagacity in having anticipated detection, until ſuſpicions ripen into certainty.

I have ſuſpected from the beginning that your zoography was founded upon your own experience, and view of the ſubject; your confeſſion "*of the aſſiſtance of a very ſagacious ſpaniel who has attached himſelf to your intereſt, who beats about largely and promiſes you much ſport from his ſervices*," leaves me no longer to doubt where at leaſt the third claſs of *your goſſips* is domeſticated.

Your replication, *Sancho*, to my poſtulatory objections, as you are pleaſed to term my epiſtle, was gratuitous, I muſt praiſe you generoſity for parting ſo liberally with what coſt you a *grudge*.

Now in ſober ſadneſs my friend, it is much a queſtion with me, whether you or I know what face lies behind the others viſor—perhaps I am encountered by ſome pithleſs *Patroclus* in the borrowed armour of *Achilles*—if ſo——but ſhould it be my real kinſman who frowns upon me, he may be aſſured that acquaintance may ſlumber or ceaſe, the current of favor may dry up, but the heart which feeds the fingers with life to trace theſe lines, ſhall ceaſe to beat *ere* it abate of its gratitude for innumerable favors;—but we are growing too ſerious.

Adieu Sancho, adieu!!

Alphonſo Panca.

FOR THE ORACLE.

Gentlemen,

IT has lately been made known to me, that a part of the "*Stump ati*" is levelled at a gentleman, whoſe ſympathetic feelings drew tears from him on account of our national debt. Some may ſay, that the puerile and impotent endeavors of hidden incendiaries ſhould be paſt over in ſilent contempt; but when they attempt to ridicule the moſt benign and noble principles of the human heart, their intentions ſhould be expoſed to public view and deteſtation.

If that warm and diffuſive benevolence which impelled a man to weep for a *nation's burthen*, could ſuffer from the malicious comments and deſpicable railleries of an anonymous *block-head*, I ſhould ſympathize with this truly worthy character. Where dignified virtue—inflexible honor—an enlarged capacity and enchanting ſuavity of manners are eminently conſpicuous in an individual, he may ſet malice at defiance and ſpurn at detraction. It is unfortunate for thoſe malevolent abettors—thoſe inſidious *bug-bears* of ſcandal, that their anonymouſneſs ſhields them from the ſcourging to which their invidious attempts ſhould ſubject them.

It has ever been the fate of extreme excellence and eſtabliſhed merit, to be the envy of the depraved and ſtumbling block to the unworthy. On the other hand its luſtre is rather increaſed than diminiſhed, by their contemptible efforts to tarniſh it.

I ſhould think it ſuperfluous to enlarge on this head, was it not that a vehicle of abuſe is eſtabliſhed, teeming weekly with injurious inſinuations, to which the brighteſt characters are moſt obnoxious. The lurking confederates who are its movers, whoſe bond of union is malice, think their torrent of ſcurrility uncontroulable—from being unknown they are unamenable to juſtice—reproof to ſuch is ineffectual.—Strangers, and the ignorant, are too apt to be unfavorably impreſſed by innuendos; and what remains unanſwered, or unnoticed, is often miſtaken for poignant truth.

Thoſe moral aſſaſſins, are puffed with the opinion of degrading the virtue they cannot attain to. Were their rhapſodies intended to correct—they might plead extenuation; but where ultimate aim is to diſparagize, they renounce every plea to toleration, every claim to countenance.

It may flatter the illiberal and gratify the evil-minded, to ſee their ſuperiors aſſaulted by the malevolent and traduced by the vile. Yet did they reflect, that to calumniate the unexceptionable, is not, to compliment the vicious, their invidious happineſs would be weak as the cobweb, and their mutable ſatisfaction be changed to ſelf-hatred.

Not a few of mankind, are unable to determinate between ſcurrility and wit; by ſuch *clodpates* and *plodders* their talents may be admired, and their futile compoſitions applauded—to ſuch ſuffrages they are welcome—they are really unenviable. In return they may beſmear their patrons with the titles of patriotic, generous and enlightened; and reciprocate the obligation, as the alms-giver is paid by the humility of the mendicant. I am willing to allow them a grade amongſt reptiles, ſuch whoſe ſtings are not deadly. Their attempt to ſting the honorable perſon alluded to, avails as a crucifix oppoſed to a hurricane, or a relic to an erruption of Ætna. Happy are the people who are bleſt in ſuch diſpenſers of juſtice as this, our favored province is—and baſe is the wretch, who attempts to contaminate them.

SANCHO.

York, Feb. 14.

☞ HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to PARDON Mr. *Van Zante*.

☞ As the ſubſcriber will leave this place on the 15th of March next enſuing—he requeſts all thoſe who are indebted to the partnerſhip of

John Cumming & Co.

To pay their accounts without delay.

JOHN CAMERON.

☞ The remaining aſſortment will be ſold cheap for caſh.

York, Feb. 12.

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UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

YORK: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1800. [*Price 4 Dollars per Ann.*

To PANCA.

Dear Panca,

I LEERWHILE revelled in the hope, that my preceding argument was fully apagogical, but diſappointment ſtill awaits the almoſt every hope of man! my reaſoning I find is wholly loſt, and your conviction quite inflexible.

I little apprehended *Couſin*, that my familiarity could have offended you—who, took the firſt fraternal ſtep; and muſt confeſs myſelf your pupil in many things. You firſt taught me to be familiar—and twice obliged me to be ridiculous (in my own opinion at leaſt.) I confeſs myſelf, little indeed of the *debonair*, thanks to my ſtars for lighting me to more ſubſtantial endowments, although I happened not to be educated in the ſchool of ——— I ſtill poſſeſs a native civility which is, and ever will be, equable to all.

The *Sancho Pancas* are an indocile ſteady race—a ſelf judging ſyſtematic ſet of men, who ever ſee autopically—neither *baitologiſts* nor *barometers*.—Yourſelf excepted (if you are really one of which I hugely doubt) I never knew a Pancan who in the circumſcribed period of *two ſhort weeks* could ſo apoſtatiſe—could charge with a crime of hideous deformity, and declare your attachment for the perpetrator *warm and ſincere*. Pancan affections, *Alphonſo*, are infinitely chaſte, and indiviſible between the perpetrator of a crime of higheſt intrinſic turpitude, and the morally mutilated ſufferer; ſuch erratic and vermicular affections are incompatible with the *Pancan* name, none but a ſpurious *Panca* can poſſeſs them. Of motives which frequently induce ſilence, I ſhall ſimply name one of powerful and general operation, *to wit*: the imprudence of diſobliging the living; that prudence cannot be too much commended which keeps in ſight the ſtrong magnetic *douceurs*; it argues penetration and ſhould be ranked with "*warm and ſincere attachment.*"

You ſtep forward you ſay, *Alphonſo*, "*to defend the living and not diſturb the aſhes of the dead*," how well you have done this a reference to your firſt eſſay will determine. To defend what never was attacked! ſuperlative abſurdity—*Alphonſo Panca* entered the liſt againſt *Alphonſo Panca*. The doctrine of "*perſonality*" you wholly explode; what did you come forward to vindicate, my quondam relative? imperſonality?—ſtill connected—ſtill adhering to, and ſtill expounding the *original* text.

Does the colour fine, or endleſs diverſity of form in human beings render them the leſs human? Does the mental diſtinctions or ſpecific variety of diſpoſition in *tale bearers* render them the leſs tale bearers? *why cavil Alphonſo?* why be a ſceptic? when he that runs may read—why bewilder yourſelf in the maze of juſtification or crimination? I have already cautioned you againſt it; why labor to promote an inveſtigation which ſympathy for others ſorrows ſhould obliterate. Who ſpeaks or who thinks of the unhappy cataſtrophe, but with ſentiments of ſympathetic pity and reſpect for the ſpirited ſurviving party. What attack is it, which in the pride of mental proweſs, or impulſe of officious gratitude, you come forward to defend? would you not acquire credit full as ample by (*Quixote like*) attacking a WIND MILL? as by your efforts to parry a chimerical attack; the very atrophy and vapid idea of your own diſtempered mind.

Reflect my friend on what you have already written; preſerve connection; either write for ſome laudable aim or write no more. Now *Alphonſo*, as I really think your meaning good, I will ſpeak ſeriouſly to you: your flowing periods and flowery ſtyle are loſt for want of better matter. A pageant may at firſt ſight, inſpire admiration—contempt as ſoon ſucceeds; haply you have deceived yourſelf, and eeſwhile thought that you were reaſoning.—Were I not weary of expoſing abſurdity I might reply to a part of your laſt to this effect:

"*Brother is arms, dear don,*" or what you pleaſe; ſhould you be "*encountering Patroclus,*" and Patroclus encountering whom *reynard met*, not in a "borrowed armour," but *borrowed ſkin*—if ſo ———. And apropos to "*logical ineſt*;" recollect my dear don, your having ſaid I had aſſimilated claſſes widely differing "*by a falſe aſſociation of ideas*;" this poſtulatory and truly untenable poſition of yours, gave riſe to that ludicrous incongruity—where reaſoning is inefficient and what it cannot ſap, ridicule and craſſitude may ſometimes batter.

Your "*Jeruſalem nag its gait is flight—pardon the bull,*" *more meaning than expreſſion*—moſt rare *quod libet*, and illuſtrative of your context.

Reperuſe my preceding leſſon—I did not ominouſly preface an expiring acquaintance—I ſolely approved of your rekindling that blaze of friendſhip, of which you ſeemed to fear the blaſt of calumny threathened the extinction. We know each other not, *Alphonſo*, I think however, we are not relations. My genius (if any I have) is better turned to aphoriſm than periphraſe, my exordiums ſeldom exceeds in length my ſubject. Your genius is adapted to writing *handſome nothings*.—Your ſubjects are all exordium. If you *Alphonſo* ſtill remain incorrigible, this is the laſt moment of time that SANCHO will ever pander to your nugatory wantonneſs. When SANCHO writes again, it ſhall be to reprehend the deleterious, or praiſe where praiſe is juſtly due.

If ere again I wield the paſſive quill
the good I'll praiſe and paint the exiſting ill;
No *Panca's folly*, ſhall arreſt its courſe,
Yet folly may, and vice ſhall feel its force.
In virtue's ſchool, my earlier years were paſſ'd,

Sole earthly bliss, which now naturer tastes,
Hostile to vice, unceasing war I'll wage,
And lash the vicious, in my every page.
Nature form'd fools, in her the failure lies,
Yet fools are faulty, believing they are wise.
Consoling blindness—given to comfort man,
Thy wisdom nature, who can fully scan.
The minnow knows, no monster in the Nile;
Nor knows the shrimp, but it's a crocodile;
Speed more than her's, the turtle knows of none,
And every fool, is his own Solomon.
Pleas'd with himself, he others next would please,
And pregnant folly feels deliver'd, ease;
Fermenting nonsense prompts the scribbling vein,
The dire tenesmus of his fever'd brain.
The press, a midwife to his noddle's fire,
An Oglio offspring's, born to bless its fire;
Melange, hotchpotch, wit fricasseed in paste,
A dish well suited to the makers taste;
Classic precision, periods soft and sweet,
A witling monster, wanting head and feet;
Now acrid, attic, now all melting soft—
Now gently low, now soaring high aloft.
Here 'tis profound; conception lags behind,
In vain we search—the track of wit to find,
The subtle spirit shifts from point to place;
Evasive still. Tir'd fancy quits the chace.
Our Litany might be amended thus,
From witling fools, *Good Lord deliver us.*
All men, of folly who in labour lie;
Grant they may live, but let the offspring die.
Of such as wander o'er the land of wit,
Save them from falling into folly's pit.
If Humours waters they should ever tempt,
Oh steer them round, the headland of contempt.
'Gainst folly's breakers, be thou their resort,
And moor them safe—in kind oblivion's port.
POPE. Could thy genius on my being light,
A lesser Dunciad soon thy friend should write.
The learn'd zoologist—bard of mutton pies,
Who taught the eagle—pastry-mongers cries.
Owls, geese and turkies naming full in turn,
What scribbling fire, in his hot sconce must burn.
Sam Sober, Philo, Pensive, Cato too,
The *tilting Pence*—all the motley crew,
Should taste my wormwood—temper'd high with gall,
The same arcanum—would restore them all—
Their scribbling thirst—one potion should allay,
And Public patience have a RESTING DAY.

SANCHO.

o——o——o——o

FOR THE ORACLE.

Messrs. Printers,

I AM a subscriber to the Constellation, and must express my deep regret that one of its *Luminaries* has announced either its extinction or elongation. I am of opinion that some dire revolution has happened in the *Constellatory system*, and fear the whole cluster may experience a meteorical fate. It perplexes me with doubt, that if the metamorphosis should happen, whether the wandering *orb* will continue to be luminous or not, or in which of the horizons it may haply settle? whether a new sign in the zodiac, or an *ignisfatuus* may not be the consequence? Please request of the astronomer "*Amicus,*" that developer of preternaturals and construer of signs and omens, to let his opinion of this matter be made known. May I suggest the propriety of having diaries kept at convenient places for this "*first year of the new century;*" and an earnest attention to lunar and other celestial appearances, until the ultimatum of this strange disjunction be ascertained. If a thirteenth sign be introduced, that it be denominated *Sylvesterarious*. I must confess my great surprise that this PHENOMENA should have passed *unnoticed* in the Upper-Canada almanac.

I remain gentlemen,
Your puzzled humble servant,
PUG.

York, Feb. 1, & "first year of the new century."

N. B. I have been just informed, that the ORB has been performing its revolution of "*blushing, bowing and collecting itself.*"

Foreign News.

HAMBURGH, Nov. 5.

IT appears from articles under the heads of Donaueschingen, Ulm, Ravensburg and Mayence, from the 25th to 29th Oct. that the hostile armies are about entering into winter quarters.—The Russians in the neighbourhood of Ulm and the Danube—the Austrians about Donaueschingen, and the French about Coblentz and Treves.

VIENNA, Oct. 26.

The exchange of couriers within this fortnight between Petersburg and Vienna, has been more frequent than ever. It is said that the object is an extraordinary reinforcement of Russian auxiliaries. Besides the Russians already on their march, the court of Petersburgh has determined to send 150,000 men against France, a great part of whom are to commence their march in Jan. next.

Of a corps of 60,000 men heretofore spoken of, 24000 have already arrived in Gallitia.

The states of Hungary have again determined to send further reinforcements into the field if necessary. The Hungarian nobleman, Snetics, alone, at his own expence, furnishes 100 riflemen.

To-day's Court Gazette contains a report of Gen. Melas, from Marozzo, of the 14th inst. respecting the events near Cuneo. The enemy had the important village Bainette in possession. General Mittowsky drove him out of it on the 13th, and maintained his position altho' the enemy made two attempts to dislodge him. The enemy's total loss is 1000 men—ours 15 killed, 116 wounded and 54 missing. A whole battalion of the enemy, consisting of 500 men, was cut off, and 350 men, besides 16 officers, were taken prisoners.

From ITALY, Oct. 20.

Admiral Nelson has embarked 1000 men for a secret expedition; and it is said, he himself will sail with his fleet to the Genoese coast.

LINDAU, Oct. 25.

The united armies of Field Marshal Suwarrow and Korsakow are principally still in our neighbourhood; only several regiments having moved by way of Bregentz towards Rheineck. The Russian head quarters are still here. Provisions in this city and whole neighbourhood are daily becoming scarcer and dearer.

The report of Coire being in possession of the French is unfounded. The army of the Archduke is securely stationed in the vicinity of Schaffhausen without interruption.

HANNAU, Oct. 29.

Report says gen. Massena has crossed the Rhine in the Grisons, and is making progress, but no date is mentioned.

Frequent skirmishes take place before Philipsburg. The French stormed the outworks of that city three times on the 21st. but were every time repulsed.

At Frankfort, five Jewish houses have stopped payment, and several others followed at Aachen, &c.

The Russian troops on the frontiers of South Prussia, are assembling at Riga, according to the public journals, for a new expedition.

PARIS, Oct. 23.

Buonaparte's baggage waggons, on their way from Frejus, were attacked and robbed of considerable treasure, by an armed robber, who also bore off many important papers.

Berthier, it is said, is appointed minister of war, and Monge minister of the interior.

A ship with 250 French soldiers and 20 officers belonging to the garrison of Corfu, have been taken by an Algerine corsair, and liberated again.

In Bourdeaux and other ports, an embargo has been laid on account of the projected sailing of the Brest fleet.

The intelligence from Lyons, that 50 sail of shipping have appeared off Frejus, with the remains of the French Egyptian army, is false, as general Buonaparte has concluded a treaty of amity with the Porte relative to the evacuation of Egypt.

United States.

PHILADELPHIA, January 16.

A report has just originated upon pretty respectable authority, that a cartel from Rochelle (in France) has arrived at Newport, in which Mr. Dupont, formerly appointed consul general to the U. States, is passenger, who is the bearer of communications to our government from the French republic.

NEW YORK, January 20.

Highly Interesting.

On Saturday last we were favored by a friend with a short extract of a letter from a house in St. Thomas's, and we have hastened to give it to our subscribers in an extra sheet; we have now received a full extract from this letter, which we offer to the public without any other comment, than that we are satisfied from the respectability of the source of the information, and from the date of the departure of the vessel from France, which brings us 20 days later than any communication direct from France, hitherto received, that there must be some grounds for the report.

"*St. Thomas's, 26th Dec. '99.*

"Great news close this year. God grant it be true, Buonaparte, coalesced with Sieyes and Roger Ducos, has overturned the republican government, by suspending till next March, the 2 houses, the constitution and the directory. This triumvirate assumed the denomination of National Consuls—they selected 25 members of each house to compose a Consular National Assembly. A single moment was sufficient to destroy the old colossus, and to establish and consolidate their newly assumed authority."

"It is said they have promised peace within three months! this is a very flattering allurement to the people, and so much credited in France, that Messrs. Sageran and Gautier have sent orders to Guadaloupe, to keep their vessels at that island, until peace takes place. This blow has almost cost Buonaparte his life, for while he was delivering his speech to the legislative body on dissolving it, two pistols were fired at him, but missed him—a dagger was also thrust at him, and would have stabbed him, had not a grenadier parried it off, and received the blow in his arm.

"The new agents for Guadaloupe were in France when the above happened, and departed in haste for fear of being recalled, and have since arrived there with a large frigate and a sloop of war; three vessels have also arrived there from France, one of which brings news to the 17th of Nov.—they all agree in these particulars. It is generally believed in France that a monarchial constitution will be the consequence of these events and that the new rulers have it in contemplation to put it in force in a short time.—But who will be the king?—What is their design on that subject? If it is not Louis the eighteenth, we cannot flatter ourselves to have reached the end of our misfortunes, or of the disturbances in France. Let us patiently await, whatever the sovereign of all kings has determined in his infinite wisdom, and endeavor to hasten the moment of his mercy, by the most fervent prayers."

Captain Lee, arrived here from Lisbon, which latter place he left the 22d Nov. informs, that letters from Brest, dated nine days previous to his sailing, mentioned that the French and Spanish fleets had embarked 50,000 troops, and hourly expected orders to sail.—Destination unknown.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, February 22.

Extract of a letter from Augusta, (Eastern district) of the 12th inst. to a gentleman in this town.

"Accounts have reached us, that English half-pay officers are allowed to accept of commissions in the American army, and retain their half-pay. The inference to be drawn, is the closest union between the Anglo and transatlantic Anglos."

The French general Brune, who was opposed to the Duke of York in Holland, we are informed, was originally a *Printer*. Be this as it may, it is evident, from the resistance which he has made to the allies, that he is a distinguished *type* of his new profession. [*Lon. paper.*

"A person who signs himself '*James Boddington*,' in an advertisement published in a Norfolk paper, professes to have discovered *longitude* on the 7th of Jan. 1799, which he was prevented from making known at an earlier period by a long sickness; but says that he is now prepared, provided suitable encouragement be given, to develope the principles on a very plain and easy scale. The advertisement is dated "Navy-yard, Gosport, Dec. 28th."

A London paper says, the Emperor of Russia lately presented Field Marshal Suwarrow with his picture set in brilliants, accompanied by the following billet:

"My likeness hanging from your breast will shew to the whole world how far a sovereign acknowledges the great atchievements, that have added splendour to his government."

Office of the Commons House of Parliament, Feb. 10. 1800.

☞ HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, has been pleased to direct official information to be given, that the ensuing session of the Provincial Parliament will be holden, and commence at York, on the second day of June next.

In the apprehension of the miscarriage of the circular letters, this additional notification is given.

A. M'DONELL, assembly clerk.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office of JOSEPH EDWARDS, Esq; in Newark, Upper Canada, January 1, 1800.

CHarles Anderson, *Niagara*; Thomas Alexander, *do.*; Wm. Applegarth, *Barton*; Joel Andrus, *Niagara, paid*; Park Allen, *do. do.*; Rufus Bacon, *Newark*; Ebenezer Britton, *Presqu' Isle*; Robert Baldwin, *York*; Eli Botchford, *Niagara*; Robert Connell, *U. Canada*; Asa Church, *York*; Wm. Corbit, *Niagara*; Benjamin Carpenter, *do.*; Wheeler Douglass, *Grand River*; Capt. Stewart Dean, *U. Canada*; John Dennis, *York*; John Dixon, *U. Canada*; Samuel Firth, *Niagara*; Joshua, Ferris, *do.*; Thomas Forfar, *York*; Mrs. Grant, *Gross Point, Detroit*; Mrs. Grant, *Niagara*; Hon. Alex. Grant, Esq; *Amherstburgh, paid*; Matthew Gallee, *U. Canada*; Joseph Griffin, *Queenston*; Robt. Greenfit, *do.*; King. H. How, *Newark*; Samuel Hall, *Oxford, U. C.*; Ben. H. Hall, *Niagara*;

John Hill, jun. *do.*; Jesper Hubbard, *do. Fort George*; Fullard Kingsland, *U. C. paid*; Mrs. Elizabeth Little, *Saint John's, U. C.*; John Lebin, *York*; Wm. Macomb, *Detroit*; Angus M'Intoth, esq; *do.*; Ray Marsh, *Queenston*; Hugh Mc. Leron, *do.*; Richard Moon, *Fort Erie*; Matthew Neally, *Niagara*, David Potter, *do.*; Joshua Pollard, *York*; Joseph Page, *Niagara*; Joseph R. Palmer, 2, *Fort Erie*; Seth Putnam, *River Thames, paid*; John Parkhurst, *York, do.*; Christopher Raincock, Esq; 3, *Niagara*; Dan. Ransom, *Detroit*; James Rouse, *Grand. River*; Wm. Robertson, Esq; *Niagara*; Josiah Raymond, *York*; James and N. Ruggles, 8, *do.*; James V. S. Ryley, *Detroit, paid*; Doctor Theodore Shephard, *Niagara*; James W. Stevens, Esq; *Buffaloe Creek*; Aaron Stewart, *Stamford*; Peet Seelye, *U. Canada*; Jas. G. Stoddard, *Queenston*; Joshua Sabin, *York, U. C.*; Wm. Trucks, *Niagara*; Robert Tail, *do.*; John Ten Broeck, *York*; Nathaniel Titus, *Grand River*; Samuel Thompson, *Newark*; Jarard Rice Tyler, *Fort Erie*; Allin C. Wilmot, *Niagara*; Mrs. Mary Webster, *do.*; Jacob Wicker, 3, *do. free*; Francis Wood, *do. paid*; Wm. Wells, *Kingston, paid*; Frederick Walthers, *do. paid*; Oliver Wiswell, *Detroit*; John Young, *Niagara*.

DAVID THOMPSON, Post Master.

N. B. The arrangement made with JOSEPH EDWARDS, Esq; to receive and distribute Letters and Newspapers, is merely to accommodate the persons to whom they are directed.

If every person going to the office for letters and papers, will recollect, that Mr. Edwards has all this trouble without any emolument or profit, (except the satisfaction of obliging his friends and the public) they will most certainly go prepared with ready change to take them up.

Gentlemen residing at a considerable distance from the office, would do well to engage some person to take up their letters and papers (a great many of which are now in the office) and prevent them being returned as dead to the General Post Office.

Post Office, Fort Niagara,
Jan. 1, 1800.

EXTRACT

From the minutes of Council, February 4, 1800.

The Solicitor General

Having complained to the Board of an article inserted in the Gazette of last Saturday, which he conceives to be an indirect censure of himself, & of Mr. Weeks who was of Counsel with the Crown, on the trial of Reuben Riggs for felony, at the session of Oyer and Terminer, lately held at this place; and having laid before the Board the deposition of one John Dennis, the person on whose oath the prosecution was founded, The Board declared itself to be perfectly satisfied that the Solicitor General had done his duty in prosecuting Riggs for felony: And in order to do away the effect of the article complained of, it Orders, That the deposition of the said Dennis, and a copy of this minute be printed in the next Gazette.

By order of the Board,
ALEX. M'DONELL,
Confidential Clerk.

Home District, York. To wit: } On this second day of November, 1799, personally appeared before me, William Willcocks, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, John Dennis, farmer, and made oath, that on or about Tuesday the eighth day of October last, he overtook Reuben Riggs, of York Garrison, carpenter, near the mouth of the River Humber, on a raft, on which raft were several articles of lumber, the property of deponent, which were feloniously stolen from deponent's ship yard in said river. Said John Dennis further swears, that he has lost out of said ship yard, several spikes, nails, and other articles of iron, besides many oak and pine planks of different dimensions, and verily believes they were feloniously stolen by the said Rueben Riggs; and therefore prays he may be dealt with as the law directs, and further saith not.

(Signed)
JOHN DENNIS.

Sworn before me the day and year first above written,

(Signed)
WILLIAM WILLCOCKS,

A true copy from the original,
ALEX. M'DONELL,
Confidential Clerk.

☞ As the subscriber will leave this place on the 15th of March next ensuing—he requests all those who are indebted to the partnership of

John Cumming & Co.

To pay their accounts without delay,
JOHN CAMERON.

☞ The remaining assortment will be sold cheap for cash.

York, Feb. 12.

Advertisements.

York, Feb. 3, 1800.

ALL persons indebted to the late JOHN WHITE, esq. are requested to settle with his executor and make payment as soon as possible; and those to whom he was indebted at the time of his death by bond, note or open account, are desired to send in their respective demands for examination without delay.

The executor also requests that those gentlemen to whom the late Attorney General had lent any of his books, which have not been yet returned, will be pleased to send them to the subscriber, or give information in whose possession they are—that his library may be collected together in time for sale.

PETER RUSSELL,
Executor to the last will of John White, esq; deceased.

A bargain, a bargain.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 23, on the south side of Duke Street, with a convenient dwelling HOUSE, 24 feet by 18, outhouses &c. an excellent cellar can, with little expence, be made: the advantages of this lot, from its admirable situation, richness of soil &c. are so well known, that a description of them is unnecessary. For terms apply to T. G. Simons, or JOHN KENDRICK, proprietor.

York, Jan. 16.

VOL. VIII. [NO. 45.] G. R. [TOTAL NUMBER 461.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

YORK: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1800. [Price 4 Dollars per Ann.

Office of the Common House of Parliament, Feb. 10. 1800.

☞ HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, has been pleased to direct official information to be given, that the ensuing session of the Provincial Parliament will be holden, and commence at York, on the second day of June next.

In the apprehension of the miscarriage of the circular letters, this additional notification is given.

A. M'DONELL, assembly clerk.

PARIS, Nov. 17.

Central Administration of the Department of the Seine to their Fellow Citizens.

"CITIZENS,

"IT is not in vain that you have taken part with us in our hopes. It is not in vain that you have placed so honorable a confidence in the measures taken to secure a better order of things. The law passed at St. Cloud by the Legislative Body, in the night between the 9th and 10th, and which was proclaimed yesterday in this commune, affords a certain pledge of your prosperity. How much must not this prosperity appear secured to you, when you see citizen Sieyes, Roger Ducos, and Buonaparte, invested with the ancient and commanding title of "Consuls of the Republic" in the plenitude of directorial power.

"These citizens, you well know, have the courage that distinguishes virtuous magistrates, and are worthy by their genious, their talents, and their found integrity, of your entire confidence. With what satisfaction do you not behold your consuls specially charged "to organize all the parts of the administration, to re-establish internal tranquillity, and to procure a solid and honorable peace."—(Art. 3, of the Law.)

"In fine, you will find all the pledges you could desire for your security in the formation and composition of the two committees, chosen in each of the Councils, and charged to prepare changes to be made in the organic dispositions of the Constitution, the vices and inconveniences of which have been felt from experience. (Art. 2.)

"We ought also to place before your eyes the text of the 22th Article of the same law. It will serve to inform you of the nature & object of the changes pointed out in the preceding Articles. These changes can have only for their end to consolidate, guarantee, and inviolably consecrate the sovereignty of the French people, the republic one and indivisible, the representative system, the division of its powers, liberty, equality, security, property.

"This law, citizens, is the pledge of public felicity. It provides also, as we announced, all the means for its restoration. The public treasury has already received offers of money.—Those who hesitated to make the sacrifices which the country expects from all its children announce with eagerness, we may reckon on their devotion: and those who in consequence of our long misfortunes have been placed in a situation that renders it impossible for them to make offers, expect with a just confidence an amelioration of their fate.

"Public faith will be no more violated. All the sources of industry and commerce will spring up again, with the signal proofs of public confidence, and each of us is at length going to find in his labors, the means only of providing his subsistence, but of increasing his enjoyments and his fortune. (Signed)

"*Le Conteule*, President.
"*Sabatieer.*
"*Sauzay.*
"*Daveres*, and
"*Guimbaut*, Administrators.
"*Real*, commissary of government
"*Houdeyer*, sec. gen."

Address from the Legislative Body to the French People.

"FRENCHMEN,

"*St. Cloud, Nov. 10.*

"The republic has again escaped the rage of the factions; your faithful representatives have broken the poignard in the hands of the paracides: but after having averted the blows with which you were menaced, they felt it their duty to prevent an eternal agitation, and taking council from their duty & their courage only, they presume to hope that they have shewn themselves worthy of you.

"Frenchmen, your liberties torn, still bloody with the crimes of the revolutionary government, we shall seek an asylum in the arms of a constitution which promises at least some repose.

"But the seditious have attacked without ceasing the weak parts of our constitution, and the constitutional regime has been but a continuation of the revolution in every sense in which the different parties themselves have interpreted it. Those even who wished the most sincerely to maintain that constitution, have been forced to violate it every instant that they might save it from perishing.

"From this state of instability of the government, has resulted greater instability still in legislation, and the rights the most sacred of social man, have been delivered up to the caprice of faction and events.

"It is time to put an end to this tumult, it is time to give a solid guarantee to the liberty of the citizens, to the sovereignty of the people, to the independence of the constitutional powers, to the republic itself, of which the name has too often served to consecrate the violation of all principles: it is time that the Great Nation should have a government worthy of itself; a government firm and wise, which can give a speedy and solid peace, that you may enjoy true happiness. For the purpose of arriving more rapidly at this end, a provisional government is instituted.—Frenchmen! rally round your magistrates! soldiers of liberty, pursue the course of your victories, you will atchieve the conquest of peace, that you may soon return to the midst of your brethren, and receive from the public gratitude the honors and rewards reserved for your glorious labours."

Paris, Nov. 18. The minister of police

conservation, to protection, to liberal purposes, will resume their influence by the dispersion of incendiaries who oppressed the council, and who, tho' they rendered themselves the most odious, never ceased to be the most contemptible of mankind."

(Signed) BUONAPARE.

Council of Elders. Sitting of Nov. 10.

A letter was received from the secretary general of the directory to the following effect :—

Citizen Representatives,

"I have not been able to receive the messenger of state dispatched by the council of elders to the executive directory. Four of the members have sent in their resignation—the fifth is in custody, by the order of gen. Buonaparte. There no longer exists a directory.

"*Health and respect,*

(Signed) LAGARDE."

The council decreed that this letter should be sent to the council of 500.

After the interval of about a quarter of an hour, a tumultuous movement was manifested in the council. The arrival of gen. Buonaparte was announced. He requested permission to speak, having important information to give.

There was instantly profound silence.

Buonaparte—"Representatives of the people, you are not in a common crisis; you tread upon a vulcano ready to destroy you. Yesterday Paris was in a most profound tranquillity. I have united all my brethren in arms, in the execution of the measures which you have adopted. I have given proofs of my devotion to the republic, and the country has not had a more zealous defender than I have proved myself. This day, however, I am surrounded with calumny, & covered with reproaches and disgust.

"I hear circulated around me the words Cromwell, military government, &c. Had I wished to establish a military government, I should long since have attempted that enterprize. Since I returned to Paris, I have been solicited by some factions to seize upon the authority of the state. I declare that even propositions have been made to me by Barras and Moulin, to overthrow the government and to assume the direction of affairs—I resisted these insinuations, because I was of no party, of no coterie—I communicated these projects to several representatives. I united my sentiments to those of the council of elders, and have only accepted the command entrusted to me, with the view of resigning it after having triumphed over the enemies of the republic. Think not then that you see in me a vile intriguer, I know no great coteries but the French people.—But I declare the representatives of the people must not be divided: on the contrary, unite your wisdom, & whatever your firmness shall decide, I shall see faithfully executed. I shall be but an arm devoted to the safety of the republic—the safety of liberty and equality."

Inglet—"And the constitution."

Buonaparte—"The constitution! Is it now a guarantee for the French people? You have violated it on the 18th Fructidor; you have violated it on the 22d Floreal; you have violated it on the 30th Prairial—It is nothing but an empty sound, which serves the purpose of every faction. All the rights of the people have been violated. It is time that you should defend them against every attack. Consider what ought to be done for the protection of liberty. If you do not save it, you and your children will be disgraced in the eyes of posterity—You are accountable for its safety, act—and if the execution of your decrees be opposed, I shall appeal to my brave companions in arms, and to my fortune."

The Consuls to the French. Paris, Nov. 12.

The constitution of third year has perished. It knew neither how to protect your rights or support itself. Multiplied attacks derived for ever of the respect of the people. Heinous and ambitious factions divided the republic between them. France at length approached to the last term of a general disorganization: The patriots have made themselves heard. Every thing that could injure you has been removed. Every thing that could serve you, every thing that remained pure in the national representation, is united under the banners of liberty.—Frenchmen! The republic thus re established, and replaced in Europe, in the rank which she should never have lost, will proceed to realize all the hopes of citizens, and will accomplish its glorious destinies. Take with us the oath which we have made, "to be faithful to the republic, one and indivisible, founded upon equality, liberty and the representative system.

By the Consuls of the Republic.

Roger Ducos, Buonaparte, Sieyes.

Paris, Nov. 16. The most perfect calm prevails in Paris. The following proclamation of gen. Buonaparte has been every where posted up.

PROCLAMATION.

Buonaparte, General in Chief, to his soldiers.

18 Brumaire, Nov. 9.

"*Soldiers,*

"The extraordinary decree of the council of ancients is conformable to the 102d article of the constitutional act. It places in me the command of the city and the army.

"I have accepted the appointment, to second the measures which the council is about to take, and which are all in favor of the people.

"The republic has been badly governed these two years. You have hoped that my return would put an end to so many evils. You have celebrated it with an union which imposes upon me the duties I fulfill. You will fulfill yours, and second your general with the energy, the firmness, and the confidence I have always beheld in you.

Buonaparte. Berthier.

It is said that Barras has been arrested and sent to the Temple. Several more arrests have taken place. Daubermesnel's, "We only want three daggers to put an end to all this."

Buonaparte yesterday morning reviewed the troops and received the oaths of the veteran soldiers in the garden of Luxembourg.

YORK, } To wit. } GIVEN is hereby given, that the Sittings for the Trial of all Issues joined in the Home District, are fixed for the 25th instant.

DAVID BURNS,
Clerk of the Crown, &c.

March 1, 1800. (3 w.

WHEREAS my wife Sarah, refuses to go live with me on my Farm on Yonge-street, where I have for her a comfortable house, and as I am not able to support her in town, from the high price of provisions, and the heavy expence of house-rent, I therefore caution the Public not to harbour or credit her on my account, as I will pay no debt of her contracting from this date.

his
ABRAHAM ✕ MATICE,
mark.

York, March 1, 1800.

Advertisements.

York, Feb. 3, 1800.

ALL persons indebted to the late JOHN WHITE, esq. are requested to settle with his executor and make payment as soon as possible; and those to whom he was indebted at the time of his death by bond, note or open account, are desired to send in their respective demands for examination without delay.

The executor also requests that those gentlemen to whom the late Attorney General had lent any of his books, which have not been yet returned, will be pleased to send them to the subscriber, or give information in whose possession they are—that his library may be collected together in time for sale.

PETER RUSSELL,
Executor to the last will of John White, esq. deceased.

VOL. VIII. [NO. 46.] G. R. [TOTAL NUMBER 462.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

YORK: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1800. [*Price 4 Dollars per Ann.*

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the thirtieth day of December, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the eleventh day of this present month of February, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twenty-first day of March next, ensuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary:—Herein fail not. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness PETER HUNTER, Esq. our Lieutenant Governor and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our said province, and in the province of Lower Canada, this seventh day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and of our reign the fortieth.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

BLANK

half pay affidavits for sale at this office.

Foreign News.

PARIS, Nov. 13.

THE law which regulate the provisional form of the new government, was proclaimed last night in Paris, with much solemnity. Although every thing continues in appearance calm, the conspirators of the council of 500 do not consider themselves as yet defeated. They hold meetings. They are preparing a pretended protestation; but perhaps they rely more upon some ill-affairs than their other manœuvres.—But the police is informed of their meetings, and watches them narrowly. The grenadier who saved Buonaparte's life, dined with him yesterday. The wife of the consul made him a present of a diamond worth 2000 crowns.

September 21.

The consul for the day does not leave the consular palace during the day. Every morning the commandant of Paris and the minister, receives a letter from the secretaries of the consulate, informing them of the name of the person to whom they are to address themselves during the day.

Letters from Bourdeaux, Lyons, Nantz and Strasburg state, that the news of the new revolution was received there with general applause and acclamations of *vive la republique!*

Letters from Strasburg, of the 15th instant, inform us that the march of the troops towards the Rhine, is pressed forward with great activity. The greater part of the army is arrived on the borders of that river. Chabran's division is at Basle, and has been considerably reinforced. The divisions of Mesnard, Lorge and Gazin occupy the Rhine from the Frickthal to the lake of Constance. Soult's division is posted in the Rheinthal; those of Mertier and of Lomion, still continue to make progress in the Grison country, and advance towards the Voralberg. Tureau's division covers the Valais. The fine division, commanded by general Humbert, composed in a great measure of grenadiers form all the demi-brigades, and 10,000 strong has just quitted the environs of Zurich, in order to approach the Rhine, and thus it is said to make their way into the Frickthal.—A general attack seems to be meditated.

Sieyes is said to have a new scheme of a constitution which he is about to propose; that he had hinted many of his ideas upon this subject when the constitution of the 3d year was under consideration, but that he conceived that the public mind was not then sufficiently ripe and prepared for the complete development of his system of social order. It is supposed that he will avail himself of the present auspicious moment to present the French nation with a constitution well calculated to secure its confidence and promote its welfare.

According to letters received from Copenhagen of the 12th Brumaire, the financial college, with a view to relieve the present urgent want of money, has stipulated that the merchants, by giving security on their property, may be entitled to receive the loan of money from government. For this purpose it is said that a new issue of bank notes is to take place.

November 27.

The Emperor of Russia has engaged by treaty, to put at the disposal of the king of Naples, 9 battalions of infantry, with the necessary artillery, and 200 Cossacks, to be marched as fast as the roads will admit.

o—oo—oo—o

CAIRO, (EGYPT) Sept. 3.

General Legrange, with an army of 60,000 men has set out to meet and engage the army of the Grand Signior.—Legrange has but 6,700 French in his army—the rest are Arabs, Copts and young Mamelukes. Here all is tranquil; and the National Institute proceeds in its investigation.

RUSSIA, Oct. 24.

The order excluding Danish vessels

from our ports is revoked.

VIENNA, Nov. 6.

The reports of peace have advanced our funds 5 pr. cent.

Nov. 3.

The Spaniſh miniſter and our miniſter of ſtate hold frequent conference. They are ſaid to relate to peace. The late revolution at Paris increaſes our hopes. [The very lateſt information not only from Vienna but other parts of Europe, authorize a ſanguine expectation of peace.]

BERLIN, Nov. 3.

Barthelemy is at Hamburg. The king has invited him to Berlin.

SWITZERLAND, Nov. 4.

Our government is to be new modelled. Several members of the directory and of the councils will be diſmiſed.

AUGSBURGH, Nov. 9.

Suwarrow ſuffers much pain, from the opening of an old wound and the ſpraining of his foot.

DARMSTADT, Nov. 5.

According to the accounts of French officers, the fortreſs of Phillipſburgh is entirely blockaded, and has already been ſummoned. Though the garriſon has made ſome ſorties, yet they have been obliged to evacuate the village of Rheinheim, cloſe to the fortreſs. The beſieged corps is encamped in earth huts. The commandant of the fortreſs, count Salm, has inundated a conſiderable diſtrict round the fortreſs.

Yeſterday an imperial courier from Vienna paſſed through Groegerau (between Darmſtadt and Oppenheim) on his way for Paris.

General Lecourl is ſaid to have advanced by way of Bruchſal, beyond Heilbroun, and towards the Enz, as far as Pforzheim. Fieldmarſhall lieutenant prince Charles of Lorraine is ſaid to occupy a ſtrong poſition in the mountains of the black foreſt.

A French half brigade, which had advanced into the Odenwald, has been forced to retreat with the loſs of two field pieces and 200 hundred priſoners.

LECH, Nov. 2.

On the 30th ult. in the evening an officer of the Ruſſian ſtaff, from Lindau, arrived at Augſburgh with a letter from fieldmarſhall Suwarrow to the magiſtrates, informing them that he had altered his reſolution of quartering the Ruſſian army along the Danube; that they ſhould go into cantonments between the rives Iller and Lech, and his headquarters were not to be at Riedlingen, but Augſburg. Ruſſian baggage and a conſiderable number of officers, arrived yeſterday at the latter place, were Suwarrow is likewiſe expected to arrive to day or to morrow. The grand duke Conſtantine, the whole of the general ſtaff, and every thing elſe belonging to the head quarters, with a garriſon of ſome hundred Coſſacks, will arive at Augſburg at the ſame time.—The prince of Conde requeſted that city to admit at leaſt 60 officers of his corps. Count Lehrbach is arrived at Auſburg, and lodges in the houſe of Baron Lieberti. Seven other envoys, it is ſaid, are epected there. The meeting of the States of the circle of Suabia which was convened at Augſburg, may now be ſhifted to Eſtingen, or ſome other place.

LONDON, Nov 23.

It is reported at the Hague, that Holland is to be made neutral by the negociations of Suſſia; and that the French are to evacuate Holland, in 6 weeks after the Engliſh and Ruſſians—Hamburgh veſſels are no longer embargoed in Ruſſian ports.

November 27.

The plan of the union of Ireland is ſettled. 4 Iriſh Archbiſhops are to ſit permanently in the Imperial Parliament. Cork and Dublin are to ſend two members each. The preſent members of the Iriſh parliament are to ſit with the preſent Britiſh parliament, and no new election is to take place till both parliaments are diſſolved or expire.

November 28.

The Chouans are ſaid to be 20000 ſtrong in the department of Finiſterre. they are maſters of Quimper Corealn. The French conſuls have ſent influential characters to negociate with them.

November 29.

The two firſt of the Hamburgh mails that were due arrived yeſterday. Their contents have, for the moſt part, been anticipated by the laſt advices from France. They, however, confirm the ſuſpicion we entertained of the blockade of Phillipſburgh being raiſed, in conſequence of a defeat experienced by the French army of the Rhine. The conteſt was on the 3d inſt.—very ſharp, and the reſult favorable to the Imperialiſts: the French having been defeated and forced to retreat to Plotevheim.—Several other actions were afterwards fought, with the ſame termination, and on the 9th the blockade of Phillipſburg was raiſed. The loſs of the French is ſuppoſed to be between 2 and 3,000 men. The French accounts of the progreſs of the army of Maſſena in the Griſon country is confirmed. The enemy have penetrated to Reichenau, Feldburgh and Kaldenſtein, and the Imperial troops have evacuated Coir; but the archduke Charles is ſo advantageouſly poſted that the republican chief has hitherto been prevented from commencing any offenſive operations againſt his highneſs' army in Suabia. This prince is about to remove his head quarters to Beberach, and his troops are to occupy the poſitions which have been abandoned by the Ruſſians, who have gone into cantonments between the Iller, Danube and the Leach. Their return to Ruſſia is ſhortly expected to take place, and if ſo, the reports of pacific overtures and negociations, which contin to be circulated in different parts of the continent, may be conſidered as not altogether void of foundation. The accounts from Italy are not of ſo late a date as thoſe brought by the French journals. The Vienna Gazette contains ſome details of the operations in that country. From the 26th to the 29th the enemy were repulſed in ſeveral attacks, when they at length advanced with ſucceſs againſt Poſtano, and Savigliano, and forced the Auſtrians to raiſe the ſiege at Coni. According to ſome advices, the republicans occupy the country in the neighborhood of Tortona. The Peterſburgh gazette contains the official report made by general Korſakow of the battles fought in Switzerland on the 25th and 26th of September; and under the head of Hamburgh are given ſome particulars of the ſubſequent retreat of gen. Suwarrow to the Griſons. Some private letters ſtate, that Mr. Wickham is negociating a treaty for 18,000 Bavarians to be taken into the pay of England.

Diſpatches were yeſterday received from the court of Vienna, on the receipt of which the cabinet miniſters held a conſultation at lord Grenville's office.

The proportion of French and Dutch priſoners to be returned to their reſpective countries, agreeable to the terms of the late convention in North Holland, has been finally determined as follows:—6500 French and 1500 Dutch; the former to conſiſt chiefly of ſailors, of which the enemy appear to be much in want.

On Tueſday 60,000l. was received on the account of the French priſoners by the agent, citizen Niou, who is ſtill continued in his official ſituation in this country, notwithſtanding the reports to the contrary.

An addition of two and a half per cent on all the taxes now in exiſtence is to form a part of the ways and means for the enſuing year.

Gen. Korſakow thus concludes his official letter to the emperor Paul, of his expulſion from Zurich:

"I cannot give your majeſty an exact ſtatement of our loſs, but I ſuppoſe in the courſe of two days we had about 3000 killed and wounded. Our field artillery is entirely carried off.—Generals Sackin, Lokoſhin and Morkow, being ſeverely wounded, had not ſtrength ſufficient to leave Zurich, where they remained, as well as ſome privates, and I have written to the enemy's general that he could not conſider them as priſoners of war. The general's ſtaff, and ſuperior officers, have acquired great honor on both days of battle; they were always in front of the troops, for which reaſon more of them were killed and wounded, in proportion, than privates. Their names as well as an accurate ſtatement of our loſs in privates, I ſoon ſhall have the honor of tranſmitting to your Majeſty.

Kimſkoi Korſokow.

December 6.

The Dutch yet boaſt that they have 5 ſhips of 76 guns, 10 of 68, and 6 or 7 frigates.

December 9.

Earl St. Vincents is to command the Channel Fleet.—Ad. Gardner is ſaid to be cruiſing off Breſt.

A letter from ſir S. Smith, dated coaſt of Caramania, Sept. 20, ſtates his arrival for wood and water.

DUBLIN.—It is ſaid important diſcoveries has been made to government, whereby ſeveral perſons who have hitherto eſcaped ſuſpiſion, have been implicated.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, March 8.

PERSONS elected at the Town Meeting, held at Mile's tavern in the city of York, on the 3d day of March, 1800.

Town clerk—Mr. *Edward Hayward, ſworn.*

Aſſeſſors—*Eliſha Beaman* & *John Aſhbridge.*

Collector—Mr. *Jacob Herbmer.*

Overſeers of highways and roads, and fence viewers—*Jonathan Aſhbridge*, from Scadding's bridge to Scarboro'. *Purſhall Terry*, from the bay road to the mills. *Eliaſ Anderſon*, circle of the Humber, *ſworn*. *Mal. Wright*, Yonge-Street, from half big creek bridge to No. 24, inclusive. *John Daniel*, do. from half big creek bridge to No. 1, inclusive. *John Endicott*, weſt end of the city. *Edward Wright*, do. eaſt end.—*David Thompſon*, for Scarboro', all *ſworn*.

Pound keepers—*Alex. Gallaway*, circle of the Don. *John Dennis*, do. Humber. *John Eomen*, ſen. Yonge-Street, No. to to 25. *Daniel Langhlen*, for the city.

Town wardens, ſworn—*Ephraim Payſon, Andrew Thomſon.*

Conſtables, ſworn—*John Matthews, Eliphalet Hale, Nat. Jackſon*, for city. *John Haines* for the Humber and *Tho. Gray* for Yonge Street.

It is agreed by the majority of the inhabitants of the town, that no HOGS, of any deſcription ſhall be allowed to run at large, within the limits of the city from and after the *firſt* day of *May* next enſuing; and it is further agreed by a majority that every perſon or perſons, ſhall be liable to pay the ſum of *five ſhillings lawfull currency*, for each time, & and for each hog found, running at large after that period.—It is further agreed, that all perſons who keep hogs, ſhall, cauſe them to be marked, which mark ſhall be regiſtered with the town clerk.—It is further underſtood, that hogs ſhall run at large in the country as uſual.—The majority of the Inhabitants agree that all fences ſhall be *five* feet high.

To the printers of the Gazette.

GENTLEMEN,

BEING a Britiſh ſubject, a friend to truth, & unprejudiced in favor of any government, I find that I was not ſingular in the anxiety which I ſuffer for the *fate of my worthy friend* PORCUPINE. This man, though perſonally unknown to me, I bluſh not to ſay I admire. It is well known that at a time when *party ſpirit* was at its flow—when a blind and deſtructive partiality for French principles pervaded the majority of Americans—when an implicit acquieſcence, and a blind approbation was yielded to every Frenchified chimera—when Americans tacitly renounced the *freedom of thinking*—when they became literally *French echoes*—the *paſſive organs* of conveying the *fraternal banditti's contaminating opinions*. I ſay it is a well-known fact, that at this time, this ſelf-ſame WILLIAM COBBETT, with a ſpirit peculiar to a *free-born generous Briton*, unſupported and alone, and with an energy, the offspring of the nobleſt motives; with a freedom of enquiry—with the moſt forcible expoſition of ſtubborn and incontrovertible truths and with unparralleled ſucceſs; ſtood forth the CHAMPION *of true liberty*, and drew from American eyes the veil of voluntary *ſlaviſh puſillanimity*. What is that liberty Americans, for which ye contended ſo furiouſly with your affectionate parent? was it for the liberty of tranſferring your political faith? your verſatile opinions, and unproſtituted wills to the guidance of a *horde of European heathens*? Was it for the glorious priviledge of ſubſcribing to gallic abſurdity? Was it for the ſupreme fraternal honor of worſhipping and wearing the *national cockade*, the freebooter's and caitiff's *fraternal badge*? Deluded people!—LOUIS was eerwhile your great, your good ALLY—the *god* and *patron* of your *high prized liberty*. Strange revolution!—Down with the tyrant, (was lately the American yell,) "deſtroy the deſpot—annihilation to all deſpotiſm—may republican feet trample on royal necks—may liberty and equality rival the ſun in luſtre and influence—may the prince of peace and the prince of the air, burn with *fraternal fire*—may *St. Peter* and *Cerberus*, may the *Celeſtials* and *Pandemoniums* ſhake the *fraternal* hand, may they become the freeborn citizens of the univerſal republic—may every head which teems not with republican *hydrophobia*, be a drinking cup to the ſons of liberty—may the myrmidons of loyalty be ſlaves to the martyrs of freedom."—According to univerſal American prediction, this was the time that "*George* and *his Slaves*—*Kings* and *Slavery*," were to be eradicated. The Engliſh nation to become "a hoſt of *miſerable bankrupts*," the Engliſh patriots were to "riſe *tryumphant* the *national flag* to wave at *St. James'*, and *liberty* and *equality* pervade the world." How juſt were your preſages—how preciſe and how true your prophecyings. GREAT GEORGE God bleſs his majeſty? "*his Slaves*," the loyal, generous, loving ſubjects of the beſt of Sovereigns—his "*bankrupt*" nation, if a *tax* of a *farthing* per head was levied on their *hunting-dogs*, it would exceed in value a tax of ten per cent on all the property in America. The "Engliſh patriots"—the tedicious ſnarling few, are fain to kennel in Botany Bay and other "*lands of liberty and equality*"—the national flag ſtill greatly waves

in national ports, and liberty and equality, thoſe infatuating ſounds, bid fair to die a natural death. Ye freeborn bedlamites, this paroxiſm of folly once paſſed, you now enjoy a lucid interval: the applications, the preſcriptions of your phyſician, ye deſpiſe and PORCUPINE is perſecuted! Had your famous *modern Eſculapus* (RUSH.s) treatment of the yellow fever been as ſucceſsful as *Doctor Cobbett's* (PORCUPINE's) treatment of the *Citizen Fever*, he might with juſtice have proſecuted his *cotemporary* for a libel.

It is allowed by the faithful that SATAN (or as a faithful American republican would expreſs it) the "*Old Serpent*," appears in all ſhapes; at the ſame time that they confeſs but one mode of exorciſm, the faithful of the faculty allow that the yellow fever attacks in all ſhapes; and from undoubted experience, they find but one effectual mode of curing it radically, and giving their patients a paſſport to the regions of reſt! The renowned Waſhington was thus recommended to a ſeat in the realms of repoſe!!!—And this truth rendered indubitable, that inceſſant *purgation* and copious *phlebotomizing* will ſend a man to *ſleep with his fathers*!

This *new light* which beams on the *Materia Medica* may, without punning, be called the RUSH LIGHT; and as every improvement in ſcience entail honor on the author, I would recommend his *ſtatue* to a place in the *ſhambles*, with this *inſcription* on the pedeſtal: "*He cured the yellow fever*, and cauſed PETER PORCUPINE to *evacuate* 5000 dollars!"

Peter Porcupine, *jun'r.*

YORK, MARCH 7.

Cheap for Caſh.

The ſubſcriber has for ſale, at his STORE, *the following* ARTICLES *which he will ſell at the reduced price annexed to each article, for caſh only.*

Beſt Jamaica ſpirits	5ſ per quart.
Beſt do. rum	4ſ per do.
Beſt port Wine	5ſ per do.
Muſcovado ſugar	2/6 per lb.
Bohea tea	8ſ per lb.

☞ HE has alſo a good aſſortment of

Dry Goods,

which he will ſell equally low for prompt payment.

P. Mealey.

York, March 7.

THE ROSE-BUD,

A FABLE;

Addreſſed to a FRIEND, *on the* DEATH *of her eldeſt* CHILD.

-o—o-

A ROSE-BUD once, in infant bloom,
Its parent's earlieſt pride,
Met from the canker-worm its doom;
It faded—droop'd—and died!

The mother loſt her vivid green,
Her vernal beauties all;
The pearly dew like tears were ſeen.
Adown her leaves to fall.

Fond Zephyr too, with gentle ſighs,
Her ſorrows ſeem'd to ſhare;
With warblings ſweet the red-breaſt tries,
To ſoothe the mourner's care.

In vain her griefs they ſeem'd to ſhare,
And ſooth'd her woes in vain;
She hung her head in deep deſpair,
Nor heard the warbler's ſtrain.

A full blown roſe lay withering nigh,
Unheeded in the ſhade—
Juſt ere it breathed the parting ſigh,
It rais'd its head and ſaid:—

" Forbear, miſtaken tree, to weep
" Thy infant's early fate;
" Secure from ills in death's ſoft ſleep,
" How peaceful is her ſtate!

" I from my parent branch was torn,
" When in my beauty's bloom—
" A while in Celia's boſom worn,
" I ſhed a ſweet perfume.

" By all admir'd, approv'd, careſt,
" While pleaſing to the eye;
" Then flung with ſcorn from Celia's breaſt,
" Neglected there to die.

" Ceaſe then to weep her infant charms,
" By death forbid to blow;
" Peacful ſhe ſunk within thy arms,
" Ere ſhe had taſted woe."

o——o~~o——o

The following curious advertiſement is copied from the American Spy. ⊗

RAN AWAY from Good Conſcience, in the town of Schaghticoke, in the county of Mankind, and kingdom of Benevolence, a *broken Merchant*, a *Petty-fogger*; he wore a coat which he called ſtrict honeſty, but it was lined with idleneſs; he had on a veſt which he called good manners, but it was ſo threadbare that you could ſee the lining, which was made of falſehood, and you could ſee his ſhirt thro' the pocket holes of ſhameful ignorance, ſelf-conceit, and cunning cheating; his hat be called lawful gain, but it was made of the fur of oppreſſion, died with lies, lined with falſe ſwearing, the hatters name was theft; his breeches he called fidelity, but they were known to be wove in the loom of deceit, and buttoned with broken promiſes; his ſhoes he called religion, but they were made of the leather of hypocriſy, and tanned with the bark of preſumption, and curried in the ſhop of deviltry; he often frequents the tavern, ſpending his time to no good purpoſe, creating law ſuits wherever he goes; calls himſelf a man of honor, and is ſeeking an opportunity to betray the innocent. Whoever will take up the ſaid runaway, and return him to the owner, ſhall have GOOD WILL for his reward.

Sheriff's Office.

YORK, MARCH 6, 1800.

HOME DISTRICT, } Notice
TO WIT. } is hereby given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden for this Diſtrict at the Court Houſe in the town of York, on Tueſday the 25th day of this preſent month of March, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day; of which all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, gaolers, conſtables, bailiffs and all thoſe otherwiſe intereſted, are deſired to take notice, and that they reſpectively be, then and there preſent, with there rolls, records, indictments and all other remembrances to do thoſe things which to their ſeveral offices in that behalf appertain.

A. M'DONELL, ſheriff.

Sittings.

YORK, } ☞ NOTICE is hereby
To wit. } given, that the Sittings for the Trial of all Iſſues joined in the Home Diſtrict, are fixed for the 25th inſtant. DAVID BURNS,
Clerk of the Crown, &c.

March 1, 1800. (3 w.

BLANKS
For ſale at this OFFICE.

VOL. VIII. [NO. 47.] G. R. [TOTAL NUMBER 4[illegible]]

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

YORK: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1800. [Price 4 Dollars per Ann.]

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE *the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.*

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING;

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the ſeventh day of February, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the twenty-firſt day of this preſent month of March, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twenty-ninth day of April next, enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary:—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs PETER HUNTER, Eſq. our Lieutenant Governor and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our ſaid province, and in the province of Lower Canada, this fourteenth day of March one thouſand eight hundred and of our reign the fortieth.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

BLANK

half pay affidavits for ſale at this office.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT Number Ten, on the North ſide of King-ſtreet, containing one-fifth of an Acre, on which are a large dwelling Houſe, Bake-houſe, and Store-houſe, commodiouſly fitted, and eligibly ſituated for Buſineſs. A good Title will be immediately given to a Purchaſer. Application to be made to Mr. Weekes. York, March 13, 1800.

☞ A Baker would, at this time, meet with much encouragement. 14

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subſcriber having been informed that Mr. John Clark of York, has offered for ſale a certain tract of land known by the name of Lot No. 25, broken front, in the townſhip of Oxford, Diſtrict of L[illegible] land ſaid Clark has ſold to him, and for which he now holds his bond for a deed, and his receipt in full for the conſideration money.—He therefore conceives it his duty to forbid all perſons purchaſing ſaid parcel of land from ſaid Clark—as it is not in his power to diſpoſe of the property of another.

CALEB PIPER.

Oxford (River Thames) March 3, 1800.

Advertiſements.

York, Feb. 3, 1800.

ALL perſons indebted to the late JOHN WHITE, eſq. are requeſted to ſettle with his executor and make payment as ſoon as poſſible; and thoſe to whom he was indebted at the time of his death by bond, note or open account, are deſired to ſend in their reſpective demands for examination without delay.

The executor alſo requeſts that thoſe gentlemen to whom the late Attorney General had lent any of his books, which have not been yet returned, will be pleaſed to ſend them to the ſubſcriber, or give information in whoſe poſſeſſion they are—that his library may be collected together in time for ſale.

PETER RUSSELL.
Executor to the laſt will of
John White, eſq. deceaſed.

Sheriff's Office.

YORK, MARCH 6, 1800.

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Beſt do. rum	4ſ per do.
Beſt port Wine	5ſ per do.
Muſcovado ſugar	2/6 per lb.
Bohea tea	8ſ per lb.

☞ HE has alſo a good aſſortment of DRY GOODS, which he will ſell equally low for prompt payment.

☞ HE requeſts all thoſe indebted to him by book account or otherwiſe, to make payment on or before the 24th of April next, or their accounts will be given into the hands of an Attorney. P. MEALEY.

York, March 7.

Sittings.

YORK, } ☞ NOTICE is hereby
To wit. } given, that the Sittings for the Trial of all Issues joined in the Home District, are fixed for the 25th instant.

DAVID BURNS,
Clerk of the Crown, &c.

March 1, 1800. (3w.

Office of the Commons House of Parliament, Feb. 20, 1800.

☞ HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, has been pleased to direct official information to be given, that the ensuing session of the Provincial Parliament will be holden, and commence at York, on the second day of June next.

In the apprehension of the miscarriage of the circular letters, this additional notification is given.

A. M'DONELL, assembly clerk.

From the Whitestown Gazette.

AMONG the many admirable productions of modern genius, I have often wondered that the exhilirating powder, commonly called snuff, has not hitherto been made a topic. For certainly the taking it by the nose has not only become a very fashionable employment and even pleasure, among the fair sex, but we frequently see man suspending his important occupations to besprinkle his beard with this most odoriferous dust. But what in opinion of many ought to introduce this theme to general notice and admiration, is the many charms which this powder adds to female beauty. In the first place, what a captivating twang it already adds to their voices, when their delicate noses are not yet half clogged with this social snifting. Their conversation too, with words half articulated, and interspersed with the blowing of the nose, heightens the scene to excess. But why do I dwell upon these insignificant advantages of snuff taking, when the settings-off and embellishments of the person, produced by this, cannot but strike the least admirer of female beauty? How neatly does the snuff diffused down upon the female lip, assimilate the manly beard and add to delicacy! Gems are costly—Yet so exactly do the snuff distilled nose drops resemble a certain sort of gem, that I have frequently wondered, that the nose instead of the ear, has not been adopted, as the member from which brilliants are to pend, it would render so easy and so little expensive, female ornaments. This once adopted as the fashion, it would be no difficult matter to introduce it among the neighboring tribes, and save thousands, now expended by the state, in purchasing nose pendents for these auburne beauties. Perhaps this is a new thought—but is it not probable, that, if at any time this ornament, upon the nose of an housewife, should get forgotten and be suffered to drop, it would prove as a sort of mixture equal to that of cloves or cinnamon for pies or pound cakes? I see not, for my part, why snuff thus distilled, should not add to these delicacies, as well as when to give fragrance, it is strowed upon whatever it chanceth to meet.—Blow softly ye gales! lest these scattered atoms be widely diffused by your rudeness, and [illegible] the steaming platter, the swelling muslin, and perhaps the throbing bosom beneath; for with what delight do these odours upon the fair one fill the lover.—But here I must cease—If I had time I would enlarge upon a subject so charming. I would attempt a display of the bespangled handkerchief, and set forth the necessity of a leather pocket. And more than all, the beautiful yellow tinge given to the complexion by snuff taking, should draw forth all my slender powers of description. For the benefit and amusement of the fair reader, principally, have I dedicated thus much—and hope to meet my reward.

Foreign News.

LONDON, December 14.

YESTERDAY the Hamburgh mail due arrived.

The Vienna court Gazette contains a detailed account of the different actions which have taken place upon the 8th upon various points of a very extended line. There had been no general engagement, but from every post they occupied the French were successively driven. The official communications reach down to the 15th: The French papers inform us subsequent to that period, that their head quarters were at Pietra. Upon the 20th Championet was at Genoa, and as the reports in the Paris papers state, the Austrians had been repulsed in an attempt to carry the passes into the Genoese. They have now, however, secured all the positions which are necessary to enable them to prosecute the siege of Coni with vigor. The French do not indeed seem to have absolutely given up all hopes of relieving it, but it is probable that before their army can be reinforced, or the new commander who is appointed can be in a situation to attempt any offensive operations, the place must fall.—Italy will then be almost completely cleared of the French, and the Austrians will be in possession of all the strong holds which guard that country from a fresh irruption. It is said likewise to be the intention of the Austrian government to send powerful reinforcements to their army in this quarter. Upon the Rhine no new operations have taken place. Reports of an armistice continue to circulate, but without any great appearance of probability.

December 16.

The Clyne, George, Wennel, and three other vessels, on his Majesty's late proclamation, permitting a commercial intercourse with Holland, cleared out of the custom house in London in ballast for Amsterdam, where, on their arrival, were seized, and their crews lodged in goal; the Batavian government alledging that they had not opened their ports to England.

PARIS, Dec. 12.

Different journals have given in a list of the canditates for the consulship. The greater part of them have pointed out citizens, Volney, Bertheir, and Talleyrand Perigord, as colleagues to Buonaparte—others, who pretend to an equal degree of information, assure us that Buonaparte will be the first consul, and will have for his colleagues Garat and Cambaceres.

IMPORTANT.

Six frigates, coming from Newfoundland, have arrived at L'Orient, where they have taken possession of FIFTY English ships, which they have burnt. They have taken two thousand prisoners!!!

NEW CONSTITUTION.

Buonaparte assembled at the Consulate palace, on the 8th Dec. the two legislative commissions. Roger Ducos took the chair.

Daunou read the plan of the new constitution, of which we have only hitherto collected imperfect fragments. The discussion was calm, and every way worthy so great a cause.

It was here that Buonaparte manifested his wonderful powers; for, after having collected all the opinions for and against an article, he commented on the argument advanced, and concluded by bringing the majority to agree to the propositions which he made.

Citizen Rudeser has now lifted up another corner of the curtain that concealed the new constitution. The following is the sketch he gives of the public establishment:

Legislative Power.

"There is to be a council of state to propose laws, which council of state constitutes part of the executive power. For the discussion of these proposed laws there is a tribunate, or a select body of the representatives of the people; a legislative body to decide upon the propositions after they have been discussed or assented to.

"The legislative body is to consist of 300 members; the tribunate of 100 and the council of state of 50.

Executive Power.

"There is to be *first or principal consul* invested with power to appoint and remove ministers, generals, ambassadors and councillors of state. There are to be two other consuls to discuss public matters in concert with the first consul. They are to have but a consultive voice; their persons are inviolable.—They are named for ten years; they may be re-elected; they will have a guard. The grand consul will have 50,000 frances of salary. There are besides two councils of state; the one for the department of foreign affairs, and the other for the home department. This latter council will have the initiative. It will have also to judge and decide on litigated questions in the department of the admiralty. Such is the government.

"The administration is confided.

"1. To ministers, or councils of administration, such is the admiralty.

"2. To administrations of a commune of 20 [illegible] myriametres, assisted by commissioners to be named by the consuls.

"3. To intermediate bureaus, charged only with the transmission of the orders of the ministers to the communal administrations, and of the reports of the execution of the orders by the administrative, as well as of petitions and appeals of the people to the ministers, from the acts of the administrative bodies.

Judicial Power.

"It shall be afterwords organised by the constitutional means established for the formation of the laws.

Conservative Power.

"There is to be a body of from 80 to 100 members elected for life. They must have qualifications in land rental of 25,000 frances a year. They name themselves to vacancies in their own body. A person must be forty years of age to be admissible. This body shall exercise various functions.

"1. They elect the members of the legislative body and the tribunate, and take them from the list of the notables of the nation or elected out of the third degree.

"2. They shall pronounce on the unconstitutional acts committed by the inviolable bodies of the legislative or executive powers.

"3. They shall exercise the right of censure on the list of the notables of the nation, which they may every year reduce one hundreth part.

"4. They are, or they may probably become a grand jury to try the crimes of high treason, imputed to the great responsible functionaries.

"The consuls in going out of office, or on giving their resignation, shall enter of right into the conservative body.

"The means in which the conservative power shall fill up vacancies in their own body, is—Three candidates shall be presented to them—one by the grand consul—one by the legislative body, and one by the tribunate.

"The grand consul will alone be lodged at the Luxembourg; the two others in the palace of the 500. The tribunate and the senate in the pavillion of the Thuileries. The conservative jury at the Louvre, in the place of the institute, and the institute in the buildings of the Sorbonne. The invalids will be transferred to Versailles, and every thing that belongs to the ministry at war.

"On the 22d inst. (the 13th Dec.) the legislative body will be assembled, and on the 27th the constitution will be officially transmitted to the departments."

On the 6th Dec. the French consuls published the following notice relative to the English prisoners:

"The consuls have notified to the English government, that from the 1st of Nivose (the 22d Dec.) all the expences necessary to the maintenance of the French prisoners in England, shall be at the charge of the British government.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE,
SIEYES,
ROGER DUCOS."

VIENNA, Nov. 27.

It has been resolved upon to send a reinforcement of 10,000 men, at least, to general Melas.

A minister plenipotentiary from the King of Sardinia is arrived here on some particular business. An envoy extraordinary from Berlin is also expected here. It is now generally believed here that in consequence of the late change in the French government, a peace upon honorable terms will not be subjected to great difficulties.

The neutrality of Switzerland is again proposed on the part of France and Switzerland.

Our Court Gazette states, that no official accounts have yet been received at Constantinople of any thing of consequence having taken place between the Grand Vizier and the French army, on the frontiers of Egypt; but only that the two armies were in sight of each other, and that serious events were expected to take place.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

A recent letter from India gives the following account of the Diaro, or Emperor of Japan:—"Diaro is the chief Emperor, and confers the dignity upon the other, who assumes the ecclesiastical government. He wears a black habit, and a cap upon his head. His feet must never touch the ground, nor must he ever be exposed to the rays of the sun. He never cuts his hair, nor his beard, nor his nails; and all his victuals must be dressed in new vessels. When he goes abroad, he is carried by 14 men in a litter, surrounded with curtains, so that he may see and not be seen. His palace is adorned with 365 idols. His army generally consists of 100,000 foot and 50,000 horse. The only Europeans that trade with Japan are the Dutch; but the British government, it is said, consider it as an object worthy their attention to cultivate a good understanding with the Emperor, as they are in constant want of spices, sugar, silks, linen and woollen cloth, elephants teeth and haberdashery wares, for which they return pure gold and silver."

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, March 15.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

To the free Electors of the County of York.

GENTLEMEN,

AT a time that the public anxiety is a little raised, to know who is to represent us in the ensuing parliament, It may not be amiss, to say something general on the subject of representation, of constituents and *Constituted*.—Nothing, it is presumed, can be more true, than that the primary wish of every ELECTOR, is to see himself represented in his country's legislature by *an honest upright man*. Honest and upright indeed, ought that man to be, who is entrusted with so HIGH A CHARGE. A charge, gentlemen, of such magnitude and so sacred, that no one should assume it without mature examination of the eventful and interminable consequences. A solemn and unprejudiced review of the duties incumbent on the representative, of the powers vested in his hands, of the many whose rights he voluntarily binds himself to sup-

port, should methinks, deter the unwary from aiming at it—and the unequal to it—from wishing it, should establish this prominent, though neglected truth, that something more than mere plebean honesty, than rugged uprightness is necessary, to qualify an individual for the dignified station. A station, gentlemen, to which is attached duties, so various and so sacred, so extensive and so complicated, that he who has a just sense of them, will not enter on their discharge but with conscious fear and trembling. The subject, gentlemen, is a field on which volumes might be written, then could not the weight of the awful charge be sufficiently impressed on the minds of mankind.

I shall confine myself, in this place, to opening to your views, a few of the needful qualifications—the efficient qualities and more striking duties of the legislator. At the same time that I pause to admire, and greatfully contemplate that noblest fabric of human wisdom, the *British Constitution*. This constitution which, refining on refinement, constitutes every subject legislator or judge, which renders power general, yet admirably compact, and promptly executive: this chain of delegation, gentlemen, linked by wisdom, strengthened by the best [illegible] and the well tried experience of many ages, in which there exists nothing arbitrary—nothing absolute—where the highest organ moves but by the consent of the lowest: from this I say, who can withhold his admiration?—The representative more particularly, who stands so high in this general-order, should look abroad and ask: what are my duties? What my necessary qualifications? What my necessary knowledge? I answer: your duties are, to enact wise and beneficial laws for yourself and your constituents—your country and posterity. You are not only to be the guardian of their rights and liberties, but you are to be the guardian of their morals. You are to guard against encroachments from superior orders, and to restrain every symptom of licence and licentiousness in the body which you represent. You are to promote and establish such wholesome regulations as effectually to secure, a free and uninterrupted course to civil and moral order. Regulations, which will benefit and harmonize the present age, and entail to you the blessings of the yet, unborn!

The qualities you should possess to warrant your claim to this preeminence are, honesty, independence of spirit, penetration, an intimate knowledge of the true interests of your country, and an acquaintance with its existing laws. You are [illegible] it blindly to be led astray by what may be of temporary advantage, yet militate to the incalculable injury of posterity. At no time will this country, stand more in need of men of abilities, than at the present. You are, as it were, now laying the foundations of its future consequence: and its happiness—its dearest interests are involved—its welfare and existence are in a manner submitted to your care and your guidance.

Your knowledge of governments and the constitutions of empires should be general. To know what regulations or particular laws are salutary, or otherwise, is indispensible; to know that the operation of a good law is general, where the interest is general; to know that the sovereign is the executive, and the people the legislative power; to know that the interest of the sovereign and the people are inseparable; knowing these; to know how to select, and how to form rules, whose local operation may be appropriate, may be calculated to peculiar, without interfering with general welfare; to know how to support the rights of the people without interfering with the rights of the sovereign. Evils as mischievous arise from ignorance in these matters, as from corruption of principles. Ignorance in a person without authority or influence—without further charge than relates to individual concerns, will, or ought to be pitied. In the man in office, or who administers to public concerns, it becomes criminal and pernicious. An ill judged or blind assent, is frequently given to hurtful measures, from their not being understood; the result and not the intention, here becomes the object of moment. And here let me assert it, no earthly consideration, whether of interest or friendship, should influence the elector. Let his vote be given to the person whose abilities and inclination to serve his country shall, on examination, appear equal. When he shall find these combined with eminence of station, such an one should be the object of general choice. His station will give weight to his counsels—currency to his opinions and strengthen his desire and endeavors of serving his king and his country. These are the requisites, and these the outlines of character, in the man, who, with justice, aspires to a seat in parliament. Many, however, hurried by a ridiculous vanity, or precipitated by an ill directed emulation, or flattered by a peculiarity of situation or circumstances, (situation and circumstances which are of themselves a total absence of merit,) thrust themselves forward, as candidates for the honor. Ignorant of the duties—unequal to their discharge—unpossessed of every quality—acquirement or characteristic, which can either dignify or distinguish the legislator. How, gentlemen, by what means, let me ask you—can we shield ourselves from contempt? How can we avoid becoming a laughing stock to our neighbors? When arrogant stupidity, a total ignorance of the principles of government, of the spirit of legislation, of the interests of the country; nay, of the very principles of their native tongue, are the birth-rights, the confessed characteristics of men, who advance themselves to a seat in parliament. Justly, (yet too often unhappily for our interest, our credit and our consequence,) the majority of votes, constitute the representative; this is a moral evil impossible to obviate. Yet let me conjure this last description of men, for the love of God! for the love of their country, for the love of themselves, for the sake of their credit, for their modesty, for the sake of their families, and lastly for the sake of not violating nature, for ever to renounce, the idea, of obtaining seats in parliament—of imposing on the country, or like Falstaff's shadows of filling up the muster roll.

CATO.

York, 15 March.

Departed this life on the 9th instant, in this town, Mr. DAVID M'CRAE, long a trader to the upper countries.—In justice to his memory it may be said of him, that he was a man of great natural and acquired abilities, he possessed a high sense of honor, a grateful and benevolent heart. He was a tender and affectionate father and husband, a warm and sincere friend. The vicissitudes of his life do fully verify that saying of the Royal Songster, that "The race is not to the swift, the battle to the strong, nor riches to the man of understanding." Over his imperfections, let benevolence draw the sympathetic veil. His remains were accompanied to the place of interment by a respectable number of citizens, in whom appeared impressions suitable to the solemnity of the occasion. He has left with his numerous acquaintance, an amible consort and family to regret his loss.

BLANKS,

For sale at this OFFICE.

THE

VOL. VIII. [NO. 48.] G. R. [TOTAL NUMBER 464.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

YORK: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1800. [Price 4 Dollars per Ann.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the seventh day of February, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the twenty-first day of this present month of March, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twenty-ninth day of April next, ensuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary:—Herein fail not. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness PETER HUNTER, Esq. our Lieutenant Governor and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our said province, and in the province of Lower Canada, this fourteenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and of our reign, the fortieth.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

BLANK

half pay affidavits for sale at this office.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT Number Ten, on the North side of King-street, containing one-fifth of an Acre, on which are a large dwelling House, Bake-house, and Store-house, commodiously fitted up and eligibly situated for Business. A good Title will be immediately given to a Purchaser. Application to be made to Mr. Weekes. York, March 15, 1800.

☞ A Baker would, at this time, meet with much encouragement. 14

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber having been informed that Mr. John Clark of York, has offered for sale a certain tract of land known by the name of Lot No. 25, broken front, in the township of Oxford, District of London; which said tract of land [illegible] Clark has sold to him, and for which he now holds his bond for a deed, and his receipt in full for the consideration money.—He therefore conceives it his duty to forbid all persons purchasing said parcel of land from said Clark—as it is not in his power to dispose of the property of another.

CALEB PIPER.

Oxford (River Themes) March 3, 1800.

Advertisements.

York, Feb. 3, 1800.

ALL persons indebted to the late JOHN WHITE, esq. are requested to settle with his executor and make payment as soon as possible; and those to whom he was indebted at the time of his death by bond, note or open account, are desired to send in their respective demands for examination without delay.

The executor also requests that those gentlemen to whom the late Attorney General had lent any of his books, which have not been yet returned, will be pleased to send them to the subscriber, or give information in whose possession they are—that his library may be collected together in time for sale.

PETER RUSSELL.

Executor to the last will of John White, esq. deceased.

Sheriff's Office.

YORK, MARCH 6, 1800.

HOME DISTRICT, } Notice
TO WIT, } is hereby given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden for this District at the Court House in the town of York, on Tuesday the 25th day of this present month of March, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day; of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, gaolers, constables, bailiffs and all those otherwise interested, are desired to take notice, and that they respectively be, then and there present, with there rolls, records, indictments and all other remembrances to do those things which to their several offices in that behalf appertain.

A. M'DONELL, sheriff.

Cheap for Cash.

The Subscriber has for sale, at his STORE, *the following* ARTICLES *which he will sell at the reduced price annexed to each article, for cash only.*

Best Jamaica spirits	5/ per quart.
Best do. rum	4/ per do.
Best port Wine	5/ per do.
Muscovado sugar	2/6 per lb.
Bohea tea	8/ per lb.

☞ HE has also a good assortment of DRY GOODS, which he will sell equally low for prompt payment.

☞ HE requests all those indebted to him by book account or otherwise, to make payment on or before the 24th of April next, or their accounts will be given into the hands of an Attorney.

P. MEALEY.

York, March 7.

Foreign News.

MUNICH, Nov. 30.

PRINCE Suwarrow has informed our elector, that he has orders to return to Russia, with the troops under his command.

At Vienna the wishes of the people are in favor of peace. Politicians there think, that the late events in France will facilitate the attainment of that object.

The letters from Ausburg state, that general Suwarrow has actually begun his march to return home, and that his whole army is in motion—This must to a certain degree disconcert the military plans of the archduke, injure the prosecution of the war against France, though it is extremely clear that the importance of the Russians has been greatly over-rated.

Venice Nov. 12. By orders from Vienna, the Conclave is at all events to be held on the island of St. Giorgio Maggiore. A number of workmen are busied day and night to make arrangements for the conclave which will begin very shortly.

Nov. 13. The siege of Ancona is one of the most obstinate which has been carried on during the present war. On the 2d inst. the French made a desperate sortie to drive the Austrians from the hill, where the Lazaretto stands, and from which place the fortress may be bombarded. After a warm combat they were obliged to return to the city with the loss of 250 men killed and wounded. Gen. Monnier and another were wounded. The Russian and Turkish frigates were obliged by stormy weather to give up the blockade of Ancona; but the Imperial bomb vessels which were built there, have anchored in the road of Ancona, and keep the port blockaded; they have taken several French vessels laden with provisions going into that port.

Manheim, Nov. 22. Couriers are exchanged almost every day, between this capitol and Paris. It is said that gen. Lecourbe has demanded his dismission, and that gen. Moreau has received orders speedily to inspect all the armies of the republic, after which he will take upon himself the chief command of the army of the Rhine, which is to be encreased to 100,000 men, before the end of February. Philipsburgh will not be able to hold out a long blockade, the principal part of the French army being now before it, and its garrison having during the last blockade, lost 700 men, who were to have joined gen. Gorger. Divisions of troops are continually arriving here from Alsace, to reinforce the French army. The rumours of an armistice being negociating still continues, but it is said that the French wish to extend their line farther into Suabia than it is in the power of the allies to grant them. Neckerau is become a regular small fortress.

Stutgaard, Nov. 20. How soon and by what route the Russian army will march is not yet determined. It is likewise not thought impossible, that, under certain circumstances, contrary orders might be received from St. Petersburgh. To what distance the field-marshal will withdraw is also not known, as the Russian army is to take a position in which it may be able to protect the states of the emperor of Russia, and of his allies. It is tho't by some, that it is to remain in Bohemia. At Munich, application has been made in form for the passage of these troops, and a number of vessels have been put in a state of requisition, as their proceeding by land might meet with too many obstacles in the present season, on account of the badness of the roads, and scarcity of provisions and forage. To make the necessary arrangements, will require a fortnight at least. The heavy artillery is to be employed on the Danube, as far as Lintz.

Conde's corps will, for the present, return to Upper Bavaria, and its head-quarters will be removed from Landsberg to Wasserburgh, on the In. The positions of the Imperial army will also be entirely changed.

Stutgaard, Nov. 27. Fears are still entertained here for the fate of Suabia during the winter. Much will depend on the circumstances, whether and how long the Russian army will remain in Suabia, and against which quarter the archduke's army may direct its operations. At our court, they are busily employed in packing up, but the margrave of Baden, will, at all events, remain at Carlsruhe with his family. Whatever belongs to the Imperial embassy has been removed to Ulm.

There is now neither a Russian nor English officer at the archduke's head-quarters, for carrying on the correspondence. General Folstoy, who had hitherto been at Donaueschingen, as Imperial Russian commissary, has been recalled to Petersburg and has left Donaueschingen with his lady. On the part of the Austrians, the business with the Russian army is transacted by general Hiller.

Madrid, Nov. 29. His Catholic Majesty has made a requisition of 30 millions of reals from his clergy in Europe, and 36 millions of reals from that of America, without any form, or previous condition whatever. The deputies from the clergy who had nearly finished their deliberations on the voluntary donations, have been remanded to their respective parishes. It was supposed that the king had received a secret intimation that the voluntary donation resolved upon, would be far below his expectations, wherefore it was thought adviseable to dissolve their meeting.

On account of the deficiency in our revenue, it is again in agitation to open a loan of 3 millions in Holland, the filling of which is however much doubted.

Lower Elbe, Nov. 27. The Petersburg Court Gazette of the 8th inst. contains accounts of the marriage of her Imperial Highness Helena Paulowna, with his Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince Frederic, of Mecklenburg—and of that of her Imperial Highness Alexandra Paulowna, with his Royal Highness the Archduke Palatine of Hungary.

The same Gazette also contains the official relation of lieut. gen. Bow, from Zolle, of the 2d of Sept. and of major prince Gortschakow, dated Staringen, Sept. 23, (old stile)—both respecting the affairs of Switzerland, already known to the public.

On the 30th Oct. count Dietrichstein, who had been sent on an important mission to Petersburgh, passed through here on his return to Vienna.

The exchange, as we stated before, is labouring to rise again: and we fear it will continue to labor until more cash and bullion arrives in the Hamburgh market. One hundred thousand pounds which had been sent from hence to the Texel, have been returned again, which together with what may arrive in the three English packets now due, perhaps will give some favorable turn to the exchange, especially if it should come higher from London, and no more failures have taken place.

PARIS, Dec. 12.

The following letter from Vendome, dated December 4.

"The greatest civility is practised between the republicans and the insurgents in the west, since the suspension of arms has been signed. Several officers on both sides entertained each other at dinner, and have expressed a desire to see themselves closely united for ever, and a period put to the disastrous war which rages in these departments."

The following are the articles of capitulation:

Condition of a suspension of hostilities concluded between the republicans and the discontented in the west:

1. The number of republican troops shall not be encreased in the departments of the west during the suspension of hostilities.

2. All judgments pronounced by military committees shall be suspended, even with respect to these royalists who may have been taken with arms in their hands.

3. All the persons detained in prison as partisans or agents of the royalists, shall be set at their liberty as well as the hostages.

4. The republican troops shall send no detachment into the country; their correspondence shall take place between detachment and detachment ordinances, or small detachments.

5. The royalists shall guarantee the safety of these ordinances in small detachments.

6. The republicans may make requisitions for the subsistence of their troops only.

7. The republicans and the royalists may continue to receive the deserters of the opposite army.

8. The correspondence between the discontented shall be guaranteed by the republicans.

9. All marches and hostile proceedings shall be suspended, and in case either of the parties are desirous of continuing the war a notice of eight days must be given.

10. No proclamation shall be issued during the suspension of hostilities.

Paris is at this moment the rendezvous of almost all our generals.

United States.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.

It is said that an high officer is in possession of [illegible] vices to the following effect, viz. That Buonaparte has openly proclaimed his intention to restore the ancient monarchy of France, and declared himself *Regent* of the kingdom for 13 years. [*Gaz. U. S.*

It is stated in political circles as a fact, that about two years ago a Frenchman, who has left his country on account of his principles, and resided in this city, affirmed, that he was on the committee of surgeons who examined the body of the child said to be the dauphin, and to have died of the scrofula, in the temple; that having known the prince while alive, on examining the face of the corpse (contrary to positive instructions) he perceived no resemblance, and was convinced that some artifice had been used to preserve the life of the young prince. This circumstance is related by a gentleman of credit, who received it two years ago from the surgeon who was present at the dissection, and is, therefore, highly confirmative of the recent rumour, that Louis XVII. was really saved from the poisons of the National Convention by an artifice of Sieyes, and is still in existence on the continent.

SALEM, Feb. 4.

Accounts from London say, that arrangements are making for a commercial intercourse between England and France, so far as to carry West-India produce to France, and bring back wheat in return.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, *Saturday, March* 22.

At a Meeting held on the third instant, at the house of John Willson, Esq; to chuse Town and Parish Officers, for the Townships of Markham, Vaughan, Whitchurch, and King—present, Justice Willson and Justice Graham, the following officers were elected:

S. Ti Willson, town clerk—Nicholas Miller and Robert Marsh, assessors of rates—Abner Miles, collector—John Bions, Abner Miles, and William Graham, Esqr. path masters—Hugh Shaw, pound keeper—Hugh Shaw, and Wm Taylor, town wardens—Elisha Dexter, and David Sibbens, constables.

Conformable to resolutions of the inhabitants, all hogs above three months old to run at large. Fences to be five feet and an half high.

GERMAN SETTLEMENT.

Jacob Pringle, and John Esson, path masters—George Welch, constable.

(Signed)

BELSAD MUNSHAU, constable.

General Burton, says an Albany paper, came passenger in the Harlequin, arrived at New York. He is going on to Quebec, of which place he has been appointed governor.

Paris Journals state, that the freedom of religious worship is guaranteed by the late revolution, from which the happiest consequences are expected to result.

A most beautiful Arabian horse, (says a London paper) richly caparisoned, was brought to Portsmouth last night conveyed to England in the Charon frigate, as a present from sir Sidney Smith to earl Spencer; the saddle cloths are of crimson satin, embroidered with gold and silver, and trimmed with gold fringe; the stirrups and the bitts of the bridle are of solid gold.—The beauty of the animal, setting aside the splendid trappings with which it was decorated, is allowed by those who have viewed it, to be one of the finest models of symmetry and just proportion of the animal creation ever seen.

From a London paper.

The custom of the king of Imeritia, a country of Asia, are thus related by a gentleman in the East India Company's civil service at Surat.—Among the extraordinary sources of revenue, confiscations have a considerable share: but all this is insufficient for the subsistence of the prince; he usually travels from house to house, living on his vassals, & never changing his quarters till he has consumed every thing eatable. It will of course be understood that the court of Imeritia is not remarkable for great splendor, nor the prince's table very sumptuously served. His usual fare consists of gom (a species of millet, ground and boiled into paste) a piece of roasted meat and some pressed caviar. These he eats with his fingers, forks & spoons being unknown in Imeritia. At table, he is frequently employed in judging causes, which he decides at his own discretion, there being no law but his own will. He usually wears a coarse dress of brown colour, with a musket on his shoulder; but, on solemn occasions, he puts on his robe of rich gold brocade, and hangs round his neck a silver chain. He is distinguished from his subjects by riding upon an ass, perhaps the only one in Imeritia, and by wearing boots. He has no regular troops, but can collect an undisciplined army of 6000 men, with no artillery. These troops are drawn together by the sound of trumpet. His civil ordinances are issued every Friday (which is the market day) by one of his servants, who ascends a tree, and with a loud voice proclaims the edict, which is communicated to the people by each person upon his return to the place of his abode. The former king was driven from his throne, and compelled to live like a wild man for 16 years in the woods and caverns of the mountains.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

MESSRS. PRINTERS,

THROUGH the medium of your paper I beg leave to suggest a few observations on the subject of the approaching election. From so plain a meaning man as I am, possessed of only a medium understanding; whose earlier days were devoted to rugged industry, who was educated to follow the plough and not to wield the quill, from such a one I flatter myself, that flowery style and flow of eloquence which is the characteristic of a true knight of the quill, will not be anticipated from my pen; therefore, I hope that what I have to sug-

gift, will be cordially received by my fellow electors, because it is the wish of one who has at heart their interest, their welfare and their happiness. However anxious I may be to oppose Mr. Cato, it is the most foreign idea that I as preſent propoſe, to enter the field, or contend with him; the very name (laying aſide his abilities) is ſufficient to retard ſuch an attempt from one, whoſe pen is, in ſo contracted a degree, verſed in the acquirements neceſſary to enter the field of controverſy, as mine is.

To the Electors of the County of York.

FELLOW ELECTORS,

FOR intruding my preſent thoughts upon you, I have only to obſerve, that I feel deeply intereſted in your, and my own, welfare and happineſs, rights and liberties; impreſſed with a full ſenſe that it is my duty, and that of every other perſon who wiſhes to ſee himſelf in his country's parliament repreſented by a full, upright, and independent character, to ſtep forward and publickly avow his opinion.

Without doubt many of you have ſeen the pompous profixies of Mr. Cato, publiſhed in the Gazette of the 25th inſt. upon the ſubject of repreſentation, of conſtituents and conſtituted. In this production, fellow electors, you are ſolicited to give your votes to "the perſon whoſe abilities and inclination to ſerve his king and his country ſhall, on examination, appear equal;" this, fellow electors, is what I am anxious to inſtil into your minds, and what I will, you ſtrickly to adhere to, and to be your primary and leading motive when you come forward to give your votes. He goes on further to obſerve, "When you ſhall find theſe combined with *eminence of ſtation*, ſuch an one ſhould be the object of general choice." this poſition does not correſpond with my ſentiments nor my intereſt's Let me aſk, is it then his "eminent ſtation" that entitles him to our votes? no, no fellow electors that is not the man, in juſtice to ourſelves, that we can give in charge our deareſt rights and liberties; for there are certain emoluments ariſing from, and a ſalary annexed to that "eminence of ſtation" which will ever be a bane to our intereſt, and which are held, by he who enjoys them, in a much higher eſtimation, than thoſe rights of the many which he attempts to ſupport. It is our duty to conſtitute a perſon who neither directly, or indirectly receives any emoluments from, or in office under government; this is the character that we are in duty to ſupport and who is juſtly entitled to our ſuffrage. I firmly believe, fellow electors, that there are too many of our candidates who entertain a much greater idea of the honor, than of the ſacred duties attached to that perſon who takes upon himſelf to preſerve inviolate the rights, and privileges of his fellow ſubjects. If this poſition is true, which, I believe, few of you will deny, it behoves us to keep a vigilant look out that we may be enabled to guard againſt ſuch a deſcription of men. The outlines of character delineated by Cato, are thoſe of a Pitt, a Fox and a Burke; I can not but admit that ſuch a character would make a reſpectable figure in our parliament in its preſent infant ſtate, becauſe there would be no one to oppoſe his meaſures, whether calculated for the general intereſt and welfare or not; ſuch a character I ſay, would be as equally dangerous, as he who is ignorant of the very principles of his native tongue.

Fellow electors, I ſhould not have laid down my axe and taken up the quill at this remote period, from the day of election, had not Mr. Cato's the example; and I muſt confeſs, that I am fearful, unleſs we continue united, for if divided we can do nothing, that his ſuperior abilities and ſound reaſoning will, ere that period arrives (for we ſuppoſe that the gazette will be coming weekly with his productions,) obtain a number of votes for the man, whoſe "*eminence of ſtation*," is the only claim which he has to them.

Fellow electors, you without doubt recollect that Wm. Willoocks, eſq Wm. Jarvis, eſq. Mr. Samuel Heron and Wm. Allan, eſq are the perſons (as we have been informed) who offer themſelve as candidates for this county: Mr. Heron is the perſon ſelected out of the number by us, and ſhould he ſucceed in his election, which there is no doubt of, he will do us that juſtice which we have a right to expect from the man who repreſents us in our country's legiſlature. It is true Mr. Heron has not had the advantage of a refined education, he is nevertheleſs poſſeſſed of a large ſhare of mother-wit and good ſenſe; and it can juſtly be ſaid of him, that he is, "that nobleſt work of God, an honeſt, upright and juſt man." —Now fellow electors, let us be unanimous, and for the love of our country, for the love of ourſelves, our intereſts, our welfare, our rights and liberties, aſſemble on that day when our deareſt intereſts will be at ſtake, and with one voice conſtitute Mr. Samuel Heron.

A. FARMER.

York, 19 *March*.

The Spaniards have received the diſagreeable intelligence, that the town and port of Acapulco, on the ſouthern coaſt of Mexico, have lately been deſtroyed.

Dr. James Anderſon ſtates, that a linen cloth thrown over apples moſt effectually preſerves them from the froſt.

Advertiſement.

☞ On Monday the 24th of April next, will be ſold by Public Auction, at the Dwelling-houſe of the late JOHN WHITE, Eſq.

All his Houſehold, Tea, and Kitchen Furniture, Plate, Table Linen, China and other Crockery, Stable and Farming Utenſils, a riding Mare, a milch Cow, and ſundry articles of Wearing Apparel, &c. &c. &c.

There will alſo be ſold without reſerve,

All the Law and other Books belonging to the Deceaſed; Catalogues of which will be prepared, and may be ſeen on application to the Subſcriber, who will attend from eleven to three o'clock on the Thurſday, Friday, and Saturday, immediately preceding the day of ſale, to ſhew the different articles.

A depoſit of five per cent of the purchaſe money will be expected at the time of ſale, and the remainder on taking away the goods purchaſed, which muſt be done within three days after the ſale, or they will be reſold and the depoſit money forfeited.

The ſales of each day will be from eleven to three o'clock, and are to be continued until every thing is ſold.

By Direction of the Executor,
WILLIAM COOPER, Auctioneer.

York, March 20, 1800.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, March 18, 1800.
Home Diſtrict. } ☞ NOTICE is

To wit. } hereby given, that a General Court of Quarter Seſſions of the Peace, will be holden in, and for this Diſtrict, on Tueſday the eighth day of April now next enſuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings, in the Town of York; at which time and place all coroners, gaolers, high conſtables, conſtables, baliffs, and all thoſe otherwiſe concerned, are deſired to be then and there preſent, to do and perform what to their ſeveral offices in that behalf appertains.

ALEX. M'DONELL, Sheriff.

BLANKS
For ſale at this OFFICE.

ONE ISSUE
MISSING

THE

VOLUME VIII. | G R | NUMBER 50.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 486. | *SATURDAY*, APRIL 5, 1800. | 4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE *the third, by the grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.*

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the seventh day of February, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the twenty-first day of this present month of March, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twenty-ninth day of April next, ensuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary:—Herein fail not. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness PETER HUNTER, Esq. our Lieutenant Governor and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our said province, and in the province of Lower Canada, this fourteenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and of our reign the fortieth.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

TO BE SOLD,

LOT Number Ten, on the North side of King-street, containing one-fifth of an Acre, on which are a large dwelling House, Bake-house, and Store-house, commodiously fitted up and eligibly situated for Business. A good Title will be immediately given to a Purchaser. Application to be made to Mr. Weeks. York, March 15, 1800.

☞ A baker would, at this time, meet with much encouragement. [4

Advertisement.

☞ On Monday the 14th of April next, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Dwelling-house of the late JOHN WHITE, Esq.

All his Houshold, Tea, and Kitchen Furniture, Plate, Table Linen, China and other Crockery, Stable and Farming Utensils, a riding Mare, a milch Cow, and sundry articles of Wearing Apparel, &c. &c. &c.

There will also be sold without reserve,

All the Law and other Books

Belonging to the Deceased; Catalogues of which will be prepared, and may be seen on application to the Subscriber, who will attend from eleven to three o'clock on the Thursday, Friday, and Saturday immediately preceding the day of sale, to shew the different articles.

A deposit of five per cent. of the purchase money will be expected at the time of sale, and the remainder on taking away the goods purchased, which must be done within three days after the sale, or they will be resold and the deposit money forfeited.

The sales of each day will be from eleven to three o'clock, and are to be continued until every thing is sold.

By Direction of the Executor,

WILLIAM COOPER, Auctioneer.

York, March 20, 1800.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, March 18, 1800.

Home District, To wit. } ☞ NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, will be holden in, and for this District, on Tuesday the eighth day of April now next ensuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings, in the Town of York; at which time and place all coroners, gaolers, high constables, constables, bailiffs, and all those otherwise concerned, are desired to be then and there present, to do and perform what to their several offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX. M'DONELL, Sheriff.

BLANK

half pay affidavits for sale at this office.

Advertisements.

York, Feb. 3, 1800.

ALL persons indebted to the late JOHN WHITE, *esq.* are requested to settle with his executor and make payment as soon as possible; and those to whom he was indebted at the time of his death by bond, note or open account, are desired to send in their respective demands for examination without delay.

The executor also requests that those gentlemen to whom the late Attorney General had lent any of his books, which have not been yet returned, will be pleased to send them to the subscriber, or give information in whose possession they are—that his library may be collected together in time for sale.

PETER RUSSELL,
Executor to the last will of
John White, *esq. deceased.*

Cheap for Cash.

The subscriber has for sale, at his STORE, *the following* ARTICLES *which he will sell at the reduced price annexed to each article, for cash only.*

Best Jamaica spirits	5/ per quart.
Best do. rum	4/ per do.
Best port Wine	3/ per do.
Muscovado sugar	2/6 per lb.
Bohea tea	8/ per lb.

☞ HE has also a good assortment of DRY GOODS, which he will sell equally low for prompt payment.

☞ HE requests all those indebted to him by book account or otherwise, to make payment on or before the 24th of April next, or their accounts will be given into the hands of an Attorney.

P. MEALEY.

York, March 7.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber having been informed that Mr. John Clark of York, has offered for sale a certain tract of land known by the name of Lot No. 25, broken front, in the township of Oxford, District of London; which said tract of land said Clark has sold to him, and for which he now holds his bond for a deed, and his receipt in full for the consideration money.—He therefore conceives it his duty to forbid all persons purchasing said parcel of land from said Clark—as it is not in his power to dispose of the property of another.

CALEB PIPER.

Oxford (River Themes) March 3, 1800.

BLANKS

For sale at this OFFICE.

Foreign News.

(From papers received at New-York by the Amiable Matilda.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Buonaparte's candid declaration to the council of elders, that the conſtitution was nothing but an empty ſound, is ſomething the ſpirit of col. Pride's waggiſh remark when he purged the parliament. A member having remonſtrated and ſaid that they were to ſeek the Lord in the houſe of commons, the col. deſired them to go elſe where, as the Lord had not been in that place for ſeveral years!

Mr. Burke, in one of his ſatires on French affairs, repreſents the Abbe Sieyes as having pigeon holes, with conſtitutions of all kinds ready made, and ticketed and ſorted; ſome with executive directories, and ſome without; ſome with councils, and ſome without. We ſhall probably ſoon have an opportunity of ſeeing ſome more of the Abbe's works. Of the Abbe it may be ſaid what Butler ſays of a politician in his time:

He had ſeen five governments run down;
And had a hand in every one.
And by trepanning the old to ruin,
Still made his intereſt with the new one.

The total diſuſe of Hair-Powder in this country will probably become a neceſſary meaſure, and ought to be enjoined by authority. Beſides the temporary aid it may give in the preſent ſcarcity of wheat, it will rid the public of a moſt invidious tax which, we believe, has never greatly benefited the revenue.

In one ſhape or other Buonaparte ſeems determined to draw the attention of the world upon him. What muſt the Chriſtian knight think of ſuch a man? Or is not fairer to ſuppoſe that he has been all this while fighting, with the Devil in the ſhape of a French general?

Buonaparte, when he was brought out of the council of five hundred by the grenadiers, mounted on horſeback and harangued the troops. He ſaid they muſt go and clear the hall, for moſt of thoſe who remained were not repreſentatives of the people, but repreſentatives of the ponſard.

General Oliver, who was wounded at the battle of Trebia, wrote to gen. Leſerve, offering his ſervices on the day of the late revolution at Paris, and ſtated in his letter, that in order to equip himſelf he had juſt bought a wooden leg!

Roger Ducos, it is ſaid, is a mere cypher in the new conſulate. He is a cypher, however, that ſerves to increaſe the value and power of the other figures with which he is conjoined.

The French have done much to eradicate principles. Their late manœuvres have been directed againſt proverbs and the end of a fruit was made the beginning of a fray!

A Frenchman, called Julien Le Rois, has made a contrivance to prevent any injury ariſing to paſſengers from the breaking of the axletree or the wheel of a carriage. It will likewiſe prevent the horſes from being hurt. He propoſes to take out a patent for it from the French government.

M. Laplace, the famous mathematician, has been appointed by Buonaparte his miniſter of the interior. Euclid, however, will prove but of ſmall aſſiſtance in a conteſt with the jacobins. The geometrician muſt therefore ſquare his conduct by other rules than thoſe of art, and meet his opponents with other arguments than direct dependence upon the deductio ad abſurdum.

The admirers of Lavater, and friends of genius, have not read without an affecting intereſt, the late unfortunate occurence--which happened to that amiable enthuſiaſt, in his counter of the three barbarians, who without reſpect to his character, either as a philoſopher or a prieſt, could wantonly aim a bullet at one whoſe very perſon, and much more his name and his age, inſpired veneration in the rudeſt inhabitant of Zurich. It is however a ſingular coincidence, that this man of ſenſibility at a former period experienced the ſame ſenſations he muſt have felt when attacked by theſe ruffians; that the recounter was not followed by ſuch fatal conſequences, but he has expreſſed himſelf with ſo much energy on the occaſion, that the paſſage will be conſidered by a curious reader a very intereſting, almoſt prophetic of the late event. It will give us at leaſt (ſhould Lavater not live to deſcribe phiſiognomy of his banditti) his ſentiments and his deſcriptions of them, which, with the foreſight, or rather the prophetic anticipation of genius, his obſervations on human nature had already brought before his phyſiognomical eye, ſo that one may ſay, he had ſeen and ſhuddered at his murderers many years before he received their bullet.

We tranſcribe this remarkable paſſage--" There is one moment of my life, which I ſhall never forget; my heart ſtill feels, and muſt ever feel the wound. I was in a garden, in the ſweeteſt month of the year, by a parterre adorned with the moſt beautiful flowers. My enraptured eyes ſtood fixed for a few moments on that lovely production of the Creator, abſorbed in this delicious ſenſation, my mind formed within itſelf a repreſentation of animal beauty--beauty ſtill more alive and affecting.--And I roſe by degrees up to man, of all being the moſt elevated which the ſenſes can reach--a being capable of much higher perfection than the flowers. At length the image of an accompliſhed man preſented itſelf to my thoughts and filled my heart with exalted delight. My meditation was diſturbed by the noiſe of ſome perſons paſſing by; I caſt my eyes upon them; good God! what a mixture of pity and horror did the ſight inſpire! They were three men of a moſt frightful aſpect, the ideal forms of three banditti!"

The French papers call ſir Sydney Smith the Syrian.

FROM A LATE FRENCH JOURNAL.

Means propoſed for ſaving the crews of veſſels ſhipwrecked near coaſts.

By an anonymous Author.

EIGHT or nine years ago, being much ſtruck by an account which I read of the ſhipwreck of twenty-four perſons who periſhed for near the ſhore that their cries could be diſtinctly heard, an idea immediately occurred to me, of endeavouring to diſcover ſome means proper for ſaving the crews of ſhipwrecked veſſels, at leaſt under ſuch circumſtances, that is to ſay, at the diſtance of forty or fifty fathoms from the ſhore: for I did not then imagine that it could be done at the diſtance of two or three hundred, as I afterwards diſcovered. I perceived at firſt that the only means to ſave the crew of a veſſel in ſuch a ſtate, would be to eſtabliſh a rope of communication from the ſhore to the ſhip. After examining a number of means, both ancient and modern, I fixed on a bomb or cannon ball, (a bomb I think preferable,) to which ſhould be faſtened the end of the rope, extended afterwards in a zig zag direction before the mortar or cannon, or ſuſpended on a piece of wood raiſed ſeveral feet.--But as it was neceſſary to know if the cord would not break by the force of the exploſion and the velocity of the motion, I thought it proper to conſult profeſſional men. I wrote to ſome officers of the artillery in garriſon at La Fere, and they almoſt all replied that the rope would infallibly break.

Not ſatisfied with this anſwer, I happily conceived the idea of making the experiment on a ſmall ſcale. I cauſed a piece of the barrel of a muſket to be filled into the form of a ſmall mortar of 18 inches in length internally; and having a packthread to a common ball of lead, I made an experiment, which perfectly ſucceeded, as did a great many others which I repeated afterwards even with the ſtrongeſt charges of powder. I communicated this ſucceſs to theſe officers of artillery, who replied, that there was a great difference between a quarter of an ounce of powder and four or five pounds employed for a bomb; and, in ſhort, that the rope would break.

Being deſirous to aſcertain what truth there might be in this aſſertion, I repaired to a large iron furnace, where I remained ten days, and where I cauſed a mould to be formed for a 4 inch mortar and a bullet of the ſame calibre: I had them both caſt, and made an experiment with a rope three or four inches in diameter and 18 ounces of powder, which ſucceeded. I then came to Paris, where, after ſtaying eight months, I

obtained an order from government to make my experiments on a grand ſcale, even at La Fere, where I had to expect men prejudiced againſt the ſucceſs of my attempts.--When I went thither they perſiſted that they would not ſucceed. I did however, what I had to depend upon, as I had already made experiments. In ſhort I repeated them, and they completely ſucceeded. The firſt day nothing being done in a proper manner, ſome of the experiments failed, but things being arranged better next morning, we repeated them ſeven times without once failing, viz. four times with a mortar of 8 inches and 3 with one of 12, augmenting each time the charge of the powder from the weakeſt to the ſtrongeſt. The ſpectators having judged that this number was fully ſufficient to eſtabliſh the truth of the diſcovery, no more were made.

I ſhall now proceed to other means, which I have deviſed not only for ſaving the crews of veſſels, but alſo the greater part of the cargoes when expoſed to danger near the coaſt.

1ſt. It muſt be remembered that, in ſuch circumſtances, the only thing neceſſary is to get a cord of communication conveyed to the veſſel in danger. It ought to be remembered alſo, that a veſſel is never caſt away or periſhes on the coaſt, but becauſe it is driven thither againſt the will of the captain, and by the violence of the waves and the wind, which almoſt always blows from the ſea towards the ſhore, without which there would be no danger to be apprehended, conſequently in theſe circumſtances, the wind comes always from the ſea, either directly or obliquely, and blows towards the ſhore.

A common paper kite, therefore, launched from the veſſel and driven by the wind to the ſhore, would be ſufficient to ſave a crew conſiſting of 1500 ſeamen, if ſuch were the number of a ſhip of war. The kite would convey to the ſhore a ſtrong packthread, to the end of which might be affixed a cord, to be drawn on board by means of the ſtring of the kite; and with this cord a rope, or as many as ſhould be neceſſary, might be conveyed to the ſhip. It may readily be conceived that I cannot here enter into any detail concerning various circumſtances relating to this ſubject, which it might be neceſſary to mention.

2d, A ſmall balloon, of ſix or ſeven feet in diameter, and raiſed by rarified air, would be alſo an excellent means for the like purpoſe; being driven by the wind from the veſſel to the ſhore it would carry thither a ſtring capable of drawing a cord with which ſeveral ropes might be afterwards conveyed to the veſſel. Had not the diſcovery of citizen Montgolfier produced any other benefit, it would be entitled on this account to be conſidered as of great importance.

3d. A ſky rocket, of a large diameter would be of equal ſervice. It would alſo carry from the veſſel to the ſhore, a ſtring capable of drawing a rope after it.

M. Ruggier, whom I have conſulted on this ſubject, told me, that he made ſome inches in diameter, which roſe to great height; and that, with a ſtring attached to them they would go to the diſtance of four or five hundred fathoms which is more than would be neceſſary. They may be kept in a ſtate fit for ſervice two years, if depoſited in a dry place.

Laſtly, a fourth plan for ſaving the crew of a ſhipwrecked veſſel is, that of throwing from the veſſel into the ſea an empty caſk with a cord attached to it. The wind and waves would drive the caſk to the ſhore, and afford the means of eſtabliſhing that rope of communication already mentioned. Each of theſe methods may be improved, but I cannot at preſent enter into any detail.

A SATIRE UPON RUM.

From an American Gazette.

AMONG the many inventions and things publicly applauded, I think *that good thing Rum* is undeſervedly neglected. Perhaps, in apology for this public neglect, it may be ſaid, that the ſilent approbation, and practical regard, ſo many expreſs in conduct, is the beſt eulogy on Sir Richard's charades. Many have labored to calumniate Rum, and render it unpopular, by dwelling on ſome of its ſuppoſed bad effects.--But ſtill, an impartial examination of the whole effects of Rum, would, I believe, ſhow the unreaſonableneſs of thoſe invectives, which we frequently hear againſt it. Should it not be conſidered that all theſe invectives come from enemies? And whoſe character is good drawn by an enemy? But is it not fair to conſider the teſtimony of its friends? Are they not loud in its praiſe? And do they not in their perſon and in conduct, recommend it to every man's practice? And who is beſt qualified to give a juſt character?--Thoſe who know its nature and effects, or they who are unhappily ignorant of both? And I am perſuaded, that it is owing to early prejudices, and a wrong education, that every man is not a real friend to Rum. When the good effects of Rum, upon the body and mind of man, are conſidered, the word *drunkard* will convey the idea of a GREAT MAN. Inſtead of applying to the phyſician, let the pale emaciated youth often *puke his bottle* or lay aſide his profeſſional tools, and call where *the rum barrel* is freely pouring out its *precious* contents; and what a manly, vivacious, dignified countenance will this good creature ſoon give him! he will no longer be aſhamed of his meagre aſpect and brawny ſinews. He finds himſelf transformed into a gentleman in his appearance and gait. Indeed, many from whom nature has withheld the manly face, and perſonal reſpectability, have in defiance of her parſimony, acquired great corporeal preſence by Rum. A ſingle pint per day will give a man a more dignified, important countenance, and larger abdominal dimenſions, than ſeveral pounds of beef. And it is a fact, that much the greater part of thoſe ingenious, expreſſive faces, and large waiſtcoat contents which we meet in the ſtreet, are ſolely acquired by rum. Beſides, it is of infinite ſervice to the poor in the ſupport of their families, at this expenſive day. A judicious reſpectable man, of my acquaintance, who well knows the important ſervices of rum in his family, often obſerves, that he would rather have a pint of rum in his family than a peck or corn. The only queſtion is, which is the cheapeſt and handieſt?--Beſides, the effects of rum have a conſtant and prevailing tendency to counteract the educational prejudices, which fetter men in unnatural habits and reſtraints; and to reſtore them back to a ſtate of nature, equality and revlon.--For inſtance, going on two legs is certainly a childiſh prejudice, and contrary to the deſign of nature. The labors of our nurſes and mothers to learn our children to go on two legs, are all contrary to nature, and is one of the firſt of thoſe bad habits which we get from education. Nature has provided man with four, inſtead of two legs; and to be taught the uſe of two only in walking, is as abſurd as to put out one eye, becauſe man is born with two. We ſhould ſuppoſe it not only a cruel but foolish practice, ſhould our mothers put out one eye under a notion that one is ſufficient. Now, the nature of rum is to counteract this unnatural attitude, and give him the right uſe of all his legs. To ſee a man nobly mounted on ALL FOURS is a natural ſight, and a convincing proof that he has broken the ſhackles of a wrong education, and is faſt approaching the dignity of his nature. And how much more noble does man appear ſublimely ſupported in this manner, than tottering on two legs? And how much leſs expoſed to falls? Beſides, when a man has laid aſide the whim of going on two legs, it is one of thoſe few returns which are laſting. If a man's back or leg ſhould grow out of joint, the doctors may reſtore them, but they give no ſecurity againſt a future crooked back or leg.--But every victory which rum gains over wrong education and early prejudices, is permanent. A relapſe into thoſe habits and reſtraints is quite improbable.

The taxes are immenſely important becauſe if a man is born without a noſe or toe, they produce a compleument.--But he who firſt made Rum did more to ſublimate man than all the philoſophers of ancient or modern date. Beſides Rum, like the philoſopher's ſtone, turns all to gold, and ſoon enriches its friends. It opens a man's eyes to ſee, that induſtry and attention are low, vulgar methods of getting up in the world; its for clowns who know not the power of Rum. A man on the ſtrength of a ſingle pint, will make more *great* bargains with *little* money, than he would in a week without it. And he ſoon finds himſelf lifted, from the little, perplexing cares of a family, into a ſtate of manſelle indolence. When he returns home from the temple of Bacchus, deeply *deeply* inſpired with his *ſpirit*, he feels and acts like the maſter of a world; and with a truly independent ſpirit can in a heroic manner beat his wife, ſet fire ting alone in the chimney corner, and then as rich as Croeſus, reel ſublimely to bed, and ſleep without a dream of want. Beſides, the effects of Rum on the mind are equally beneficial. It inſpires genius, awakens the dormant faculties, and calls into action unknown energies. A ſingle glaſs will looſen the tongue and expand the mind. With a pint the mind will clearly comprehend any ſubject. With what overflowing eloquence, and all convincing demonſtration, are ſubjects diſcuſſed in a circle of reſpectable drunkards. From ſuch a circle no ſubject eſcapes without the deepeſt inveſtigation and candid deciſion. In a full bowl, the ingenious patriotic drinker can deſcry all the quick ſands and rocks, in which the political ſhip may be caſt away. In this chart, he can point a certain courſe for the captain of the ſhip, and can aſſure him, if he will not be ſo wiſe, as to adopt his plan, he will take the helm in his own hand! Beſides, how important is Rum at *elections*? A few gallons judiciouſly diſtributed, will ſo purge the viſual ray of a whole neighbourhood, that they can ſee qualifications for office, which no man can ſee without rum. A ſingle gill will recommend a candi-

date more convincingly than a whole ſtring of newſpaper publications. Such a candidate is always a ſteady friend to the public; and as long as he has ſum he retains every qualification.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, April 5.

TO OUR *PATRONS.*

WE cannot expreſs our grateful ſenſe of the *Public Bounty and Liberality* towards us, by any teſtimonial more ſatisfactory than by an humble attempt to merit a continuance of favor. As a ſtep towards this object we have enlarged our SHEET to the preſent ſize, and ſhall keep up to it in all our future numbers. The additional expence and encreaſed labor, to which this undertaking ſubjects us, will be accepted, we hope by our readers, as a reſpectful tribute of zeal and earneſt of devotion to them.

If in any inſtance, our inadvertence, has given pain or wounded the feelings of individuals we beg that it may be imputed to the errors of our judgement and not of our wills. It would not only argue unparalleled ingratitude, but phrenzy in us to incur, knowingly, the cenſure or diſpleaſure of thoſe, whoſe characters we revere, and from whoſe bounty we derive our ſubſiſtence. We cannot pretend to infallibility—a faithful diſcharge of our duty having been our conſtant ſtudy, induces a hope, that our labors have not proved wholly ineffectual.

TEMPLE OF APOLLO.

[*From the Mercantile Advertiſer*]

[AS a modern ANACREONTIC, the following may be claſſed in the very firſt rank; and as a compoſition, exhibiting in glowing language the ideas of a luxuriant imagination, it will bear a compariſon with ſome of the beſt ODES of the Bard of Greece, or the Perſian Hafez.]

ANACREONTIC.

By William Preſton, Esq.

I LOVE the friend, I love the laſs,
That freely takes the circling glaſs:
I love to ſee the dancing eye
With the wine in luſtre vie;
Or the coral lip combine
With the ruby of the wine.
Fill it, fill the mantling bowl,
Pledge me, ev'ry thirſty ſoul.

'Tis perdition to OLD CARE,
Pleaſures to the young and fair:
Pleaſures teeming, riſing, flowing,
Never cloying, ever growing;
Pledge me, all ye young and fair,
'Tis perdition to OLD CARE.

Oft have I heard FRANCISCO ſay,
Wine was but a *bottled ray*
From the bleſſed ORB OF LIGHT,
Giving ſunſhine in the night;
Giving ſummer's genial heat,
When December's tempeſts beat,
Give me light, the gloom to cheer,
Quick—a "*Bowl of Sunſhine*" here!
Let Meridian Bumpers paſs,
The ſun delights to ſhine thro' glaſs.
If claret *bottled ſunſhine* be,
Eternal TORRID ZONES for me.

SONNET,

TO THE CELESTIAL WASHINGTON.

[*From Cato's Patrol.*]

SAY, pious ſhade, to what pure world of light
Hath guardian Angels wing'd thy happy flight;
Or in what ſhinig planet doſt though glow,
And view the changing ſcenes of life Below?
Or duſt thou, ſtill, unſeen by mortal eye,
Watch o'er thy country, in this nether ſky;
Or yet preſide in that great court of ſtate,
And counſel thoſe with whom you ſat ſo late?
If ſo, Great ſpirit, let no foreign hand,
E'er riſe againſt the ſafety of our land;
Bid diſcord huſh, internal factions ceaſe,
And calm each wind 'twould blaſt Columbia's peace?
And oft around thy ſacred urn we'll join,
To pæan Waſhington, the ſaint divine.

LOST on Friday the 28th ult. in this town, a plain, double-caſed, Silver Watch, with a ſmall piece of the dial-plate broke, pinchbeck hands, ſteel chain, pinchbeck key, the inner works go on a bit of mock diamond, the wheels ſunk, and the maker's name Thomas Ledlaw, London. Whoever has it, and brings it to the printers hereof ſhall receive a ſuitable reward. If offered for ſale, or to be pawned, it is requeſted it may be ſtopped, and information given as above. York, April 5, 1800.

A FEW COPIES OF THE

LAWS,

PASSED IN THE

2d & 3d Seſſions

OF THE SECOND

Provincial Parliament

OF

UPPER-CANADA.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

In which are comprised the following acts, to wit:

[IN THE SECOND SESSION.]

AN ACT

To aſcertain and eſtabliſh on a permanent footing, the Boundary Lines of the different Townſhips of this Province.

AN ACT

To repeal an Ordinance paſſed in the twenty-fifth year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "An Ordinance concerning Advocates, Attornies, Solicitors, and Notaries; and for the more eaſy collection of his Majeſty's Revenues," as far as the ſame relates to Notaries.

AN ACT

To repeal part of an act paſſed in the thirty-fourth year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "An act to extend the Juriſdiction and regulate the proceedings of the Diſtrict Court and Court of Requeſts," and to make further proviſion for the ſame.

[IN THE THIRD SESSION.]

AN ACT

To revive and continue an act, paſſed in the firſt ſeſſion of this preſent parliament, entitled "An act for the better ſecuring the Province againſt the King's enemies."

AN ACT

To continue an act, entitled "An act for ſecuring the Titles to Lands in this Province."

AN ACT

To provide for the Education and Support of Orphan Childen.

AN ACT

To enable perſons holding the Office of Regiſter to be elected members of the Houſe of Aſſembly.

AN ACT

To ratify, approve and confirm the proviſional agreement made, and entered into by commiſſioners on the part of this Province, and commiſſioners on the part of the Province of Lower-Canada.

—NOW IN THE PRESS—

And will ſhortly be completed the

ACTS,

Paſſed in the ſecond ſeſſion of the ſecond parliament, which were reſerved for, and received his

Majeſty's Aſſent.

ARE THESE WHICH FOLLOW:

AN ACT

For the better diviſion of this Province.

AN ACT

To amend part of an act paſſed in the thirty fourth year of the reign of his Majeſty, entitled "An act to eſtabliſh a court of Civil and Criminal Juriſdiction and to regulate the court of Appeals," and alſo to amend and repeal part of an act paſſed in the thirty ſeventh year of the reign of his Majeſty, entitled "An act for regulating the pactice of the court of King's Bench, and to make further proviſion reſpecting the ſame."

AN ACT

To alter the method of performing ſtatute duty on the highways and roads within this Province. York, April 4.

ROCK,

Hair Dreſſer, from London,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its Vicinity, that he will open Shop on the 25th inſt. in Mr. Cooper's Houſe, next the Printing Office. All orders left for him at ſaid place will be punctually attended to. N. B. Shop cuſtomers, and others will be dreſſed on the moſt reaſonable terms. York, April 5, 1800.

THE

VOLUME VIII.] G R [NUMBER 51.]

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 407.] *SATURDAY*, APRIL 12, 1800. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, Defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the ſeventh day of February, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the twenty-firſt day of this preſent month of March; at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twenty-ninth day of April next, enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary:—Herein fail not: In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs PETER HUNTER, Eſq. our Lieutenant Governor and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our ſaid province, and in the province of Lower Canada, this fourteenth day of March one thouſand eight hundred and of our reign the fortieth.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT Number Ten, on the North ſide of King ſtreet, containing one-fifth of an Acre, on which are a large dwelling Houſe, Bake houſe, and Storehouſe, commodiouſly fitted up and eligibly ſituated for Buſineſs. A good Title will be immediately given to a Purchaſer. Application to be made to Mr. Weekes. York, March 15, 1800.

☞ A Baker would, at this time, meet with much encouragement. [4

Advertiſement.

☞ On Monday the 14th of April next, will be ſold by Public Auction, at the Dwelling-houſe of the late JOHN WHITE, Eſq:

All his Houſhold, Tea, and Kitchen Furniture, Plate, Table Linen, China and other Crockery, Stable and Farming Utenſils, a riding Mare, a milch Cow, and ſundry articles of Wearing Apparel, &c. &c. &c.

There will alſo be ſold without reſerve,

All the Law and other Books

Belonging to the Deceaſed; Catalogues of which will be prepared, and may be ſeen on application to the Subſcriber, who will attend from eleven to three o'clock on the Thurſday, Friday, and Saturday immediately preceding the day of ſale, to ſhew the different articles.

A depoſit of five per cent. of the purchaſe money will be expected at the time of ſale, and the remainder on taking away the goods purchaſed, which muſt be done within three days after the ſale, or they will be reſold and the depoſit money forfeited.

The ſales of each day will be from eleven to three o'clock, and are to be continued until every thing is ſold.

By Direction of the Executor,

WILLIAM COOPER, Auctioneer.

York, March 20, 1800.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subſcriber having been informed that Mr. John Clark of York, has offered for ſale a certain tract of land known by the name of Lot No. 25, broken front, in the townſhip of Oxford, Diſtrict of London; which ſaid tract of land ſaid Clark has ſold to him, and for which he now holds his bond for a deed, and his receipt in full for the conſideration money.—He therefore conceives it his duty to forbid all perſons purchaſing ſaid parcel of land from ſaid Clark—as it is not in his power to diſpoſe of the property of another.

CALEB PIPER.

Oxford (River Themes) March 3, 1800.

BLANKS,

For ſale at this OFFICE.

Advertiſements.

York, Feb. 3, 1800.

ALL perſons indebted to the late JOHN WHITE, eſq. are requeſted to ſettle with his executor and make payment as ſoon as poſſible; and thoſe to whom he was indebted at the time of his death by bond, note or open account, are deſired to ſend in their reſpective demands for examination without delay.

The executor alſo requeſts that thoſe gentlemen to whom the late Attorney General had lent any of his books, which have not been yet returned, will be pleaſed to ſend them to the ſubſcriber, or give information in whoſe poſſeſſion they are—that his library may be collected together in time for ſale.

PETER RUSSELL,

Executor to the laſt will of John White, eſq. deceaſed.

Cheap for Caſh.

The ſubſcriber has for ſale, at his STORE, *the following* ARTICLES *which he will ſell at the reduced price annexed to each article, for caſh only.*

Beſt Jamaica ſpirits	5/ per quart.
Beſt do. rum	4/ per do.
Beſt port Wine	5/ per do.
Muſcovado ſugar	2/6 per lb.
Bohea tea	8/ per lb.

☞ HE has alſo a good aſſortment of DRY GOODS, which he will ſell equally low for prompt payment.

☞ HE requeſts all thoſe indebted to him by book account or otherwiſe, to make payment on or before the 24th of April next, or their accounts will be given into the hands of an Attorney.

P. MEALEY.

York, March 7.

ANECDOTE.

A Lawyer at Poughkeepſie, was applied to during his life-time, by an indigent neighbor for his opinion on a queſtion of law in which the intereſts of the latter were materially involved. The lawyer gave his advice, and charged the poor wretch three dollars for it. "There is the money," ſaid his client; "'tis all I have in the world, and my family have been a long time without pork!" "Thank God, replied the lawyer, "my wife has never known the want of pork ſince we married." "*Nor ever will*, the countryman rejoined, *ſo long as ſhe has ſuck a great hog as you.*" The lawyer was ſo pleaſed with the ſmartneſs of the repartee, that he forgave the poor fellow, and returned his money.

AN ACT

To alter the method of performing statute duty on the Highways and Roads within this Province.

I. WHEREAS by an act passed in the thirty-third year of his Majesty's reign, it is enacted, that the highways and roads in, and through every Parish, Township, or reputed Township, shall be cleared, repaired and maintained by the inhabitants thereof; and whereas it is expedient that the proportions of labor to be performed under the said statute should be altered, Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper-Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an act passed in the parliament of Great-Britain, entitled an act to repeal certain parts of an act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "An act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make fusther provision for the government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of March next, so much of the aforementioned act as enacts that every person being a housholder, or freeholder, shall be obliged to work on the roads for, and during the space of twelve days shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That from and after the day aforesaid, every inhabitant housholder included, or inserted in or upon the assessment roll of any Parish, Township, reputed Township or place, shall (in proportion to the estimate of his real and personal property thereon) be taken, rated and held liable to work on the highways and roads in each, and every year, as follows: that is to say, if his property be rated at not more than one hundred pounds, then his proportion of labor on the highways shall not exceed six days; if at more than one hundred pounds and not more than two hundred pounds, eight days; if at more than two hundred pounds and not three hundred pounds, ten days; if at more than three hundred pounds, twelve days.

EXTRAORDINARY

Instance of generosity in an Egyptain.

A Conflagration having reduced to ashes of the principal mosques of Cairo, the mussulmen imputed this calamity to the hatred of the Christians; and, without examining if such an accusation was well founded or not, several young people ran to the quarter inhabited by Christians, and sat fire to it, by way of reprital.

Such an outrage deserved the severest punishment. The governor caused the perpetrators to be apprehended; but as the number was very great, he could not resolve to doom to death so many young persons, who were hurried into this excess more by passion than malice.

As many lots were thrown into an urn as amounted to the number of culprits: some few of these marked death; and all the others condemned the drawers only to correction of rods.

When they had all drawn their lots out of the fatal urn, one of those destined to death, cried out in a transport of grief, "I do not regret the loss of life; but how will my parents, overwhelmed with sorrow, and reduced to the greatest misery, be able to live without my assistance?"

One of those that had escaped death, replied to him that was lamenting his fate: *Friend I have neither father nor mother; my life is of no use to any one give me your lot and take mine!!*"— The surprising sacrifice excited the admiration of every one present, and the governor who was informed of it, reprieved both the criminals.

THE MONITOR.

WHILE the revolving seasons roll on in rapid succession, the variegated face of nature not only proclaims an all-wise and superintending Providence, but an ample field of contemplation for our mental faculties; and an extensive source of exercise for our animal powers.

At every returning period the eye is delighted with the regularity of nature's productions; uninterrupted delight is not the lot of mortals. Nature tho profuse in its bounties, must be assisted in its operations. The various seasons are accompanied with demands for labor, care, and almost unremitted exertions. These when pursued with proper moderation often produce pain and werinefs, and if indulged to an immoderate excess will be attended with anxiety and vexation of spirit.

But the Great Parent of nature has so kindly disposed events in the natural world, that as we pass thro' life, much enjoyment is within ovr reach, while in health and in the vigor of life.-- Diligence and activity is so far from being a course' that it adds much to our felicity; it conspires to health, promotes virtue. honesty and simplicity of manners, gives a relish to the bounties of providence--prepares us for the hours of rest, and renders them peculialy agreeable. A dilligent and prudent course of life not only presents us with prompt reward, but adds much to our happiness an anticipation. Future prospects are the grand stimulus to action, those prospects are brightened, and become animating in proportion to our prudent exertions.

Happiness is undoubtedly the the pursuit of all: But how different are the objects sought for its attainment? While one is excessively laborious in accumulating wealth as his highest good, another is wholly immersed in dissipation and sensitive gratifications. Some never arrive to the summit of their wishes until they see their fellow men bowing before them in humble submission to their supperior accomplishments, while others felicitate themselves in an obscure retreat from the public eye.-- Enjoying the sweets of domestic life, their mental defects undiscovered by the world, their honest opinions, and well ment conduct unimpeachable by the surrounding multitude. Cultivation of the mind, refining the manners' correcting the morals, and enlarging the understanding, engrosses the intention of some, as the fairest road to happiness: While others are susceptible of no enjoyment higher than a mind filled with trifles, manners rough and austere, morals depraved, and the understanding an empty vacuum. Some there are who are fully sensible that complete happiness is not to be obtained in any situation whatever in this imperfect state, who under a conviction of this truth, extend their views to a perma[illegible]t and uninterrupted state [illegible] complete felicity exhibited before us in the christian revolution, while others appear to limit their desires to the riches, honors and pleasures of this transitory world. When we reflect on the many pursuits of mankind we shall not be surprized at the different employments which occupy their attention, and the degrees of zeal and activity, that appear to animate them.

If we look no further than the small sphere of our own observation we shall see some wholly engrossed in care and anxiety; wealth is their object, and they will spare no pains to obtain it.— It is at least possible that some may have recourse to fraudulent dealings, and oppressive exactions to add a little to their treasures, if however they are free from this imputation, they deny themselves the comforts and conveniences of life—seldom partake of a comfortable or regular meal—encroach on the usual and necessary hours of rest, when the sun declines their work is unfinished, darkness is substituted for light, the silence of midnight is interrupted with their bustle after their imaginary happiness, and the "dawn is prevented" with their renewed application. If success attends their exertions they are still insatisfied; if disappointment, they fret and murmur. It is possible that some kind of gratification belongs to such a course of life, but surely it deserves not the name of happiness.

The opposite extreme of idleness and inattention tho' pursued by many, cannot be recommended as a proper path to true enjoyment. Idleness is generally accompanied with habits of luxury and expensive indulgencies, and these are followed with vicious practices, till poverty, disgraces and ruin terminates the career.

Among those who make honors the stationary point at which they aim, but few obtain the object of their wishes. An ardent thirst in any man, for power and dominion is a strong argument that he is disqualified for the promotion he seeks, he who is possessed with desires of promotion is apt (notwithstanding his labor and art) to discover his inclinations to those on whose suffrages he depends; a suspicion naturally arises of his incompetency, and a more judicious and disinterested person is (generally speaking) selected as his rival; but if by art and intrigue such a man obtains his object, his conspicuous station discovers his inherent qualities, and instead of procuring that reverence and respect which he courted, his exit resembles that of Haman's.

If happiness in the highest degree that the present state can afford, is our aim, a mediocrity is the most eligible situation.—A competency of the necessaries and conveniencies of life, obtained by the blessing of Heaven and our honest and diligent endeavors, is more conducive to our present comfort than the extremes either of a high state of affluence, or a dejected state of poverty. Contentment with the allotments of providence is necessary to our enjoyment of the comforts of life: It argues not only an ungrateful but an ungenerous temper, to murmur and repine, because our neighbour's field yields a more plenteous crop, or his trees are more richly laden with fruit than ours. We ought always to consider it a duty to be industriously employed, but ought carefully to avoid an anxious temper: When we have done what we conveniently can to day, we may cheerfully leave the remainder to a future time, we ought never to suffer the ordinary labors of life to disturb our necessary repose, or encroach on the hours sacred to devotion.

America, as represented in painting.

AMERICA is represented in painting by a woman almost naked, of a tawny complexion, her head and waist adorned with feathers of divers colors; in one hand a bow, in the other an arrow, and a quiver on her shoulder; at her feet a lizard; and round about her human limbs dismembered, or a human head pierced with an arrow, to shew that some of the inhabitants are canibals.

A remarkable instance of Temerity in an English Soldier.

GEORGE Hallewood, an English soldier, having been taken, in company with twenty-three Spaniards, by Prince Maurice, it was determined that eight of them should be hanged, in requital for a like sentence that had been made by Albert, the archduke, upon some Hollanders, and that it should be decided by lot on whom the punishment should fall. The Englishman happily drew his deliverance; but one Spaniard expressed great reluctance and terror of mind, when he put his hand into the helmet to try his fate, not so much in fear of death, as an antipathy to such an unnatural decision, in which he might make his own hand destroy himself, and be executed for the guilt of others, or acquitted for no innocence of his own. The Englishman consented to take what money he had, & stand to the chance for him. The judges consented also to this request, as that of a fool or a madman, who deserved not the life he had so providentially obtained. Yet, such his fortune was, that he drew himself safe. When he was asked why he would put his life in such danger again for the safety of another, and after such a signal escape, so presumptuously to hazard it a second time? Because, said he, I thought I had a bargain of it; for considering that I daily expose myself for the value of six pence, I thought I might with much more reason venture it for twelve crowns.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, April 12.

TO OUR *PATRONS.*

WE cannot express our grateful sense of the *Public Bounty* and *Liberallity* towards us, by any testimonial more satisfactory than by an humble attempt to merit a continuance of favor. As a step towards this object we have enlarged our SHEET to the present size, and shall keep up to it in all our future numbers. The additional expence and encreased labor, to which this undertaking subjects us, will be accepted, we hope by our readers, as a respectful tribute of zeal and earnest of devotion to them.

If in any instance, our inadvertence, has given pain or wounded the feelings of individuals we beg that it may be imputed to the errors of our judgement and not of our wills. It would not only argue unparalleled ingratitude, but phrenzy in us to incur, knowingly, the censure or displeasure of those, whose characters we revere, and from whose bounty we derive our subsistence. We cannot pretend to infallibility—a faithful discharge of our duty having been our constant study, induces a hope, that our labors have not proved wholly ineffectual.

FOR THE ORACLE.

DEAR CATO,

I Have had the pleasure of perusing your laconick and truely pathetick "*Bonjour*" performance. The sublime and superlatively beautiful language, in which it is couched, cannot fail to excite the Maiden's blush, incur the contempt of the wise, and entitle you to the plaudits of the vulgar.

That inimitable production evinces that your genius is peculi[illegible] adapted to such eloquence, and not to writing parliamentary essays; and it is presumed that a treatise, upon the several subjects, introduced in that superb work of genius (exhibited to the public on the 29th ult.) would be more lucrative than an itinerant vocation. Now, friend Cato, for the sake of modesty, delicacy, and propriety; but above all out of respect to the once eximious and worthy Cato, desist degrading his name by attaching it to a bundle of ribaldry and obscenity. A. FARMER.

York, April 9.

TO be let, and immediate possession given, the House and Acre Lot now occupied by Daniel Loughlen, at the West side of Caroline-street. For particulars enquire of Mr. John M'Bride on Yonge-street. York, April 12.

THE NEIGHBOR.

"*A wise man will desire no more than what he may get honestly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and enjoy contentedly.*"

AS very few can have the opportunity, or will be at the pains and expence of purchasing or reading books, compared with the number of those who have an inclination, and can afford to purchase and peruse Newspapers; these weekly and diurnal vehicles of intelligence may be made the most useful instruments of instruction in the world. By these, not only the current news, but wholesome advice, and important hints, relative to private and social life, may be speedily handed to all classes and ages through the whole body of a nation.

The words of the wise, [illegible]d the admonitions of the moralist, may be sent into every family that receive the welcome sheet. The man who rides post to carry the news, is a well received visitor, and a useful member of the community. The *Neighbor*, who utters grave sentences, or salutary counsel at *second hand*, is not always the most impertinent in the neighborhood. A man though poor himself, yet if he is at the pains of picking up, and more generally and widely disseminating the golden treasures which the more able have dug out of the mine for the public good he may console himself with the thought that he is not altogether an unprofitable servant.

The youth being the flower and the hopes of every nation, claim the benevolent solicitude of all, and the best admonitions and cautions of the moral essayist. To such numbers, in modern times, are the following sentiments adapted, that we shall be pardoned, if not applauded, in handing them to the public in their original form, and recommending them to serious perusal.

"Among the various devices which young men have invented to involve themselves in difficulties and in ruin, none is more frequent than that of incurring debt without any real necessity. No sooner is the aspiring youth emancipated from his school, or his guardian and superintendents, than he becomes, in his own idea, a man; and not only so, but a man of consequence whom it behoves to dress and make a figure—to accomplish the purpose of making a figure, some expensive vices are to be affected or practised. But as the stipends of young men just entering into life, are usually inconsiderable, it is necessary to borrow upon the most advantageous terms, or to purchase the various requisites of a pleasurable life on credit. The debt soon accumulates from small beginnings to a great sum. The young adventurer continues, while his credit is good, in the same wild bareer; adieu to real pleasure, or improvement, to honest industry, and to a quiet mind. His peace is wounded. A perpetual lead seems to weigh him down; and though his feelings may, by length of time and habit, become too callous to be affected by the misery of his situation, yet he is lost to all sincere enjoyment, and if he does not fall a victim to dispair, survives only to gain a precarious existence at the gaming table, to deceive the unwary, and to elude the researches of persecuting creditors. Even if he is enabled by the death of his parents or rich relations, to pay the debts which his youthful folly has created; yet has he suffered long and much, and lost the beginning of life, the season of a rational delight and solid improvement, in distress and

fears; in fabricating excuses and pretences, and in flying from the eager pursuits of duns and bailiffs. But this folly however pregnant with misery, is entitled to pity, and may, in some degree admit of those usual palliations, youthful ardor and want of experience.—Thousands and tens of thousands have ruined their fortunes and their happiness, by hastily running into debt before they know the value of money, or the consequence of their embarrassments. We pity their misfortune; but in the first part of their progress we do not usually accuse them of actual dishonesty.

"But the habit of incurring debt, though in the earliest periods of life, it may originate in thoughtlessness, commonly leads to a crime most attrocious in itself, and injurious to society. He who prayed against poverty, *lest he should be poor and steal*, understood human nature. Difficulties and distresses have a natural tendency to lessen the restrains of conscience. The fortress of honor, when stormed by that sort of poverty which is occasioned by profligacy and not defended with sound principles (such as the men of the world do not often possess) has for the most part yielded at discretion. He then who began with incurring debts merely because he was stimulated by passion or fancy, and was not able to pay for their gratification, proceeds, when the habit is confirmed, and the first scruples dismissed, to contract debts, wherever unsuspected confidence will afford time and opportunity.

"The profligacy, the vanity, the unceasing pursuit of pleasures, and the passion for external appearance, which characterise the present age, are necessarily productive of expence; expences occasion distress; and distress, when principles are difficient, dishonesty.—There is hardly any mode of public life, especially in the metropolis, in which you can be engaged, without having your property exposed to the depredations of villians, who have made cheating a profession; and reduced the are of robbery to a system; I shall not hesitate to pronounce them more criminal and detestable than highway-men and house-breakers; because to the crime of actual theft, they add a most ungenerous breach of confidence."

A Friend to Youth.

A FEW COPIES OF THE

LAWS,

PASSED IN THE

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[In which are comprised the following acts, to wit:

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ARE THESE WHICH FOLLOW:

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For the better division of this Province.

AN ACT

To amend part of an act passed in the thirty fourth year of the reign of his Majesty, entitled "An act to establish a court of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction and to regulate the court of Appeals," and also to amend and repeal part of an act passed in the thirty seventh year of the reign of his Majesty, entitled "An act for regulating the pactice of the court of King's Bench, and to make further provision respecting the same."

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York, April 3.

UPPER-CANADA }
TO WIT. }

AA the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the said District, holden at York, in the present month of April, 1800.

ORDERED,

In pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the said Province, entitled "An act to guard against accidents by fire."—That every house-keeper in the Town of York aforesaid, shall, on or before the *First day of October next ensuing*, provide and keep, TWO BUCKETS for carrying water, when any house shall happen to be on fire; which buckets shall be made either of wood, leather or canvas painted on the outside, and covered with pitch in the inside, and shall hold at least two gallons of water.—And the said buckets shall be marked with the christian and sirname of the house-keeper, to whose house they belong, and shall not be used for any other purpose than the extinguishing of fires.

It is also ordered, That every house-keeper in the said town, shall keep two ladders, the one to reach from the ground to the eaves of the house, and the other to be properly secured and fixed with hooks or bolts on the roof near the chimney.

And every house-keeper, for every neglect of having said buckets and ladders, or either of them, shall forfeit the sum of five shillings; and in case any house, or the chimney of any house, to, or upon which any of the said articles shall be wanting, shall happen to take fire, the occupier of said house, shall forfeit the sum of forty shillings.

T. RIDOUT, C. P.

Home District, April 10, 1800.

HOME DISTRICT, }
YORK, TO WIT. }

WHEREAS the streets in the Town of York, are frequently obstructed and made dangerous to passengers, by piles of WOOD and STONES placed in them, as well as by PITS dug in several places,

It is notified, by Order of the Magistrates in quarter sessions assembled, That whosoever shall leave any Wood or Stone, or suffer any Nuisance to remain in the said street, opposite their respective premises, after the 12th day of May next, will be prosecuted as the law directs.

T. RIDOUT, C. P.

York, April 10, 1800.

THE subscriber intending in a few days to leave town, requests all persons indebted to him by note or book account to make immediate payment, or he must be under the disagreeable necessity of putting them into the hands of an attorney.

DAVID CAMERON.

York, April 12, 1800.

STRAYED away fra the owner, Hugh Me Clento living in the opposite part of Whitford, nigh till a small bruck of running water, stearing its strait corse down ward for about twa miles upon a level over a little hill, a reddish gray coloured brown HEIFER having twa eyes in head, and one fore fut groowing fast till her right side of her, now wha shall know said heifer by these artificial strokes, and keep well fra the owner forever, and send word where no foul may hear of her, till she come home again, shall have twenty shillings paid down before hand for the plague of her, and wife Pagg says, fath, atwaxt this and now, be making all gad preparations to bine her fast, till her gad behavior gan she get the grap of her.

Hugh Me Clento.

VOLUME VIII.] THE G R [NUMBER 1052.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 467.] SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1800. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the seventh day of February, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the twenty-first day of this present month of March, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twenty-ninth day of April next, ensuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary:—Herein fail not. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness PETER HUNTER, Esq. our Lieutenant Governor and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our said province, and in the province of Lower Canada, this fourteenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and of our reign the fortieth.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

THE DEITY.

AN ODE.

A Nobler theme my verse inspires
Than Grecian bards were wont to sing,
The Deity, the Deity my bosom fires
Enwrapt my soul,
And as the spheric planets roll
With equal force
I'd join them in their course
The great Creator's praise to sing.
Bear me aloft ye gentle Nine
Above pegasean flight,
I sing the Godhead all divine,
Cloth'd in transcendant light.
Peace around him always flowing,
Goodness infinite bestowing.
Nor earth and sea nor air,
Nor twilight gray nor morning fair
Can bound thy wide domain,
Beyond the thought of human heart,
Incomprehensible thou art,
And endless is thy reign.

Higher still and higher
Now my voice inspire
With poetic fire,
Whilst I join the heavenly choir,
That in celestial numbers sing
Glory to their God and King,
Glory far beyond compare,
God of earth and sea and air;
Glory glory ever bright,
God of day and God of night.
The list'ning earth repeats the sound
Whilst with joy the heav'ns rebound.

See the planets as they run,
Their brilliant course around the sun;
See the sun's meridian blaze
Dazzling nature with its rays,
Spreading majesty around,
With awful eye
We view these wonders of the sky,
And almost bend the knee profound
With rev'rence and delight,
At their great glory and effulgence bright.

Oh could our fancy rise
Above the clouds and pierce the skies,
To view the Godhead in his great abode
The human mind so bold,
That could in fancy but behold
The mighty majesty of God;
Freed from terrestrial maze,
With rapture he would gaze,
No after sight could ever please,
The stars would sink, the sun would fade
And all their brightness turn to shade.
But words can't speak the Godhead's praise,
Nor sweetest of harmonic lays,
When heav'nly music she awakes,
In vain the human fancy soars,
The attributes of God explores;
In vain we mount on high,
In vain we pierce the sky,
Creation the Creator speaks.
There search around,
There is the Godhead found;
Else too great for human sight,
Oh! too magnificently bright.

Elisha Purdey,

WATCH MAKER, begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has taken a room in the house of Mr. Marther, where he repairs and cleans Watches of all kinds in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms. All orders left for him at said house will be duly attended to. He has a small but elegant assortment of Jewelery for sale.

York, April 19, 1800.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber having been informed that Mr. John Clark of York, has offered for sale a certain tract of land known by the name of Lot No. 25, broken front, in the township of Oxford, District of London; which said tract of land said Clark has sold to him, and for which he now holds his bond for a deed, and his receipt in full for the consideration money.—He therefore conceives it his duty to forbid all persons purchasing said parcel of land from said Clark—as it is not in his power to dispose of the property of another.

CALEB PIPER.

Oxford (River Themes) March 2, 1800.

Cheap for Cash.

The subscriber has for sale, at his STORE, *the following* ARTICLES *which he will sell at the reduced price annexed to each article, for cash only.*

Best Jamaica spirits	5/	per quart.
Best do. rum	4/	per do.
Best port Wine	5/	per do.
Muscovado sugar	2/6	per lb.
Bohea tea	8/	per lb.

☞ HE has also a good assortment of DRY GOODS, which he will sell equally low for prompt payment.

☞ HE requests all those indebted to him by book account or otherwise, to make payment on or before the 24th of April next, or their accounts will be given into the hands of an Attorney.

P. MEALEY.

York, March 7.

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BLANK

half pay affidavits for sale at this office.

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DAVID CAMERON.

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An essay on Chimney Fire-places, with proposals for improving them, to save Fuel; to render dwelling-houses more comfortable and salubrious, and effectually to prevent Chimnies from Smoaking. By Benjamin Count of Rumford, F. R. S.

THE great inconvenience of smoaky chimnies has been a matter of general complaint, and many remedies have been devised to prevent it, some of which have answered much better than others. Yet none has been found upon trial to have so good an effect as that which Count Rumford has proposed and confirmed by incontrovertible experience. The Count ascribes the smokidg of chimnies in general to the immoderate size of the throats, or lower extremity where they unite with the fire.

"As the immoderate size of the throats of chimnies is the great fault of their construction, it is this fault which ought always to be first attended to in every attempt which is made to improve them; for however perfect the construction of a fire-place may be in other respects, if the opening left for the passage of the smoke is larger than is necessary for that purpose, nothing can prevent the warm air of the room from escaping through it; and whenever this happens, there is not only an unnecessary loss of heat, but the warm air which leaves the room to go up the chimney being replaced by cold air from without, the draughts of cold air so often mentioned, cannot fail to be produced in the room, to the great annoyance of those who inhabit it. But although both these evils may be effectually remedied by reducing the throat of the chimney to a proper size, yet in doing this several precautions will be necessary. And first of all, the throat of the chimney should be in its proper place; that is to say, in that place in which it ought to be, in order that the ascent of the smoke may be most facilitated; for every means which can be employed for facilitating the ascent of the smoke in the chimney must naturally tend to prevent the chimney from smoking: now as the smoke and hot vapour which rise from a fire naturally tend upwards, the proper place for the throat of the chimney is evidently perpendicular over the fire."

The principal method of prevention is to diminish the opening of the fire-place, and contract and lower the throat of the chimney. We shall let the count here speak for himself.

"Nothing is so effectual to prevent chimnies from smoking, as diminishing the opening of the fire place in the manner here described, and lowering and diminishing the throat of the chimney; and I have always found, except in the single instance already mentioned that a perfect cure may be effected by these means alone, even in the most desperate cases. It is true, that when the

construction of the chimney is very bad indeed, or its situation very unfavourable to the ascent of the smoke, and especially when both these disadvantages exist at the same time, it may sometimes be necessary to diminish the opening of the fire-place, and particularly to lower it, and also to lower the throat of the chimney, more than might be wished; but still I think this can produce no inconveniences to be compared with that greatest of all plagues, a smoking chimney."

Chimnies altered on this plan answer beyond expectation, and heat the room more equally and pleasantly with less than half the usual fuel, the fire will be more cheerful and agreeable, and the general appearance of the fire-place more neat and elegant.

"Where a chimney is designed for warming a room of a middling size, and where the thickness of the wall of the chimney in front, measured from the front of the mantle to the breast of the chimney, is nine inches, I should set off four inches more for the width of the throat of the chimney, which, supposing the back of the chimney to be built upright, as it always ought to be, will give 13 inches for the depth of the fire-place in front to the back. In this case, thirteen inches would be a good size for the width of the back; and three times thirteen, or thirty nine inches, for the width of the opening of the fire-place in front; and the angle made by the back of the fire place and the sides of it, or covings, would be just 135 degrees, which is the best position they can have for throwing heat into the room."

The best materials to employ in the construction of fire-places are fire-stone and common bricks and mortar, both of which are fortunately very cheap, and should be preferred to iron and metals of every kind as they absorb less heat, and consequently sell. A more. With respect to the grate the Count makes the following remarks:

"Although there are few grates that may not be used in chimnies constructed or altered upon the principles here recommended, yet they are not, by any means, all equally well adapted for that purpose. Those whose construction is the most simple, and which of course are the cheapest, are beyond comparison the best, on all accounts. Nothing being wanted in these chimnies but merely a grate for containing the coals, and in which they will burn with a clear fire;—and all additional apparatus being, not only useless, but very pernicious, all complicated and expensive grates should be laid aside, and such as are more simple substituted in the room of them. And in the choice of a grate as in every thing else, beauty and elegance may easily be united with the most perfect simplicity. Indeed they are incompatible with every thing else.

The only complaint which has ever been made against these alterations was, that they made the room too warm; but the remedy to this evil is so obvious that we forbear to mention it, lest it might be considered as an insult on the understanding of our readers.

COMMON SENSE,

IN DISHABILLE.

"*Every one to his Trade.*"

WHAT shall a man do who has no trade? learn one. Every one need not be a mechanic, but let every body have some honest employment, understand their business, "stick to their trade" and let other people's affairs alone.—This is the way to grow rich and live happy.

When I go into the barber's shop, and hear mr. Tonsor, whose information extends little beyond his signpole, prate politics, puff the French directory I say to myself, "every one to his trade." A wig, and a constitution, are very different things; a man may be quite a connoisseur in one, and very ignorant of the other. Tonsor's tongue proves this as fully as a "strong argument chain."

The industrious farmer or mechanic, who are not content with small and sure gain, should remember, "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."—After they have tried their dear experiments in merchandise, horse jockeying, or land speculation, they will have reason to lament their not adhering to my text. "Any trade is good, if well followed." A man may make more at journey work in a poor trade, that he is master of, than by an apprenticeship in better business, that he is unacquainted with. The lawyer harrangues for his client, reads authorities, quotes precedents, refines, defines, and splits hairs; says much that you don't understand, much that you are unable to contradict and more that you don't believe; you hear him through, from; "May it please your honors," to "I submit it to you, gentlemen of the jury;"—you approve of part—of the rest you only say, he is a lawyer, "every one to his trade."

But say ignorance, prejudice and rogues, this is an unnecessary trade, a dishonest trade—hold, friends; "all trades must live." While there are rogues, ignorance and prejudice, there must be laws, and while there are laws there must be lawyers, or every body must leave their trade to study law.—When two persons are at variance, they think very different of the merits of their cause; they tell different stories to their lawyers—both sides are sure of the cause—a lawyer is not a conjuror; he can't foretel what the witnesses will say, when they will come before the court. Out comes the truth against the unfortunate client; he loses his case; and makes amends by cursing the profession. Deal fairly with your neighbors, tell the plain truth to your attorney, and you will have little occasion to speak ill of the lawyer's trade.

Character of Maria Theresa of Austria.

THIS princess, who had been educated with the most tender care by the emperor her father, was early initiated into the mysteries of the elegant arts, to which she remained a liberal patroness, amidst all the perils and vicissitudes of her reign, to the end of her life.---Her piety has been thought to border on bigotry; but if we may judge of its effect, by the tranquility, happiness and affection of her people, compared with the turbulence, discontent, and detestation of the subjects of her unprincipled, philosophical, and disorganizing successor, we may suppose that too much religion is less mischievous in a sovereign, than too little. In the two long wars with her formidable foe, the late king of Prussia, she supported the frequent reverses of her fortune with abilities, fortitude, and dignity.---And after a reign of forty years, in which she deservedly merited the title of her people, she died universally regretted, and her name and reign are still remembered with the utmost reverence and regret, by her surviving subjects. A considerable part of her life was employed in bestowing benefits on the indigent, particularly orphans of both sexes; and among the last words which she was able to utter, are recorded the following, to her son and successor, of which history has not yet disputed the truth: "If I have done any thing reprehensible during my reign, it has certainly been without my knowledge; for I have always had the public good in view. My heart has never been hardened against the unhappy: and this is the greatest comfort of my last moments." She had been acquainted with the business of the cabinet by her father, at fourteen years of age, and attended his councils. The frequency of her petitions in favour of worthy objects, made the emperor one day cry out, "I seem to think a sovereign has nothing to do but grant favours,"----to which seeming rebuke, she answered: "I see nothing else can make a crown supportable:" and these were not words lightly uttered without feeling. Innumerable instances of her benevolence and pity for the distressed, are recorded. Having perceived a sick soldier on duty, at one of the gates of her palace, she immediately ordered him to be relieved, and conducted in a carriage to the hospital. And being informed that this young man's disorder proceeded from indigence, and his seperation from a mother whom he was no longer able to support by the labour of his hands, she [illegible] for the poor woman from Brinn in Moravia, which is 120 miles from Vienna, in order that she might be with her son. "I am delighted, says the empress to her, on her arrival, to restore to you a child who is tenderly attached to you. I will give you a pension for your support, to indemnify you for the loss of that assistance which you used to receive from his labour; and I recommend to you both, always to continue to love and

cheriſh each other. Theſe are my recreations."--The good woman, tranſported to hear her ſovereign ſpeak to her with ſuch condeſcending goodneſs, cried out--" Though I have no other child than this which you reſtore to me, and whom I love more than my life, I would this inſtant ſee him expire, if his death could be of any ſervice to your majeſty." The empreſs queen, without any other guard than the hearts of her ſubjects, was acceſſible to all, without diſtinction of rank. " I am only a beggarly peaſant, (ſaid a poor Bohemia labourer) but I can ſpeak to our good queen, whenever I pleaſe; and ſhe liſtens to me as if I was a lord."---The empreſs one day returning to her palace, perceived a woman and two children whom ſhe could hardly drag along. Hunger had driven them from their miſerable dwelling. " How have I offended Providence, (ſays ſhe) that I ſhould be witneſs of ſuch a ſight ?" And immediately gave orders that her own dinner ſhould be carried to them: and had herſelf no other reflection than the tears ſhe ſhed over the m ther and her alm ſt famiſhed offſpring. They are my children (ſays ſhe) and ſhall never a gaid be driven to beggary."--" I lament the time I am forced to give to ſleep, as it is a robbery from my people."

Euopean News.

Outlines of the new French Conſtitution.

THE ſupreme conſul has all power of appointment to poſts in the army and navy—of ambaſſadors and miniſters of ſtate—of juſtice. He is commander in chief of the armies, and has the initiation of all laws. His term of office is ten years—and is conſtantly re eligible.

The conſervatory body is compoſed of ſixty members—who have been appointed by the conſuls and the two commiſſioners from the legiſlative bodies of the old government. They hold their office for life, have power of filling up vacancies—but have no deciſive or efficient influence—it extending only to determine the conſtitutionality of laws.

The tribunate choſen after a long proceſs of filtuation from the people—receives all laws from the firſt conſul—diſcuſſes them publicly—afterwards three from their body go to the legiſlative body, where theſe three deputies meet three more from the executive or chief conſul—who explain the nature of the laws propoſed. After this elucidation they retire—and the legiſlative body without debate, make their determination in ſecret.

PARIS, December 15.

The three conſuls were named the day before yeſterday by the two commiſſioners. Buonaparte was unanimouſly appointed firſt conſul. Cambaceres and Lebrun had each 21 votes. The conſuls and five perſons who are to aſſiſt them met laſt night to appoint the conſervators to the number of 60. Theſe 60 will elect the tribunes and ſenators. The conſuls appoint the miniſters and the thirty counſellors of ſtate.

Dec. 16.

The new conſtitution was publiſhed at Paris yeſterday with much pomp.

Dec. 18.

The conſtitution does not prevent the firſt conſul from taking the command of the armies. Thus it is ſaid if Buonaparte does not this winter induce Auſtria to make peace, his intention is in the ſpring to put himſelf at the head of the armies, to ſign a peace in the heart of Germany.

The American ambaſſadors who have been appointed to negociate with France have juſt landed at Liſbon, from whence they will proceed to Paris.

The regiſters of acceptance and non-acceptance are opened at Paris. The confluence is prodigious, and the whole of the votes almoſt are in favour of the new conſtitution.

Dec. 20. It has been inſinuated that the regiſters will one day ſerve for liſts or proſcription; but we hear they are to be burnt as ſoon as the numbers are known.

It appears from the ſpeeches of the king of Pruſſia to Duroc, as well as from different reports from Conſtantinople, that the Porte has altogether given up Egypt.

The Helvetic government is about to experience a change neceſſary to diſappoint projects unfavourable to the unity and independence of that republic.

Three hundred and twe...y members of the council of 500 have accepted and ſigned the new conſtitution; which, conſidering the number of deputies excluded, and of thoſe on miſſion, makes upwards of ſeven eighths of what remain.

It is believed the members of the conſervative ſenate hitherto elected, are twenty-one.

December 21.

S I E Y E S.

The commiſſioners received the following meſſage from the conſuls:

The conſuls of the French republic act conformably to the unanimouſly manifeſted will of the two legiſlative commiſſions, by propoſing to you to decree to citizen Sieyes a ſignal proof of the national gratitude.

The citizen who, after having enlightened the people by his writings, and done honor to the revolution by his diſintereſted virtues, refuſed at firſt the chief magiſtracy, and accepted it afterwards, only from the ſenſe of the dangers by which it was ſurrounded, is aſſuredly worthy of the diſtinction which you will decree to him, and a refuſal of which will not be permitted to him when the organ of the law ſhall have ſpoken.

The conſuls of the republic, in order to adhere to your deſire, and in conformity with the law of 19th Brumaire, ſubmit to you the formal and neceſſary propoſitions to decree to citizen Sieyes, by way of national recompence, the property of one of the domains which are at the diſpoſal of the ſtate.

The Conſuls of the Republic.
BUONAPARTE,
(Signed) ROGER DUCOS,
H. B. MARET, Sec. Gen.

The meſſage was referred to the ſection of France.

Amand of the Seine, ſoon after made a report upon the meſſage, and propoſed the following reſolution, which was agreed to.

The commiſſioners, conſidering that it is of importance to the ſtability of every political inſtitution to afford ſignal proof of gratitude to citizens who have rendered great ſervices to the country, reſolves as follows:

The national domain of Croſne, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, or any other equivalent in value, is decreed in full and entire property to citizen Sieyes, as a national recompence.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

THE armiſtice upon the Rhine is at an end. The archduke refuſed to accede to it, and noticed his refuſal on the 8th to the French commandant at Manheim. The French who were inferior in force, immediately made diſpoſitions to retreat, and evacuated by capitulation Manheim and the Necherau, of which the Auſtrians immediately took poſſeſſion. In order to divide and divert the attention and forces of the archduke, gen. Lecourbe means immediately to enter Suabia from the ſide of Switzerland. Suwarrow's army continuing its march, had arrived at Ratiſbon, where on the 11th he received diſpatches from Peterſburgh, in conſequence of which the troops were ordered to halt.

INFANT SPRING.

THE infant ſpring returns again,
The wild birds plume their wings,
To cheer the artleſs nymph and ſwain,
Hark how the woodland rings!

Now let me hail the breezy morn,
While muſic fills the vale;
And liſten to the huntſman's horn,
Which echoes through the dale.

Beſide the brook, or up the hill,
Or o'er the flow'ry lawn,
The laboring peaſant trudges ſtill,
At early peep of dawn.

Let me enjoy the rural ſhade,
Where nature ſmiles around,
And ev'ry ſwain, and ev'ry maid,
With innocence is crown'd.

Sheriff's Office.

YORK, APRIL 18, 1800.

Home Diſtrict, to wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, iſſued out of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, at the ſuit of Peter Vonalſtine, againſt the goods and chattles of Abner Miles, to me directed, I have ſeized, and taken in execution as belonging to the ſaid Abner Miles, one third ſhare of the ſchooner Jemima, or Geneſee Packet, with the ſame proportion of her ſails, tackling, &c. Now I do hereby give notice, that the ſaid third ſhare of the aforeſaid veſſel will be ſold and adjudged to the higheſt bidder, at my office in the town of York, on Monday the ſixteenth day of June now next enſuing, at which time and place the conditions of ſale will be made known by

ALEX. M'DONELL, Sheriff.

All and every perſon or perſons having claims on the above deſcribed veſſel by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertiſed to give notice thereof to the ſaid Sheriff, at his aforeſaid office, before the day of ſale, according to law.

THE

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By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the ſeventh day of February, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the twenty-firſt day of this preſent month of March, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twenty-ninth day of April next, enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary:—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs PETER HUNTER, Eſq. our Lieutenant Governor and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our ſaid province, and in the province of Lower Canada, this fourteenth day of March one thouſand eight hundred and of our reign the fortieth.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

Eliſha Purdey

WATCH MAKER, begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has taken a room in the houſe of Mr. Marther, where he repairs and cleans Watches of all kinds in the beſt manner and on the moſt reaſonable terms. All orders left for him at ſaid houſe will be duly attended to. He has a ſmall but elegant aſſortment of Jewelery for ſale.

York, April 19, 1800.

Euopean News.

LONDON, January 31.

OFFICIAL.

Second letter from the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs at Paris, with its accompanying encloſures; and the anſwer returned by the right honourable Lord Grenville, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign affairs.

[TRANSLATION.]

Paris, 24 Nivoſe, 8th year Jan. 14, 1800.

My Lord,

I LOST no time in laying before the firſt conſul of the Republic, the official note under the date of the 14th Nivoſe, which you tranſmitted to me; and I am charged to forward the anſwer, equally official, which you will find annexed. Receive, my lord, the aſſurance of my high conſideration.

(Signed) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

To the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs at London.

Tranſlation of the note referred to in No. 1.

The official note under the date of the 14th Nivoſe, the 8th year, addreſſed by the miniſter of his Britannic Majeſty, having been laid before the Firſt Conſul of the French republic, he obſerved with ſurpriſe that it reſted upon an opinion, which is not exact, reſpecting the origin and conſequences of the preſent war. Very far from its being France which provoked it, ſhe had it muſt be remembered, from the commencement of her revolution ſolemnly proclaim her love of peace, and her diſinclination to conqueſts, her reſpect for the independence of all governments and it is not to be doubted that, occupied at that time entirely with her own internal affairs, ſhe would have avoided taking part in thoſe of Europe, & would have remained faithful to her declarations.

But from an oppoſite diſpoſition, as ſoon as the French revolution had broken out, almoſt all Europe entered into a league for its deſtruction. The aggreſſion was real a long time before it was public; internal reſiſtance was excited; its opponents were favourably received; their extravagant declamations were ſupported; the French nation was inſulted in the perſon of its agents; and England ſet particularly this example by the diſmiſſal of the miniſter accredited to her. Finally, France was in fact attacked in her independence, in her honor, and in her ſafety, long time before the war was declared.

Thus it is to the projects of ſubjection, diſſolution, and diſmemberment, which were prepared againſt her, and the execution of which was ſeveral times attempted and purſued, that France has a right to impute the evils which ſhe has ſuffered, and thoſe which have afflicted Europe. Such projects for a long time without example, with reſpect to ſo powerful a nation, could not fail to bring on the moſt fatal conſequences.

Aſſailed on all ſides, the republic could not but extend univerſally the efforts of her defence; and it is only for the maintenance of her own independence that ſhe has made uſe of thoſe means which ſhe poſſeſſed in her own ſtrength and the courage of her citizens. As long as ſhe ſaw that her enemies obſtinately [illegible]ed to recognize her rights ſhe conti[illegible] only upon the energy of her reſiſtance; but as ſoon as they were obliged to abandon the hopes of invaſion, ſhe ſought means for conciliation, and manifeſted pacific intentions; and if theſe have not always been efficacious; if, in the midſt of the critical circumſtances of her internal ſituation, which the revolution and the war have ſucceſſively brought on, the former depoſitories of the executive authority in France have not always ſhewn as much moderation as the nation itſelf has ſhewn courage, it muſt, above all, be imputed to the hateful and perſevering animoſity with which the reſources of England have been laviſhed to accompliſh the ruin of France.

But if the wiſhes of his Britannic Majeſty (in conformity with his aſſurances) are in uniſon with thoſe of the French republic, for the re-eſtabliſhment of peace, why, inſtead of attempting the apology of the war, ſhould not attention be rather paid to the means of terminating it? And what obſtacle can prevent a mutual underſtanding of which the utility is reciprocal, and is felt eſpecially when the firſt conſul of the French republic has perſonally given ſo many proofs of his eagerneſs to put an end to the calamities of war, and of his diſpoſition to maintain the rigid obſervance of all articles concluded.

The firſt conſul of the French republic could not doubt that his Britannic Majeſty recognized the right of nations to chooſe the form of their government, ſince it is from the exerciſe of this right that he holds his crown; but he has been unable to comprehend how this fundamental principle, upon which reſts the exiſtence of political ſocieties, the miniſter of his Majeſty could annex inſinuations which tend to an interference

in the internal affairs of the republic, and which are no less injurious to the French nation, and to its government, than it would be to England, and to his Majesty, if a sort of invitation was held out in favour of that republican government, of which England adopted the forms in the middle of the last century, or an exhortation to recall to the throne that family whom their birth had placed there, and whom a revolution compelled it to discard from it.

If at periods not far distant, when the constitutional system of the republic presented neither the strength nor the solidity which it contains at present, his Britannic Majesty thought himself enabled to invite a negociation and pacific conferences, how is it possible that he should not be eager to renew negotiations to which the present and reciprocal situation of affairs promises a rapid progress. On every side the voice of nations and of humanity implores the conclusion of a war marked already by such great calamities, and the prolongation of which threatens Europe with an universal convulsion and irremediable evils. It is therefore to put a stop to the course of these calamities, or in order that their terrible consequences may be reproached to those only who shall have provoked them, that the first consul of the French republic proposes to put an immediate end to hostilities by agreeing to a suspension of arms, and naming plenipotentiaries on each side, who should repair to Dunkirk, or any other town as advantageously situated for the quickness of the respective communications, and who should apply themselves without any delay to effect the re-establishment of peace and good understanding between the French republic and England.

The first consul offers to give the passports which may be necessary for this purpose.

(Signed)
C. M. TALLEYRAND.

Paris, 24th Nivose (14th Jan. 1800.) 8th year of the French Republic.

Letter from Lord Grenville to the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Paris.

Downing-street, Jan. 20, 1800.

SIR,

I have the honor to inclose to you the answer which his Majesty has directed me to return to the official note which you transmitted to me. I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your most obedient humble servant.

(Signed)
GRENVILLE.

To the minister for foreign affairs, &c. &c. at Paris.

Note referred to in the preceding.

THE official note transmitted by the minister for foreign affairs in France, and received by the undersigned on the 18th inst. has been laid before the King.

His Majesty cannot forbear expressing the concern with which he observes, in that note, that the unprovoked aggressions of France, the sole cause and origin of the war, are systematically defended by her present rulers, under the same injurious pretences by which they were originally attempted to be disguised. His Majesty will not enter into the refutation of allegations now universally exploded, and (in so far as they respect his Majesty's conduct) not only in themselves utterly groundless, but contradicted both by the internal evidence of the transactions to which they relate, and also by the express testimony (given at the time) of the government of France itself.

With respect to the object of the note his Majesty can only refer to the answer which he has already given.

He has explained, without reserve, the obstacles which in his judgment preclude at the present moment all hopes of advantage from negociation. And the inducements to treat, which are relied upon in the French official note; the personal disposition which are said to prevail for the conclusion of peace and for the future observance of treaties; the power of insuring the effect of those dispositions, supposing them to exist; and the solidity of the system newly established, after so rapid a succession of revolutions—all these points which can be known only from that test to which his Majesty has already referred them—the result of experience and the evidence of facts.

With that sincerity and plainness which his anxiety for the re-establishment of peace indispensibly required, his Majesty has pointed out to France the surest and speediest means for the attainment of that great object. But he has declared in terms equally explicit, and with the same sincerity, that he entertains no desire to prescribe to a foreign nation the form of its government; that he looks only to the security of his own dominions and of Europe; and that whenever that essential object can in his judgment be, in any manner whatever sufficiently provided for, he will eagerly concert with his allies the means of immediate and joint negociation for the re-establishment of general tranquillity.

To these declarations his majesty steadily adheres; and it is only on the grounds thus stated, that his regard to the safety of his subjects will suffer him to renounce that system of vigorous defence, to which under the favor of Providence, his kingdoms owe the security of those blessings which they now enjoy.

(Signed)
GRENVILLE.

Downing-street, Jan. 20, 1800.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Yesterday the Dublin mail of the 22d reached town. We learn from our correspondent, that on Thursday Napper Tandy was to be brought down to the court of King's Bench, for the purpose of being identified. It was expected that he would soon afterwards be ordered for execution; the arts of the Anti-Unionists have been but too successful in Dublin with the rabble, whose minds were in a state of great irritation.

BRUSSELLS, Jan. 6.

The news from the interior of Germany announces only the difficulties which had arisen between the houses of Austria and Russia, relative to the settlement of the approaching reinstatement of the King of Sardinia. The two powers are resolved to continue the war, if the basis of the peace be not status quo ante bellum. The most formidable preparations are making for the ensuing campaign. If such be the pretensions of the Allied Powers, the termination of this disastrous and bloody war cannot be foreseen.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 9.

The Count de Goertz, the Prussian minister at Ratisbon, has announced, that the Emperor of Russia had signed, on the 3d ult. an order for the return of the Russian army to the banks of the Rhine.

United States.

ALBANY, April 5.

London papers are received at New York to the 6th Feb. by the Pallas, capt. Boden, in 54 days from Liverpool.—They mention, that the leading points of the Union between Ireland and Great Britain, are finally agreed upon.—There will be a creation of seven Irish peers previous to the union.—The united parliament is to be called "The Imperial Parliament of the British Isles." On a motion in the Irish Parliament, Jan. 16, to censure the measure of an union, it was negatived by a majority of 42 in favor of government—and it was expected, when the question of union should come on, which was fixed for the 22d of Feb. there would be an accession of 24 members to the majority. —That a palace from Egypt bound to Toulon, with confidential letters to the late directory, had been captured, and the packet, which had been thrown overboard, recovered by an English sailor.—The letters, by report, contain the most vehement complaints of the French lawyers for the desertion of Buonaparte—and bitter complaints against the government for leaving them to perish in that unnatural country.—That the French army is reduced to seven thousand men, without cloaths or ammunition, utterly unfit to resist the Turkish army, which is 40,000 strong, and supplied with every necessary. The packet also contained numbers of pensive epistles from husbands to their wives, and from lovers, sons and brothers to their sympathising friends.

That the Brest fleet was expected soon to put to sea.—That advices had been received that upwards of forty sail of French merchantmen are on their passage from the Isle of France, under Danish colours.

A letter from Lord Bentinck, dated Dec. 4. gives an official account of the surrender of the fortress of Coni.—The garrison consisted of 2800 men, besides 800 wounded.—The batteries opened on the 2d in the morning, and on the 3d the garrison capitulated. His lordship adds, "that the very short defence that has been made of this very strong and most important fortress, is to be attributed to the want both of provisions and ammunition."

A letter from Mr. Wickham, mentions the death of the Advoyer Steiguer, on the 3d Dec. and that "his death is an irreparable loss to Switzerland."

The brave gen. Championet is also dead, after twelve days illness of an epidemic disorder, on the 12th Jan. aged 37 years.

The Paris papers mention the arrival of a French officer, with dispatches from gen. Kleber—they state, that the whole army of Egypt has been cloathed—that a great part of the troops of Upper Egypt are mounted on dromedaries, and that the spirit of the army is excellent; that gen. Kleber and the Grand Vizier are parleying.

That several of the Chouan chiefs have accepted the pacification, but refute their assent to disarming the rebels. One of the journals mentions that 8000 Chouans have been killed in an action near Mans, which lasted 8 hours.

Intelligence is received from the American consul at Surinam, that the American commissioners have failed from Lisbon to some port in France—and that two of the secretaries of the embassy had proceeded by land to Paris.

The ship Galen with 1600 barrels of flour is arrived at Liverpool from New York.

PARIS, Dec. 28.

Ministry of General Police.

The consuls of the republic, in virtue of the law of the 29th of this month regarding individuals nominally condemned to banishment, without previous trial, by a legislative act, having heard the report of the minister of Police, decreed:

Art. 1. It shall be permitted to the individuals hereafter named, to re-enter the territory of the republic.

Art. 2. They shall return, and remain under the superintendance of the minister of police, in the communes marked out for them as follows:—Lafond Ladebat has permission to return to Paris; Barthelemy to Paris; Boissy d'Anglas to Annonay; Couchery to Besancon; Belcheve to Rouen; Delarue to La Chartie for Loire; Doumere to Paris; Dumolard to Greenoble; Duplantier to Paris; Duprat to Tartas; Giot to Auxerre; Le Marchand Gouticourt to Rouen; Jourdan (Andre Joseph) to Orleans; Merlain to Berugency; Madier to Auxerre; Noailles to Thoulouse; J. J. Aime to Dijon, Borne to Puy; Andre (of Losere) to Toulouse; Marcau to Besancon; Cochon to Paris; Paradis to Auxerre; Muraire to Paris; Launont to Nevers; Prairie Montaut to Paris; Leonor Quiney to Paris; Saladin to Valenciennes; Simon to Paris; Viennot Vaublanc to Mulen; Villaret Joyeuse to Paris; Barbe Aorbois to Paris; Dumas to Sens; Barrere to Paris; Vadier to Chartres; Poliffard to Macon.

Art. 3. The communal administrations shall inform the minister of Police of the arrival of each individual in their respective districts.

Art. 4. Every individual comprehended in one of the laws of Germinal year 3, and the 19th Fructidor, year 5, and not named in this list, who shall re-enter the French territory, without being authorised by an express permission from government, shall be considered and prosecuted as an emigrant.

Art. 5. The minister of general police is charged with the execution of the present decree, which shall be printed.

December 29.

The conservative senate is already in the exercise of its functions at the Luxembourg. Its sittings are secret. Sieyes is chosen president.

The Polish general Kuiozewich has sent general Kofciusko the sword of John Sobieski, which had been depofited by that prince in the church of our lady at Loretto, after he had conquered the Turks, and which fell into the hands of the Poles at the time the place was conquered. All the Poles, at the time this weapon was presented to Kofciusko, offered up prayers that in his hands it might again become the terror of the enemies of their country.

December 30.

Pafwan Oglou.

A letter from Semlin, dated the 4th inst. says, that Pafwan Oglou was in full march against Belgrade, and that the Pacha of that place was preparing to receive his attack with vigor. The magazines are provided with provisions and ammunition.—The Pacha, however, is alarmed with respect to the janizaries, who seem to be devoted to the interest and views of Pafwan Oglou.

Sieyes has accepted the domain of Crosne, and has thanked the legislative body for that national recompense. It was doubtless announced as a matter of ridiculous pleasantry by some writers a few days ago, that he had refused the gift of the nation.

The consuls of the republic to the conservatory senate.

Paris, Dec. 28.

SENATORS,

"The consuls of the republic hasten to inform you, that the government has been installed. They will employ under every circumstance, all their resources and means to destroy the spirit of faction, to create public spirit, and to consolidate that constitution which is the object and wishes of the French people. The conservative senate will be animated with the same desire, and by its junction with the consuls, will defeat the plans of those who may be opposed to the public happiness; should any such exist in the first institution of the state."

Council of State, sitting of Dec. 26.

The Second Consul, President.

The minister of justice having proposed to the council to demand a law for the purpose of revoking those which excluded the relevant nobles, and the relations of the emigrants from the exercise of public functions, it was resolved by the council of state, that it was useless to demand such a law, because the constitution, by determining (art. 4 and 5) the only case in which political rights may be revoked or suspended; and not comprehending in such cases either the relations of emigrants, or any other class of citizens, more particularly when there no longer exists any distinct classes, it was therefore impossible to suppose other exclusions.

The college of conservators, by naming for the tribunate, the legislative body, and its own institution, men who have been excluded from those functions by previous laws, had suppofed them to be abrogated.

Sitting of December 27.

The Council of State has adopted a project of consular decree, drawn up by the legislative section, which abrogates all administrative decrees, by which the opening of the places confecrated to religious worship was interdicted on other days than the decadi.

The council also adopted another decree, drawn up by the same section, stating that all the public functionaries, the ministers of religion, preceptors, and other persons, who were by the laws previous to the constitution, bound to take an oath, should substitute for it the following declaration—"I promise to be faithful to the constitution."

A third project of decree was adopted, which states in substance, that the communes, which on the first day of the 2d year were in possession of edifices intended for religious worship, should continue to use them freely under the constituted authorities, and according to the terms of the laws of 11th Prairial of the 3d year, and that of 7th Vendemaire of the 4th year, provided that the said edifices have not been since alienated, and provided the purchasers of them have not been liable to prolecution or inconvenience.

December 28.

We received this morning the Paris papers to the 26th instant, three days later than those which arrived yesterday.

The consuls and the legislative commissioners, continuing to adopt measures for giving immediate activity to the constitution, have published the names of the conservative senators, the tribunate and the council of state. A report has also been presented to the commission of five hundred, propoling that the conservative senate and the consuls should enter upon their functions on the 25th inst. and that as soon as the senate had completed the nomination of the members of the tribunate and the legislative body, which was to be completed on the 26th, the council of ancients and of five hundred, and the legislative commissioners should be diffolved.

This proposition, together with some other regulations respecting the new government, were immediately adopted.—The last sittings of the Councils were on the 25th, when the consuls and the senate were installed. The unfortunate persons who were so unjustly sentenced to transportation after the revolution of the 18th Fructidor, have at length engaged the attention of the legislature, whole last act almost has been upon the suggestion of the minister of police and the consuls, to pass a decree, in virtue of which the unhappy sufferers who were transported to Guiana, and other places, will in all probability, be permitted immediately to return to their country.

The constitution is very generally accepted, and the votes of rejection are but very few.

On the Rhine the two armies remain tranquil. The cause of the archduke's refusal to consent to the armistice, seems to have been, because it was only a partial one. The Paris papers contain an important address from the archduke respecting the late revolution in Paris. We still expect that a suspension of arms extending from the Rhine to Switzerland and Italy, will take place.

In Italy the Austrians proceed still in their career of victory. Coni is said to have surrendered by capitulation on the 3d inst. The garrison consisting of 3000 men, are prisoners of war. In consequence of this event, the French will probably, unless they are very strongly reinforced, be obliged to fall back upon Nice.

An article from Nice, on the 15th, says the head quarters were expected there. Moreau has set out to take the command of the army of the Danube. —Massena was to leave Paris in a few days, to put himself at the head of the army of Italy.

The Chouans have not undertaken any operation of decisive importance against the republicans. According to a letter from Angers of the 21st, they sent on the preceding evening three deputies, it is said, to enter into a definitive treaty.

PARIS, Dec. 29.

The armistice on the Rhine is officially published the very moment that we hear of its having been broken. The Chouans also continue to violate the armistice.

Moreau had given in his resignation after some warm words with the minister of war; but a reconciliation having taken place, the general will immediately take the command of his army.

December 18.

The news from the Cotes de Nord state, that the Chouans are organizing themselves more and more—8000 are in the departments of the west—they have in ten days received 56 waggons of ammunition.

Dec. 20.

Buonaparte has been slightly indisposed—after long want of sleep, labour, and fatigue, almost even beyond the strength of man, he always drinks coffee in great quantities.

The constitution has been unanimously accepted this day by the invalids of the National Hotel.

December 22.

It is reported that Cardinal Mauury is elected Pope: but it wants confirmation.

The two principal negociators at Campo Formio, Count Cobentzel and the Marquis de Gallo, are recalled from Petersburgh.

YORK, Saturday, April 26.

FOR THE ORACLE.

GENTLEMEN,

I Observe that the exiguous integer of folly, who (pardon the expreſſion) ſeems affected with a mental CHOLERA MORBUS; who inſults common-ſenſe under the ſignature of "A FARMER," is ſtill tormenting the public with reiterated abſurdity.—He muſt have heard his firſt monſter of this kind (which in his ſecond he gives us to underſtand was a "parliamentary eſſay) publicly execrated as the vileſt offspring of folly---The idle, the nefarious belchings of an aſſuming ignoramus; void of reaſoning in its ſubſtance, of common grammar in its compoſition, and an outrage on the general ſenſe of mankind. If in his pitiful production he had other aim than of making his folly a public ſpectacle---that aim has on his part been completely defeated: The worthy perſon whom he has made the hero of his farce, whoſe virtues he has gibbeted in a news-paper: him he probably wiſhed to ſerve; by inveſting with "a large ſhare of mother-wit," he has hung him out as a ſcare-crow to the doliſh; by his uncommon honeſty, as a ſtumbling block to knaves; by his want of "a refined education," as a ſtanding and conſpicuous foil to the learned; and as will be generally acknowledged by the uncommon groſſneſs of his daubing, has as completely ſucceeded in convincing the world that his hero is not "a Fox, a Pitt and a Burke." Nothing that this THING has either ſaid or wrote on the ſubject, is worthy animadverſion, except his intolerable preſumption which can only be exceeded by his ſtupidity. This at a time that it reminds me of what I advanced in my firſt addreſs to my fellow electors, to wit: that ignorance not unfrequently produces the effect of evil deſign, fills me with a painful apprehenſion that the incautious complacence of the printers, may wring from them, the tears of reprobation, may expoſe them to ſuffer from the effects of cenſure undeſignedly incurred.

Whoever is endowed with patience ſufficient to peruſe his ſecond "parliamentary eſſay," or rather his mother-wit NOT A BENE, will perceive how the thing is rankled; becauſe, forſooth, ſomething ſerious was not ſaid as a comment on his firſt. The fact is, I thought him an adverſary, too puny to contend with, pearls were never given to be waſted on ſwine. A peruſal of his firſt eſſay excited in me alternate pity and contempt. I took it up charitably, and threw it down diſguſted, I ſighed for the votaries of folly, and pitied their thoubleſome infatuation.

This eſſayiſt could not be unacquainted with the general diſguſt, which his firſt unhappy rhapſody excited; yet muſt he pour forth another, which, tho' ſhorter and more turgid, is as wretched in conception, as void of connection as the firſt: to me it is impoſſible to peruſe them without viſual and mental diſtortion. In his warm, miſtaken, and unfortunate attempt to appreciate that candidate whom all eſteem for his virtues, he has made him appear more ridiculous than the moſt malicious invention could have done. His intentions might have been kind, their operation was moſt uncouth.

Let me aſſure this farſling of a ſcribbler, that were he to write till doomsday, my reading ends with his twain. Reaſon ſickens at the idea, memory revolts at the recollection, the emotions they create are too painful to

CATO.

My proſe, gentlemen I addreſs to you, my verſe to your learned Farmer.

CEASE Farmer, ceaſe your *calabaſh* to ſtrain,
Or thus torment your ſpumy addle brain;
Drop then the quill, again reſume the plough,
Such is the ſervice due your country now.
Stain not the ſheet, nor proſtitute the type,
Till as your *corn*, your *genius* it gets *ripe*;
Until that time, plow, ſow, manure and till,
Nor thus outrageous vex the type and quill.
On rainy days, if you a *primmer* have,
It you may ſtudy, *waſh* your face and *ſhave*;
Be clean and *learn'd*, your leadinglines next mend,
Your ſhoes next greaſe, and next your ſwine attend.
Your book-accounts, keep them all fair and pat,
This charge with turnips—with potatoes that;
This, of your oxen charge a full day's work,
And ſo much beef exchanged with that for pork.
The pounds of wool exchanged with this for fire,
The eggs ſtill due your ſhoemaker for wax;
The weaver's debt then to diſcharge prepare,
Or with dull irons to the ſmith repair.
Forth from your fleeds expel each hoſtile bot,
Your cows the murrain and your ſheep the rot;
Your wanton hogs, each fetter with a Yoke,
The fleer unruly, fix on him a poke.
Take care your lowis have not the ſcaly tongue,
Secure your eggs, oft thunder kills the young.
Such are the cares incumbent on your line;
The mother wit, in which attempt to ſhine!
The almanack will teach you ſpring and fall,
The Bible Peter, next to know from Paul.

TO BE SOLD AT

Public Auction,

☞ On Monday next, ſundry articles of Houſhold Furniture, a variety of Joiners Tools, &c. The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock, at the Houſe of ARCHIBALD THOMSON

Alſo to be ſold at ſame time and place

The remains of a retail Store,
Conſiſting of ſome dry Goods and Groceries.

York, April 26, 1800.

Sheriff's Office.

YORK, APRIL 18, 1800.

Home Diſtrict, } BY virtue of a Writ
to wit. } of Fieri Facias, iſſued out of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, at the ſuit of Peter Van Alſtine, againſt the goods and chattles of Abner Miles, to me directed, I have ſeized, and taken in execution as belonging to the ſaid Abner Miles, one third ſhare of the ſchooner Jemima, or Geneſee Packet, with the ſame proportion of her ſails, tackling, &c. Now I do hereby give notice, that the ſaid third ſhare of the aforeſaid veſſel will be ſold and adjudged to the higheſt bidder, at my office in the town of York, at the hour of twelve o'clock in the forenoon on Monday the ſixteenth day of June now next enſuing, at which time and place the conditions of ſale will be made known by

ALEX. M'DONELL, Sheriff.

All and every perſon or perſons having claims on the above deſcribed veſſel by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby adverſiſed to give notice thereof to the ſaid Sheriff, at his aforeſaid office, before the day of ſale, according to law.

York, April 12, 1800.

DAVID CAMERON.

THE ſubſcriber intending in a few days to leave town, requeſts all perſons indebted to him by note or book account to make immediate payment, or be ſure be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting them into the hands of an attorney.

TO be let, and immediate poſſeſſion given, the Houſe and Acre Lot now occupied by Daniel Loughlen, at the Weſt ſide of Caroline-ſtreet. For particulars enquire of Mr. John M'Bride on Yonge-ſtreet. York, April 12.

THE

VOLUME IX.] OR [NUMBER 54.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

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TOTAL NUMBER 470.] *SATURDAY*, MAY 3, 1800. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the twenty firſt day of March, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to, prorogue our provincial parliament until the twenty-ninth day of this preſent month of April, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the SECOND day of June next, enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary:—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs PETER HUNTER, Eſq. our Lieutenant Governor and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our ſaid province, and in the province of Lower Canada, this twenty-fifth day of April one thouſand eight hundred and of our reign the fortieth.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

Eliſha Purdey

WATCH MAKER, begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has taken a room in the houſe of Mr. Marther, where he repairs and cleans Watches of all kinds in the beſt manner and on the moſt reaſonable terms. All orders left for him at ſaid houſe will be duly attended to. He has a ſmall but elegant aſſortment of jewelery for ſale.

York, April 19, 1800.

To the PRINTERS of the UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

I Obſerve in the Conſtellation an opinion offered (on the ſtatute which permits lands in this country to be taken in execution) ſigned ACRES—from its length and prolixity, I could not prevail on myſelf to give it a ſecond peruſal—it appeared to me void of reaſoning or matter of utility, or novelty—one part of it excepted; one bold and daring aſſertion, ſo glaringly preſpoſterous, that to entertain the opinion, argues equal imbecility and diſhoneſty—to advance it, the moſt audacious effrontery.

"If," ſays this writer, "lands are to be taken by execution, it will ruin this country." What does he mean by this country.—If by the country he means the miſcreans, who, availing themſelves of this open and eaſy avenue to villiny—by the malverſation of property entruſted to their charge, or received by them in the common intercourſe, have ſpeculated in lands, in the fond, though (thank God) miſtaken hope of ſetting juſtice and the circumvented creditors at defiance. If with ſuch baſe materials his country is conſtructed, it cannot be ruined too ſoon, nor can its members be too quickly hunted out of it.

Let me aſk this writer on what principle it can ruin this country—is the country ſo indebted, or is knavery ſo general? Does not every honeſt debtor look upon his debts as ſacred? does he, or can he poſſeſs any property which he will not cheartully appropriate to their diſcharge?—where theſe motives are wanting, that law is juſt and ſalutary which ſupplies their place—and yet this law is reprobated by ACRES, as ruinous to the country. What conſiderable property is there in this country except landed property—this it is in the power of all to acquire at eaſy rates in greater or leſs quantities.—Why then ſhould this property be exempted from attachment? the perſon whoſe diſhoneſty would lead him to withhold fixed property from his creditors, would, with equal reluctance yield them his moveable.

I am aware of one objection which will be made by the advocates of the oppoſite opinion; they may ſay that lands ſold by execution will be ſacrificed—will be ſold below their value. In anſwer, let me aſk them, if moveable property in ſimilar caſes is not on the ſame footing. The wiſdom of our legiſlature may find a remedy for this evil (if it be conſidered as ſuch) by allowing a reaſonable time for redemption, and ſubjecting the ſeizure and ſale to equitable conditions. The enthuſiaſtic patriots will further ſay, let the debtor be impriſoned. Does impriſoning him pay his debts; is it an eligible method of enabling him to provide for their diſcharge; is an apartment in a priſon a field for his induſtry, rare indeed are the inſtances wherein it accelerates juſtice, and in every inſtance it diſtreſſes the debtor. Is it not amazing that ſuch incompatible opinions are entertained, and ſtill more ſo, that their propagation is attempted.

Mankind are too apt to take advantage of the defects or non-exiſtence of laws; and, ſince not to reſtrain is to allow, not to provide a remedy for ſo obvious an evil, is an acquieſcence in it; nay more, an encouragement of it.—Any perſon acquainted with the country of people, muſt have ſeen numerous inſtances of the diſpoſition to err in this way—in charity I call it erring.

Trifling indeed and unworthy of mention is the moral difference between landed and moveable property, a mere difference in terms. In Britain, and other commercial countries, how few are the land proprietors, compared to the other diſtinctions of ſubjects, the which ſubſiſt and become wealthy without poſſeſſing any land—Canada on the contrary, is merely an agricultural country; the wealth of the generality of its inhabitants conſiſts ſolely in their lands—the farmer is ſubſiſted from the product of his lands in every country—the manufacturer is wealthy from the quantity of raw materials, from the manufactured wares, from the implements of his art, and ſubſiſts upon the product of his manufactory—the trader ſubſiſts on the profits of his commerce; and the property of each, though nominally different, is in effect the ſame, and ſhould conſequently be liable to attachment for their bona fide debts;—there exiſts a difference I will allow; there alſo exiſts a difference between a bay horſe and a brown horſe, (pardon gentle reader) let the plainneſs be an apology for the coarſeneſs of the ſimile.

That law which in commercial countries ſhould exempt the articles of commerce from attachment, would juſtly be deemed in the laſt degree iniquitous—the rule muſt hold good with every ſpecies of property. Let any one give a moment's reflection to the difference of the natural conſtitution of countries, and he will not heſitate to pronounce

that what is highly proper in one, is at highly improper in another—the dreſs adapted to the climate of Perſia, would be ill adapted to the frozen regions of Greenland;

Nature in her ſtupendous and varied works, has liberally given to one country productions which ſhe has as imperiouſly denied to another. Moral neceſſity in like manner from local affiniation, renders uſeleſs and pernicious in ſome countries, laws moſt ſalutary and indiſpenſible in others.

Law, if I miſtake not wholly its intention, is meant as a bulwark againſt oppreſſion and dishoneſty; a protection againſt fraud and injury; a general and equitable rule of decision in matters of property and civil right—and a ſtrong barrier permanently oppoſed to abuſe and injuſtice.

Were it not for ideas and opinions, ſuch as entertained and advanced by Adams, fewer lawsmight have been neceſſary. What were his motives for publiſhing them it may not be difficult to determine. He has endeavoured to inculcate a faith at which honeſty revolts—the proſelytes he may gain will be ſuch, who, through want of examination, by deviation from rectitude, by a renunciation of reaſon, or inculiarity of ſituation, feel an intereſt in its effective propagation.

If, (which I hope will never be the caſe in this country) any property be legally exempted from attachment, it ſhould undoubtedly be moveable property—to exempt any may be unjuſt; but this would be an injuſtice in favour of humanity—the reaſon is obvious, moveable property is expoſed to many caſualties and inclemencies of fate, to which landed property is not. A fire, a robbery, or a ſtorm, may in a moment reduce him whoſe wealth conſiſts in moveables, from opulence to beggary—with the moſt upright intentions misfortune may wreſt from his hands the means of being juſt—from turns and contingences of fate, the land proprietor may alſo ſuffer—yet is his ultimate dependence preſerved.

In England, that law which prohibits the attachment and ſale of lands, may be neceſſary; (if in force) it is certainly calculated for general ſecurity. The number of freeholders is comparatively ſmall to the tenantry; the lands are principally the properties of the nobility and gentry, the families of theſe are educated according to their rank—(the conſtitution renders certain ranks neceſſary) on what can they depend for the preſervation of this rank, but upon the preſervation of their eſtates. The government by its foſtering care, may have made this wiſe proviſion, that a permanent property be ſecured to ſuch families, and that the public (knowing the ſtatute) might not be deceived. In that country, I believe, that eſtates and titles devolve hereditarily—the oldeſt ſon is generally conſidered the heir; if there be co-heirs the eſtate muſt ſupport them, it muſt alſo provide for them.—Cruel indeed would it be, if, through the indiſcretion and prodigality of one member, the little community ſhould be reduced to want,—to obviate this (might this ſtatute have been enacted) a friendly beacon to the public, to induce caution on the one part, and oconomy on the other.

How diametrically oppoſite to this is the ſtate of this country, where landed property is ſo general, where ſo much is tranſacted on the credit of lands, they may be conſidered as its immoveable ſtaple, or a ſpecies of currency; and on one part the guarantee in all caſes of debt, or conſiderable tranſactions of the general internal commerce. And is this moral guarantee to be declared generally inſolid, are indebted individuals to be abſolved from all obligations of faith and honeſty, by putting it in their power to be juſt or not—to ſtrike at the morals of a country is to ſtrike at a vital part of its proſperity. God forbid that juſtice ſhould be brought to ſo low an ebb in this part of the empire.

To offer an opinion on how far the ſtatute applies to this country, is a gulf of preſumption into which no inadvertency ſhall plunge me. I have all poſſible confidence in the wiſdom and legal knowledge of our honored and reſpected judges—their deciſions, I am well aſſured, will ever embrace the general intereſt, be conſonant to honor, equity and the public weal, and religiouſly guided by the ſacred hand of imperial juſtice.

In controverſies the parties generally leave the original ſubjects, and branch out into quibblings and contradictions; I hope I may not be taxed with this, when I ſay of Adams, that I think his opinions are as abſurd as his intentions are miſchievous. Of his law knowledge and logic, I think the one ſo circumſcribed, and the other ſo erroneous, that none but himſelf can admire the one, or be led aſtray by the other.

Of the gentlemen patriots who oppoſe the ſale of lands, let them enforce their precepts by examples, and I will think them ſerious—let them forgive their debtors, rather than be paid by a ſheriff's ſale of their lands—let them, by ſuch ſteps, at once immortalize their generoſity and patriotiſm—let them convince the world that, the oppoſition is neither blind nor hurtful, which has neither juſtice nor public welfare for its objects.—If they oppoſe it from principle, we think not alike.—I bid them adieu.

A FRIEND TO JUSTICE.

York, April 29, 1800.

United States.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

A Veſſel arrived at Norwich, informs, that the Richmond, Indiaman, from Batavia, belonging to Meſſrs. Jeſſe and Robert Waln, of Philadelphia, was taken by the French, after a moſt deſperate and bloody action of five glaſſes, having ſix men killed (including the chief mate and ſupercargo) and the remainder wounded. She was recaptured by the Invincible, Engliſh man of war, and ſent into Port Royal. She was going to England for trial. Schooner Paragon, Allyn, of this port, taken by the French, was alſo retaken by the Invincible, and ſent into Port Royal.—On the 14th Jan. the John Adams frigate, capt. Croſs, ſent into St. Kitts a Spaniſh launch from the ſtraits, which had been firſt taken by the Engliſh, then retaken by the French, and was under the tricolored flag when the frigate fell in with her. On the 18th the Baltimore ſloop of war, lieut. Cowper, bro't in a French privateer ſchooner, of 8 guns.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.

Yeſterday morning lieut. Shaw of the armed ſchooner Experiment, arrived at Marcus Hook from a cruiſe, being diſpatched by commodore Truxton, with letters for the ſecretary of the navy; from which the following are extracts:

United States ſhip Conſtellation at ſea, February 3d, 1800.

SIR.

On the 30th ult. I left St. Chriſtopher's, with the Conſtellation in excellent trim, and ſtood to the windward in order to gain the ſtation for myſelf before the road of Guadaloupe, and at half paſt 7, A. M. of the day following, I diſcovered a ſail to the S. E. to which I gave chaſe—and for the further particulars of that chaſe and the action after it, I muſt beg to refer to the extracts from my journal, herewith, as being the beſt mode of exhibiting a juſt and candid account of all our tranſactions in the late buſineſs, which has ended in the almoſt entire diſmantlement of the Conſtellation, though I truſt, to the high reputation of the American flag.

I have the honor to be, &c.

THOS. TRUXTON.

Benjamin Stoddert, Eſq; Secretary of the Navy.

Occurrences on board the United States ſhip Conſtellation, of 39 guns, under my command, February 1ſt, 1800.

Throughout theſe twenty-four hours very unſettled weather—kept on our tacks bearing up under Guadaloupe, and at half paſt 7 A. M. the road of Baſſaterre bearing E. 5 leagues diſtance diſcovered a ſail to the S. E. ſtanding to the S. W. which from her ſituation I at firſt took for a large ſhip from Martinico, and hoiſted Engliſh colours on giving chaſe by way of inducement for her to come down and ſpeak me, which would have ſaved us a long chaſe to leeward, off my intended cruiſing ground; but finding ſhe did not attempt to alter her courſe, I examined her more minutely, as we approached her, and diſcovered that ſhe was a heavy French frigate mounting at leaſt 54 guns. I immediately gave orders for the yards to be ſtung with chains, topſail ſheets, &c. ſtoppered, and the ſhip cleared, and every thing prepared for action, & hauled down the Engliſh colours. At noon the wind became light, and I obſerved the chaſe, that we had before been gaining faſt on, held way with us, but I was determined to continue the purſuit tho' the running to leeward I was convinced would be attended with many ſerious diſadvantages, eſpecially if the object of my wiſhes were not gratified.

Paſſed two ſchooners ſtanding to the northward, one of them ſhewed American colors, and was a merchant veſſel—the other I ſuppoſed to be of the ſame deſcription.

Feb. 2.—At 1 P. M. the wind being ſomewhat freſher than at the noon preceding, and an appearance of its continuance: our proſpect of bringing the enemy to action began again to brighten, as I perceived we were coming up with the chaſe faſt, and every inch of canvaſs that could be of ſervice, except the bog reefs, which I kept in the top ſails, in caſe of the chaſe finding an eſcape impracticable, ſhould haul on a wind and give us fair battle; but this did not prove to be her commander's intention. I however, got within hail of him at 8 P. M. hoiſted our enſign, and had the candles in the battle lanthorns all lighted, and the large trumpet in the lee gangway ready to ſpeak him, and to demand the ſurrender of his ſhip to the United States of America; but he at that inſtant began a fire from his ſtern and quarter guns, directed at our rigging and ſpars. No parley being then neceſſary, I ſent my principal aid de camp, Mr. Vandyke, to the different officers commanding diviſions on the main battery, to repeat ſtrictly my orders before given, not to throw away a ſingle charge of powder, but to take good aim, and fire directly into the hul of the enemy, and load principally with two round ſhot, and now and then with a round ſhot, and a ſtand of grape, &c. to encourage the men at their quarters, to ceaſe or ſuffer no confuſion or noiſe whatever, but to load and fire as faſt as poſſible, when it could be done with certain effect. Theſe orders being given, in a few moments I gained a poſition on his weather quarter, that enabled us to mann effectually his ſtern, and thus a cloſe and as ſharp an action as ever was fought, between two frigates commenced and continued until within a few minutes of 1 A. M. when the enemy's fire was completely ſilenced, and he was again cheering off.

It was at this moment that I conſidered him as my prize, and was triumphing in the beſt manner I could my much ſhattered ſails, when I found the mainmaſt was totally unſupported by rigging, every ſhroud being ſhot away, and ſome of them in ſeveral places;—that even ſtoppers were uſeleſs, and could not be applied with effect. I then gave orders for the officers to ſend the men up from the gun deck, to endeavour to ſecure it, in order that we might get a long ſide of the enemy again as ſoon as poſſible; but every effort was in vain, for the main maſt went over the ſide in a few minutes after, and carried with it the top men, among whom was an amiable young gentleman who commanded the main top, Mr. James Jarvis, ſon of James Jarvis, Eſq; of New York. It ſeems that this young gentleman was apprized of the maſt going in a few minutes by an old ſeaman; but he had already ſo much of the principle of an officer ingrafted on his mind as not to leave his quarters on any account, that he told the men if the maſt went they muſt go with it, which was the caſe, and only one of them was ſaved.

I regret much his loſs, as a promiſing young officer and an amiable young man, as well as on account of a long intimacy that h[illegible] ſubſiſted between his father and myſelf; but have great ſatiſfaction in finding that I have loſt no other, and only two or three ſlightly wounded, out of 39 killed and wounded, 14 of the former and 25 of the latter.

As ſoon as the main maſt went, every effort was made to clear the wreck from the ſhip as ſoon as poſſible, which was effected in about an hour. It being impoſſible to purſue the enemy, and as her ſecurity was then the great object, I immediately bore away for Jamaica for repairs, &c. finding it impoſſible to reach a friendly port in any of the iſlands to windward.

I ſhould be wanting in common juſtice, was I to omit here to journalize the ſteady attention to order, and the great attention and bravery of all my officers, ſeamen and marines in this action, many of whom I had ſufficiently tried before on a ſimilar occaſion, and all their names are recorded in the muſter roll I ſent to the ſecretary of the navy, dated the 19th December laſt, ſigned by myſelf.

All hands employed at repairing the damages ſuſtained in the action, ſo far as to get the ſhip into Jamaica as ſoon as poſſible.

THOMAS TRUXTON.

Liſt of officers and men killed, wounded and miſſing in the above action.

Seamen killed—Wm. Lightfoot, John Robinſon, John Smith, Thos. Stevenſon, John Williams, Wm. Powell, John Williſon, James Foſter, Emanuel Manna, Robt. Smith, Emanuel Deiſt.—*Marine*, Chriſtopher M'Cormick.—*Boy*, Joſeph Green.

Wounded.—A. Shirly, 2d Lieut. ſlight wound in the thigh; T. Wedderburn, midſhipman, ſlight wound on the head; Mr. Warren, do. do.; Mr. Comerford, maſter's mate, do.; John Higland, quarter gunner, ſlight wound in the back; James Rogers, ſergeant of marines, on the arm; Joſiah Bell, ſailmaker's mate, fractured leg.—Seamen, I. Hoxie, arm ſhot off, and wounded in the ſide; Thos. Clarke fractured leg; Wm. Mulgrove, ſlightly wounded thigh; James Carter, ſlight wound in the thigh and ſide; Ephraim Jabine, in the arm; Benj. Bradford, arm ſhot off, dead; Antonio Poyats, ſlight in the head; Edward Hollman, in the arm and knee; Geo. Matthews, fractured thigh; John Logan, do. leg; Thomas Fitzgerald, wounded on the gluteous muſcle; Charles Lewis, ſhot through the arm; Wm. Howell, in the thigh.—*Marines*, Cadie Brantoo, wounded in the thigh; Wm. Small, ſhot through the thigh; Geo. Carſon, ſhot through the hand.—*Boy*, John Baptiſt, leg ſhot off; Philip Smith, wounded in the back of the neck.—*Miſpy*, Mr. James Jarvis, midſhipman.

ISAAC HENRY, Surgeon.

An officer on board the Conſtellation has forwarded the following Addreſs, which was delivered by the brave Truxton, to his officers and crew, on the 2d of February, 1800.

Public thanks, tho' but a ſmall tribute, is nevertheleſs juſtly due to ſeamen and ſoldiers, who have manifeſted their zeal, activity and bravery ſo conſpicuouſly in ſupport of the honor and dignity of their country's flag, as the crew of the Conſtellation of 36 guns did laſt evening in an engagement of near five hours, with a French national frigate of 54 guns, or upwards, carrying much heavier metal, in which the enemy was compleatly beaten, & would have become their prize, had the damages ſuſtained in making the firſt efforts to get along ſide of her, together with the loſs of the main maſt, main top maſt main top gallant maſt, mizen top maſt, and ſeveral other ſpars, which alſo went over the ſide at the moment of her ſheering off, together with the diſmantled ſtate of the ſhip, otherwiſe made a further purſuit impracticable. As the commander, therefore, I feel infinite ſatiſfaction in returning my thanks to the officers of every deſcription, ſeamen, marines and others, for the gallantry they diſplayed on this occaſion, which, under a beneficent Providence, has enabled me to add another laurel to the American character on the records of the navy; and you may be aſſured, gentlemen ſeamen and ſoldiers, that you ſhall be properly noticed to the Preſident of the United States, and ſuch of you as have been unfortunately wounded and ſurvive, will no doubt be put on the penſion liſt, and while their misfortunes I regret, I ſhall ſtate with pleaſure their juſt claims to the government, in order that they may have that protection and care taken of them which is provided by a grateful country for thoſe whom the fortune of war has been unkind to. THOS. TRUXTON.

U. S. ſhip Conſtellation, February 1, 1800.

The French ſhip with which captain Truxton engaged, is ſuppoſed to be the Volontaire, on her return home from Cayenne. It is thot ſhe would be obliged to ſteer for ſome port in the Spaniſh Main.

The Conſtellation had parted from the Inſurgent but 10 hours previous to her falling in with the Frenchman.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.

Capt. Harding from Embden, which he left Dec. 17, ſays, reports were in circulation of a general peace among all the continental powers, when he ſailed.

Capt. Rich, from Leghorn, which he left the 6th of December, informs that the Auſtrians had inveſted Genoa, and invited the inhabitants to ſurrender the town.

GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 21.

By the arrival of the brig Phœnix, capt. [illegible]n, in 24 days from Jamaica, we have received the following account of a villainous plot to involve in blood and maſſacre the iſland of Jamaica, which was to have taken place on the 25th of December laſt, but was providentially diſcovered and fruſtrated, on three days previous to the time appointed for carrying it into execution—the particulars are as follow:

Information having been ſent by an Engliſh gentleman reſident at St. Domingo, to lord Balcarres, governor of Jamaica, of three men being in the iſland and of their intended project, in conſequence of which, orders were iſſued to the magiſtrates to apprehend and examine all foreigners, who were not in poſſeſſion of regular paſſports or certificates. By this means M. Dubuiſſon, formerly an officer in the royaliſt ſervice, was taken up as a ſuſpicious character, who immediately informed againſt his brother in iniquity, Saſportas, then in Kingſton, under cloak of purchaſing a ſmall veſſel for the Spaniſh trade, and paſſing himſelf for a Spaniard. On the trial, M. Dubuiſſon turned king's evidence, and matters were ſo clearly proved againſt Saſportas, as condemned, him, and he was executed agreeable to ſentence, on the 24th Dec. as a ſpy, ſent by the French agent from St. Domingo, to foment an inſurrection among the negroes, to liberate the priſoners at Kingſton, who were to be armed, and the town ſet on fire, when a general maſſacre was to take place in the midſt of the confuſion. Emiſſaries were alſo employed on the north ſide, to prepare the ſlaves there, to effect the ſame purpoſes. Saſportas defended himſelf with the utmoſt coolneſs on his trial, in a ſpeech of near an hour and endeavored with much art, to invalidate the evidence againſt him, but to no effect, facts were too clear.

After being marched round the parade, with Treaſon, or Spy, written on his back, the ſentence was put into execution in preſence of an immenſe concourſe of ſpectators.

In conſequence of the above alarming circumſtances martial law was immediately proclaimed, and was ſtill in continuance when our informant came away.

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 25.

On the 24th ult. two men were apprehended at Alexandria, for having paſſed a number of counterfeit 50 and 100 dollar bills of the bank of the United States. On their examination it was proved, that they a few days ſince arrived at this port in the ſchooner Two Brothers, New-Orleans; and from evidence it appeared, that vaſt quantities of counterfeit notes of the above deſcription were in general circulation at New-Orleans.

The counterfeit 100 dollar bills are dated at Philadelphia, in Feb. 1795—April, 1797—Feb. 1798, and June 1796 Marked A, and with red, E.

The 50 dollar bills are poſt notes, dated at Philadelphia, April 1798, and marked B.

The bills are well imitated, but the paper on which they are executed is inferior to that of the genuine. In the signature of the cashier the letter G, and the name S mpton, are written larger in the counterfeit than in the true notes. Some of them are figned John Kean, cashier.

We are defired to apprize the public, that a great number of counterfeit bills of the above defcription, are now in circulation in the United States.

Euopean News.

LONDON, January 26.

Treaties, offenfive and defenfive, we faid to have been concluded between Pruffia and Sweden, and between the former and France. Spain has offered her mediation for a general peace. The queen of Pruffia has worked and fent to Bonaparte, a fcarf and tri-colored cockade. Bournonville arrived at Berlin, the 23d Dec. France and Pruffia have agreed, that the Bifhoprics of Wurtzburgh and Ramberg fhall be fecularifed and given to the prince of Orange, in lieu of Holland, and in default of his male iffue, they fhall devolve on Pruffia.

Joſeph Bonaparte is to be entruſted with the approaching negociation with England. An unfounded report on the 13th of Jan. that Sieyes, Ben. Conſtant, and 23 other intimates of the baroneſs de Staël, had been arreſted during the preceding night, occaſioned the moſt general conſternation in Paris.—Bonaparte has directed David to place in the gallery of the Thuilleries the celebrated burſt of Junius Brutus brought from the capitol of Rome.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, May 2.

IN the Irifh houſe of lords, Jan. 15th the lord chancellor delivered a meſſage from his majeſty, informing that lord Cloncurry was apprehended and now lies in confinement under a charge of high treaſon.

A letter from Liverpool of the 25th January, ſays grain is enormuſly high with every likelihood of being maintained: Wheat 18 a 19 pr. 70 lbs. flour 45 a 48 per bbl. ſcarce and in great demand; potaſhes 18 ſort 52 a 54l. pearl do. 49 a 52l. dull. On the 8th of Feb a ſhip arrived there with flour from New-York, for which 80ſ a 84ſ pr. bbl. is expected; and wheat that day ſold 11 8ſ per 70 lbs.

The city bank at Exeter, England, was on the night of the 22d of January laſt, entered by falſe keys, and robbed of caſh and notes of different kinds to the amount of about 7000 pounds.—Several perſons were examined, but nothing tranſpired which tended to diſcover the perpetrators of the theft.

ANECDOTES.

THE late king of Pruſſia aſked ſir Robert Stutton, at a review of his tall grenadiers, if he thought an equal number of Engliſhmen could beat them? "I will not affirm," ſaid ſir Robert, "that an equal number could beat them but I believe, from my ſoul, that *half* the number would be *willing* to *try*."

A poor hen-pecked and half ſtarved taylor dying, made the beſt of his way to the manſion of happineſs, and knocking at the gate, was aſked by the porter who was there? and being anſwered, a poor taylor, it was enquired, if he had been in purgatory? He anſwered, no; but I have been married: "Oh, ſaid the porter that's all the time, come in."

Sheriff's Office.

YORK, APRIL 18, 1800.

Home Diſtrict, } BY virtue of a Writ
to wit. } of Fieri Facias, iſſued out of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, at the ſuit of Peter Van Alſtine, againſt the goods and chattles of Abner Miles, to me directed, I have ſeized, and taken in execution as belonging to the ſaid Abner Miles, one third ſhare of the ſchooner Jemima, or Geneſee Packet, with the ſame proportion of her ſails, tackling, &c. Now I do hereby give notice, that the ſaid third ſhare of the aforeſaid veſſel will be ſold and adjudged to the higheſt bidder, at my office in the town of York, at the hour of twelve o'clock in the forenoon on Monday the ſixteenth day of June now next enſuing, at which time and place the conditions of ſale will be made known by

ALEX. M'DONELL, Sheriff.

All and every perſon or perſons having claims on the above deſcribed veſſel by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertiſed to give notice thereof to the ſaid Sheriff, at his aforeſaid office, before the day of ſale, according to law.

DAVID CAMERON,
York, April 12, 1800.

THE ſubſcriber intending in a few days to leave town, requeſts all perſons indebted to him by note or book account to make immediate payment, or he muſt be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting them into the hands of an attorney.

DAVID CAMERON.
York, April 12, 1800.

UPPER CANADA }
TO WIT. }

AT the General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace for the ſaid Diſtrict, holden at York, in the preſent month of April, 1800.

ORDERED,

In purſuance of an act of the Legiſlature of the ſaid Province, entitled "An act to guard againſt accidents by fire."—That every houſe-keeper in the Town of York aforeſaid, ſhall, on or before the *Firſt day of October next enſuing*, provide and keep, TWO BUCKETS for carrying water, when any houſe ſhall happen to be on fire: which buckets ſhall be made either of wood, leather or canvas painted on the outſide, and covered with pitch in the inſide, and ſhall hold at leaſt two gallons of water.—And the ſaid buckets ſhall be marked with the chriſtian and ſirname of the houſe-keeper, to whoſe houſe they belong, and ſhall not be uſed for any other purpoſe than the extinguiſhing of fires.

It is alſo ordered, That every houſe-keeper in the ſaid town, ſhall keep two ladders, the one to reach from the ground to the eaves of the houſe, and the other to be properly ſecured and fixed with hooks or bolts on the roof near the chimney.

And every houſe-keeper, for every neglect of having ſaid buckets and ladders, or either of them, ſhall forfeit the ſum of five ſhillings; and in caſe any houſe, or the chimney of any houſe, in, or upon which any of the ſaid articles ſhall be wanting, ſhall happen to take fire, the occupier of ſaid houſe, ſhall forfeit the ſum of forty ſhillings.

T. RIDOUT, C. P.

Home Diſtrict, April 10, 1800.

HOME DISTRICT, }
YORK, TO WIT. }

WHEREAS the ſtreets in the Town of York, are frequently obſtructed and made dangerous to paſſengers, by piles of WOOD and STONES placed in them, as well as by PITS dug in ſeveral places,

It is notified, by Order of the Magiſtrates in quarter ſeſſions aſſembled, That whoſoever ſhall leave any Wood or Stone, or ſuffer an Nuiſance to remain in the ſaid ſtreet, oppoſite their reſpective premiſes, after the 12th day of May next, will be proſecuted as the law directs.

T. RIDOUT, C. P.

York, April 10, 1800.

A FEW COPIES OF THE

LAWS,

PASSED IN THE

2d & 3d Seſſions

OF THE SECOND

Provincial Parliament

OF

UPPER-CANADA.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

In which are comprifed the following acts, to wit:

[IN THE SECOND SESSION.]

AN ACT

To aſcertain and eſtabliſh on a permanent footing, the Boundary Lines of the different Townſhips of this Province.

AN ACT

To repeal an Ordinance paſſed in the twenty-fifth year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "An Ordinance concerning Advocates, Attornies, Solicitors, and Notaries; and for the more eaſy collection of his Majeſty's Revenues," as far as the ſame relates to Notaries.

NOW COMPLETED,

and for ſale, the

ACTS,

Paſſed in the ſecond ſeſſion of the ſecond parliament, which were reſerved for, and received his

Majeſty's Aſſent.

ARE THESE WHICH FOLLOW:

AN ACT

For the better diviſion of this Province.

AN ACT

To amend part of an act paſſed in the thirty fourth year of the reign of his Majeſty, entitled "An act to eſtabliſh a court of Civil and Criminal Juriſdiction and to regulate the court of Appeals," and alſo to amend and repeal part of an act paſſed in the thirty ſeventh year of the reign of his Majeſty, entitled "An act for regulating the practice of the court of King's Bench, and to make further proviſion reſpecting the ſame."

AN ACT

To alter the method of performing ſtatute duty on the highways and roads within this Province.

York, April 3.

THE

VOLUME IX. } GAZETTE [NUMBER 55.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 471.] SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1800. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the twenty firſt day of March, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the twenty-ninth day of this preſent month of April, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the SECOND day of June next, enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary:—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs PETER HUNTER, Eſq. our Lieutenant Governor and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our ſaid province, and in the province of Lower Canada, this twenty-firſt day of April one thouſand eight hundred and of our reign the fortieth.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Secy.*

Euopean News.

ENGLAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JANUARY 28.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

Anſwer to lord Grenville.

The duke of Bedford roſe in reply. He could not but lament, from the tenor of the ſpeech which he had juſt heard, joined to the whole conduct of miniſters, that there was little proſpect of peace. Their only object indeed, ſeemed to be, by a continued ſyſtem of inſult, to put the bleſſing to a greater diſtance from our hopes than ever. This was the manifeſted tendency of the manner in which, they had treated thoſe communications from the enemy, on which the houſe was that night to deliver its opinion, and ſuch ſeemed to be the intended effect of the train of arguments by which the noble ſecretary of ſtate endeavored to procure their approbation of the rejection of pacific overtures.—But unleſs the ſubject of deliberations were ſuppoſed to be the original grounds of the war, which he maintained it was not, he would occupy but little of the time of the houſe with what he had to ſay in reply to thoſe arguments. He would not detain their attention with repeating the opinions he had on former occaſions delivered with reſpect to the principles of the war. But he would ſeriouſly impreſs upon their lordſhip's conſideration what was the real ſituation of the country, and what their proſpects of terminating this calamitous conteſt, if they were diſpoſed to ſanction the principles laid down in the ſpeech of the noble lord who had preceded him. He had largely diſcanted on the character of the ſucceſſive rulers of France ſince the commencement of hoſtilities; and had thence, arguing the impoſſibility of entertaining any well founded hopes of ſucceſs, from entering into negotiation with its preſent government. But the anſwer was eaſy: all his obſervations on that topic might have been urged with equal force, at the moment an ambaſſador was ſent to treat with the agents of the French government at Liſle. At that time, however, all the vices which were attributed to the ſyſtem of government or its conductors, were not regarded as inſurmountable obſtacles to the commencement of negotiation. The noble lord had particularly dwelt on a paſſage in the laſt communication from the enemy, which ſeemed to juſtify, from neceſſity, their attempts to extend the war to every individual part of the world. He was the laſt man who would think of defending the unwarranted aggreſſion which had in ſeveral inſtances been made by France. He would no more attempt to juſtify or palliate them, than he would the partition of Poland, and the ſhare which our principal ally had in that tranſaction, or the ſyſtem of iniquity and cruelty by which the Britiſh dominion was firſt extended in India.—The noble ſecretary, however, reſted a great deal upon this circumſtance, as an avowal of the principles which formed the foundation of this revolution;—while he inſiſted that the note from the Britiſh miniſters opened the way to a declaration of principles of a different kind—of principles which have encouraged him and his colleagues to

treat with them. But what could have been expected from a paper which explicitly told them that they were not men capable of being treated with. It had been represented as extraordinary that the French should refuse to admit the charge of their being the original aggressors. But who were the first to state the subject? Who were first to abandon the means of conciliation, and stimulate resentment anew by recurring the grounds of the contest?

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

HOUSE OF LORDS,

January 31.

Duke of BEDFORD's motion.

THE following is the amendment moved by the duke of Bedford, in the house of lords on Tuesday last, instead of the address moved by lord Grenville:

"That an address be presented to his majesty:

To return our most humble thanks for his condescention and goodness in having been graciously pleased to communicate to us the correspondence between the minister of foreign affairs in France, and his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs; and most humbly to represent to his majesty, that on the 8th of December, 1795, his majesty was graciously pleased to acquaint this house, that he had been induced, by the order of things in France, to meet any disposition for negociation on the part of the enemy with an earnest desire to give it the fullest and speediest effect.

"That in pursuance of this disposition, his majesty directed an overture to be made in his name by his minister in Switzerland, in the spring of the year 1796.

"That on the rejection of that overture his majesty gave the solemn assurances, in a note dated April 10, '96, that when ever his enemies should manifest more pacific sentiments, his majesty would at all times be eager to concur in them by lending himself, in concert with his allies, to all such measures as could be best calculated to re-establish general tranquility on conditions just, honorable and permanent.

"That his majesty has since entered into two negociations for peace with the French republic, at Paris in the autumn of the year 1796, and at Lisle in the summer of the following year—1797.

"That his majesty has repeatedly and solemnly declared that the rupture of both these negociations was solely to be ascribed to the determination of the French government to reject all means of peace, and pursue, at all hazards, their hostile designs against the prosperity and safety of these kingdoms.

"That, on the failure of the negociation at Paris, his majesty, in a manifesto dated 27th Dec. 1796, was graciously pleased to renew, in the face of all Europe, the solemn declaration, that whenever his enemies should be disposed to enter on the work of general pacification in a spirit of conciliation and equity, nothing should be wanting on his part to contribute to the accomplishment of that great object.

"That on the rupture of the subsequent negociation at Lisle, his majesty had again declared in a manifesto, dated October 20, 1799, that "he looked with anxious expectation to the moment when the government of France should shew a disposition at all corresponding to his own;" and that "he then renewed before all Europe the solemn declaration that he was yet ready to conclude peace on the same moderate and equitable principles and terms which he had before proposed."

"That, we, his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, impressed with the justice of these sentiments, and equally anxious for the re-establishment of tranquility and for the preservation of the honor and dignity of his majesty's crown (of which we are, by the constitution, hereditary advisers,) cannot conceal our regret of perceiving that his majesty has been advised to reject the first overtures for a general pacification on the part of the enemy; and we beg leave most humbly to emplore his majesty to give direction for immediate renewal, if possible, of a negociation for peace with the French republic, most fervently beseeching his majesty to recur to those principles of moderation and equity so solemnly and so repeatedly avowed, and which, if strictly adhered to, must either ensure the speedy restoration of all the blessings of peace, or render our enemies alone accountable for all the calamities too certainly attendant on a continuance of hostilities." *Negatived by a large majority.*

HOUSE OF LORDS.

January 28.

Lord Grenville moved the order of the day for taking into consideration his majesty's message; which being read together with the message itself, and the titles of the papers referred to in it:—

His lordship observed, that the conduct of his majesty's ministers in this great object was so perfectly conformable with the views so often expressed from the throne so often approved by that house, and conveyed in its addresses to the sovereign, that it would have been unnecessary for him to urge any preliminary observation in support of his motion, if it were not that by neglecting to do so he might be supposed to entertain any doubts upon a subject respecting which, of all others he had the smallest question.

The present overtures seemed to be a part of that policy, notwithstanding which he doubted whether it would be the interest of Buonaparte to conclude a peace with this country.

That he would find it to be his interest to have an armistice for a while was sufficiently apparent. It would as long as it lasted restore the commerce of the republic. It would open its now blockaded up ports to receive provisions and naval stores of every kind. It would set the remnant of the French navy at liberty to sail from one port to another, and fortify those places which were now accessible. It would give the means of recruiting the armies in the interior in such a manner as may completely destroy all the hopes entertained by the royalists, and, what is also an important consideration, it creates distrust and disagreement among the allies. But on the other hand, when he came to think of a general peace he could see no interest the French consul could have in concluding it. The armies now acting on the frontiers, having no further employment, they must necessarily be brought into the interior of the republic, and the history of all military dispositions shewed that too great a number of troops always led to their subversion from one part of the nation to the other. The usurpation of Buonaparte was only sustained by military violence, and when other armies were introduced the same temptation might be offered by others, which brought him to the helm of affairs.—On the stability of such government, on the character, caprice, even of a chieftain placed in such a situation, it was impossible for any established government to have any prudent reliance.

The usurper, to disengage himself from the danger of the army, must always keep them in a state of warfare to divert their attention from his personal concerns. With this view, whatever may be the immediate objects of Buonaparte, no dependence could be placed on the sincerity of his overtures, supposing that in other respects a negociation was advisable. In order to judge of the good disposition of this man toward England, he would recall their attention to the treaty of Compo Formio the articles of which were remitted by him to the executive directory by his confidential friends and agents Monge and Berthier, who are not employed by him in the first offices of the state.

On that occasion, Monge, in his speech to the directory declared that the termination of the war upon the continent would leave them at liberty to employ the whole of their efforts for the destruction of Great-Britain, as the government of England and France were incompatable with each other, and could not exist together. Such was the language of Monge, and such no doubt were the sentiments of the first consul Buonaparte. He before observed that the existance of the present constitution in France depended on the life of its present ruler, and in the event of his death, who had we to treat with? The persons he employed in the principal offices of the state, were men hackneyed in the most monstrous crimes of the most monstrous periods of the French revolution; men who had acted as judges, as jurors, and as executioners in the criminal tribunals of Robespierre.—Little expectation then could be formed from the disposition of Buonaparte, still less could be entertained from the dispositions of his political associates.—After demonstrating that whatever may be the clamor of French adherents, in this country, the government never intended that the restoration of the ancient line of French princes should be the *sine quan on* of a peace with France, his lordship reminded the house of that period when this country was deserted by all its allies, when the whole forces of France had no other view or object but the destruction of Great Britain; when much of our force was employed in suppressing a rebellion in Ireland; and if under such circumstances the parliament of this country trusting to its own resources, had determined to abide every chance of war, he made no doubt but in the present moment, when its successes and that of its allies, were sufficient to animate its hopes, and place it in a situation to demand terms of advantage and security; it would manifest that it had already shewn itself ready to meet the proportion of the extent, to which it now exhibit its readiness to meet the duration of its dangers.

[illegible]

PALL MALL, 28 JAN. 1800.

The original motion being put, that an humble address be presented to his majesty, &c. The same was carried in the affirmative.

[illegible]

Because the address adopted by the [illegible] approves of the rejection of an overture for peace, [illegible] that invaluable blessing might very probably be attained with honor and security, by opening a negociation with the French republic, and indirectly approves of the language in which the rejection of the offer was conveyed to the French government; a language which, in my opinion, can only tend to widen the breach between the two countries, to exasperate the enemy, and prolong the calamities of war.

HOLLAND.

LONDON, January 23.

The earl of Chatham, it is now mentioned in the first circles, is to go as governor general to India, and to take out with him a constitution, for the better government of our extended territories in that quarter. This constitution said to be some thing similar to that of Jamaica, as there is to be a legislative council, to deliberate on, and provide for every local purpose, and whose laws are to be of full effect when they have received the sanction of the governor general.

The six peers, who voted as not contents on lord Grenville's motion for the address were, the duke of Bedford, earl of Albemarle, lord Ponsonby (earl of Bessborough) lords Holland, King and Camelford.

January 30.

It is said that mr. Fox is employing his leasure hours in writing a work of great political importance.

January 31.

The Soepter 64 guns, lost on the Cape of Good Hope, had on board all the colors and trophies captured at Seringapatam.

The captains of the frigates from the coast of France report the Chouans to be 50,000 strong, and well equipped.

The son of the count de Toustain was condemned to death at Paris, on the 25th ult.

United States.

NEW-YORK, April 11.

Last evening arrived here his Britannic majesty's packet, earl Gower, captain Deake, with the January and February mails. She left Falmouth the 12th of February. As the mails were not delivered last evening, we are unabled to lay before our readers any detailed extracts; though we are assured there is nothing of importance. The editor had the priviledge of running over the columns of a London paper of the 7th of Feb. from which he is enabled to state, that Cadiz and St. Lucar have been officially declared in a state of blockade by lord Keith—and that the long expected revolution in Switzerland had taken place on the 27th of January, the five directors displaced and the executive power entrusted to a provisionary government.

Though our London advices by the packet are a few days later than those by the Pallas, they contain no intelligence of moment. It is however, interesting to know that our last dates requisitions were signing by the livery of London, requesting the lord mayor to summon a common council to petition for peace; and that some of the principal towns and counties in the kingdom were preparing to follow the example.

We are assured, by capt. Bass, of the sloop Betsey, from East Florida, that during his stay at St. Augustine, which was 20 days, their came in and express to the governor with information that gen. Bowles, the Indian chief (calling himself director-general of the Muskogees) had been taken by the Spaniards, and carried into Penisacola,

From a Portsmouth, (N. H.) paper.

A few days after the brig Betsies had left St. Croix, on her passage home, she was taken by a French privateer, who took the captain, mate and all hand, out of her, excepting a black man, named Moses (who is well known on the pier in this town,) the privateer then put on board a prize master and five hands, and ordered her for Gaudaloupe. Soon after the privateer had left the Betsies the Frenchmen being distributed about in different parts of vessel, Moses endeavored to retake the brig, and engaged first with those on deck, whom he almost instantaneously killed, and threw overboard; he next had recourse to the cabin, where he killed the others, either in the cabin, or as they were coming out of it, and threw them also overboard: he then took the command of the vessel, and put her head to northward to bring her home. Two days afterwards a Philadelphia brig fell in with the Betsies, and finding her situation, put on board her mate and three hands. But the Betsies, was unfortunately recaptured soon after wards by another French privateer, and carried into Porto Rico, where the brave the heroic Moses, was put in irons, and remained in this pitiable situation, when the letter which states the above particulars left there. It is feared, that Moses will either swing for his bravery or be sold for a slave.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, May 10.

¶¶ We hear that his Excellency Peter Hunter, Esq. Lieut. Governor, &c. of this Province, was to leave Montreal the 5th instant, on his way to this place, where we may expect him about the last of the present month.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS some person or persons, have lately entered the improved grounds of the subscriber, and taken therefrom a quantity of FRUIT TREES belonging to him:—These are, therefore, to give notice, that whoever will give information to the subscriber against any person or persons who have been guilty of the said offence, shall, upon the conviction of the offender or offenders, receive a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS.

Wm. Jarvis.

YORK, May 9, 1800.

AN IRISH PETITION.

To the Honorable The Commissioners of Excise, the humble Petition of PATRICK O'CONNER BLANEY O'BLIEN, *&* CARNEY M'QUIRK, *to be appointed Inspectors, and Surveyors, and Overlookers, vulgarly called* Excisemen, *for the County of Cork, (its own self, my Jewel) in the Kingdom of Ireland.*

AND whereas We your undersigned Petitioners, will both by night and by day, and all night and all day, and we will come and go, and walk and ride, and take and bring, and send and fetch, & carry; and we will and see all, and more than all, and nothing at all, of all such goods and commodities, as may be, and can be, and cannot be, to pay duty.

And we your aforesaid Petitioners, will at all times and at no time at all, and at times past, be present and absent and be backward and forward, and before, be every where and no where, and here and there and no where at all.—And we your aforesaid Petitioners, will come and inform, and give information, and notice, duly and truly and honestly and witely, according to the matter as we know, and dont know, and by the knowledge of ourselves, and every one and none at all; and we will not cheat the king any more than what is now and at all times lawfully practised.

And whereas we your aforesaid petitioners, as we are gentlemen of reputation, and we are Irish protestants, by shaint Patrick so we are, and we love the king, and we will value him, and we will fight for him, and against him, and run for him and from him, and after him, and behind him, and before him, and one side of him, and the other side of him, to serve him or any of his relations or acquaintance, as far and as much farther than lies in our powers dead or alive, as long as we live and longer too.

Witness our several and seperate hands in conjunction one after another all together, one all and three of us both together.

BARNEY O'BLANEY
PATRIC O'FLANGAN
CARNEY O'CONNER
TRAGUE O'REGAN.

Poet's Corner.

ODE.

To the FARMES.

YE happy twains! your rural labors stay,
Seek out the shade and shun the burning day;
Regale yourselves a moment while I sing,
The pleasures that from Agriculture spring.

Look round your farms; how rich the prospect seems!
The orchard bends, the field luxurient seems!
Here agriculture opens to our view,
A land of milk and honey, rich and new.

Here she unbosoms all her golden stores,
And wealth plenty in your coffers pours:
Here she fulfils her royal promise made,
To you who speek her smiles, her love and aid.

Here she delights your industry to bleis,
And crown your toil and labors with succeis,
Thrice happy twains! go on and till your fields;
Enjoy the fruit your own hard labor yields.

Rich are your gains, and happy is your lot;
Sweet is your toil, around your peaceful cot;
Ten thousand beauties all around you rise,
To please the mind or charm the roving eyes.

Here you may sit beneath your shady grove,
And sing and sport innocence and love;
No tyrant's frown, no despot's haughty sway
Will make afraid or take your peace away;

But safely you may sleep, and safely wake,
And of your vine and figtree both partake:
While thus you're bleft, may gratitude arise,
To HIM who rules above the starry skies.

ANECDOTE.

A good sort of a woman, in Vermont, who rigidly adhered to SAYBROOK's PLATFORM, and the DIVINE CATECHISM, desirous to discover to her friend the talents of her son, (a boy of some shrewdness) and his astonishing strength of memory, called him up, in the presence of Col Levi, to question him on the catechism,, "My son," says the good old woman, "into what state did the fall bring mankind?" "*Into the state of Vermont,*" answered the boy.

Sheriff's Office.

YORK, APRIL 18, 1800.

Home District, } BY virtue of a Writ
to wit. } of Fieri Facias, iffued out of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, at the ſuit of Peter Van Aſtine, againſt the goods and chattles of Abner Miles, to me directed, I have ſeized, and taken in execution as belonging to the ſaid Abner Miles, one third ſhare of the ſchooner Jemima, or Geneſee Packet, with the ſame proportion of her ſails, tackling, &c. Now I do hereby give notice, that the ſaid third ſhare of the aforeſaid veſſel will be ſold and adjudged to the higheſt bidder, at my office in the town of York, at the hour of twelve o'clock in the forenoon on Monday the ſixteenth day of June now next enſuing, at which time and place the conditions of ſale will be made known by

ALEX. M'DONELL, Sheriff.

All and every perſon or perſons having claims on the above deſcribed veſſel by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertiſed to give notice thereof to the ſaid Sheriff, at his aforeſaid office, before the day of ſale, according to law.

UPPER CANADA } TO WIT. }

AT the General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace for the ſaid Diſtrict, holden at York, in the preſent month of April, 1800.

ORDERED,

In purſuance of an act of the Legiſlature of the ſaid Province, entitled "An act to guard againſt accidents by fire,"—That every houſe-keeper in the Town of York aforeſaid, ſhall, on or before the *Firſt day of October next enſuing*, provide and keep, TWO BUCKETS for carrying water, when any houſe ſhall happen to be on fire: which buckets ſhall be made either of wood, leather or canvas painted on the outſide, and covered with pitch in the inſide, and ſhall hold at leaſt two gallons of water.—And the ſaid buckets ſhall be marked with the chriſtian and ſirname of the houſe-keeper, to whoſe houſe they belong, and ſhall not be uſed for any other purpoſe than the extinguiſhing of fires.

It is alſo ordered, That every houſe-keeper in the ſaid town, ſhall keep two ladders, the one to reach from the ground to the eaves of the houſe, and the other to be properly ſecured and fixed with hooks or bolts on the roof near the chimney.

And every houſe-keeper, for every neglect of having ſaid buckets and ladders, or either of them, ſhall forfeit the ſum of five ſhillings; and in caſe any houſe, or the chimney of any houſe, in, or upon which any of the ſaid articles ſhall be wanting, ſhall happen to take fire, the occupier of ſaid houſe, ſhall forfeit the ſum of forty ſhillings.

T. RIDOUT, C. P.

Home District, April 10, 1800.

HOME DISTRICT, } YORK, TO WIT. }

WHEREAS the ſtreets in the Town of York, are frequently obſtructed and made dangerous to paſſengers, by piles of WOOD and STONES placed in them, as well as by PITS dug in ſeveral places,

It is notified, by Order of the Magiſtrates in quarter ſeſſions aſſembled, That whoſoever ſhall leave any Wood or Stone, or luffer an Nuſance to remain in the ſaid ſtreet, oppoſite their reſpective premiſes, after the 12th day of May next, will be proſecuted as the law directs.

T. RIDOUT, C. P.

York, April 10, 1800.

A FEW COPIES OF THE

LAWS,

PASSED IN THE

2d & 3d Seſſions

OF THE SECOND

Provincial Parliament

OF

UPPER-CANADA.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

In which are comprised the following acts, to wit:

[IN THE SECOND SESSION.]

AN ACT

To aſcertain and eſtabliſh on a permanent footing, the Boundary Lines of the different Townſhips of this Province.

AN ACT

To repeal an Ordinance paſſed in the twenty-fifth year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "An Ordinance concerning Advocates, Attornies, Solicitors, and Notaries; and for the more eaſy collection of his Majeſty's Revenues," as far as the ſame relates to Notaries.

AN ACT

To repeal part of an act paſſed in the thirty ſeventh year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "An act to extend the Juriſdiction and regulate the proceedings of the Diſtrict Court and Court of Requeſts," and to make further proviſion for the ſame.

[IN THE THIRD SESSION.]

AN ACT

To revive and continue an act, paſſed in the firſt ſeſſion of this preſent parliament, entitled "An act for the better ſecuring the Province againſt the King's enemies."

NOW COMPLETED,

and for ſale, the

ACTS,

Paſſed in the ſecond ſeſſion of the ſecond parliament, which were reſerved for, and received his

Majeſty's Aſſent.

ARE THESE WHICH FOLLOW:

AN ACT

For the better diviſion of this Province.

AN ACT

To amend part of an act paſſed in the thirty fourth year of the reign of his Majeſty, entitled "An act to eſtabliſh a court of Civil and Criminal Juriſdiction and to regulate the court of Appeals," and alſo to amend and repeal part of an act paſſed in the thirty ſeventh year of the reign of his Majeſty, entitled "An act for regulating the practice of the court of King's Bench, and to make further proviſion reſpecting the ſame."

AN ACT

To alter the method of performing ſtatute duty on the highways and roads within this Province.

York, April 3.

Take Notice.

THE ſubſcriber intending in a few days to leave town, requeſts all perſons indebted to him by note or book account to make immediate payment, or be ſued without diſtinction or further delay.

DAVID CAMPBELL.

York, April 15, 1800.

THE

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

VOLUME IX.] [NUMBER

YORK, [UPPER-CANADA,] PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 472.] SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1800. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the twenty firſt day of March, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the twenty-ninth day of this preſent month of April, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we, taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the SECOND day of June next, enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and thereto do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed: Witneſs PETER HUNTER, Eſq. our Lieutenant Governor and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our ſaid province, and in the province Lower Canada, this twenty fifth day of April one thouſand eight hundred and of our reign the fortieth.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

European News.

ENGLAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JANUARY 28.

His Majeſty's Meſſage.

Anſwer to Lord Grenville.

(Continued from our laſt)

DID they ſhew any diſpoſition to reſume that queſtion, or ſeriouſly imitate the Britiſh government, by the language of abuſive reproach? No. They left that conduct to the rulers of this country, who treated their very firſt approach with the moſt marked inſult. It would have been well, if matters had, before deſcending to ſuch meaneſs, recollected the way in which they repelled the reproaches made againſt the Engliſh nation by Lecoſte previous to the negociations at Paris. But the queſtion was not now, who were the aggreſſors, though he was not ſurpriſed that miniſters would endeavour to remove that charge from their own ſhoulders; for the time would come when that queſtion would be diſpaſſionately inveſtigated, and the guilty authors of a war which had been productive of ſuch wide ſpread miſery, would meet with that puniſhment due to their crimes from their co-temporaries, future generations of poſterity, and be devoted to everlaſting infamy. He ſtated it as certainty and doreſeen that the admiſſions might be charged with continuing hoſtilities with the [illegible] and had labored much [illegible] though he had directly diſclaimed [illegible] intention, every argument [illegible] had uſed tended to ſtrengthen the imputation. What elſe could be the import of his obſervations on the inſtability of every other government that had been erected in France. What elſe could be the intention of juſtifying their refuſal to treat with its preſent rulers, by remarking upon the various changes of perſons and ſyſtems, that had taken place there ſince the revolution; and ſo forcibly controuling them with its ancient monarchy? To carry on the war for the expectation of ſucceeding in ſuch an object was indeed to wild and frantic a ſcheme, that he could ſcarcely think it could enter into the mind of any rational man. But however much miniſters might diſclaim it, certainly it was the only ſuppoſition that could give any degree of conſiſtency to their conduct. If they did not boldly avow the re-eſtabliſhment of royalty, as the ſine qua non of peace, they at leaſt, made it a ſine qua non of negociation. But if he could ſuppoſe that any Britiſh miniſter could entertain a wiſh for the reſtoration of monarchy as it formerly exiſted in France, he would conjure him to reflect on the ruinous nature of the undertaking; and ſetting aſide the innumerable calamities which muſt be produced in the proceſs of ſo deſperate an enterprize; he would entreat him to conſider the wide extent of miſery which muſt immediately reſult from it, ſhould it, contrary to all reaſonable expectation, terminate with ſucceſs. Property to no leſs an amount than two millions ſterling, which had been acquired under a revolutionary ſyſtem muſt be violently torn from its preſent poſſeſſors; who, beſides being expoſed to the vengeance of the late nobleſſe, would with their dependents, be condemned to all the horrors of beggary and want. There were only three objects which he could conceive miniſters to have in the proſecution of the war, after the recent overtures from France; the re-eſtabliſhment of monarchy, or, at leaſt, a different government from the preſent, or that a ſituation may be attained more favorable for their views of peace. They might, indeed, have another object. They might have ſo implicated themſelves with the [illegible] as to make it difficult to conclude a peace at this moment. But they had advanced nothing of that kind in their juſtification. The reparation of damage by no hand heard to be beyond all probable expectation. If their views were directed to the eſtabliſhment of any other ſort of government, let them particulariſe it. Has not experience proved that in proportion as France proſpered in her frontiers, her government always became more violent? Was it not at ſuch a criſis that Robeſpierre always raged with greater fury? Nor was this tenſition, peculiar to that government. In times of war that of every country exerciſed their authority with a more oppreſſive hand. To prove this ſo far as regards this country, he would only refer to our own ſtatute book, which would abundantly juſtify the aſſertion during the preſent war. If miniſters likewiſe diſclaim this object, did they expect, by the acquiſition of territorial poſſeſſion, or any other advantage, to be placed at a future period in a more favorable ſituation for treating?

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NTINUED.]

LONDON,

JANUARY 9.

A letter from Frankfort, dated December 22, states "We know not what effect the late changes in France may have on the Belligerent Powers; but it is certain that a good understanding is re-established between the two Imperial Courts, and the explanations made, seem to have revived the coalition. We know not how long this harmony may last. The following is the plan which intelligent persons say has been agreed upon for the ensuing campaign.

"Suwarrow will command an army of 100,000 men, viz. 80,000 Russians and 20,000 Palatins, Bavarians, Swiss, and Candians. He will act independently of the Austrians, and make his entrance through Franche Compte. Arrived on the territory of France, Suwarrow will proclaim himself Regent of the kingdom, and act in that character by means of a special power obtained from Louis XVIII.

"The Archduke Charles will penetrate at the same time into Alsace, while General Melas shall enter with his army into Provence and Dauphiny, thro' Nice and Barcelonette.

"To second these operations, England, which at first offered to furnish an army of 30,000 men, recollected that this army, so expensive, would not be so useful as a Russian army; and the same sum that would be required for an English force of 30,000 men, would be sufficient for 100,000 men belonging to the Emperor Paul; consequently it preferred advancing the money, and has promised to pay the Emperor of Russia the sum of four millions sterling, to be at the disposal of the latter on the 1st of March next. Prussia at this moment does not appear to have entered into these arrangements, but we still hope to see her in the spring, taking an active part in favour of the coalition.

February 6.

Letters from Baruth state, that after the arrival of a courier from St. Petersburg, the Russian army had been reviewed; and that, after having received the necessary articles for their equipment, they marched in columns consisting of between 3000 and 4000 men each, towards Franconia, by way of the Palatinate and Baruth, in order to re-assemble in the districts of Wurtzburgh and Aschaffenburg, and from thence to march to the Rhine. The same letters add, that the new Russian army expected in Bohemia, would pursue the same direction, and that the campaign would soon be opened again by the siege of Mentz. The statement, however, is not official.

February 5.

Capt. Hamilton of the Surprise who retook the Hermoine, has been knighted for that act.

Feb. 10.

The inhabitants of the county of Longford, have petitioned the Irish parliament against the union.

It is said gen. Maitland has returned from his mission to ascertain the state of the royalist forces in the insurgent provinces of France; and that he confirms the statements of the success of the republican general Brune; and generally that the condition of those royalists was unpromising.

Feb. 11.

It is said the archduke has detached troops for an expedition against the south of France; and that the French army under moreau is preparing to cross the Rhine at Old Breysack, Khell, and Castel.

UNION WITH IRELAND.

The parliament of Ireland have decided in favor of this measure 158 to 116---absent 21 members only. The presence of the military alone prevented the Dublin populace from committing excesses.

The north of Ireland is in such a state, that a military escort is thought necessary to the safe travelling of persons of eminence.

Feb. 12.

A meeting of the livery of London was to be held about the 19th inst to consider of a petition for peace.

Queen's county in Ireland has petitioned against an union; and 12 persons, burgesses of Belfast have petitioned in favor of an union. The county of Tipperary has petitioned against an union.

Feb. 22.

Advices are daily expected of the Brest fleet having put to sea.

A new admiral is appointed to the command of that fleet who has been twice a prisoner in England. The first time was on the 1st of June, when his ship was sunk, and himself and son only saved; afterwards he fought a gallant action, and was taken by a British frigate.

Buonaparte's petition for peace has at length been withdrawn. The lord mayor removed it yesterday morning from Guildhall, where, to the honor of the city, only forty-seven persons could be found to set their names to it; and in this state it is to be presented to the house of commons.

The war in La vendee is nearly over---Chief of the rebel commanders have either surrendered, or been taken by the consular armies; and the privates disarmed and sent home.

Barthelemy is appointed one of the conservative senate. He was recommended by Buonaparte.

THE NEW LOAN.

Yesterday Mr. Pitt contracted with messrs. Roberts and co. sir Francis Baring, & mr. Giles, for the loan of twenty millions and a half; which he obtained at the rate of 4l. 14s. 2d. interest per cent; and this too in the eighth year of this expensive war. It is more advantageous than during the last five years of hostility.

Notwithstanding the terms of the loan, the scrip bore a premium of 2l 10s. per cent. to 3 per cent. immmediately.

Feb. 24. Letters from Strasburgh of the 15th, and from Vienna of the 2d and 3d inst announce, that a courier arrived at the latter place on the morning of the 2d, from Petersburgh with dispatches containing the determination of the Emperor Paul to continue the continental war against the common enemy with all his forces. The Russian troops have accordingly been ordered to return once more to the Rhine. As this reconciliation is understood to have been the work of Marshall Suwarrow, in consequence of the conferences held at Prague, we are authorized to entertain the most sanguine hopes of ultimate success, as it is evident how much that brave and noble commander has at heart the real interests of Europe.

It appears also, that the cabinet of Vienna has refused a second time the overtures of Buonaparte. We most sincerely congratulate the public on this very interesting intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FEBRUARY 7.

Mr. Wallace proposed, that in consequence of the reduced state of the enemy's navy, 110,000 seamen, instead of 120,000 should be voted for the present year. The opposition members objected to this as they intended to oppose every means of carrying on the war; as they conceived the object of ministers is now to be to restore monarchy to France. The ministerialists disavowed such determination. The motion obtained.

Feb. 10.

Mr. Sheridan after a lengthy and warm speech, moved, "that it be referred to a committee of the whole house to consider and enquire into the causes of the failure of the late expedition to Holland." Which was seconded. Mr. Dundas spoke in answer.—He stated the whole expences of the expedition at 1,142,364l. and the loss of men at 846. The other members who spoke were mr. Tierney, mr. Bouveire, mr. Addington, sir J. Pulteney, mr. Percival, mr. M. A. Tayler and col. Hope. When the question was taken there were 42 for the motion, and 116 against it.

The croud to get into the gallery of the commons to hear the late debate on the subject of peace was unprecidentedly great. The people assembled at day light and continued till the doors were opened. The gallery would not contain one sixth part of the candidates for seats. Many persons were injured in the croud.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15.

IT is again stated with greater confidence, and with a greater semblance of truth than ever, that the emperor Paul is about to withdraw from the confederacy against France. This cannot be at all surprising to those who reflect that the result of a categorical explanation between the courts of Vienna and Petersburgh, must necessarily lead to a dereliction of the common cause, by one or other of the two powers whose different views in the present conflict it is impossible to reconcile.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN,

January 30.

The corporation of Dublin has unanimously resolved to petition parliament against an union. The people of Dublin are to meet to-morrow to adopt the same measure. Limerick and Downpatrick, have also petitioned against the union.

February 8.

In consequence of violence offered to the members of parliament, who are in favour of a union, a troop of horse has been stationed in the circus by the parliament-house, and a party of cavalry has been stationed in Sackville street. The anti-union members, it is thought will make this matter the subject of a motion.

No theatre was ever more crouded than the house of commons last night. The house rose about one o'clock this day. The avenues were filled by the populace. Mr. Martin's coach was broken to pieces by them, and he narrowly escaped. Other union members were assailed. A military body was called forth, and major Swan discharged a pistol among the people; but was afterwards obliged to fly.

Varney Darby, Esq. and Major Rogers, are ordered to the bar of the commons to answer for an interference with military force to prevent the people of Bir from holding a meeting to consider of the union.

February 15.

Violent resolutions are all the fashion—It was yesterday resolved at a public meeting, to associate against the use of the British manufactures; and some passionate manufacturers declared they would give up business and discharge their workmen; so that we are like to go naked this ensuing summer; but all this appears to me the last effort of impotent rage.

February 18.

In the high debate last night on the question of the union, Mr. Grattan gave a smart phillippic against the advocates of the measure.—In alluding to Mr. Corry, chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Grattan called him "a parliamentary declaimer, a political pedlar, a trimmer, who comes to parliament to prostitute his talents and his principles, first for bread, and then for a station; and for that station risking the peace of the country, and the lives of the people." Mr. Corry, in reply, said, if he meant to be personal towards Mr. Grattan, he "would have accused him of associating with traitors, and of having been privy to treason, of having created rebellion, and then flying from its consequences; and of having made that people on whose bounty he subsisted, the wretched instruments of his ambition." He concluded by saying, "the hon. gentleman had returned to inflame that parliament, which ought to be employed in an examination of his conduct." Mr. Grattan in return, was pointed & severe; he almost in express terms called Mr. C. ruffian, a jackanapes, and a coward; and said, that had Mr. C. uttered what he did without the walls of that house, his answer would have been a blow." The chancellor of the exchequer immediately retired, and sent in a message by gen. Craddoc to Mr. Grattan, demanding satisfaction. Mr. Grattan instantly left the house accompanied by Mr. Metge. The parties met and fought.—Mr. Corry was wounded in his arm. The ball was instantly extracted, and Mr. Corry returned to the house before the division.

Irish Parliament,

February 5.

Sketch of the plan of union between England and Ireland.

The first article states, that on the 21st day of January, which shall be in the year 1801, and forever after, the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland shall be united into one kingdom, by the name of the *united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland*, and that the royal style and titles appertaining to the imperial crown, and also the ensigns armorial shall be such as his Majesty shall be pleased to appoint.

The 2d article, that the succession to the imperial crown of the said united kingdoms, &c. shall continue limited & settled as it now stands.

Article 3. That the united kingdoms be represented by the same parliament.

Art. 4, Proposes, that of the peers of Ireland at the time of the union, four spiritual lords by rotation of sessions, and twenty-eight temporal peers for life, be the number to sit and vote in the house of lords; and one hundred commissioners, viz. two for each county of Ireland, two for the city of Dublin, two for the city of Cork, and one for each of the thirty-two most considerable towns and boroughs, be the number of representatives of Ireland in the house of commons. That it shall be lawful for his Majesty to create peers of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland, and to make promotions in the peerage thereof after the union, provided the number of peers shall not by such creation at any time be increased beyond the number existing on the said 1st day of January, 1801.

The 5th article states, that the churches of England and Ireland shall be united into one church, subject to the same regulations as at present by law established.

The 6th article states, that after the 1st day of January, 1801, his majesty's subjects of Great Britain and Ireland shall be entitled to the same privileges, and be on the same footing in regard to encouragements, bounties, &c. That after the said 1st day of January, all prohibitions and bounties, on the articles the growth of either country, and that the said articles be henceforth exported from one country to another without duty or bounty on such export.

Art. 7, That for the space of twenty years after the union shall take place, the contribution of Great Britain and Ireland respectively, towards the expenditure of the united kingdoms in each year, shall be defrayed in the proportion of fifteen parts for Great Britain and two for Ireland; and, that at the expiration of the said twenty years, the future expenditure of the united kingdoms, other than the interest and charges of the debt incurred before the union, shall be defrayed in such proportions as the united parliament shall deem just and reasonable, upon a comparison of the real value of the exports of the respective countries, &c.

Art. 8. States, that all laws in force at the time of the union, and all the courts of civil and ecclesiastical jurisdiction within the respective kingdoms, shall remain as now by law established, subject only to such alterations, &c. as may appear to the parliament of the united kingdoms to be required.

Schedule, No. 1. Of the articles to be charged with countervailing duties upon importation into Great Britain and Ireland, respectively, according to the sixth article of union, to which this schedule is annexed:

Articles to be charged with countervailing duties in Great Britain—beer, bricks, tiles, candles, soap, cordage, printed cottons, cider, glass, leather, paper stained, silk, spirits, starch, sugar refined, sweets and tobacco.

Articles to be charged with countervailing duties in Ireland—beer, glass, leather, paper stained, silk, spirits, sugar refined, sweets and tobacco.

Schedule No. 2. Of the articles to be charged with the duties specified upon importation into Great Britain and Ireland respectively, according to the sixth article of the union, to which this schedule is annexed—apparel, brass wrought, cabinet wares, coaches, copper wrought, cotton, glass, haberdashery, hats, hardware, lace gold, silver, milinery, paper stained, pottery, saddlery, and other manufactured leather, silk manufactures, steel, stockings, ten per cent. on the true value.

Lord Castlereagh moved, his Majesty's message be taken into consideration by a committee of the whole house, on Wednesday next; a debate ensued, which lasted until past twelve o'clock this day, when, on a division, the numbers stood—Ayes 158, noes 115.—Majority 43.

On the numbers being told, Mr. Dawson in an animated manner, congratulated the house and the country on the

triumphant result of the diviſion. So notwithſtanding all the variety of means taken to produce a majority in favor of the union, there was but one added to the number of its advocates ſince the firſt night of the ſeſſion, while to the anti-unioniſts there was an acceſſion of ſtrength of twenty members. In addition to this, he had the ſatisfaction to ſtate, that there were at his ſide of the houſe, two-thirds of the country members—a fact of the utmoſt importance to be known to the public. After ſuch circumſtances it could no longer be doubted, but that the voice of the country and parliament was decidedly againſt the meaſure.

United States.

NEW YORK, April 14.

Laſt Thurſday evening an attempt was made to ſet fire to the Portſmouth ſloop of war, lying in this harbor. We are concerned to ſtate that it proceeded from deſign. It ſeems a number of the ſeamen have proved mutinous, and intended as ſoon as the ſloop had got to ſea, to murder the officers, and carry her into ſome French port.—It was while the ringleaders were in irons in conſequence of this diſcovery, that ſome of the reſt made this attempt to fire the veſſel. About twenty are under guard at Fort Jay, and it is to be hoped a ſevere example will be made of them.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, May 17.

☞ ON Thurſday evening laſt, his Excellency Peter Hunter, Eſq. Lieutenant Governor and commander in chief of this province, arrived in our harbor on board the Toronto, and on Friday morning about nine o'clock landed at the garriſon, where he is at preſent to reſide.

Yeſterday morning about 11 o'clock the ſentence paſſed, ſome time ſince, upon Humphry Sullivan, for paſſing a forged note, was put in execution; with unparralleled fortitude he approached the place of execution! and to the laſt appeared to be much reſigned to his unhappy fate.

Take the hint.

THE ſubſcriber once more requeſts thoſe good people who are indebted to him by note, book-account or otherwiſe, to make immediate payment, in order that he may diſcharge thoſe debts which he has contracted; he flatters himſelf that this time of aſking will be ſufficient for thoſe who intended, ever, to pay him: the length of time which they have enjoyed, (to the great injury of his intereſt,) the benefit of his property, puts it out of his power to afford them any further indulgence; the delinquents, therefore, will be proſecuted without delay.

Sam'l Marther.

York, May 16, 1800.

Look out.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber is about to decline buſineſs in this town, requeſts thoſe who are indebted to him to make payment without delay, or he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of giving their accounts into the hands of an attorney, which will be attended with expence. SAM. HERON.

☞ He has a quantity of excellent wood land, which he will ſell low for cash. York, May 16, 1800.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS ſome perſon or perſons, have lately entered the improved grounds of the ſubſcriber, and taken therefrom a quantity of FRUIT TREES belonging to him:—Theſe are, therefore, to give notice, that whoever will give information to the ſubſcriber againſt any perſon or perſons who have been guilty of the laid offence, ſhall, upon the conviction of the offender or offenders, receive a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS.

Wm. Jarvis.

YORK, May 9, 1800.

UPPER CANADA }
TO WIT. }

AT the General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace for the ſaid Diſtrict, holden at York, in the preſent month of April, 1800.

ORDERED,

In purſuance of an act of the Legiſlature of the ſaid Province, entitled "An act to guard againſt accidents by fire,"—That every houſe-keeper in the Town of York aforeſaid, ſhall, on or before the *Firſt day of October next enſuing*, provide and keep, TWO BUCKETS for carrying water, when any houſe ſhall happen to be on fire: which buckets ſhall be made either of wood, leather or caniva painted on the outſide, and covered with pitch in the inſide, and ſhall hold at leaſt two gallons of water.—And the ſaid buckets ſhall be marked with the chriſtian and ſirname of the houſe-keeper, to whoſe houſe they belong, and ſhall not be uſed for any other purpoſe than the extinguiſhing of fires.

It is alſo ordered, That every houſe-keeper in the ſaid town, ſhall keep two ladders, the one to reach from the ground to the eaves of the houſe, and the other to be properly ſecured and fixed with hooks or bolts on the roof near the chimney.

And every houſe-keeper, for every neglect of having ſaid buckets and ladders, or either of them, ſhall forfeit the ſum of five ſhillings; and in caſe any houſe, or the chimney of any houſe, in, or upon which any of the ſaid articles ſhall be wanting, ſhall happen to take fire, the occupier of ſaid houſe, ſhall forfeit the ſum of forty ſhillings.

T. RIDOUT, C. P.

Home Diſtrict, April 10, 1800.

HOME DISTRICT }
YORK, TO WIT. }

WHEREAS the ſtreets in the Town of York, are frequently obſtructed and made dangerous to paſſengers, by piles of WOOD and STONES placed in them, as well as by PITS dug in ſeveral places,

It is notified, by Order of the Magiſtrates in quarter ſeſſions aſſembled, That whoſoever ſhall leave any Wood or Stone, or ſuffer an Nuiſance to remain in the ſaid ſtreet, oppoſite their reſpective premiſes, after the 12th day of May next, will be proſecuted as the law directs.

T. RIDOUT, C. P.

York, April 10, 1800.

A FEW COPIES OF THE

LAWS,

PASSED IN THE

2d & 3d Seſſions

OF THE SECOND

Provincial Parliament

OF

UPPER-CANADA.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

In which are contained the following acts, to wit:

[IN THE SECOND SESSION.]

AN ACT

To aſcertain and eſtabliſh on a permanent footing, the Boundary Lines of the different Townſhips of this Province.

AN ACT

To repeal an Ordinance paſſed in the twenty-fifth year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "An Ordinance eſtabliſhing Advocates, Attornies, Solicitors, and Notaries; and for the more eaſy collection of his Majeſty's Revenues," as far as the ſame relates to Notaries.

AN ACT

To repeal part of an act paſſed in the thirty ſeventh year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "An act to extend the Juriſdiction and regulate the proceedings of the Diſtrict Court and Court of Requeſts," and to make further proviſion for the ſame.

[IN THE THIRD SESSION.]

AN ACT

To revive and continue an act, paſſed in the firſt ſeſſion of this preſent parliament, entitled "An act for the better ſecuring the Province againſt the King's enemies."

NOW COMPLETED,

and for ſale, the

ACTS,

Paſſed in the ſecond ſeſſion of the ſecond parliament, which were reſerved for, and received his

Majeſty's Aſſent.

ARE THESE WHICH FOLLOW:

AN ACT

For the better diviſion of this Province.

AN ACT

To amend part of an act paſſed in the thirty fourth year of the reign of his Majeſty, entitled "An act to eſtabliſh a court of Civil and Criminal Juriſdiction and to regulate the court of Appeals," and alſo to amend and repeal part of an act paſſed in the thirty ſeventh year of the reign of his Majeſty, entitled "An act for regulating the practice of the court of King's Bench, and to make further proviſion reſpecting the ſame."

AN ACT

To alter the method of performing ſtatute duty on the highways and roads within this Province. York, April 2.

ONE ISSUE
MISSING

THE

VOLUME IX.] [NUMBER 36.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 474.] SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1800. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOYAL SUBJECTS, WITHIN THIS PROVINCE, GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing date the twenty first day of March, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the twenty-sixth day of this present month of April, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear: but we taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby countermanding, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the SECOND day of June next, ensuing, you meet us as our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary:—Herein fail not. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness PETER HUNTER, Esq. our Lieutenant Governor and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our said province, and in the province of Lower Canada, this twenty-fifth day of April one thousand eight hundred and of our reign the fortieth.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

Look out.

WHEREAS the subscriber is about to decline business in this [illegible] requests those who are indebted to him to make payment without delay, or he will be under the disagreeable necessity of giving their accounts into the hands of an attorney, which will be attended with expence. SAM. HERON.

☞ He has a quantity of excellent wood land, which he will sell low for cash. York, May 16, 1800.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Constantinople, January 4.

A Courier from the Grand Vizier has just arrived.—He informs, that gen. Kleber, having intended fortifying the Caravanseri of Ali Arifeh, in the defert which feparates Syria from Egypt, the Grand Vizier attacked the fort of prodigious, which Kleber was fending to the pofh, and captured the whole.

GERMANY.

Vienna, Feb. 3. An unexpected courier has arrived here from Petersbourgh. He brings the pleafing intelligence, that the Emperor of Ruffia, yielding to the repreſentations of Suwarrow, has ordered the Ruſſian armies to march back to the Rhine; where they will be immediately reinforced. The commiſſary general of the Ruſſian troops is ordered by Suwarrow to proſecute his functions.

The Prince of Conde has received a courier which has cauſed an alteration in the projected movements contemplated by his army.

Braſſels, Feb. 23. Letters from the right bank of the Rhine ſtate, that the whole Auſtrian army is quitting its cantoonments to proceed to the banks of the Rhine and the Necker. The militia & troops of the empire are to join the army. A German paper publiſhes the following liſt of the forces which are to ſecond the Imperial army, viz. 12,000 Bavarians, 15,000 Wirtemburghers, 4000 Mentz troops, 2000 Bamberghers; beſides the militia of the Vorarlberg, and of Auterio, Auſtria, of Suabia, & Franconia, which will form a total of 20 or 24,000 men; but it muſt be obſerved, that theſe militia troops are little uſed to grand military manoeuvres.

FRANCE.

Paris, Feb. 18. *H. Q. Vitoux, Feb. 15.*

The general in chief, Brune, informs the miniſter of war, that the terms of pacification of the departments of Cotes du Nord, of Morbihan, and Finiſterre, were definitively ratified yeſterday.

The bands of the Chouans ſhall be immediately diſſolved, and their arms, cannon and ammunition ſhall be given up without reſtriction. The diſarming is now carrying into effect, and a great number of muſkets have been already given up. (Signed) VIGNOLLE.

The Conſuls of the republic to th. Preſets of the Departments, 6th March.

The will and hope of government, citizens, were that your entrance into adminiſtration would have been marked with peace. Its Steps taken to obtain it are known in Europe. It aſſured for it with ſincerity, and ſhall wiſh for it at all times when earthly of the nation.—And, in fact, after the ſucceſſes which his enemies acknowledge, what other ambition could remain for the firſt conſul but that of reſtoring to France its former proſperity, of bringing back the arts and virtues of peace, of healing the wounds inflicted by a revolution too much prolonged, and finally reſcuing humanity, if entire, from the flames which have been ſo many years devouring it?

Such were his ſentiments and wiſhes, when he ſigned the peace of Campo Formio. Its impoſſible but that they muſt have encreaſed and ſtrengthened, ſince an honorable confidence raiſed him to the firſt magiſtracy, and impoſed on him a ſtill more rigid duty of labouring for the happineſs of Frenchmen. His wiſhes, notwithſtanding, are not accompliſhed. England ſtill breathes war, and the humiliation of [illegible]nces. The other powers wait to ſee what ſhall be our attitude, and what ſhall be our reſources, to fix their determination.

If we are ſtill that nation which has aſtoniſhed Europe with its ſucceſſes and its courage; if a juſt confidence animates our forces and our means, we will have only to ſhew ourſelves, and the continent ſhall have peace. This is the ſentiment which all Frenchmen muſt feel; that it is to a generous and laſt effort we invite all thoſe who have a country and the national honor to defend. To kindle this ſacred fire, employ all your energy, all the power and influence of your talents and reputation over their hearts and minds. Inſpire families with this full confidence, that the government wiſhes only the public happineſs; that the ſacrifices which it demands ſhall be the laſt ſacrifices, and the ſource of common proſperity. Awake in the young citizens that patriotiſm which has always characterized the French; let them hear the voice of honour, and the ſtill more powerful voice of their country. Let them new themſelves again ſuch as they were in the firſt days of the revolution, ſuch as they could not ceaſe to be even when they thought they were combating for factions. Let your paternal voice put every thing in motion. They are no longer the accents of terror which Frenchmen muſt hear; they love honour, they love their country.—They will love the government, which wiſhes to exiſt only for the one and the other.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

Feb. 26. A French officer of artillery wrote to Buonaparte from Hamburgh in nearly the following terms :—

"We have been heretofore comrades and friends ; the difference is our principles induced us to an opposite conduct in the revolution ; your's has led you to great power ; mine has caused me to be plundered of my effects, of my estate, and to be proscribed from my country. I do not repent of what I have done, and shall perish in my principles to the end of my life. But I have left in France a father and mother whom I tenderly love. For their consolation and my own, I set a great value on embracing them before death shall separate us forever, I therefore request of you a passport, as limited as you shall think proper, in order to make them my last adieu. If you should please to grant it me, I declare that during my sojournment, I shall do nothing to disturb the existing order of things."

In answer, the author of this letter received an unlimited passport, & money to defray the expences of his journey.

February 28.

General Lefebvre to General Buonaparte, First Consul of the Republic,

Head Quarters at Paris, Feb. 25.

Citizen Consul,

I hasten to communicate to you some interesting dispatches, which I have received from gen. Gardanne, commander of the 14th military division. It appears from these dispatches, that he has discovered, in the neighbourhood of the commune of Chanu, several hiding places, where the chiefs of the Chouans were in the habit of retiring during peace, and when they were pursued by justice. They had deposited there part of the arms and equipments furnished by the English. This discovery was made in consequence of the confession of two Chouans who were at his mercy, and whom he threatened to shoot.— They pointed out to him a lock smith, named Aubine, of the commune of Chanu, whom they knew to be perfectly acquainted with secret places. In the first they found arms, effects and papers in great quantity. In the second, which was the asylum of Frotte, they surprized his secretary, and a person named Legrenade. The former was killed as he stood upon his defence ; the second promised to make some useful discoveries in case his life was spared. It was in consequence of his information, that five other places of concealment have been discovered, containing Filleul, called Dufour ; major general Champy, aide-major, and Augista, aid du camp of Caumaique. The latter remained on the field of battle. They found, besides, in a subterraneous magazine, about 200 suits of English uniform, a great many slippers, boots about 30 muskets, a quantity of bayonets, sabres, cartridges, and various other articles. Legrenade said, that the father of Frotte, was expected from England in six days. The secretary, who was killed, was to have gone to meet him. This expedition was conducted by citizen Lafitte, captain adjoint to adjutant general Bribs, who has displayed on this occasion much zeal and judgment.

By another dispatch, the same general informs me, that a person of the name of Lavictoire, who commanded a company of 25 men, in the vicinity of the same commune of Chanu, has been taken in arms, and shot on the spot ; that after the death of their chief, his men submitted to the laws of the republic ; and that this expedition has completely purified the surrounding communes, which were the resort of the Chouans. This last success is to be attributed to citizen Bertrand, captain of the moveable column of Corneille, the conduct of which general Gardanne, has highly praised. Health and respect.

(Signed) LEFEBVRE.

LONDON, February 28.

Epidemic diseases have lately appeared in several parts of Germany & France. In Paris and Lyons, a fever which some of the French physicians call the hospital fever, has made such ravages as to alarm the inhabitants with the idea of its being the plague. In the environs of Suabia, hundreds were carried off by a disease, the nature of which was not understood. At Jungingen, about one league from the city of Ulm, one 8th of the grown inhabitants are stated to have died by the 10th Feb. with an epidemic fever, while the small pox carried off great numbers of children.

Gen. Dumourier, on his way to Petersburgh, passed thro' Mittau, where he had an audience of the Pretender. The Hero of Jemappe, it is thought, will have a command in the Russian army.

Spain has succeeded in procuring the interference of the king of Prussia with the British cabinet in favour of Napper Tandy and his associates.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Feb. 18.

"News was yesterday received here from Amsterdam, that Batavia and all our other possessions in the island of Java had been surrendered to the English who had found at Batavia more than ten millions specie, together with the property belonging to our government, which was stored. The intelligence has caused great agitation here as well as at Amsterdam."

By a letter from the Hague, dated Feb. 24. we learn, that a body of 10,000 men are to be taken from the Dutch national guard, and put on the war footing. The army destined to defend the coast will consist of more than 72,000, in which will be comprised the 4th French demi-brigade, who were expected to arrive on the territory of the republic about the beginning of March.

Billaud Varennes was said to arrive at Brest from Cayenne in the same vessel with Laford Ladebat & Barbe Marbois.

Paul I. we are assured, intercepts all letters which are addressed to his wife. An officer from the court of the empress's father having been sent lately to Petersburgh, the emperor refused him the permission of conversing with her.

March 14. The chief command of the new northern expedition is not yet fixed ; and some serious difficulties are said to have arisen on the subject of this important appointment.

The first division of the guards marched yesterday for Portsmouth, and the second marched this morning.

Mr. Wiffin, and other messengers, by the last accounts, are detained at Heligoland, unable to reach the continent.

Marmontel and Daubenton.

Both these great men died lately within a few days of each other.

Marmontel died the last day of Dec. of an apoplexy, at Abloville, in the department of the Lower Seine. He had for several years lived in great retirement at the village of Abloville, & in a state bordering upon want. When 3 years ago he was nominated to the legislature he went to the electoral assembly, and thanking his fellow citizens for this mark of respect, said to them "You behold my friends, a body enfeebled by age, but the heart of an honest man never grows old." He was ill only a few hours before he died. He has left a wife and two children in very indifferent circumstances.

Daubenton, upwards of 80 years of age, had been elected a member of the conservative senate. Pleased with this appointment, he resolved to go & take his seat on the first day of the meeting of the senate. His wife urged him not to go on account of his ill health ; he persisted, however, in his determination and ordered his dinner earlier than usual. He then went to the senate.

From the cold of the street he went into a room filled with persons, and extremely warm ; the congratulation and marks of respect he received from every one, affected him, and he was taken suddenly ill. He was immediately carried home, and in a short time died.

On the 12th of Jan. about 8 in the morning, several persons in Southern Prussia saw three suns appear on a sudden. They rose majestically from the horizon. At seven o'clock the sky was clear and serene ; a few minutes after it was covered with clouds ; and at half past 8, there were seen in the East three columns of fire, the middle one of which rose to the height of 45 degrees. The two others, formed by the two other suns, were only a third as big as the middle one ; they seemed to burn like a blazing fire, and as they rose, produced a majestic and awful effect.

Another phenomenon has occurred in Polish Prussia. Near the village of Labotin, in the district of Pizedose, is a lake about a league long and three quarters of a league broad. A forest of oak is on one side, and the villages of Labotin and Zackrezowo on the other. This lake was all at once covered with red spots, which the superstitious inhabitants said were blood rained from Heaven. The peasants from all parts ran to look at the miracle, and soon saw pieces of red matter float on the water, some of them five inches thick. The lake was frozen, and the red spots remained upon the ice. Three members of the Administration proceeded to take cognizance of the phenomenon, & they remarked that the surface of the lake was in reality covered with spots of a bloody red in some places, with red & green spots, and with purple and violet spots in others. They caused the ice to be broken one foot from the bank, and they found a crust of red and green three inches deep. Having penetrated to eleven inches depth, they found a red and green substance, some of it glutinous. Two of the administrators having resolved to taste it, found it extremely acid. It also produced an immediate and very great pain in the temples and stomach. The melted ice produced a greyish water, which smelled of sulphur. Experiments are now making at Berlin to ascertain what it is, and a quantity of the water has been sent to the Royal Academy there.

A letter from Cadiz mentions that 50 British transports had landed 9,000 Russian & French emigrants at Britagne.

A Jamaica paper of the 10th ult. says, "We understand Toussaint on the 11th inst. took Jacmel by assault, and put every person of colour in it to death."

Extract of a letter from Strasburgh, Feb. 12.

"The reports of peace still exist in Germany ; but while they hope to re-establish peace between France and Austria, the German papers are making war on another point. They pretend that Paul has recalled his troops with so much precipitation only for the purpose of collecting them on the frontiers of Prussian Silesia, and thus forcing, by menaces, the Prussian government to declare itself against France. Such a menace will not intimidate."

March 8. On Thursday advices were received at the admiralty office, from Sir Alan Gardner, off Brest. These state that the combined French and Spanish fleets, to the amount of 43 sail of the line, besides frigates, were apparently ready for, and indicated a disposition to put to sea. Sir Alan had only 20 sail of the line with him at the time, but reinforcements from Torbay must soon have reached him ; and lord Bridport himself, who was expected to sail on Thursday, has probably by this time joined the squadron of observation.

A letter from Niort, in the west of France, dated Feb. 17, says, "in all the pacified parts of the Deux Sevres, the catholic worship, the fairs and markets of the old regime, and the ancient calendar are in force. Gen. Hedouville himself recommended this toleration."

The laws against the emigrants are now under discussion in the tribune in France. The council of state have expressed a wish that the penalty of death should not be pronounced against those people, except in the case of their returning to France a second time.

The utmost preparations continue to be made for the new expeditions. Generals Grey, Abercrombie, and Stuart, it is said, will have distinct commands.

Gen. Knox is daily expected to return from France, the whole of the 8000 French and Dutch prisoners, agreed to be released by the convention of Alkmaer, having been sent from this country.

A general opinion prevails, that a dissolution of parliament will immediately succeed the enacting of the union by the British senate.

In consequence of the approaching union of the English and Irish legislatures, a plan of a very magnificent and extensive scale is now drawing out for rebuilding of both our houses of parliament, which is expected to be commenced as soon as the present session closes. The buildings to be pulled down will include the speaker's house in old Palace yard, and extend as far as the public house, the corner of Abingdon street. The business of parliament will in the interim be carried on in a temporary building to be erected in Westminster hall.

Letters from Strasburgh, dated the 15th ult. announce, that the Emperor Paul intends to continue the continental war against the common enemy with all his forces. The Russian forces have accordingly been ordered to return to the Rhine. This change has been effected by Suwarrow, in his conferences at Prague with Count Bellegarde and Lord Minto.

It appears that the cabinet of Vienna has refused a second time, the overtures of Buonaparte.

AT Genoa it is confessed that the scarcity is nearly allied to famine. The bakers' shops are said to be besieged day and night, and an insurrection is hourly expected. Our readers will not omit to connect this intelligence with the blockade of that city, announced in Saturday's gazette. Upon the land side the Austrians allow no communication with it.

By the gazette of Saturday, it appears that the port of Genoa is declared in a state of siege by the British squadrons. We observe with extreme satisfaction the resumption of measures of vigor by our squadrons in those seas.

The consular guard established at Paris, is to consist of three thousand six hundred men, most of whom are something above the common rank of a soldier. Murat, brother in law of Buonaparte, is the commander of this corps, and madame Buonaparte's son is the captain of the guides. Great expence has been employed in mounting this guard, which is placed on a similar footing with the swiss guards under the ancient regime. A hall has been fitted up in the Thuilleries, in the most splendid manner, as a rendezvous for them.

The measure of wickedness in Switzerland is now completely filled. As if the scarcity of the necessaries of life, the devastations of war, and the miseries attendant upon French fraternity, were not sufficient to ruin the country, the inhabitants are engaged in the most violent political disputes. The spirit of party is carried to an extravagant excess, and were it not for the presence of the French troops, the most desperate affrays would certainly take place between the country people and the inhabitants of the towns. This extraordinary difference of sentiment extends even to the legislative body, where the most ridiculous squabbles constantly take place. Were the French troops to withdraw from Switzerland, it would be necessary that those of some other power should be sent to preserve the peace of the country, and keep discontented parties in awe. There is, however, no probability, that the republicans will evacuate Switzerland, as they would then relinquish every hope of penetrating into Italy by Mount St. Gothard, and of acting upon one line from Holland as far as Genoa, which is part of their plan of operations.

The state of Switzerland is in every respect truly deplorable, the children of the most opulent persons can no longer be subsisted, and hundreds of them are continually sent from the interior of the country to the frontiers, where there is a better chance of procuring the means of existence.

The French rock themselves in the hope of a separate peace with the grand Signor.

A farmer near Exeter, missing one of his sheep last week, in searching his fields, found the skin and head attached to it with the following note :—"Sir, you are rich, but we are very poor, so when this mutton's eat, we'll come for more."

One of our cutters on the Yarmouth station on Monday last, looked into the Elbe, but could not approach the coast, the navigation being wholly interrupted by ice.

We have received the Paris papers to the 25th ult inclusive. The accounts they bring of the destination of the Russian army are very contradictory ; The Vienna court gazette of the 8th says, however, that nothing positive was then known of the destination of these auxiliaries, which seems to prove that the late report of the Russians marching again to the Rhine was unfounded.

The Emperor of Germany has at last acknowledged the rights of the king of Sardinia. Letters from Genoa mention not only the admission of his officers to the civil government of Piedmont, but that the troops of that state now occupy Fortona, Alessandria and the other fortresses.

A deputy from the wretched inhabitants of the Valais, has remonstrated, with a firmness worthy of the founders of the Swiss liberty, with the French general. He justly charges him and his country with being the authors of all the calamities which overwhelm that innocent and once happy people.

The legislative body at Berne have passed to the order of the day upon the complaint of the French general, who resented the patriotic courage of his accuser. Buonaparte has communicated to that body his overtures for peace, and promises that the independence of the Helvetic republic, shall be established at its conclusion. Money had arrived to pay the French troops at Basle. The Swiss in their service have mutined for their pay, and some have returned without orders, from the places in insurrection, to which they have been marched.

General Brune writes from Vannes that the disarming of the rebels continues. The war is entirely at an end, and the only interruption of the tranquility of those districts is from a few of Brigands inured to habits of licentiousness and plunder.

The French papers affect to doubt the truth of the report that the Elector of Bavaria was to hire out troops to this country ; but ministers doubtless are better acquainted with his intentions.

There is no material intelligence from either of the theatres of war except that the army of the Archduke Charles has been set in motion, and is on its march towards the Rhine. The campaign in that quarter may shortly be expected to commence. The only article from Italy worthy of notice, is that the Austrians have begun to withdraw themselves from the Genoese territory, in consequence of the scarcity of provisions in that quarter.

IRELAND.

Dublin, February 26.

AS a proof how much the public curiosity and interest relative to the union has subsided here, there were not ten persons in the gallery of the house of commons, 4 o'clock this day, altho' the most important of all the propositions, that embracing the commercial part of the union, was to have been brought forward.

Three thousand British troops I understand, landed here yesterday.

Another of the Orange Lodges of this city has come forward in reprobation of a legislative union.

Feb. 27. No business was done in the Commons this evening. The [illegible]ker took the chair at 4 o'clock, and counting the house, notwithstanding much anxiety was expressed by the chancellor of the exchequer to go into business, he adjourned, forty members not being present.

This day again presented the same proof as yesterday, that the public feeling has greatly subsided about the union, although it was the great commercial proposition that was to have been discussed ; and altho' several merchants and manufacturers of the first eminence were to have been examined as to the effects of the proposition of the trade of Ireland, there were not more than 20 persons in the gallery.

Among the supplies for the British nation the present year are 3,000,000l. for subsidies.

United States.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.

Cape Francois, March 25.

This day an account came to Dr. Stephens of 12 brigand barges having a few days since, attacked the ship Boston in a calm ; that she had sunk 9 of them, and all the brigands were lost, except a few that her boats picked up ; the other three barges got off nearly about the same time. The brigands took the schr. Cynthia, capt. Gould, bound to Port Republican, who left this 6 days ago,

but we have not learnt what they have done with the crew.

Since the above was written, I have been informed that capt. Gould and all his crew were put on fhore on the beach at Gonaives, and all fhot, except the capt. and cabin boy, who efcaped ; the boy has loft both his arm . This is received from Dr. Stephens.

BOSTON, April 28.

Capt. Freeman of the fhip Bofton, arrived here on Saturday from Leghorn & Gibraltar, informs, that while at Leghorn, he faw a letter from the American conful at Tunis, to our conful at the former place, which ftated, that there had exifted fome uneafinefs with the Bey on account of the non fulfilment of fome articles of the late treaty with him ; but that it had entirely fubfided, and every thing amicably fettled. Capt. Freeman was alfo informed, while there, that lord Nelfon, in the fiege of Malta, had loft one of his line of battle fhips, funk under the battery, from which but few lives efcaped ; and that about the fame time, his fquadron captured a French 74 from Toulon, bound to Malta with fupplies.

While at Gibraltar, capt. F. was informed by the American conful at that place, that he had received a letter from Mr. Williams, our conful at London, ftating, that the blockade of Cadiz, and the coaft of Catalonia, by lord Keith, was unauthorifed, and requefting him at the fame time to give information of every American detained, or ordered away from thofe coafts.

NEW YORK, April 30.

Extract of a letter from Port Republican, dated the 6th inftant.

The fchr. Julia, Prior, from Philadelphia to this port, was taken a few days fince by the barges. The brig Fanny of Baltimore, is captured and fent into Jamaica by the Englifh : fhe was from St. Mark's, laden with cotton, & bound home. A fchr. fuppofed to be from New York or Charlefton, was taken a few days paft by Rigaud's barges, and all hands murdered. Mr. Wigglesworth the Britifh negociator with St. Domingo, is dead."

The ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, May 31.

ON the 24th February the chancellor of the exchequer difcharged his unpleafant duty of delivering, for the approbation of the houfe of commons, his fcheme for the budget of taxes of the year. The difagreeable nature of this tafk has been much foftened by the encreafing trade & profperity of the country, as well as by thofe direct & efficient contributions which could alone have enabled the kingdom to meet the expenditure of the prefent war ; and it will ftrike fome aftonifhment into the unwilling bofoms of our enemies, that in the 8th year of the cruel and extended hoftilities they have impofed on us, the government fhould have to impofe taxes to no greater amount than the fum of three hundred and fifty thoufand pounds.

This fum, in the prefent ftate of our wealth, luxury, and refources, we can fcarcely ftate as a charge upon the people. What is impofed upon rum and brandies, and particularly upon Britifh diftillery, is a meafure of regulation as well as of finance, and a fafeguard of the health and morals of the people. We cannot but hope that thefe duties will check the confumption of thefe unwholefome liquors, nor doubt but the revenue will receive more from the tax than it is taken at.—220,000l. are raifed upon thefe deftructive commodities.

The next tax, and what is furprifing, the only one that remains, is laid upon the high priced teas, and confequently the poor and œconomical are exempted from its operations. This burthen will not be felt upon the fhoulders where it falls, and is no more than five per cent upon the breakfafts of the rich—not as they are procured at the grocer's, but at the fales of the Eaft India company, before the duties attach to them.

We have already adverted to thofe direct and efficient taxes which have rendered the new impofitions fo light and imperceptible. The income tax, & the convoy bill, produce eight millions and a quarter.

The bank charter diminifhes the fum to be provided for, to the amount of 3 millions, but the furplus of the confolidated fund, which is the refult of general profperity, diminifhes the debtor account in no lefs than 5 millions and a half, thefe fums added to a loan of 18 millions and a half, procured at the rate of intereft infinitely beneath the legal trait, leave only 350,000l. to be provided for in the manner we have fpecified, and the whole arrangement and provifion for the expenditure of the year, has the rare fortune of impofing no new harfhips or privations upon the people and of fhewing our refources to our allies and our enemies, without burthening our commerce, or interfering with private enjoyment. Lon. pa.

A propofition has been made for raifing two hundred millions for Buonaparte by a voluntary reftitution upon the part of every dilapidator in his republic, of half what he has plundered from it. The plan is excellent, juft and natural. Many contractors, it is faid, will have a million to fubfcribe. The contribution of Buonaparte himfelf will amount to exactly *half a Crown.* Ibid.

The Marquis of Downfhire is difmiffed from the Irifh privy council ; probably on account of fome anti-union exertions.

[FROM A LONDON PAPER.]

FEMALE PUGILISM.

Copy of an Advertifement in a Diurnal print in June 1722.

CHALLENGE.—I, Elizabeth Wilkinfon, of Clerkenwell, having had fome words with Hannah Hyfield, and requiring fatisfaction do invite her to meet me on the ftage, and box me for three guineas ; each woman holding half a crown in each hand, and the firft woman that drops the money to lofe the battle.

ANSWER.—I, Hannah Hyfield, of Newgate Market, hearing of the refolutenefs of Elizabeth Wilkinfon, will not fail, God willing, to give her more blows than words—defiring home blows and from her no favor ; fhe may expect a good thumping.

EFFICIENT PATRIOTISM.

A family lately removed from Connecticut into New York ftate, confifting of a man and his wife, with feventeen children, 13 fons and 4 daughters—The eldeft not 9 years old, all born of the fame woman at 9 births, two at a birth, excepting the firft ; all in good health and fpirits.

ANECDOTE.

HENRY VIII. of England, and Francis I. of France, were both princes of a very warm temper ; and the former having a defign of fending an angry meffage to the latter, pitched on fir Thomas More, his chancellor, for the meffenger. Sir Thomas having received his inftructions, told Henry, that he feared, if he carried fuch a meffage to fo violent a man as Francis, it might coft him his head. "Never fear, man faid the king, if Francis were to cut off your head, I would make every Frenchman now in my power a head fhorter." "I am much obliged to your majefty, replies the facetious chancellor, but I much doubt if any of their heads would fit my fhoulders."

☞ A quantity of excellent

Kingfton Lime

For fale by the Barrel. Enquire of S. M'NABB. York, May 24, 1800.

Advertifement.

ALL perfons having any demands againft the eftate of the late JOHN LAWRENCE, Efq; are requefted to give in their accounts to Mr. Samuel Heron, on or before the 3d of June next.

JAMES RUGGLES,) Exe'rs.
SAMUEL HERON,)

York, May 22, 1800.

Take the hint.

THE fubfcriber once more requefts thofe good people who are indebted to him by note, book-account or otherwife, to make immediate payment, in order that he may difcharge thofe debts which he has contracted ; he flatters himfelf that this time of afking will be fufficient for thofe who intended, ever, to pay him : the length of time which they have enjoyed, (to the great injury of his intereft,) the benefit of his property, puts it out of his power to afford them any further indulgence ; the delinquents, therefore, will be profecuted without delay.

Sam'l Marther.

York, May 16, 1800.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS fome perfon or perfons, have lately entered the improved grounds of the fubfcriber, and taken therefrom a quantity of FRUIT TREES belonging to him :— These are, therefore, to give notice, that whoever will give information to the fubfcriber againft any perfon or perfons who have been guilty of the faid offence, fhall, upon the conviction of the offender or offenders, receive a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS.

Wm. Jarvis.

YORK, May 9, 1800.

THE

VOLUME IX. } [NUMBER 59.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 475.] SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1800. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

For the ORACLE.

Concerning Happinefs.

Oh happinefs ! our being's end and aim ;
Good, Pleafure, Eafe, Content : what e'er thy name :
That fomething ftill which prompts th' eternal figh,
For which we bear to live, or dare to die.
POPE.

THE mind of man ever active and reftlefs, through the various occupations and projects in which it is engaged, from the cradle to the grave, feems principally intent on one univerfal object, through every period of its exiftence ; and this object is Happinefs.

This is our being's end and aim ; this is that fomething, which enables us to fupport the various viciffitudes of life and even to brave the fears of death. It is the hope of attaining this happinefs, that draws into activity the various faculties of the mind, through the different purfuits of human life. Without this defire, this fomething, which conftantly prompts the eternal figh, we fhould have no fpur to good, great or virtuous actions, nor even a defire of prolonging our exiftence. From an idea fo univerfally coveted, it cannot appear extraordinary, that it fhould be fought for in the various external and internal purfuits, which engage the life of man. But being an action of the mind reflecting on itfelf, Happinefs cannot be placed in externals, nor confined to any particular clafs of beings or rank of fociety. It is in vain that we look for it in the acquirements of fcience, in the poffeffions of wealth, in the plenitude of power, or in the elevation of rank. And we fhall be equally miftaken, if we imagine, that poverty, ignorance, captivity, wretchednefs, or even the brute creation, are totally deprived of their fhare, of that univerfal blifs, which a benign Providence has diffufed over the minds of the various fpecies of beings which his omnipotence has brought into exiftence. Heaven certainly has not granted to every individual an equal degree of happinefs, but has endowed every one with the means of obtaining a fufficient fhare, independent of circumftance and condition, to enable him to be as completely bleffed, as his nature will allow, and blifs is the fame in every rank from the cottage to the throne. Fortune may varioufly difpofe of her gifts, and to the eyes of an unthinking multitude, may caufe thofe who poffefs them to appear in a greater ftate of happinefs, than thofe who are not fo liberally endowed , but the juft balance of Providence will every where be found, and hope and fear poffefs all bofoms. The contented mind is the true feat of happinefs, fatisfied with its internal ftate and the objects which furround it, little inclination towards the change of condition, or the acquirement of other endowments mental or corporeal, remain, and according to the extent of this fatisfaction, the real degree of Happinefs may be eftimated. The frailty of the human frame, the viciffitudes of life, and the fluctuating ftate of the mind arifing therefrom, muft in a great meafure prevent us from enjoying in this ftage of our exiftence, a perfect Happinefs ; but the upright and juft, from the internal fatisfaction arifing from good and virtuous actions, will, whatever their rank and condition, approximate as near to perfect blifs, as the nature of humanity will admit ; and where this fails, the rewards held out by the tenets of Chriftianity, produce that hope, which accompanies us thro' every department of life, and leads us ftep by ftep to the portal of eternal blifs in a future ftate.

As contentment is the only portal which conducts us to the temple of happinefs, fo virtue, honour, piety and truth are the only paths which conduct thereto. To the vicious, the malicious, the envious, the unjuft, the avaricious, the ambitious and the impious, the latter are conftantly barred, and the former eternally fhut, both here and hereafter.

Know then this truth, enough for man to know,
Virtue alone is happinefs below.
The only point where human blifs ftands ftill,
And taftes the good without the fall to ill.
POPE.

York, June 3, 1800.

Foreign News.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 30.

INTELLIGENCE of a very difaftrous kind has juft been received from the Grand Vizier. He took fix months to march from Scutari to Damas, and the contributions that he raifed for the fubfiftence of his army, have alienated the minds of the inhabitants of Afia Minor from the government of the Porte.

When the news reached him at Ervan that the Turks were defeated at Aboukir, nearly one half of his army difbanded on its way to Aleppo.

The French general Kleber, difpatched to El Arifot a body of troops, to protect that place, and prevent the paffage of the Defart. The Grand Vizier transferred his camp to the utmoft cultivated part of Syria at the beginning of the Deferts of Egypt. He remained there 15 days, making every preparation and collecting camels and fkins to enable him to traverfe a defart eight leagues in extent.

General Kleber having been informed of his preparations, reinforced the French advanced guard at El Arifot, repaired to that place in perfon, and on the 22d October marched forward at the head of 1000 dragoons or French huffars, and a regiment of 2000 men mounted on dromedaries, with foot foldiers behind them. He alfo took with him a great number of light field pieces, and having made a circuit in the defart, arrived in the rear of the enemy's camp at break of day, nearly at the fame time when the corps of 10,000 infantry had arrived at the well of Sebabiah, about a league and a half diftance from the camp. The Grand Vizier thus unexpectedly attacked, could not make a long refiftance ; and the French took the camp, a part of his baggage, and feveral thoufand prifoners.

The Grand Vizier immediately retreated with the remains of his army towards Damas which is ten days march from Gaza.

The French have levied very large contributions in the province of Gaza, particularly in oil and tobacco, which are very much wanted in Egypt. They have left a ftrong garrifon in El Arifot, and a number of engineers to complete the works. They have alfo collected at that place near 10,000 Turkifh prifoners, who are conftantly employed in finifhing the works. The intelligence has caufed a great confternation among the members of the Divan, and increafed the number of thofe attached to the French. It is thought that the Grand Vizier will be difgraced, and no hopes are entertained at Conftantinople of reconquering Egypt.

Lord Elgin has arrived at Conftantinople, and has affumed the character of Ambaffador of his Britannic Majefty.

FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.

ARMY OF THE WEST.

Brune, Counfellor of State, General in Chief, to the inhabitants of the Department of Morbihan, Finifterre, and the Cotes-Du-Nord.

At length you touch upon the termination of your calamities. Tranquillity fprings up again in your countries, lately the prey of civil diffentions. The Chiefs of thefe unhappy diffentions

have heard the voice of reason. They wish to draw the attention of their country only to their inviolable fidelity.—The Catholic Priests muft make the words of peace, union, and juftice, be heard. The affections of all attach themfelves to a government which pardons and furrounds our glorious republic with the eftcem of the univerfe. Of what import is it whether thofe ——, whom jealous ——, fubfidies, return to hide their fhame in the icy caverns of the North, or come back again to the center of Europe, in fearch of new difgrace? The moft terrible enemies of the French were the French themfelves. Incendiary torches were prepared againft Breft and its fleets—and fome Frenchmen were to have been the inftruments of that crime! Oh fhame!

But the compact with the foreign foe has been trampled under foot! The rocks of Morbihan and Finifterre fhall be in future for our enemies more terrible than the tempefts. Concord is reftored among us. Sailors, who have been led aftray, return to thofe ports, once rich with your courage and your activity. The government invites you. Buonaparte, who has given to the army fo much glory, wifhes to rife again the French navy, and recall that celebrated aera when Duguay-Trouin, and all thofe heroes your countrymen, difperfed, deftroyed the Engliih fquadron, and confirmed the liberty of the feas.

Deferters, the country confents to pardon you, but it wifhes to fee you with laurels; go and receive them at the frontiers. Workmen, who have laid afide the peaceable inftruments of huf-bandry to charge your hands with parricidal fteel, be tranquil in your cottages: your wives, your children, your aged parents, demand your tendernefs, and your cares. The earth waits only for your labour to repay you with its grateful productions. Let every one refume his ufual occupations. Abundance will return with order. Under a juft and refpected government, every Frenchman is the maiter of his own happinefs, and it is the happinefs of every individual that compofes public felicity.—General peace will confirm to us all thefe bleffings.

Youthful inhabitants of the towns and country, you will not neglect to feize your portion of glory. Do not fuffer peace to come without having done any thing to obtain it. I know that you have been fenfible to the charms of valour. I myfelf will organife the battalions when you fhall voluntarily come to enrol yourfelves; and I fhall inform Buonaparte that I have found the men of Brittany worthy of their ancient renown.

Citizens, let us all forget the paft! Let the term "Chouan" be banifhed from converfation; let us banifh every other allufion that might remind us of our public or private misfortunes.—A new career opens itfelf to our view. It is from this point we muft fet out, and not attempt to look behind. Every thing connected with civil war is forgotten. But remember, that a government fufficiently ftrong to pardon, muft not be forced to punifh.

Done at the head quarters at Vannes the 18th of March, eighth year of the French Republic, one and indivifible,

General in Chief, Brune.

Decree for the Departments of the Weft.

Brune, Counfellor of State, General in Chief, confidering, that to affure the tranquillity of all the citizens in the departments of the Weft, it is neceffary to regulate in an uniform manner the condition of carrying arms, and wifhing to prevent all the inconveniencies and particular hardfhips refulting from domiciliary vifits, decrees as follows:

Art. 1. Within ten days after the publication of the prefent decree, in every principal place of each department every perfon, whether owner, or holder of one or more pieces of arms (muskets, piftols, or fabres) fhall be obliged to make declaration of it to the adminiftration of the canton in which he refides, or to the military commandant of the diftrict.

2. No individual fhall be fet at liberty to keep or carry the arms fo defignated, without previous permiffion from the departmental adminiftration, in confequence of a propofition for that purpofe from his municipality. The military commandant, muft certify fuch permiffion.

3. Every perfon, not military, nor actually employed in the fervice of the national guard, who fhall be found on the high roads, or any part of the country, with a mufket, fabre or piftols, without the permiffion above fpecified, fhall be punifhed with one month's imprifonment;—and if he be the owner alfo, by a fine not exceeding 60 francs.

4. If any perfon, carrying a mufket, fabre, or piftols, contrary to the prefent decree, is found in company of men fimilarly circumftanced, he fhall be punifhed with three months imprifonment; and if the owner, by a fine befides of 400 francs.

5. Every perfon convicted of having arms concealed, even tho' he fhould only have charge of them, fhall be punifhed with a year's imprifonment: and if he be the owner, or being merely the keeper, ftill be poffeffed of property, he fhall be amerced befides in a fine of 1000 francs, with a further fum of 30 francs for every mufket above 12. Should the depot of arms contain more than a hundred mufkets, the keeper and owner fhall be punifhed with death. In all the cafes expreffed in the 3d, 4th & 5th articles, the arms fhall be confifcated.

6. The fines arifing from thefe convictions fhall be applied to the relief of the poor, or the communes in which the delinquents or depots of arms fhall be found. The confifcated arms fhall be fent to the neareft city, and delivered to the military commandant, who fhall give a receipt for them, and make a return thereof, each decade, to the general commandant.

7. The punifhment of fine and imprifonment, enacted by the prefent decree, fhall be applied and pronounced by the correctional tribunals.—The pain of death expreffed in the 5th article fhall be pronounced by the criminal tribunals of the departments.

8. All the laws relative to crimes and offences committed by force, and thofe againft vagabonds, fhall refume their efficacy and be rigidly executed. All difpofitions of regulations or decrees, contrary to the prefent, fhall be confidered as null and void.

9. The General in Chief recommends to the Criminal Tribunals and Correctional Judges of the Peace, Councils of War, Adminiftrations Departmental & Municipal, and Military Commanders, to aflift each in his proper department, in the execution of the prefent decree, which fhall have the force of a law. The departmental adminiftrations fhall proclaim, print, and poft up the prefent decree, and fend copies of it to the municipal adminiftrations, tribunes, and judges of the peace. The generals of divifion employed in the army fhall communicate it to the councils of war, and the commandants military, and of the Gendarmerie.

Done at the head quarters at Vannes, the 18 of March.

General in Chief, Brune.

THE BANK OF FRANCE.

The following account of this eftablifhment appears in the Paris journals:

The funds of the bank of France amount to thirty millions of francs, which are divided into thirty thoufand fhares. The bank is empowered to difcount bills of exchange and promiffory notes, having three fignatures of French citizens, or foreign merchants of known folvability; to advance money on a cafh account with individuals and public eftablifhments; and to iffue notes payable to the bearer, both at fight, and a certain number of days after.

But it will advance no monies on fecurities refulting from tranfactions contrary to the intereft of the republic, or to legal commerce, nor upon mere bills of accommodation.

The general court of the bank will be compofed of the 200 proprietors, who, being citizens of France, poffefs the greateft number of fhares. This circumftance will be afcertained at the conclufion of every quarter; and in cafes where the amount is equal, the preference will be given according to the date of fubfcription. The affairs of the bank are to be under the immediate management of fifteen regents, & three cenfors, to be chofen by the general court. The regents and cenfors muft be individually poffeffed of thirty, or collectively of five hundred and forty fhares. A general court is to be held on the 25th Vendemiaire of every year, but it may be extraordinarily convoked by the regency, for the purpofe of propofing changes or modifications of the fundamental ftatutes. The tranfers of the fhares are to be made on the order of the holder, prefented by one of the accredited agents of the bank, of which, as a fecurity for their conduct, they muft themfelves poffefs a certain number of fhares. The regents and cenfors will hold a general council every fix months, for declaring the dividends which will be paid in Paris by the cafhier of the bank, and in the chief place of every department, by the correfpondents of the bank.

Government has authorised the managers of the Republican Theatre and of Arts to give maiked balls.

This kind of diverfion, which had been prohibited for the laft ten years, being now renewed, fhews the difference between a government ftrong in its juftice, and in the love of its citizens, and a weak government, whofe gloomy conduct dreads that under the maik of pleafure there might be concealed projects of vengeance.

Parifians may confidently give themfelves up to their former gaity; all poffible meafures are taken to affure their tranquility and their amufement.

LONDON, March 17.

Admiral Knowles will conduct the naval part of the expedition, of which Sir Charles Stuart will have the command in chief.

A conffiderable number of troops it is faid, will embark foon from Cork to the Weft Indies. This is the motive for fending them thither.—The guards will remain in Ireland while the regulars go abroad. Troops are much wanted in the Weft Indies, particularly in Jamaica.

We hear that the following regiments of infantry are under orders for foreign fervices, viz.—2d Battalion of the 4th regiment; 2d do. of the 5th; 3d do. of the 9th; 2d do. of the 27th; 2d do. of the 31ft; 2d do. of the 35th; 2d do. of the 49th; 2d do. of the 52d; and three battalions from the Irifh eftablifhment.

Within the laft ten days four fhips have arrived from Carolina at different ports chiefly laden with rice; and when the wind comes to the weftward, ten more fhips may be expected, with about 5000 barrels, each weighing 500 wt. of that valuable article. It is imagined by the middle of May, upwards of 15,000 barrels more will arrive, which will, doubtlefs, help to lower the price of bread. One pound of rice, boiled loofe in plenty of water for ten minutes, will yield 3 pounds of nourifhing food.

United States.

BOSTON, May 6.

By a gentleman who came to town laft evening from Salem, we are informed that a fhip arrived there yefterday afternoon, in 26 days from Cadiz, commanded by Ifrael Williams, who ftated that the American commiffioners had arrived at Paris, been cordially received, and that the negociation was in favorable progrefs; that Buonaparte had addreffed the people of France and of the armies, re-capitulating the efforts he made for peace, throwing the odium of the continuance of the war on the Englifh and their allies; and inviting the affiftance of all Frenchmen to command that peace which had been refufed to their invitation; that after this exordium a felect army was formed, at the head of which he placed himfelf; that the Ruffians were on their return to the Rhine; that lord Nelfon had fallen in with a fquadron which failed from Toulon for the relief of Malta, conffiting of the Genereux, of 74 guns, feveral frigates, and a large number of tranfports, reported to have 4000 land forces on board—the whole of which fquadron he captured, excepting one frigate of 44 guns, which was driven on fhore and deftroyed.

The INVADERS of EGYPT.

Capt. Higgins, from Leghorn, whofe veffel is performing quarantine, brot with him from that place the following article, which was tranflated from a Venetian governmental gazette of the latter part of Feb. and circulated in hand bills at Leghorn, on the 7th March.

"The Grand Vizier with his army attacked the fort of Arifch, garrifoned by 1800 Frenchmen, who defired to capitulate, but the Vizier infifted that they fhould furrender at difcretion—which being refufed, the fortrefs was taken by affault, and but 100 of the garrifon efcaped the fword. The vizier after placing a fufficient Turkifh force in that place, prepared to march to Cairo. The French, to impede this ftep, propofed terms of peace, and offered to evacuate Egypt; but the Englifh diffuaded the vizier from conceding to thefe propofitions—and he continued his march towards Cairo, with all poffible expedition."

NEW YORK, May 10.

Captain Peterfon of the fhip Louifa, arrived at Philadelphia on Thurfday laft, fpoke the 8th of March, off Cape Spartel, fhip Caroline, capt. E. Preble, of Boffon, in company with the Diana, of Baltimore, from Leghorn, bound home, who informed him that the Queen Charlotte, admiral Keith, was blown up in Leghorn roads, and upwards of 600 fouls perifhed. The admiral was on fhore.

An arrival at Philadelphia from Leghorn, confirms the account received from Boffon, that lord Nelfon had captured a French 80 gun fhip, and three other ftore fhips, with 4000 troops on board going into Malta.

Arrived at Salem, the fhip Friendfhip, capt. Williams, in 26 days from Cadiz.

It was reported when capt. W. left Cadiz, but not credited, that the French and Spanifh fleets had gone out of Breft.

Spain is at this moment a moft wretched country—their treafury exhaufted—their finances deranged—their paper money depreciated 50 per cent.—the faiors in their fleet deftitute of neceffaries, and their pay, as well as that of the m n employed in the public arfenals, &c. eight months in arrear—the queen and her party lavifhing money on favourites—the people, even Spaniards, grumbling at the conduct—great apprehenfions entertained for the fafety of twelve millions of dollars which fhould have arrived from Vera Cruz, the failure of which, it was apprehended, would excite ferious convulfions in Spain.

Three frigates, and 16 large fhips, failed from Cadiz, while capt. W. was there, taking an opportunity when no Englifh force was off fufficient to prevent them.

Capt. O'Brien had written a circular letter from Algiers to the American maiters of veffels, requefting information refpecting a veffel deftined to Algiers with naval ftores for the Dey from the United States, as ftipulated by treaty—that it was then feveral months fince fhe fhould have arrived—and that if fhe fhould not have arrived within thirty days from that time, (Feb. 11) or fome reafonable account given for her delay, the Dey was determined to commence hoftilities upon the American commerce.

The fupercargo of the brig American, which arrived at Baltimore from St. Sebaftians in Spain, communicates the following information:

That the American envoys travelled through the French territory on their way to Paris, incog. but wherever they were difcovered, were received and entertained with the moft enthufiaftic reffect and hofpitality;—that they arrived in Paris a few days before a national fete was performed in honour of our deceafed Waffhington, whofe burft was placed in the gallery of the Thuilleries, in prefence of the conffuls and chief officers of the French nation; a particular feat being affigned to our envoys, they declined the intended honor, and mixed among the croud of the populace;—that a commiffion of three were on the fucceeding day, appointed to meet and arrange the bufinefs of negociation with the American miniffers, viz. Joffeph Buonaparte, Fleureau, and Roederer, who had fixed on a day for opening the negociation.

He further ftates, that conful Buonaparte had lignified his intention of taking command, in perfon, of an army of 60,000 men, now collected at Dijon, in the ci-devant province of Burgundy;—that Moreau has an army of 150,000 men in Switzerland, of which 24 000 are cavalry, and five full regiments of mounted artillery;—that the Chouans are all difperfed, and their chiefs brot to Paris;—that on the 22d February, Suwarrow was in Poland on his return to Peterfburg.

The people of France look on the profpect of a new campaign as certain; and the energies of the nation have received a new impulfe from the unlimited confidence which Buonaparte has inffired.

May 12.

Friday forenoon, Peter Lacroix, Joffeph Baker and James Berrofe, were executed on the ifland oppofite Philadelphia, for piracy and murder, agreeable to their fentence. The reverend clergy of different denominations affifted thefe unhappy men in devotional exercifes previous to their leaving prifon. Lacroix was attended to the place of execution by a clergyman of the Preffbyterian church; and Baker and Berrofe were accompanied by a clergyman of the Roman Catholic perfuafion.

About eleven o'clock they were brot from prifon by the civil officers, and conducted in a cart to Market-ffreet wharf, where a boat received and conveyed them to the ifland. Being arrived at the fatal fpot, the prifoners kneeled down, and after fome time fpent in prayer, with much contrition, on the part of Berrofe and Baker, they were prepared for the conclufion of the awful fcene.—Lacroix (who, though he difcovered to the fpectators no external marks of penitence, yet in fact had fuch exercifes of mind as to afford to thofe who converfed with him fome ground for hope) firft mounted the fcaffold, and declaring his peace with all mankind, and hoping for the like difpofition towards him, and for forgiveneis of God for all his crimes—laid he was ready, and refigned to his fate.—He behaved throughout great compofure.

The agitation of Baker and Berrofe was extreme; and they employed their remaining time in the moft earneft fupplications to the Almighty for mercy and forgiveneis, until the cart was drawn from under them, about 12 o'clock.

After hanging one hour, their bodies were put into coffins and buried near the gallows.

At a farm, a few miles from Philadelphia, a perfon in going down a deep well, without taking proper precautions, had nearly been deftroyed by a quantity of fixed air which covered its bottom.

This fixed air, by chemifts called the Carbonic Acid, is a fubftance which has excited much of the attention of philofophers for many ages back, on account of the very curious and intereffing properties it poffeffes. From its great weight, (being much heavier than Atmofpheric air,) it uniformly fubfides to the bottom of the veffel in which it is contained and may be carried to any diftance; or, even poured out of one veffel into another, like water. It is alfo fuddenly deftructive of animal life; and it is owing to the prefence of this air, that the famous Grotto del Cafer, near Naples, is fatal to animals whofe organs of refpiration are placed below the level of the mouth of that cavern. The furface of the celebrated lake Averno in Italy, is faid to be covered with a quantity of this air; and that birds flying over, becoming accidentally enveloped by it, are precipitated almoft inftantaneoufly dead into the water. It is alfo owing to the exiffence of this deleterious air in the earth, that well-diggers are often deftroyed. It is from an ignorance of the nature of this fubftance, and fometimes from a want of fufficient care, that thefe melancholy accidents have occurred. Were well-diggers duly aware of its noxious qualities, they might always, and with certainty, detect its prefence by lowering gradually to the bottom of the well, a lighted candle: If the candle goes out, it is a fure proof of the exiffence of fix-

on fire, because flame is so suddenly and as invariably extinguished by it, as the life of an animal.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.

Extract from the Log Book of the ship Eliza, arrived yesterday from Leghorn.

"Feb. 17. Sailed from Leghorn.

"Feb. 24. Off the island of Gorgona, fell in with a French privateer, of 8 guns, and full of men, which we engaged for three glasses. It falling calm, she effected her escape by means of her sweeps and boat, after receiving considerable damage.

"Feb. 25. Between Cape de Gatt and Cape Pallos, experienced a tremendous gale of wind, in which the sea struck the brig, and carried away her larboard bulwarks and stanchions from the fore chains to the companion, at the same time sweeping every thing off the deck; had one man killed, and several others much bruised by being washed under the guns. The gale continuing, and the vessel making much water, we were obliged to make the first port possible to repair, and on the 28th arrived at Port Mahon, in the island of Minorca.

"March 14. Arrived the Pearl frigate, with the Le Genereux, of 80 guns and 1300 men, which has been captured off Malta, having on board for that place provisions for 12 months.

"26. Sailed from Mahon, in company with the Success frigate.

"April 4. Off Almira, spoke a Danish brig cutter from Malaga, out 24 hours, bound for Leghorn, who informed us, that Gibraltar was blockaded by the French and Spanish gun boats.

"6. Spoke the Danish ship Nancy, from Barcelona, bound to Malaga, who confirmed the blockade of Gibraltar; off the island of Ivica had been brought too by a frigate with lord Nelson on board, bound down the straights.

"7. Passed the straights of Gibraltar in co. with a Danish brig.

"9th. Off Cape Spartel, spoke the Leviathan, admiral Duckworth, who the day before in company with the Thalia frigate, captured two Spanish frigates, and seven sail of merchantmen bound to Vera Cruz.

"11. Spoke the Swiftsure, of 74 guns, capt. Hallowell, with a prize in company, supposed to be worth thirty thousand pounds.

"Genoa still remains blockaded, as does all the coast of France in the Mediterranean—Lord Keith having issued his orders to that effect.

ALBANY, May 16.

By last Evening's Mail.

Russians homeward bound. [*Certain.*]

Ratisbon, (*Germany,*) *Feb.* 22. The Russian troops are returning home in six columns through Gallicia. Prince Suwarrow sets out immediately from Cracow for Peterburg.

Cleves, (*Ger.*) *Feb.* 28. The return of Suwarrow—his army stopping on the Vistula—Paul's language towards Prussia—the Russian forces in Poland, all tend to induce the court of Berlin, to adopt preparatory defensive measures. If Prussia engages in war with Russia, she expects to be joined by Saxony and Denmark. From the former of which the Emperor Paul has withdrawn his envoy, in consequence of the Elector's refusal to furnish his contingent to the war, & he is dissatisfied with the latter, because he has not obtained a free passage for troops through the Danish territories.

RUSSIAN AUXILIARIES.

London, March 16. According to accounts from Lithuania, eighty thousand Russians are assembling on the shore of the Baltic, for the purpose of being employed in expeditions against France and Holland; they are not captured, however, to arrive before the middle of May.

Orders have been issued from the navy-office, for several Russian ships of war, Dutch prizes, &c. to proceed to Riga, to transport the above troops.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, June 7.

Yesterday his Excellency the Governor, came in state to the Upper House of Legislature, and being seated on the Throne, he commanded, by message through the gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, the attendance of the Commons, in the Legislative Council chamber, and the Commons having attended accordingly, his Excellency was pleased to approve of the Speaker chosen by them, and to make the following SPEECH to both Houses of Parliament:

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen,

I Cannot deny myself the satisfaction of expressing on this, the first opportunity I have had of meeting you in Parliament, the deep sense I have of the honor conferred upon me by his Majesty, in appointing me to represent Him, in a Province not more distinguished by the Gifts, which Nature has so abundantly bestowed upon it, than by the full enjoyment of all the blessings which flow from the British Constitution, and by the possession, as nearly as circumstances will allow, of the British Constitution itself.

It is no small addition to this Satisfaction, that my first Act, as a Member of the Provincial Legislature, is to signify to you, that the Loyalty and dutiful Attachment which you have manifested for his Majesty's Person and Family, and your readiness to support his Majesty's Exertions for the Security of the Empire at large, and for the preservation of our valuable Constitution, by the Grant made by you of a surplus of your resources, has been highly grateful to his Majesty, and that his Majesty has been graciously pleased to give to me in Command, to communicate to you, the just sense which he entertains of your Zeal and Affections.

Tho' I have called you together at a season of the Year, when I am sensible, that your absence from your respective homes must be attended with material inconvenience..., I am not aware that I shall have occasion to detain you long, and I look forward with pleasure to the time, when the opening of the Roads which communicate with the Capital, will enable me to meet you at a Session, when Public business may be dispatched, without Private inconvenience.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I have directed the Receiver General, and other Public Officers, to lay before you their respective Accounts of the receipt and application of the Provincial Revenue, and I feel very considerable pleasure in observing the increase which has been made in it, since the earlier periods of its collection.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen,

I lament that it is not in my power to inform you of the approach of Peace.—The guilty and deluded Nation, which has so long been the scourge of Europe, still wastes its strength, and exhausts its resources, in enslaving its own subjects, and oppressing the Nations around it; confident in nothing, but in basely crouching to the Tyrant of the day, and yielding to Usurpers a degree of obedience, which its Lawful Sovereigns never exacted.—Force and Artifice are alternately employed, to violate Neutralities, to break the most solemn Treaties, to overturn established Authorities, and to trample on Liberty, Property, and Life. His Majesty, neither fearing its power, nor misled by its artifices, still maintains the conduct, which will hand down his name to the remotest posterity, as the Protector of the Rights of Nations, and the Guardian of Social Order. The blessing of Providence follows his exertions; and while the unabated Affection of his Subjects secures tranquillity at Home, the consummate Skill and matchless Valour, which guide and animate his Fleets and Armies, enable him to baffle every attempt from without, that a faithless and implacable Enemy is hourly making, upon the Dignity and Independence of a Great, Free, and Happy People.

On Thursday last the Lower House of Parliament met (pursuant to adjournment on Monday, a sufficient number of members not being in town to form a House,) and proceeded to the election of a Speaker, in the room of the Honorable D. W. Smith, Esq; now absent, when Samuel Street, Esq; was chosen, after which the House adjourned to next day.

Last Wednesday being the anniversary of his Majesty's Birth, the same was celebrated with a spirit of patriotism highly honorable to all the inhabitants of town and neighbourhood.—About twelve o'clock there was a discharge of twenty-one pieces of cannon from the battery, accompanied by three volleys of small arms from the Queen's Rangers, now doing duty in this garrison.

The Militia assembled in front of the Government Buildings fired three vollies on the above occasion with such exactness, as to do them honor.

In the evening, his Excellency the Governor, gave a splendid ball and supper, at which most of the first characters in this province were present.

The British government has contracted to give 20 dollars per barrel, for all flour, which shall arrive in England, before the 1st day of September next.

Sale by Public Auction,

On Wednesday the 11th instant at the house of Mr. SAMUEL HERON, viz:—

4 quarter casks of port Wine,
5 ditto Foyal,
2 barrels Jamaica spirits,
1 chest hyson skin } TEAS.
1 do do }
3-4 do bohea,
2 boxes mould Candles,
1 cask carrot Tobacco containing 35 carrots,

And sundry other articles of groceries, stationary, &c. being the remaining part of a cargo brought here last Fall, by the late Mr. David M'Crae, deceased; to whom all persons standing indebted are required to make immediate payment; and any having demands in this place, against the same, to present them for settlement; to enable the subscribers to resign their trust to Mr. Francis Winter, the Attorney appointed by Mrs. M'Crae, relict of the deceased.

N. B. Accommodating credit will be given to such purchasers as buy to the amount of ten pounds and upwards, on approved notes. York, June 6, 1800.

Alexander Burns, }
Samuel Heron, } Executors.

THE

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

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INTERESTING.

The following very interesting paragraphs, we find in one of our late London papers —taken from a Paris Gazette.

THE actual situation of Paris produces more uneasiness than hopes. Some look to the future with apprehension, under a government which ought to give them confidence. It is no more than a phantom. Others look to the Jacobins. Their view is more correct. The first movements in the South are with the Jacobins, in fact they are the sparks of a civil war. The temporary wants of an army, the suspension of its victories, the necessarily slow regulation of the finances to long disorganized, all embolden them, all seems to accelerate the return of their power. They smile with tranquillity at the ingratitude of the people, at the dangers of the country, at the labours of the government. What they loft of ferocity in their countenances is centered in their hearts. The fashion of the timid increases their confidence, that of the indifferent is serviceable to their plots.

The first are determined to approve of nothing, the second will have no opinion, conceiving it to be useless.

The one forgets what it has done, the other sees not what it may do; and the timidity of the former, with the impolicy of the latter, contribute to the lethargy of the public opinion, at a time when at least we ought to entertain a hope.

In the midst of the inundation of flattery, of solicitations, and *amendes honorables*, a pamphlet entitled—"A Letter to Buonaparte," is privately circulated, and of course read with the more avidity, to which the author would not be so audacious to affix his signature! His object is plainly to let us see the inconveniences of a Republic, his means to employ Buonapare to reestablish the throne, and his project to restore Louis XVIIIth to the Sovereignty. He sees only two orders in France, the *Noblesse* and the *Tiers Etat*. If no impression is made by the solidity of his reasoning, the fancy at least may be touched by the originality of his manner —The following examples are only taken at random:

"Fourteen centuries of existence, of aggrandizement, of prosperity, and of glory, prove at least that all was not bad in the Monarchial System. On the contrary, three Constitutions, sworn to and dissolved in less than eight years, attest the futility of philosophical conceptions. Men are not governed by written laws, but as far as their laws are conformable to their manners and their interest. . . .

"If we look only to true policy, we may write in one line the history of the Romans, and that line would be as follows:—

"The Romans were punished for their ingratitude to Servius Tullius by the Republic; and for their ambition, by the conquest of the world.

"History says they were free: I do not believe it. It says they were covered with glory, but were they happy?—Read on—

"If we could for a while give up the indefinite word Liberty to substitute for it that of Happiness, all men of sense would soon be of one opinion.—It was an easy thing, for a few days, to persuade the people, even under the scourge of Robespierre, that they were free; but all the address in the world could not make them believe that they were happy.

"Revolutionary politicians will exclaim, that there can be no happiness without liberty. So much the better—only try to make us happy, and then we shall be free."

In order to make peace, according to this author, it is necessary that the French should give a guarantee for the future; and this pledge or guarantee he can only find in a Monarchy. The following is the language in which he preaches this doctrine to Buonaparte:

"In this state of things then a real peace is impossible, if France does not guarantee her moderation for the time to come. What should that guarantee be?

"Reflect a little, Sir: In effecting the movement of the 18th Brumaire, (Nov. 9) you solemnly promised peace, and France depends upon it as much as if you had promised her victories. But I must apprise you, that it is not by new victories that France can arrive at the promised peace; it is by negociations, it is by a stable condition that she can find at once repose and happiness. If you do not give it peace you will lose all your consideration; and if you do give it peace, you will lose it still more. The people do not calculate the powers of a man: when they give him the name of great, they require every thing of him, as they degrade him in proportion to the disposition they felt of bestowing on him their esteem. Our destiny is linked with the fate of Europe—that is no doubt a happiness for us; but remember well, that you are no longer permitted to fall into any error; that valor is a thing beneath your reputation; that, in a word, nothing remains for you but glory.

"Glory does not fall with those who shine in Revolutions, it solely belongs to those who put an end to them.

"Glory does not consist in overthrowing the Kings and Ministers who govern Europe; that is easy to be done, but much of it would be derived from giving repose to the universe, and happiness to France."

Foreign News.

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, February 17.

THE foreign papers have given interesting accounts of the disturbances which occurred lately at Gottenburg, and in the province of Ostrogothia.—The bad harvest last year, by occasioning a scarcity of grain, produced a considerable increase in the price. The government had confined to a very small number of individuals the privilege of making brandy from grain. In plentiful years this distillery was free; but to prevent too great consumption, it had been restrained, and at length converted into a privilege, by which government gained considerably. A person named Biornberg had obtained that privilege for Gottenburg. The Burghers remonstrated with the government, in order that the privilege might be withdrawn, they offered to pay the sum which government were to receive.—The minister refused to accede to their representations; and M. Biornberg, who abides, was by no means liked, having become more insolent since his triumph, the populace rose and destroyed his house, after having burnt all his furniture. He owed his own safety to flight. As soon as the disturbances broke out the commandant of the town ordered the *generale* to be beat, & troops were sent to disperse the populace, which was effected without opposition. In Ostrogothia some peasants rose and wished to set fire to the distillery, but troops being sent in time, the peasants separated without effecting their purpose; some were taken and punished; but all kind of uneasiness and disturbances were at an end, so soon as the government had absolutely prohibited the distillation from grain under severe penalties.

ENGLAND.

LONDON March 12.

The *Clef du Cabinet* of the 7th, fays, "it appears certain that the campaign will very foon be opened; that the firft Conful will put himfelf at the head of our armies, and that on the 22d inftant 600 of his guard will fet off to repair thither.—With what new ardour for conqueft will not the prefence of fuch a General infpire our foldiers! "Sire," faid the Marfhal de Villars to Louis XIV, "I am going to fight your enemies, and I leave you in the midft of mine."

Letters from Munich ftate, that a body of 12,000 Bavarian troops are to fet out on the 4th of Germinal (March 25) to join the army of the Archduke.

The following obfervation is made in a letter from Caffel, under date of the 2d Ventofe, Feb. 21—"We confider as a fign of peace the order given by the Imperial Minifter to the Editors of public Journals at Ratifbon, to abftain from all indecent language againft the French government.

"The Porte," fays the Vienna Gazette, "has declared to the Houfe of Auftria its intention to conclude a peace with France."

The *Clef du Cabinet* of the 3d, contains the following articles from Berlin, under the date of the 23d ult. "They talk of an offenfive and defenfive alliance between our court and that of France, againft certain defigns which certain powers are fuppofed to entertain againft us. It is faid that our minifters were ferioufly engaged with this object in the late conference which they have had with the French Ambaffador. Although this important intelligence be yet but a report, it is neverthelefs given fo circumftantially, that it is difficult not to give credit to it, particularly when we fee Ruffia affembling fo many troops on our frontiers."

Orders have been received at Wefel to prepare lodgings for the Duke of Brunfwick, General Molendorf, and feveral other Pruffian General Officers, who are expected from Berlin. The Pruffian troops approach Nuremberg, and are already in the environs of that town.

Prefent Pofition of the Auftrian Army.

The cantonments of this army are, according to the French papers, difpofed in the following manner:—General Petrafch commands the troops diftributed in the Grifons and Voralberg; head quarters at Lindau. The grenadiers under the command of Generals Korpoth and Spork, are cantoned between the Lake of Conftance and Shaffhaufen. The Archduke is at the centre of the military line at Donauefchigen. Nauendorf commands the centre, which ftretches towards Bafle. Near to this is the corps of General Meerfeld, who obferves Kehl and Brifac; his head quarters are at Offenbourg. Major-General Count de Ginlay directs the chain of advanced pofts upon the Rhine. The corps of General Sztarry, 20,000, ftrong, is detached from the grand army, and in proportion, has more light cavalry, fuch as the huffars of Szeckler and Veckfay, the 13th regiment of dragoons, &c. The heavy cavalry, confifting of the regiments of Curaffiers of Albert and Naffau, under the command of Prince Jofeph of Lorraine, is pofted in the neighbourhood of Stutgard. Great magazines of provifions are formed at Heilbron and Guntzberg, and inferior depots at different places on the Rhine.

The communication of this Auftrian army, with that of Italy, is carried on by the Grifons, and a corps, commanded by General Dedfwitch, and Col. Segrenfield, which occupies Bellinzona and Chiavenna.

March 13.

Buonaparte is to command the armies on the opening of the campaign. This was announced in the Tribunate on the 18th, by citizen Champigny.

He then read two decrees. The firft was in the following terms:

1. The Department, which at the end of Germinal, April 20, fhall have paid up the greater parts of its contributions, fhall be declared to have deferved well of its country.

2. All the old troops who have obtained leave of abfence, all veterans able to bear arms, and all requifitionaries and confcripts, are defired to join the armies before the 15 Germinal next, April 6.

3. Thofe who do not belong to any particular corps, fhall repair, before the fame period, to Dijon, where they fhall be reviewed at the end of Germinal, before the firft Conful.

4. All other French citizens who wifh to ferve under the firft Conful, fhall get their names infcribed by their Prefects; they fhall be organized into battalions of volunteers; thofe who procure horfes fhall be organized into fquadrons of volunteers.

5. Before 20 Germinal (April 10) the Prefects fhall fend to the minifter of the interior, a ftatement of the young men whom they have fent to join the armies.

6. The name of the department which fhall have furnifhed the greateft number of defenders of its country, fhall be proclaimed.

Although Carnot has fo recently returned from his exile, he is confidered in France, as the perfon of the greateft influence after Buonaparte.

All the deputies depofed by the French revolution of the 4th of September, who have not fallen victims to that fanguinary crifis, have been fuffered to return to France, and moft of them now enjoy the higheft favour.—Lafond Ladebat, and Barbe Marbois, are juft arrived at Breft from Guiana.

Nouet has written from Egypt, that fome of the literati there intended to undertake an expedition into Upper Egypt, as far as the tropic of Cancer; at the time he difpatched his letter, he was on the point of fetting out on his journey thitherr

March 17.

Orders have been iffued to the officers on leave in Great Britain and Ireland, from regiments at Gibraltar and Minorca, to immediately prepare to take their paffage for the garrifons in a fhip which is appointed to convey them.

Monfieur, the Duke of Orleans, and his two brothers, the Duke of Bourbon, all the French Bifhops refident in London, and a great number of French Emigrants of every defcription, affifted on Saturday laft at the French chapel in King-ftreet, Portman-fquare, to celebrate a folemn Funeral Service for the Royalifts who perifhed in the Weftern Departments of France fighting for the Altar and the Throne.

March 18.

It appears from a poftfcript to a Genoefe Gazette of the 1ft inft. that hoftilities have recommenced in Italy, in the environs of Genoa. An article from Leghorn ftates that Kleneau was advancing rapidly againft Ott's corps of 20,000 men, feconded by the infurgents of Foffanna Buona.

Rigaud, commander in chief of the troops in the Southern department of St. Domingo, has iffued a proclamation, in which he expatiates on their bravery and fufferings in fieges and affaults and giving an example of heroic refiftance above all praife—after reprefenting Touffaint, as a tyger, as a dread monfter in human fhape, who, not content with affaffinating above 2000 perfons in the environs of Jacquemel, and caufing to be fhot from a cannon or drowned, an equal number of thofe victims; but actually facrificed 7000 of his own men, and was ftill preparing to exhibit the fame horrors in the fouthern departments—he fays, "But I fwear by thofe indiffoluble ties that ought ever to unite us, by that energy, the effects of which were related to him, after the battles he had provoked, that if he has the folly to undertake fo execrable a project, his hordes fhall not penetrate two leagues in this department, before they fhall be completely enveloped.—The firft of all laws, is that which dictates to men, the means of their own prefervation—that nature has created, and that every free conftitution has rendered facred; that fhall direct all our efforts. Let all the true friends of France rife *en maffe*, and then let the three headed monfter, that has betrayed Spain, England, France & its friends, betrayed even the emigrants that he reftrained or invited to St. Domingo, the atrocious fanatic who feeds on the blood of men; let him then prefent himfelf, and the earth fhall be purged of fo great an abomination, and nature corrected of the error fhe committed in giving him a human form. Citizens of all colours and of every profeffion, let us confult our own prefervation; the fafety of the Southern department depends thereon, we fhall fave our parent country by ufing the means to protect ourfelves.—Let us repeat the oath of fidelity to the prefent government; union among ourfelves, and conftancy at our pofts, let us be faithful to our oaths, and we fhall be victorious."

Extract of a letter from Hamburg, dated March 14.

"The vigour of the warlike preparations making in the Imperial hereditary dominion exceeds any thing hitherto known. Hungary has offered 26,000 recruits, and in cafe of need, as many cavalry.

"The French begin to be in motion in the fouth of Switzerland, and they have got confiderable reinforcements at Nice and Genoa. General Klenau, in a reconnoitering party, was cut off and made prifoners by a ftrong French detachment.

"General Lavalette, adjutant general to Buonaparte, on the 4th inftant, paffed through the head-quarters of the Archduke with difpatches to Vienna.

"It is faid that Pruffia is bufily employed in bringing about a peace between England and France, by which the fecurity of future treaties might be warranted, by the union of Holland with the Imperial Netherlands under the Stadtholder, and the reftoration of Switzerland.

"The Emperor of Ruffia has ordered official notice to be given to the courts of Berlin and Drefden of the return of his troops from Germany. It is reported that the corps of Conde is to be employed againft Malta.

"Accounts from Conftantinople to the 10th Feb. ftate, that the Grand Vizier had advanced to Saliche, three days journey from Cairo.—Here he was met by overtures from General Kleber, offering to quit Egypt, with his army, provided they were admitted to return to France. The Grand Vizier has confented to a truce for one month, in order to receive inftructions from the Porte on the fubject.

"Lord Mento has received a courier from Palermo, ftating the capture of a French frigate from Alexandria for Toulon, with 14 French officers from the army in Egypt, and a memorial from the army, figned by all the officers to the French Directory, reprefenting the wretched fituation in which Buonaparte had left them."

From the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary, December 12, 1799.

This day difpatches have been received from Lieut. Col. Collins, refident at the court of Dowlut Row Scinda, dated camp near Kamutah, 2d December, containing the intelligence that on that morning Vixier Alli had been delivered into the cuftody of Lieut. Colonel Collins, and placed under ftrict confinement.

Publifhed by order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

G. H. BARLOW,
Chief Secretary to the Government.
Fort William, 10th Dec. 1799.

March 25.

All the refolutions which compofe the fyftem of the Union between England and Ireland having now paffed the Irifh parliament, they will forthwith be brought into the Englifh houfe, and ordered to be printed, preparatory to the difcuffion of them. It is fuppofed that the difcuffion will not be entered upon until after the Eafter recefs.

Lord Elgin, it is faid in the foreign papers, is on terms of the greateft intimacy with the Captain Pacha at Conftantinople. Lady Elgin lately paid a vifit to his fifter in her haram, where fhe remained for two days, and was prefented by her with two complete female habits, after the Turkifh fafhion, richly embroidered.

March 26.

Hoftilities, we expect to hear by the next mails, are commenced—the Auftrians we know to be in great force, and the French do not open the campaign with the fame ftrength which they had in the laft. Buonaparte's at Dijon is evidently formed for the purpofe of recruiting the other armies of the republic. All the confcripts are invoked and intreated to join it on pretence of their ferving immediately under the firft conful; but in fact, to be marched away to recruit other armies, and augment the forces of fome other commander.

A remarkable occurrence happened on Friday night laft, at Chelmsford, towards the clofe of the Effex Affizes:—John Taylor had been arraigned and tried on the charge of uttering a forged note, in the name of Bartholomew Browne, for 82ol. 10s. with an intent to defraud the Bank of Cricket and Co. at Colchefter, of which the jury found him guilty; but juft as Baron Hotham was about to put on his black cap and pafs fentence of death on the prifoner, one of the Barrifters, not retained on the trial, happened to turn over the *forged note*, faw it figned Barthol. Browne, and throwing his eye immediately on the indictment, perceived it written threin Bartholomew Browne. He immediately pointed out the circumftance to Mr. Garrow, counfel for the prifoner, who rofe up, and ftated the variance as fatal to the indictment; in which the Judge concurred, and directed the jury to reconfider their verdict, and acquit the prifoner; which they did, and he was inftantly difcharged from the bail dock accordingly.

Meffrs. Vandyke, Gevers, and Co. a Dutch houfe, applied, with feveral other perfons, [illegible] months ago, to the privy council for licences to import grain from France. They were told that there could be no objection to grant licences, but that it did not appear that there was any great probability of obtaining the grain. They replied that the licence could do no harm and that if the price of grain rofe to a confiderable height in this country, perhaps the price might tempt the French government to fuffer it to be exported. The licences were granted, and Meffrs. Vandyke, Gevers, and Co. have received advice from their correfpondents in France, that 100,000 quarters of grain wait only for the veffels neceffary to convey it to England.

Extract from the deliberations of the Confuls of the Republic.

Paris, 17th Ventofe, March 8, the 8th year of the Republic, one and indivifible.

The Confuls of the Republic decree,

Art. 1. There fhall be raifed an army of referve of 60,000 men.

2. It fhall be commanded directly by the Firft Conful.

3. The artillery fhall be commanded by General St. Remy. The park by the chief of brigade, Geffendi. The engineers, by the firft infpector of engineers, Marefcot.

4. The commiffary Dubreton, fhall difcharge the functions of commiffary in chief.

5. The different corps of confcripts of which the army is to be compofed, fhall fet out immediately on their march for Dijon; they fhall be cantoned within the circumference of twenty leagues.

6. The minifter of war is charged with the execution of the prefent arret. He fhall adopt all meafures to collect at Dijon all the neceffary articles for the army, cloathing and equipping the army of referve.

The Firft Conful.
(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

United States.

ALBANY, May 12.
From St. Domingo.

We are in poffeffion of the "*Bulletin Official de St. Domingue,*" to the 4th ult. In the paper of the laft [illegible] the official account of the captu[illegible] Touffaint's forces of Jacquemel, [illegible]7th February, after much fevere [illegible]g.—The attack was made by [illegible] troops, and many of Rigaud's forces were killed and made prifoners. Oge' was killed. Touffaint's troops have alfo taken the important port Cavalier near Baynet. The moft deadly animofity fubfifts between thefe chieftains. They reciprocally denominate each other *rebel*: and both acknowledge fealty to the French republic.

Other accounts, to the ninth of April, fay, that Touffaint is generally fuccefsful.

General Rochambeau, we find by a Paris paper, is reftored to his rank.—A Philadelphia paper mentions his arrival at Gandeloupe, as Governor of that ifland, appointed by Buonaparte.

May 22.

Died, at Sutton, (Maffachufett's) Willis Hall, and his wife, the latter aged 74, died on the 7th, and the former, aged 84, on the 10th of April.

At Cranfton, capt. Ph. Sheldon, age 90—His widow is 86 years old, and his pofterity 86 in number.

WILKESBARRE, (Penn.) May 6.

In our laft we mentioned a draught of 9290 fhad being taken at Nanticoke, four miles below this town; a few days previous to that, 6963 were taken at a draught, and frequently in the courfe of the feafon, from 1500 to 4000, at the fame fifhery.

BOSTON, May 17.

Since our laft the fhip Galen, Capt. Seward, has arrived here from London. Our files of London papers are to the 23d Mach; a few days later than before received in the United States.

On the 22d March, five of the delayed mails from Hamburg arrived at London. Their contents are not very important; but they hear indications of a negociation for peace between the Emperor of Germany, and the Prime Conful of France.—Thefe indications appear in the continual interchange of couriers, and communications between the two cabinets;—in the propofition which Buonaparte has made to withdraw all his troops from Italy, and to make the Rhine the boundaries of the Republic;—in the inactivity, or mere parade of warlike preparation, which prevails in both armies; and it is added, in the precarious fituation in which Auftria finds itfelf from the rapidly declining health of the Emperor; and from the neceffity it will be under to require the affiftance of France in preventing, in cafe of the death of the Emperor, the King of Pruffia being elected King of the Romans; and confequently the Imperial diadem from being transferred to the Houfe of Brandenbourg. It is a fact, that one of Buonaparte's principal Generals remained at the Auftrian head quarters feveral days, perfectly at liberty; and that French officers of rank are frequently paffing through thofe head quarters from Paris to Vienna, and back. Either Prince Charles does not expect a renewal of hoftilities, or he has no naked parts which he fears fhould be expofed. The Britifh government writers, admit the poffibility of the report refpecting this negociation to be well-founded; and aver they can fee nothing in it alarming to Great Britain; as fhe will be able to command a better peace when ftanding alone, than when compelled to facrifice its conquefts to the interefts of others.

The Auftrian army is in great force, exceeding 150,000 troops, plentifully fupplied, and well paid. The health of the Archduke Charles has made it neceffary for him to repair to Toplitz.—General Kray commands in chief in his abfence.

In Italy, it is faid, the French garrifon at Genoa has made propofitions to Gen. Ott, to evacuate the place. The Auftrians are in force in the neighborhood of Genoa; and have opened their trenches before Gavi.

The Ruffian troops have pofitively returned home; and the Emperor of Ruffia has officially notified the courts of Berlin and Drefden thereof.—It is, however, ftill maintained that 45,000 of thefe iron cafed veterans will be employed by Great Britain, in enterprizes and expeditons.

An expedition, in which 17 battalions of Englifh troops were to be employed, befides Ruffians, was in readinefs to fail, when the Galen left England. It is commanded by Gen. Stuart. Its deftination is fuppofed to be Malta; and when reinforced, Egypt.

In Ireland, strong symptoms of discontent have reappeared in several counties; a new "Rebellion Bill" has passed the Irish Parliament; and large bodies of troops were embarking in England for Ireland. The business of the Union is generally settled; but the bill has to receive the sanction of the British Parliament.

Mr. Sitgraves has lately arrived in London, on negociations respecting the British treaty with the U. States.

All the Americans, late prisoners in Guadaloupe, have been exchanged.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, *Saturday, June 14.*

The FUTURE FRENCH NATION.

A PROGNOSTIC.

The depopulation of France has been much greater than is easily to be conceived. Emigration, the guillotine, levies "en masse," and the impressments, better known under the title of conscriptions, have effectually drained the interior of France of all the youthful, hearty, and able bodied male inhabitants, and a day is very near and rapidly advancing, when it will be found full as difficult for the republic to recruit her armies *by any means whatever*, as it is now found to re-establish her finances.

We are assured from a respectable authority, that very serious apprehensions are entertained by the most enlightened and best informed of the French *for the very existence of the nation itself*, and for the future appearance, form and mental, as well as bodily powers of the inhabitants of France.

In a late consultation of several members of the National Institute, and the failure of population being the subject, it was generally agreed that peace must speedily be made, or that *the race of Frenchmen* would soon be extinct.

"When a prospect is before us, (said one of the members) our youth are all in the army, or in foreign countries." Marriages are every where discouraged throughout the republic.—Prostitution and debauchery have arisen to a height unequalled in the most vicious stages of the ancient monarchy. In fact, there are no husbands for our women! Who have we at home, except boys, old men, the lame, the blind, the maimed and diseased.

Sir, I maintain, that unless an end be put to this calamitous war, and we can get home our warriors who are really men, to re-produce a French people, we are, alas! nearly exhausted! We shall in a very few years present to Europe a nation as unlike the present race of men, as are the tribes of Ourang Outangs, asses, or monkeys of Africa! I invite the members of the Institute to think seriously on the consequences to the nation, of having no other husbands for our women than *boys, dotards, cripples, and debauchees!*

From a London paper.

A well meaning country lass, who was going to town for service, as the parting advice of a fond father, (who had heard her place had been procured in the family of a Duke) received an admonition, when answering, to say *Grace*, instead of *Sir*. This injunction she kept so sacred, that a journey of near two hundred miles had no influence towards eradicating it from her memory. Introduced into the family, some days passed without having seen the Duke, when one morning she happened to meet him in a passage from the staircase, so narrow that he could not but observe her; and seeing her rather pretty, jocosely said, "so, how do you like your place?" "Very well," she replied; "for what we have received the Lord make us truly thankful." He smiled, as may naturally be supposed, but being remarkably good natured, asked her which she preferred, town or country? She, true (as she thought) to her father's advice, said, very modestly, "the town; God's holy name be blessed and praised for his refreshment, and for all his mercies from time to time."

☞ *Remarks on Dr. Linn's Sermon, delivered on the Death of General Washington, are received; but seem to us so ill natured, as not to merit a place in the Gazette.*

FOR THE ORACLE.

A SHEPHERD's SONG

TO SOLITUDE.

FAR remov'd from mortal ken,
Let me shun the ways of men;
Solitude and I agree,
O'er the woodlands let me rove,
Seek the springs and haunt the grove;
Or within thy moss-grown cell,
Teach me, Solitude, to dwell.

Thro' the winding vales below,
Where the purple violets blow;
Or beneath yon spreading shade,
Where no sun-shine cheers the glade,
There in anguish let me mourn
My fate, unhappy and forlorn!
Tell my grief to every tree,
Alone to all the world but thee.

Whilst my plaintive lays I sing,
By the slowly murm'ring spring,
Or at morning's early dawn,
As I tread the sloping lawn,
The hollow rocks responsive mourn
My Sylvia never to return;
Since then my Sylvia's lost to me,
Adieu! to all the world but thee.

Tell, O echo, to the shore,
Lovely Sylvia is no more;
Hark! I hear the trembling breeze,
Whilst it swells on yonder trees,
Bear her darling name along,
Pride of verse and rural song;
Nymphs, attend with me, and mourn,
And thou, O Solitude, weep o'er her urn.

Bid the lark his song forbear,
Silent let him soar in air,
Bid the shady myrtle weep,
Where my fair is doom'd to sleep,
And while it drops the dewy tear,
Strews its pale flow'rets on her bier;
Solitude to thee I fly,
Thou wilt show me where to die.

Lay me near the crystal tide,
Where my much-lov'd Sylvia died,
And whilst the gentle waters flow,
Let them listen to my woe,
Till my tears increase their store,
And the waves my loss deplore;
Let the gales my sighs convey,
And let me shun the golden light of day.

Come, ye shepherds of the grove,
Where my fair was wont to rove,
When the moon with borrow'd light,
Cheer'd the gloomy reign of night;
And you, ye nymphs, who haunt the plain,
For Sylvia never shall return again,
Come attend with me and mourn,
And thou, O Solitude, weep o'er her urn.

H. I.

'Swegatchey, June 2, 1800.

Curious Extract from the Will of the Earl of Pembroke.

IMPRIMUS.—For my soul, I confess I have heard very much of souls, but what they are, or whom they are, or what they are for, God knows, I know not; they tell me now of another world, where I never was, nor do I know one foot of the way thither. While the King stood I was of his religion, made my son wear a cassock and thought to make him a bishop; then came the Scots and made me a Presbyterian, and since Cromwell entered, I have been an independent. These I believe are the kingdoms three estates, and if any of these can save a soul, I may claim one; therefore if my executors do find I have a soul I give it to him that gave it me.

Item.—I give my body, for I cannot keep it, to be buried, do not lay me in the church porch, for I was a lord, and would not be buried where colonel Pride was born.

Item.—My will is, that I have no monument, for then I must have epitaphs and verses, and all my life long I have had too much of them.

Item.—I give all my deer to the earl of Salisbury, who I know will preserve them, because he denied the king a buck out of one of his own parks.

Item.—I give nothing to the lord Say, which legacy I will give him, because I know he will bestow it on the poor.

Item.—To Tom May I give five shillings, I intended him more, but whoever has seen his history of the parliament thinks five shillings too much.

Item.—I give Lieutenant General Cromwell one word of mine, because hitherto he never kept his own.

Item.—I give up the ghost.

CHABOT, one of those connected with the French Revolution, was born at St. Deniez Dol, in 1759, appointed a deputy to the convention in 1792, and executed at Paris on the 5th of April, 1794, in consequence of being implicated in a conspiracy with Danton. He was a friar in his youth, a hypocrite in his manhood; but like the French in general, who die perhaps better than they live—he suffered like a hero. In allusion to his dress, he was here termed by a familiar alliteration, the shabby Chabot.

To be sold,

TWELVE hundred Acres of LAND in the Township of Portland, in the Midland District, being Lots No. 11 in the 1st Concession, 9, 10 and 12 in the 2d Concession, and 9 and 10 in the 3d Concession. Enquire of the Subscriber at Kingston.

RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

June 12.

For Sale,

ONE third Share of that valuable Grist and Saw-Mill on the River Don, known by the name of Skinner's Mills; and also a Lease of the other two-thirds, from the first day of May last, for eleven years to come. The above Mills stand within two miles and an half of the town of York, on a living Stream, where the Purchaser may grind, saw, or saft Boards in the dryest season. There are four hundred acres of Land belonging to the said Mills, on which is plenty of good Pine. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premisses.

PARSHALL TERRY.

June 12, 1800.

THE

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UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 477.] *SATURDAY,* JUNE 21, 1800. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

His Excellency Lieutenant Governor HUNTER's SPEECH to the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL and ASSEMBLY of UPPER CANADA, on the commencement of the present Session.

Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen,

I Cannot deny myself the satisfaction of expressing on this, the first opportunity I have had of meeting you in Parliament, the deep sense I have of the honor conferred upon me by his Majesty, in appointing me to represent Him, in a Province not more distinguished by the Gifts, which Nature has so abundantly bestowed upon it, than by the full enjoyment of all the Blessings which flow from the British Constitution, and by the possession, as nearly as circumstances will allow, of the British Constitution itself.

It is no small addition to this Satisfaction, that my first Act, as a Member of the Provincial Legislature, is to signify to you, that the Loyalty and dutiful Attachment which you have manifested for his Majesty's Person and Family, and your readiness to support his Majesty's Exertions for the Security of the Empire at large, and for the Preservation of our valuable Constitution, by the Grant made by you of a surplus of your resources, has been highly grateful to his Majesty, and that his Majesty has been graciously pleased to give it in me in Command, to communicate to you, the just sense which he entertains of your Zeal and Affection.

Tho' I have called you together at a season of the Year, when I am sensible, that your absence from your respective homes, must be attended with material inconvenience, I am not aware that I shall have occasion to detain you long, and I look forward with pleasure to the time, when the opening of the Roads which communicate with the Capital, will enable me to meet you at a Season, when public business may be dispatched, without private inconvenience.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I have directed the Receiver General, and other Public Officers, to lay before you their respective Accounts of the receipt and application of the Provincial Revenue, and I feel very considerable pleasure in observing the increase which has been made in it, since the earlier Periods of its collection.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen,

I lament that it is not in my Power to inform you of the approach of Peace. The guilty and deluded Nation, which has so long been the scourge of Europe, still wastes its strength, and exhausts its resources, in enslaving its own subjects, and oppressing the Nations around it; consistent in nothing, but in basely crouching to the Tyrant of the day, and yielding to Usurpers a degree of obedience, which its lawful sovereigns never exacted. Force and Artifice are alternately employed, to violate Neutralities, to break the most solemn Treaties, to overturn established Authorities, and to trample on Liberty, Property, and Life. His Majesty, neither fearing its Power, nor misled by its Artifices, still maintains the conduct, which will hand down his name to the remotest posterity, as the Protector of the Rights of Nations, and the Guardian of Social Order. The blessing of Providence follows his exertions; and while the unabated affection of his Subjects secures tranquillity at Home, the consummate skill and matchless valour, which guide and animate his Fleets and Armies, enable him to baffle every attempt from without, that a faithless and implacable Enemy is hourly making, upon the Dignity and Independence of a GREAT, FREE, AND HAPPY PEOPLE.

ADDRESS *of the Hon. the* LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL *of* UPPER CANADA, *to his Excellency* Governor HUNTER.

To his Excellency PETER HUNTER, Esquire, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR of his MAJESTY'S Province of UPPER CANADA, and LIEUTENANT GENERAL Commanding in UPPER and LOWER CANADA.

May it please your Excellency,

TO accept from us his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Legislative Council of Upper Canada in Parliament assembled, our warmest thanks for your very gracious Speech, at the opening of the present Session.

We acknowledge with gratitude, as the strongest mark of his Majesty's Paternal Attention to the Province, his appointment of your Excellency to the Government of this Country, whose beginnings you have seen, and whose progress we sincerely hope you will long continue to witness.

Fully impressed with a due sense of the Blessings we have received from Providence in the possession of so healthy a Climate, and of so fertile a Soil, and from our Mother Country in the enjoyment of so excellent a Constitution, approximating as nearly as circumstances would admit to her own: It becomes our first Duty, and will be our peculiar care with grateful Industry, to improve the one, and with active Energy, at all times to defend and preserve the other.

We are peculiarly flattered with the gracious Attention with which his Majesty has been pleased to notice our feeble effort to assist his Exertions for the security of the Empire, by the appropriation to that purpose, of a surplus of our Revenue.

We would gladly hope that our Industry under the influence of the Blessings already mentioned, will continue to make that Revenue in future more considerable. That it will be preserved by Oeconomy, and that to its application Loyalty will never be wanting.

We anticipate with much pleasure the approaching time, when the advanced Improvement of the Country, may render the Communication with the Capital more practicable, at that Season of the Year, when attendance on our Duty there, will best accord with our personal Convenience.

While we anxiously lament that the ravages of War, still continue to infest so large and so fair a portion of the Globe, yet we sincerely rejoice that the Exertions of our Mother Country have been attended with so much Success, and have crowned her with so much Glory.—And we most fervently pray, that under the guidance of Divine Providence, her Fleets and her Armies may be led to fresh Victories, until its wise purposes are completely fulfilled, which though at present hid from us, we most firmly believe will ultimately tend to the establishment of a safe, an honorable and permanent Peace.

By Order of the House,
(Signed)
J. ELMSLEY, Speaker.

June 7, 1800.

To which his EXCELLENCY was pleased to make the following most gracious Answer:

Honorable Gentlemen,

I Thank you for this very Loyal and Dutiful Address. As I consider my appointment to my present situation as one of the most honorable events of my life; I shall consider every hour as happy which I shall spend in a Country in whose prosperity I feel so much Interest.

ADDRESS *of the* HOUSE *of* ASSEMBLY *of* UPPER CANADA, *to his Excellency Governor* HUNTER.

To his Excellency PETER HUNTER, *Esquire,* LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR *of the* Province *of* UPPER CANADA, *and* LIEUTENANT GENERAL Commanding his MAJESTY'S FORCES *in the* Provinces *of* UPPER *and* LOWER CANADA, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's most loyal and dutiful Subjects, the Commons of the Province of Upper Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return our thanks for your Excellency's Speech.

We cannot deny ourselves the satisfaction of expressing the deep and grateful sense we entertain of the Choice, which his Majesty has been pleased to make, of a Person of your Excellency's distinguished Merit to represent him in this Province.

In addition to the Gifts which Nature has bestowed upon us, we feel happy in the enjoyment of the Blessings which flow from the possession of a Constitution, approaching as nearly as our local situation will admit, to the British Constitution itself: And we anticipate with pleasure the further Benefits which we shall derive from your Excellency's wise and prudent Administration.

We gratefully receive his Majesty's most gracious communication, respecting the small Grant which we were able to offer in support of his Majesty's Exertions, for the security of the Empire, and the support of our valuable Constitution; and we beg leave to assure your Excellency, that our Loyalty and dutiful Attachment to his Majesty's Person and Family, shall remain unshaken, and that we shall ever be ready to manifest it by every means in our power.

We have a just sense of your Excellency's Goodness in intimating to us your intention of calling us together (when the opening of the Roads, which communicate with the Capital, will enable your Excellency,) at a Season of the Year when Public Business may be dispatched without Private Inconvenience.

We shall hasten to take into our Consideration the respective Accounts of the Receipt and Application of the Provincial Revenue, when laid before us.

We lament with your Excellency that there is no prospect of Peace; but how much so ever aware of its beneficial Effects, we are more sensible of the necessity of a War, so essential to the support of our Constitution, and our Dignity as a Nation.—We rejoice that his Majesty has been enabled by the consummate Skill and matchless Valour which guide and animate his Fleets and Armies, to baffle the attempts of a faithless and implacable Enemy, whose only object seems to be the subversion of all Social Order, by trampling upon Liberty, Property, and Life; and we hope that by the Blessing of Providence, his Majesty may continue (regardless of their artifices and machinations) to maintain that Conduct which will hand down his Name to Posterity, as the Protector of Nations, and the Support of the Dignity and Independance of a great, free, and happy People.

(Signed)

SAMUEL STREET, Speaker.

York, 7th June, 1800.

To which his EXCELLENCY was pleased to make the following most gracious Answer:

Gentlemen,

I Return you my thanks for this very loyal and affectionate Address. And I beg you to be assured that I shall, upon all occasions, feel equally anxious with yourselves that the happiest effects may constantly result from your deliberations.

Foreign News.

VIENNA, March 18.

NOTwithstanding the preparations for war, hopes of peace continue to be cherished. The propositions from France may have contributed a little to prevent the opening of the campaign: but, at least, without derogating from her engagements with England, our court may give an answer not wholly negative. Spain is not the only power who acts as mediator; the court of Berlin, there is no doubt, has taken some steps to bring about a negociation. A courier from M. Musquiz, Spanish ambassador in France, arrived here the day before yesterday. The contents of the dispatches which he brought were immediately communicated to our cabinet by the minister of his Catholic Majesty, residing at Vienna.

March 19.

The Turkish ambassador here, having received dispatches by a courier from Constantinople, has published the following abstract of the capitulation concluded between the grand Vizier and the French general Kleber, respecting the evacuation of Egypt:—"The French evacuate Cairo, and proceed to Alexandria and Damietta, which fortresses will be delivered to the French on the first of Feb. at which period the French and the Turks will mount guard together. As soon as possible, but within three months at farthest, the Porte shall provide a sufficient number of transports for conveying to Toulon such of the French troops as are in health; but the sick, who shall afterwards recover, will not be sent off before all the expences caused, and debts contracted by the French shall have been paid. General Kleber is to embark for France on board of a French frigate, in the harbour of Alexandria, under Turkish colours, to prevent his being detained by the blockade of the English. All the property of the French republic, not even excepting the apparatus of the learned institute, is to be given up to the Porte. The entrenchments made by the French shall be left in their present state, and all the artillery is to remain in them. The grand Vizier promises by the great prophet that he will take under his powerful protection all the French, and every individual of them. All the French except general Kleber, are considered as prisoners of war, even after their arrival in France:—they shall not serve against the Porte or his allies, during their life time, and must remain at the distance of fifty miles from the theatre of war. The grand Vizier makes a present to general Kleber of the frigate on board of which he is to sail to Europe, and six Arabian horses; but he promises on his honor and conscience, to deliver up the whole of the correspondence that has been carried on with the Pacas of Egypt and Syria. To the day of their departure from Egypt, the French shall be provided with all the necessary articles at the expence of the grand Seignior."

March 22.

The propositions, which the French government made, to give up the other conquered territories, except the left bank of the Rhine, are rejected, since France, as long as she retains that bank, may at any time invade Germany with facility. War therefore is resolved on.

The corps of the Prince of Conde, which will be paid as auxiliaries by Great Britain, is to join the Swiss regiments, and to serve with the Imperial army.

LOWER ELBE, March 26.

General Dumourier has entered into the Russian service, with a salary of ten thousand rubles per annum. On his arrival at Petersburgh, he could not immediately be presented to the Emperor on account of indisposition; it was, however, done soon after his recovery, by the Russian vice chancellor, count Panin.

The celebrated count de St. Priest, the principal person in the suit of Louis XVIII. has been dismissed, but the cause of this event has not transpired.

HAGUE, April 1.

Letters from Posen, in South Prussia, of the 28th of March, state, that the intelligence of the death of prince Italiski count Suwarrow Rimniskio, is fully confirmed, by two letters from Mielik, six miles from Bresse, of the 11th and 15th ult. He died suddenly on the 2d of March, at his estates near Kobrin.

IRELAND.

WATERFORD, March 18.

On Wednesday night last, an armed banditti of ruffians, to the number of 40 or 50, came to the house of Mr. Flannery, an industrious farmer, near New Inn, in the county of Tipperary, and dragged him to his street door, where they fired several shots at him, and otherwise mangled his body in a most shocking manner, with reaping hooks and other weapons, so as to occasion his immediate death. Not content with sacrificing this unfortunate old man to their savage cruelty, they returned into the house, and took his son, a young man, (who had been married about four months) to meet a similar fate. He expostulated with them for some time not to put him to death in sight of his much afflicted young wife; they then dragged him to a bog, a small distance from the house, and used him in the same manner as his unfortunate father. The remains of these two innocent sufferers were interred on Friday at Stradbally.

LIMERICK, March 12.

A gentleman who was on the inquest of a shocking murder committed at Manister, county of Limerick, has favoured us with the following particulars.—It appeared that at a late hour on Friday night a great number of villains armed with muskets, swords and pikes, attacked the house of Mr. John Boland, of Manister, and demanded his arms; at the same time a considerable party of the banditti, on horseback, were placed at a distance to keep watch. Mr. Boland, with his brother James and his sons, Mathew and James, in the house in bed, as were Mrs. Boland and her two daughters. On the first alarm, the men got up, and determined to defend their house and property with that spirit which as yeomen and loyalists they were remarkable for, and fired a number of shots among the barbarous assailants, several of which there is reason to believe did good execution. Unfortunately for this brave family, the house was thatched, and the banditti set the same on fire, which forced them to come out; in consequence of which Mr. John Boland, his brother James, his two sons, James and Mathew, were butchered in a manner shocking to relate; the latter lived until the next morning, but died without giving any account of the murderers. It appeared on the inquest that Edmund Boland, brother to Mr. John Boland, who lay in a neighbouring house, was coming to the assistance of the family, and was murdered between the bridge of Manister and the house which was burned. To add to this horrid outrage, Mrs. Boland, who, together with her daughters, narrowly escaped from the flames, has become quite deranged, and the recovery of her daughters still continue doubtful.

LONDON, March 28.

Government, we understand, yesterday received by express the result of the debate in the Irish parliament on the 6th and most important article of the intended union. The express came from Hollyhead to London in the short space of twenty-eight hours and a quarter.

When the measure of the union with the sister kingdom is completed, one of the first advantages to result from it to the empire at large, will, we understand be the establishment of dock-yards, at the principal ports of Ireland, with additional divisions of marines to protect them. The wisdom of this system is equally conspicuous in each of its parts, nor can a corps that has, on such various occasions, distinguished itself for its utility and gallantry, be too largely augmented.

It is said, that as soon as the resolutions upon the union are carried in the Irish parliament, they will be forwarded to England, in order to be submitted to our parliament. As soon as its assent to them is obtained, they will be returned to Ireland. The union bill will then be brought in, and as soon as it has passed the two houses of the Irish parliament, they will be prorogued, and our own parliament will, it is said, be dissolved at the close of the present sessions. There will not, it is added, be any new election in Ireland. All the present members for counties, the representatives, for the city and university of Dublin, for Cork, Limerick and Waterford, will be returned to the imperial parliament. This arrangement will include 68 members; the remaining 32 will be chosen from the boroughs. We have not yet heard in what manner the four bishops and 28 peers will be elected.

Captain Bingham is appointed to the command of the American, of 64 guns, on board of which sir Wm. Parker will hoist his flag for Halifax.

The Russian minister at Berlin and the French minister Bournonville live in the same hotel. This circumstance has produced a considerable degree of animosity between the servants of the two ambassadors. From words they at length rose EN MASSE, and proceeded to blows. Whether victory decided for the imperialists or the republicans, we have not heard; but the two parties are still, it is said, in a state of insurrection.

April 1.

On Saturday, mrs. Parrot, a lady of respectability, was tried at Taunton assizes for stealing a card of lace. Her husband independent of great expectations, has an estate of 3000l. and the lady herself moved in the first circles at Bath. She had been confined in Ilchester goal for five months, and was constantly attended by her husband, who even declared that he would accompany her to Botany bay, should the event of her trial render it necessary.—After a trial of five hours she was acquitted.

The following are the particulars of the manner in which his majesty's ship Danae, got in the possession of the French. On the 17th ult. cruising off the coast of France, most of the officers being below, part of the crew began to mutiny, the most active of whom were eleven Frenchmen, who had been captured on board the Bordelais French privateer, but afterwards entered into the English service. They were headed by an Englishman by the name of Jackson, who, by a private signal bro't most of the crew to their assistance.—The master, who had the watch on deck, was knocked down, and made prisoner, and steps were taken to secure all the officers, resistance being made by them, the crew brought guns to bear on the cabin, into which they fired several shots, before they could accomplish their design. Capt. lord Proby and the master, are said to be much wounded. As soon as the mutineers had gained possession of the ship, they made all the sail they could, and ran her into Brest.

United States.

NEW-YORK, May 21.

CAPTAIN Whittemore, who arrived here yesterday from Lisbon, informs that the American consul told him the morning he sailed, that the Spaniards had joined the French, and marched 30,000 men against Portugal.

It was reported just as the Trio sailed that an English frigate had been carried into France by the crew.

Some time since the king of Prussia appointed a commission to attempt the making of sugar from turnips. In their report on the subject they state that the result of their experiments has been highly satisfactory. They prove that excellent white and brown sugar can be made from turnips, the white at one shilling per pound, and the brown at six-pence. The sugar is equal in quality to that of the West-Indies. After the extraction of the sugar a liquor equal to brandy can be extracted from the turnips. The commission further say that a mile and a half square of ground will furnish enough sugar for all the state, besides twenty millions five hundred thousand quarts of brandy made from the turnips after the extraction of the sugar.

The editor of the True American says, "upon an attentive perusal of the Paris papers, we find several paragraphs on the subject of the differences existing between this country and France. They all hint the advantages of an accommodation with us and speak of the American nation and character with distinguished respect. One of these papers under the direction of the government, contains the following article: It proves that interest, at least will dictate to the French government the propriety of doing us justice and giving an honorable and speedy issue to the present negociation.

May 28.

The Spanish consul at Algiers has been put in irons, on account of the French fleet in the Mediterranean having taken an Algerine vessel, which they had neglected to restore, notwithstanding many reclamations of the Dey by the Spanish consul.

War, bloody and remorseless is the general language of the belligerent powers; and preparations for carrying it on are making with such vigour and activity, as if it were intended to "shut the gates of mercy on mankind!"

Buonaparte continues the same conciliatory measures which have hitherto distinguished his conduct in the consulship, and which have had the effect of reconciling parties and restoring public confidence. A considerable number of the ex-noblesse volunteer their services to act under him at the opening of the campaign; amongst these the younger son of the ci-devant duchess of Sante Croce makes a part of the general staff of the Italian legion formed at Dijon.

We notice an assertion in the Prussian Westphalian Gazette, which is confidently made, that a negociation has been entered upon between the French government and the court of Berlin, the object of which is to give a much greater extension to the actual line of demarcation, and to comprehend in the neutrality several new states of the German empire.

A private letter from Paris mentions that on the advice of our envoys being on their way thither, the owners of privateers became so much intimidated by the prospect of a reversal of the sentences of condemnation of American vessels, as to be induced to agree to compromises. The writer had expectations of obtaining compromises in some cases in which he was interested, and recommends the measure to others, as he entertained the opinion that those who had legal recourse to the privateersmen, would generally find that the property would be either dissipated or concealed.

By letters from Barcelona, we learn, that the king of Spain has seized on all the bullion remitted from New Spain to the private merchants, and issued promissory negociable bills in return, which have fallen from 30 to 50 per cent. The Prince of Peace has advanced government an immense sum; this confirms the rumoured attack on Portugal.

By the schooner Elias, arrived here from the Havanna, we are informed, that the ship Nancy, capt. Joy, of Boston, had just arrived at that port. The Nancy, on the 25th of Feb. in lat. 22, long. 58, fell in with a French privateer of 14 guns and full of men. The Nancy mounts 10 sixes, and had 27 men.—An engagement was immediately commenced, which continued, off and on, for 24 hours, during which time the privateer made three most desperate attempts to board the ship, and was actually foul of her for three hours, at one time; and though every exertion was made to board her, yet, such was the active bravery of the American tars, that they kept off the enemy with pikes, &c. great numbers of whom fell lifeless from the shrouds and bowsprit on deck and into the ocean. While one part of the Nancy's crew were thus defending themselves, the others were employed in planting shot into the privateer, and, from her shattered condition, there is little doubt of her having gone down, as she was not to be seen in the morning. As their separation was in the night, and as the privateer's sails and rigging, as well as those of the ship, were almost all cut away, it renders the improbability of her escape more strong. The privateer must have lost many. The Nancy had 1 man killed, and 4 wounded.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, June 21.

The King has been pleased to appoint Alexander M'Nabb, of this town, gent. to be an Enfign in the Queen's Rangers, and the commiſſion is come over accordingly.

We are informed that the Small Pox has been very general (by inoculation) at Queenſtown, Niagara, and the Head of the Lake, for ſome time paſt, without proving mortal to any; which has induced ſeveral families in this town and neighbourhood to cauſe their children to undergo a like operation.

THE ABBE RAYNAL.

[The following Memoir of this philoſopher, was read at the laſt meeting of the national inſtitution of Arts and Sciences at Paris.]

WILLIAM THOMAS RAYNAL was an Elève of the Jeſuits, and had ſeven entered into this order. He was there captivated with the love of letters.

His firſt works, however, were not worthy of his laſt, or his fame. In his "Hiſtory of the Parliament of England," and that of "Stadtholder," there is nothing remarkable but the affected brilliancy of his ſtyle, and the loftineſs of his pretenſions. We there ſee merely the painter—the philoſopher had not then an exiſtence!

A more eſtimable work of Raynal's but which does not bear his name, and which he did not avow until long after his ſucceſs was eſtabliſhed, is "The Hiſtory of the Divorce of Catherine of Arragon, and Henry VIII." He dwells but little on the anecdote which furniſhes the title. It is, in fact, a picture of Europe at that period, ſk drawn by a maſterly hand.

For twenty years Raynal apparently ceaſed to write. But he lived for that interval in habits of intimacy with philoſophers, whoſe enlightened courage was forming the age in which they lived to the love of liberty. He publiſhed ſoon after, his "Political and Philoſophical Hiſtory of the European Commerce in the two Indies."

His friends were ſaid to have had a conſiderable ſhare in this work. But the bold tranſitions, the enlarged views and the high tone of character, undoubtedly belong to Raynal.

He was perſecuted for this work, but at the ſame time with a ſort of moderation. The parliament who paſſed the decree againſt him, cauſed him to be informed of the proceeding, and he made a timely retreat.—It was in this time year that Beccaria was received at Paris, a man who had not more of hardihood, nor leſs of philoſophy, than Raynal.

He retired to the dominions of the king of Pruſſia, who had been rather ill-treated in his book. He was however extremely well received. Frederick converſed with him for more than two hours *tete-a-tete*, and on his departure ſaid,

"*I have been diſcourſing with Providence.*"

The empreſs of Ruſſia alſo ſhewed him ſeveral marks of regard.

He was alſo well received by the parliament of England. When it was known that Raynal was in the gallery, the deliberations were interrupted, and the commons ordered him an honorable ſituation.

Good deeds are the completion of good writings. Of the former, Raynal was the author of many. In this reſpect he was extremely meritorious. He loved glory, and this led him to make ſeveral eſtabliſhments ſurpaſſing the means of an individual. He raiſed on an iſland in the lake of Berne a monument to the founders of Helvetian liberty. He gave an annuity of 1200 livres to the academy of arts and ſciences; 1200 to the French academy; 2400 to that of Lyons; 1200 to that of Marſeilles; and 1200 to the ſociety of Agriculture, to be given away in prizes.

This man, ſo liberal, ſaw his fortune afterwards deranged, by the circumſtances of the revolution. He died in comparative poverty. He was occupied in preparing a new edition of his works, which was to vary to a great degree from that which is now before the public.

Sweetness.

O'ſ damaſk cheeks, and radiant eyes,
Let other poets tell;
Within the boſom of the fair
Superior beauties dwell.

There all the ſprightly pow'rs of wit
In blythe illuſtrage play;
There every ſocial virtue feeds
Its intellectual ray.

But as the ſun's refulgent light
Heav'n's wide expanſe returns;
With ſov'reign luſtre thro' the ſoul
Celeſtial ſweetneſs ſhines.

This mental beam diffuſes the heart,
And ſparkles in the face;
It harmonizes every thought,
And heightens every grace.

One glimpſe of this ſooths the troubled breaſt,
The heaving ſigh reſtrain!
Can make the bed of ſickneſs pleaſe,
And ſtop the ſenſe of pain.

Its power can charm the ſavage heart,
The tyrant's pity move;
To ſmiles convert the wildeſt rage,
And melt the ſoul to love.

When ſweetneſs beams upon the throne
In majeſty benign,
The awful ſplendours of a crown
With milder luſtre ſhine.

In ſcenes of poverty and woe,
Where melancholy dwells,
The influence of this living ray
The dreary gloom diſpels:

Thus, when the blooming ſpring returns
To cheer the mourn'ful plains,
Through earth and air, with genial warmth,
Ethereal mildneſs reigns.

Beneath its bright, auſpicious beams,
No boiſterous paſſions rife;
Moroſeneſs quits the peaceful ſcene,
And baleful diſcord flies.

A thouſand nameleſs beauties ſpring,
A thouſand virtues glow;
A ſmiling train of joys appear,
And endleſs bleſſings flow.

Unbounded charity diſplays
Her ſympathiſing charms;
And friendſhip's pure ſeraphic flame,
The gen'rous boſom warms.

Almighty love exerts his power,
And ſpreads with ſecret art
A ſoft ſenſation through the frame,
A tranſport through the heart.

Nor ſhall the ſtorms of age, which cloud
Each gleam of ſenſual joy,
And blaſt the gaudy flow'r's pride,
Theſe bleſt effects deſtroy.

When that fair form ſhall ſink in years,
And all thoſe graces fly,
The beauty of the heavenly maid
Shall length of days defy.

Cupid drown'd.

AS I wove with wanton care,
Fillets for a virgin's hair,
Calling for my fond deſign,
What the fields had freſh and fine?
Cozzo,—and I mark'd him well,
Hid him in a cowſlip bell;
While he plumb'd a pointed dart,
Fated to inflame the heart.

Glowing with malicious joy,
Sudden I ſeiz'd the boy;
And, regardleſs of his cries,
Bore the little laughing prize
Where the nights gabled flood,
Teeming with a roſy flood.

Urchin, in my rage, I cry'd,
What avails thy fancy pride?
From thy baſe vengeance free,
Triumph now belongs to me!
Thus—I drown thee in my cup;
Thus—in wine I drink thee up.

Fatal was the raſh'd draught,
That to murder love I quaff'd,
O'er my boſom's loud domains,
Now the cruel tyrant reigns:
On my heart's moſt tender ſtrings,
Striking with his wanton wings,
I'm for ever doom'd to prove
All the inſolence of Love.

20 Dollards Reward.

WHEREAS ſeveral Farming Utenſils, have, at different periods, been ſtolen from the premiſes of mr. Roche on the Humber; and having reaſon to believe, from the repeated offences, that the perpetrator is only waiting for a favorable opportunity to do him a greater injury; he therefore, offers the above reward to any perſon or perſons who will give information againſt the offender or offenders.

York, June 20, 1800.

To be ſold,

TWELVE hundred Acres of LAND in the Townſhip of Portland, in the Midland Diſtrict, being Lots No. 11 in the 1ſt Conceſſion, 9, 10 and 12 in the 2d Conceſſion, and 9 and 10 in the 3d Conceſſion. Enquire of the Subſcriber at Kingſton.

RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

June 12.

For Sale,

ONE third Share of that valuable Griſt and Saw-Mill on the River Don, known by the name of Skinner's Mills; and alſo a Leaſe of the other two-thirds, from the firſt day of May laſt, for eleven years to come. The above Mills ſtand within two miles and an half of the town of York, on a living Stream, where the Purchaſer may grind, ſaw, or raſt Boards in the dryeſt ſeaſon. There are four hundred acres of Land belonging to the ſaid Mills, on which is plenty of good Pine. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

PARSHALL TERRY.

June 12, 1800.

☞ A quantity of excellent

Kingſton Lime

For ſale by the Barrel. Enquire of S. M'NABB. York, May 24, 1800.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE; OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

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FRANCE.

ARMY OF EGYPT.

[An advice boat diſpatched by general Kleber, has brought an account to government of the convention concluded in Egypt between that general and the Grand Vizier, reſpecting the evacuation of Egypt. It appears by the letter of General Kleber, who ſtill writes to the Directory, that on the 30th of January he was not informed of the revolution of the 19th of Brumaire, (Nov. 8.)

Camp at Salahick, Jan. 30.

I Have ſigned, citizens Directors, the treaty relative to the evacuation of Egypt, of which I now ſend you a copy. That which bears the ſignature of the Grand Vizier cannot come to my hand for ſome days, as the exchange was fixed to take place at El-Ariſch.

I have informed you, in my preceeding diſpatches, of the ſituation of the army. I have alſo informed you of the negociations which general Buonaparte had opened with the Grand Vizier, and which I was to continue. Tho' at that period I relied but little on the ſucceſs of thoſe negociations, I entertained a hope that they would ſlacken the march of the Vizier, as well as his warlike preparations, that you might have time to ſend me ſuccours in men and arms, or to tranſmit your inſtructions as to the manner in which I ſhould conduct myſelf under ſuch painful circumſtances. I had founded my hope of ſuccour on the knowledge that the French and Spaniſh fleets were united at Toulon, and waited but for a favorable wind to ſail from that harbour. They did ſail in fact, but it was to paſs the Streights, and to reenter into the port of Breſt. This intelligence deeply affected the army, which at the ſame time was informed of our diſaſters in Italy, Germany, and Holland, and alſo in La Vendee, without the appearance of any meaſures being taken to avert miſfortunes which threatened even the exiſtence of the Republic.

The Vizier was then advancing from Damas. On the other hand, in the middle of October, a fleet appeared before Damietta, which landed about 4000 Janiſſaries, who were to be followed by an equal number. Time, however, was not given for this, their firſt detachment being attacked and beaten in leſs than half an hour. The carnage was dreadful; we made but 800 priſoners. This event did not ſmooth the way to negociation. The Vizier ſtill manifeſted the ſame intention and did not ſlacken his march any more than was neceſſary to form his eſtabliſhments, and to find the neceſſary means of conveyance. His army was then eſtimated at 60,000 men, but other Pachas followed him, and were recruiting new forces from all parts of Aſia, as far as Mount Cauſaſus. The advanced poſts of this army arrived ſhortly after at Jaffa.

The commodore, ſir Sidney Smith, wrote to me about this period, that is to ſay, ſome days before the landing at Damietta, and as I knew his influence over the grand Vizier, I thought it my duty not only to anſwer him, but to propoſe the veſſel which he commanded as the place of conference. I was equally unwilling to receive in Egypt any plenipotentiaries, whether Britiſh or Turkiſh, and to ſend mine to the camp of the latter. My propoſition was accepted, and from that time the negociation took a moſt determined courſe.—All this, however, did not retard the march of the Ottoman army, which the Vizier was marching towards Gaza. The war continued, in the mean time in Upper Egypt, where the Beys until then, diſperſed, were about to reunite themſelves with Mourad Bey, who, tho' ſy followed, but never completely ſued, had drawn into this party the Arabs and the inhabitants of the province of Beniſſourt; and never loſt an opportunity of harraſſing and keeping our troops in employ.

The plague threatened us alſo with its ravages, and had carried off ſeveral men in each decade at Alexandria and other places. At length, on the 21ſt of December, general Deſſaix and the citizen Pouſſielgue, whom I had named as plenipotentiaries, opened on board the Tigre their conferences with Sir Sidney Smith, to whom the Grand Vizier had given full powers to treat. They were to cruize off the coaſts of Alexandria and Damietta, but a violent gale obliged them to put to ſea, where they were detained for eighteen days, at the end of which term they were landed at the camp of the Vizier, who had advanced againſt the fort of El Ariſch, and obtained poſſeſſion of it on the 29th of December. He owed this ſucceſs to the marked cowardice of the garriſon, which without fighting ſurrendered on the 7th day of the attack. This circumſtance was the more unfortunate, as general Reynier was on his way to raiſe the blockade before the main body of the Turkiſh army could arrive. There was then no poſſibility of prolonging my father the negociations, and it became neceſſary to weigh the danger which would attend their being broken off—to lay aſide all motives of perſonal vanity, and not to expoſe the lives of Frenchmen intruſted to me to the terrible conſequences which a farther delay would have rendered inevitable.

The lateſt reports intimated, that the Ottoman army amounted to 80,000 men, and was about to be greatly augmented. There were under its ſtandard twelve Pachas, of whom ſix were of the firſt rank. Forty-five thouſand men had appeared before El-Ariſch, who were provided with fifty pieces of cannon, caiſſons in proportion. This artillery was drawn by mules; twenty other pieces were at Gaza, with the corps de reſerve. The remainder of the troops were at Jaffa, and in the environs of Ramle. A number of active couriers ſupplied the army of the vizier with proviſions. All the tribes of the Arabs eagerly ſeconded this army, and had furniſhed it with more than 15,000 camels. This force was conducted by European officers, and 5 or 6000 Ruſſians were daily expected. To this army I had to oppoſe 8,500 men, divided on the three points of Ketich, Salahich, & Belbeis. This diviſion was neceſſary, to facilitate our communications with Cairo, and to give immediate ſuccour to that poſt which ſhould be the firſt attacked. It was certain, however, that all theſe poſts could be either turned or avoided, as had been recently done by Elfi Bey, who, pending the negociation, had entered with his Mamlouks into Clarkie, to join with the Biſſis Arabs and from thence to unite with Maurad Bey in Upper Egypt. The reſt of our army was diſtributed as follows: 1000 men were under the orders of general Verdier, to form the garriſon of Leſbe, to raiſe contributions in money and proviſions, and to hold in check the country between the Canal of Aſhmoun and that of Moes, which was ſecretly agitated by the Cheik Leſkim. Eighteen hundred were under the orders of general Lanuſſe, to form the garriſons of Roſetta, Aboukir, and Alexandria, to hold in check the Delta and Bahire; 1200 remained at Cairo and Gaza, to furniſh eſcorts for the convoys of the army; and finally, 2500 men were ſcattered in Higher Egypt, along a line of more than 150 leagues in extent. Theſe had daily to combat the Beys and their partizans. The whole formed a body of 15,000 and this was at the higheſt the whole of my force.

Notwithſtanding this diſproportion, I ſtill hoped for victory, and ſhould have hazarded a battle, if I had had any certainty of ſuccour before the time of

debarkation. But this season having once arrived, without my receiving any reinforcement, I was obliged to send 5000 men at least towards the coast.—Therein then remained only 3000 men, to defend a country, open on every side against the attack of at least 30,000 horsemen, seconded by the Arabs and the inhabitants, without any one strong place, without provisions, without money, and without vessels. At such a crisis, it was my duty to inquire what could be done for the preservation of the army. There remained no means of safety, as there is no possibility of treating but arms in hand, with undisciplined hordes of fanatical barbarians, who despise all the usages of warfare. This was a fact evident to all, and it determined my opinion. I gave orders to my plenipotentiaries not to break off the negociation, unless such articles were proposed as may commit our glory or our safety.

I end this report, citizen directors, by observing to you, that the circumstances of my situation were not foreseen in the instructions left with me by general Buonaparte. When he promised me a speedy succour, he rested his hopes as I did, on the junction of the French and Spanish fleets in the Mediterranean. We were then far from thinking these fleets were to return into the ocean, or that the expedition to Egypt, being completely abandoned, should become a head of accusation against those by whom it had been decreed.

I join to this letter copies of my correspondence with the Grand Vizer, Sir Sidney Smith, and my plenipotentiaries, as also, all the official notes on either side. I subjoin also a copy of the report which was made respecting the capture of El-Arisch.

The French army, in fine, during its stay in Egypt, has engraven in the recollection of the natives the memory of its victories—of the equity and moderation with which we governed them—and the sentiment of the force and power of the nation of which this army makes a part. The French name will long be respected, not only in this province of the Ottoman empire, but in every part of the East.

I reckon on being in France with the army by the middle of June at the latest.

Health and respect.

(Signed) KLEBER.

PARIS, March 25.

At Brest a proclamation was issued on the 18th of March, by admiral Bruix, to the commanders and crews of the navy, in which he says,

"I am requested by the first consul, to inform you, that he watches with unremitting vigilance over your fate, the wounds of the marine he will now heal, as he healed those, which the factions of tyranny inflicted on the republic. He will direct his endeavours to bring to a level the glory of our marine with that of the land forces—as yet you have not been enabled to perceive the effects of his labour, it is owing to imperious circumstances, and more particularly to the intestine cruel commotions, by which the richest of our departments were devasted; this evil is now done away. Brave seamen, the period draws nigh, in which your fate must be meliorated—the hero, who commands us, now carries success to the armies. With the olive branch in one hand and the sword in the other, he offers at the head of 200,000 brave warriors, either peace to Europe, or to end the war by victory. Let us haste comrades, to follow and support him in his noble career; he has summoned us, to partake of the glory with which our land forces in his sight will be covered, he wishes, that we may be included in the number of those to whom France, nay to whom all Europe shall pour forth her grateful effusions of joy as the restorers of sweet and meek ey'd peace. I who know your bravery and valour, I have pledged myself to the first consul, that his hopes in this, shall not be frustrated.—I have told him, that by your courage, magnanimity and friendship, of which you have given me ample proofs, the deficiency of my talents will be largely made up. I have lastly swore, before him, that you shall return, like himself, crowned with victory. My friends, don't you swear this also?

(Signed) BRUIX."

More troops have been ordered for Brest. It is said that an expedition against Ireland is contemplated. The greater part of the combined fleet which could be manned, is ready for sea.

It is reported, that Frankfort, the Imperial city, has addressed Buonaparte, for a continuance of her neutrality—the answer, which the first consul has remitted, was framed in general and vague terms, without touching in the least upon the request.

April 14.

A letter from Lindau, dated March 25 says, "For six months past the Arch Duke had struggled against a cabal that was resolved at all hazards to remove him from the command of an army where he had rendered himself dear to the soldiers, while he was viewed with gratification by the unfortunate inhabitants at Suabia, whose property he protected, and as much as possible alleviated the weight of requisitions to which they were subject.

"He never ceased, mean while, to represent to the Emperor that peace upon the continent alone could put an end to the calamities of this bloody contest, the issue of which would be to reduce the belligerent powers to misery, and confirm to England the sceptre of the seas.—The prince added, that the fate of war was doubtful, and that this was the moment to fix victory by a solid peace.

"The attacks of epilepsy to which the archduke is subject in the spring, served as pretext, and the emperor was compelled a third time to sign the recal of the Archduke.

"On the first news of the recal of the Archduke Charles, several regiments sent deputies to the head quarters, to beg him not to quit the army. The Archduke received the deputies graciously, and answered, "Comrades, I thank you for the confidence in me, which you testify. It is not to me, but to your bravery, that we owe the victories, which distinguished the last campaign; my health falls off daily, it is true, and perhaps will ever prevent me from commanding such brave troops.—Nevertheless if it depends solely upon me, I should accede to your wishes, and remain, ill as I am, to live and die in the army; but it is my duty, as it is yours, to obey the orders of the emperor, my master, and brother: Go, and tell your companions, that I thank them for this mark of attachment they have given me; and that to oblige them, I will wait before I go, the last order from Vienna."

The hopes of the Archduke were deceived; he was obliged to quit the army and repair to Bohemia.

April 20.

The letters and news from Italy, Switzerland and Germany, which arrived to day, continue to announce, as very probable, that a speedy peace will take place between Austria and France. Yet the armies bear a menacing appearance every where, though they have not been engaged; nothing but affairs of posts have hitherto taken place. There was a report of a very furious action on the 1st of April on the side of Bregenz. But this rumour had no foundation. Some skirmishes took place on the 9th April, in the environs of Wickest. This is all that is certain in the rumours circulated for some days respecting the resumption of hostilities. Yet not to forget any thing, we must add, that a journal of this evening announces that Moreau was to cross the Rhine yesterday.

HAGUE, April 24.

The sailing of the British fleet from the Downs to the eastward, by dissipating the uneasiness we had felt on the subject, is likely to have an efficacious influence on public credit, and raise the funds, which had fallen in an alarming manner for some weeks.

VIENNA, March 18.

Notwithstanding the preparations for war, hopes of peace continue to be cherished. The propositions from France may have contributed a little to prevent the opening of the campaign; but at least, without derogation from her engagement with England, our court may give an answer not wholly negative.

Spain is not the only power who acts as mediator; the court of Berlin there is no doubt, has taken some steps to bring about a negociation. A courier from Mr. Musquiz, the Spanish ambassador in France, arrived here the day before yesterday.—The contents of the dispatches which he brought, were immediately communicated to our cabinet by the minister of his Catholic majesty residing at Vienna.

March 24.

The commission appointed to examine the conduct of general Frolich, respecting the siege of Ancona (which gave so much umbrage to Russia) has sentenced that general to be dismissed, and two other generals to be suspended, in order to be judged by a council of war.

The Imperial ambassador at the court of Russia, count Cobenzel, will be replaced by the late Neapolitan ambassador at Vienna, marquis de Gallo, who assisted at the negociation of the preliminaries of Leoben, and the subsequent treaty of Campo Formio.

Respecting the destination of the Condean corps it is again reported to have received orders to return to Russia. And the rumour of the disgrace of the Russian general issimo is rather embellished by the report of his having been sent to his estates, and that he is replaced in the command of the army by prince Rennin.

A letter from Semlin, of the 25th ult. states the progress of Paswan Oglu with his troops as fully certain. The fortified town of Nissa is guarded by a corps of observation, and with the remainder of his army, to the number of 3000 men, he is marching towards Belgrade and Semendria, headed by Tyen Pascha and Tussan Aga. The former has just been banished from Belgrade, and, from hatred to the government, had joined the troops of Paswan Oglu, having likewise brought over his friend Tussan Aga to his cause. He is also supposed to have left a strong party behind him in Belgrade.

Some German prints predict the negociation between Vienna and Paris to be in great forwardness, because, in the last proclamation of Buonaparte against England, Austria has been spared—and because the Vienna Court Gazette had begun to record the new arrangements of Buonaparte, in Paris, in terms of great moderation.

TURIN, March 17.

Of the fresh expedition of the French against the inhabitants of Fontana Buona, our official Gazette contains the following details: "On the 15th inst. the French general Massena, with a corps of 5 or 6000 men, marched against Fontano Buono, intending to punish the inhabitants with fire and sword. The insurgents, apprised of the approach of the enemy, and of their views, executed the following plan, assisted by the small body of Austrians with them. On the enemy's approach, they divided themselves on both sides of the high road, laid in ambush, and left the road entirely clear for the enemy, who advanced rapidly, and immediately attacked the Austrians in front. The conflict had scarcely begun, when suddenly the insurgents left their ambush, surrounded the enemy, and thus brought them between two fires. Of the French 2000 remained dead on the field of battle; the number of their wounded and prisoners was still more considerable; 113 officers, two of them generals, were wounded, and one of them general Arnould, soon after died of his wounds.

DIJON, April 17.

General Berthier is expected here from Basle to-morrow or next day. His carriage broke down twice or thrice: he continued his journey in one of the carriages in his suit, and sent his private secretary and young Visconte to Dijon. Generals arrive here daily; general Victor, Berthier's first lieutenants, generals Watrin, Chamberlhac, Harville, Meusnier, Riveau and Carnot. The conscripts arrive in crowds. Gaiety, youth, vigour, every thing announces good and fine troops. The arrival of the chief consul, who is impatiently expected, has drawn to our town from 20 league round us persons who are curious to see him.

FRANKFORT, April 3.

A British courier from Palermo, passed through Cassel, on the 28th March, with dispatches containing an account of the capitulation of the island of Malta, in which capture the Russians are said to have had no share. The misunderstanding between the two Imperial Courts has been done away by the satisfaction given to Paul respecting Ancona, and that in consequence the retrograde march of the army under Suwarrow (who it would thereby appear is still alive) has been suspended, and that 18,000 Russians are to be at the disposal of Austria, and to be commanded by Prince Rosenberg, besides the 30,000 to be embarked at Riga.

HAMBURGH, April 12.

The sudden death of Prince Suwarrow has produced not less surmise and contrariety of report than did the march of the Russians. The South Prussian Gazette was among the first to announce and to confirm this news. Later advices, however, from Posen, (where the above gazette is printed) dated the 25th of March, term the news of Suwarrow's death a mere fiction; for that, according to letters of the 22d, the Prince was perfectly recovered of his indisposition. The South Prussian Gazette of the 29th of March, again comes forward with the following confirmation, under date of the 20th:

"Our last intelligence respecting the death of Prince Italiskoi, Count Suwarrow Rhmnikoi, is confirmed by two letters received by yesterday's mail from Micinick, 6 miles from Brefse, of the 11th and 12th of this month. He expired on the 2d inst. on his estates near Robrin; his death was sudden; and the opening of his body, has rendered our suspicion certain; we forbear speaking more plain on the occasion. It is stated, that near Brefse, all carriages are put in requisition to transport the Russian troops returning through Austria, as they are almost all infected with the epidemic putrid fever."

If, in spite of death and dissection, Prince Suwarrow still exists, the editor of the South Prussia Gazette has been most egregiously imposed upon. We have his last number that of the 5th of April, now before us, without the least contradiction of his first statement and two fold confirmation.

EDINBURGH, April 23.

We understand that the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Sheriff, anxious to have the markets supplied with grain at the most reasonable rates, have had a meeting with a number of the principal corn merchants on that business, and the result has been such as is likely to ensure a plentiful supply, and a reduction in the price as speedily as circumstances will admit.

GLASGOW, April 26.

Paris papers to the 20th instant were received on Tuesday evening. They are very barren of intelligence. The campaign has not yet commenced. A paper of the 20th says, that Moreau was to pass the Rhine on the 19th, last Saturday.

Two Hamburgh mails arrived on Saturday, but the little information which they bring is not of so late a date as that brought by the French papers.—Malta, it is again said has surrendered. General Melas has transferred his head quarters to Alessandria; and, in a proclamation to his army, he announces, that the campaign would be immediately opened.

LONDON, April 18.

The report of Lord Bridport's resignation of the command of the channel fleet has been often circulated without foundation. It is said now to have taken place, and it is added, that he is to be succeeded by Earl St. Vincent, who will take the command in about six weeks, sir Alan Gardner having charge of the fleet in the interim. Sir Alan has appointed Sir Charles Cotton captain of the fleet.

Lord Duncan has also formally resigned the command of the North Sea fleet, and it is expected he will be succeeded by Admiral Dickson. The noble admiral retires altogether to his estate in Scotland.

Admiral Pole is to command at Newfoundland.—Many changes are making in the most important naval commands.

April 21.

The Dutch have created two divisions of their marine, for the defence of the whole coast, from the Ems to the Scheldt; but where they are to find the ships for this formidable fleet is not mentioned.

Another forgery on the Bank of England, to a considerable amount, has been discovered. The parties who are said to belong to the mercantile world, are not yet in custody.

United States.

NEW YORK, May 28.

The regiments to be disbanded by the resolution of Congress, are the 5th, 6th 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th 14th, 15th, 16th. The permanent army establishment will then consist of one regiment of cavalry, commanded by col. Watts; two regiments of artillerists and engineers, commanded by col. Burbeck; and four regiments of infantry commanded by cols. Hamtramck, Strong, Gaither, and Butler.

Extract of a letter from Washington, (Pen.) dated May 20.

"By an officer of the United States army, who passed through this town on the 7th inst. from Knoxville, we are informed, that a war is likely to take place between the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians. The cause of the dispute is said to be—That a Chickasaw chief erected a ferry on the Tennessee river, at the crossing place from Orleans to Kentucky. A chief of the Choctaws (Double head) sent him word that he would erect one on the opposite side of the river. The Chickasaw replied, that he would take his scalp if he attempted it. The two tribes have taken up the quarrel, and, as our informant says, are preparing for war."

A subscription is now open at R. T. Rawle's bookstore, No. 50, North Second-street, Philadelphia, to raise 500 dollars as a reward to the detector of the monster that infests the streets, endangering the lives of the citizens, and assaulting the women in a most barbarous manner.

The workmen upon the canal, at the Isle of Dogs, (England) found at the depth of six feet, a spur of uncommon dimensions; it measured 11 inches, from shank to shank, it was quite black but on scraping it, the man who found it discovered it to be pure gold. Sir Henry Banks purchased it for thirty five guineas. A few days afterwards they came to a horse, about the same depth, standing erect in a perfect state. On being exposed to the air, however, it fell to pieces. The conjecture is, that it must have stood there for some hundreds of years.

Tuesday morning last, the president of the United States left Philadelphia, on his journey to the seat of government, at the city of Washington. He was accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. Shaw.

Yesterday was fixed upon for the removal of the secretary of state's office to that place.

Capt. Atkins, who arrived at Charleston on the 12th inst. from the Havanna, informs, that the day before he left that port, two privateer schooners, belonging to New Providence, of 14 and 10 guns, were brought in there by a King's brig, which was from la Vera Cruz. The brig had on board 400,000 dollars in specie. The privateers, to the westward of Cape Antonia, the captain of the brig endeavoured to avoid them, but finding this impossible, he made ready for action.

The battle lasted two hours and a half, during which the privateers made several attempts to board, which did not succeed. One of the English captains was killed, and a large proportion of the crew. The Spanish brig mounted 16 guns, twelve-pounders. One of the privateers is called the Eagle; the name of the other captain Atkins does not recollect.

May 29.

To FARMERS.

Pieces of rags dipped in a mixture of train oil and bruised gunpowder, and hung up on hedges, or poles, will effectually protect newly sown corn from the depredations of crows, rooks &c.

Extract of a letter dated
Fort Republican, 22d April, 1800.

"You will have heard from the Cape of the revolution lately happened there, which has completely suspended the commissary Roume. We are perfectly quiet here, and nothing new since the taking Jacquemel.--- The Boston frigate, it is said, will soon return; she is already replaced on the station by the Trumble sloop of war, which takes this convoy. It will be well to caution our countrymen against coming into this bite without convoy, or being well armed; for the danger is considerable, from the barges of Rigaud. The sloop of war will probably be at the Mole every fortnight, the 10th and 25th of each month, but of this I should suppose notice has been given."

We understand, that Locusts in their Grub worm state have this spring, been dug up in great quantities in the surrounding country. This circumstance induced a belief, that we should receive one of their periodical visitations this summer. The appearance of this phenomenon of nature is now almost reduced to a certainty, as within a few days immense numbers of Locusts have emerged from their "grub case" and risen from the earth in the vicinity of our city. A period of 16, 17 or 18 years generally elapse between the visits of those extraordinary insects.--- Their last appearance in this state was in 1782.

EXTRACT

Of a letter from an officer on board the frigate Gen. Greene capt. Perry, to a gentleman in Providence, dated Cape Francois, April 14.

"On our leaving this place in January last, we were ordered by commodore Talbot to make a cruise round Hispaniola, from which we returned but a few days since; not that it would have required half that time to have performed the route, but for the purpose of aiding general Toussaint in the capture of Jacmel. We cruised of that port a considerable time, to intercept supplies for Rigaud. This had the desired effect. Jacmel, closely besieged on the land side by Toussaint's army, and blockaded by the Gen. Greene, was reduced to a state of starvation. As a last effort, they made a desperate sally in the night, with intention to force Toussaint's lines, but failed in the attempt, and the whole garrison, consisting of more than 6000 men fell into the hands of Toussaint. The capture of Jacmel, is of infinite consequence to Toussaint, and of high importance to the commerce of the United States to this island, as in general opinion it will facilitate the entire reduction of Rigaud's power. It is impossible for me to describe to you the manner in which Toussaint expressed his gratitude to capt. Perry on the occasion.--- We engaged three of Rigaud's forts warmly for thirty or forty minutes in which time we obliged the enemy to evacuate the town and two of the forts, and repair to their strongest hold; this fort however soon hauled down its colours. We had got our boats out ready to take possession of the place, and a number of Rigaud's cruizing vessels and barges in the harbor, when a large ship hove in sight, which from her appearance capt. Perry and his officers judged to be a French frigate; it was thereupon thought prudent to relinquish the enterprize, and go on in pursuit of her; but in speaking her, found she was indeed a French built ship, but then in possession of the British, and cruizing in their service. The damage we received was very inconsiderable; a few shots in our sides, and some of our rigging cut away. The enemy had several men killed and wounded."

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, June 28.

Accounts respecting the death of Suwarrow, appear very doubtful.

The duke of York, we hear, has had some of his ribs broken by a fall from his horse. He has however, so far recovered as to be able to walk abroad.

The Princess Charlotte packet, for Halifax and New York, was detained at Falmouth on the 18th of April.

By the arrival of the ship Huron, capt. Hall, from Greenock, we have received a file of the Glasgow Courier to the 26th April inclusive. On examining them they appear extremely barren of interesting intelligence; notwithstanding we have endeavored to make as judicious a selection as the materials before us will afford.

The campaign which was expected to open the latter end of March, has not yet commenced in any direction, the only hostilities which have taken place are merely affairs of outposts, trifling in their consequences.

The most important intelligence contained in these papers are the official account of the evacuation of Egypt; which we have given in the preceeding columns.

SHERIFF's OFFICE, June 27, 1800.

Home District, } To wit. } NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, will be holden in, and for this District, on Tuesday the eighth day of July now next ensuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings, in the Town of York; at which time and place all coroners, gaolers, high constables, constables, bailiffs, and all those otherwise concerned, are desired to be then and there present, to do and perform what to their several offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX. M'DONELL, Sheriff.

20 Dollards Reward.

WHEREAS several Farming Utensils, have, at different periods, been stolen from the premises of mr. Roche on the Humber; and having reason to believe, from the repeated offences, that the perpetrator is only waiting for a favorable opportunity to do him a greater injury; he therefore, offers the above reward to any person or persons who will give information against the offender or offenders.

York, June 20, 1800.

To be sold,

TWELVE hundred Acres of LAND in the Township of Portland, in the Midland District, being Lots No. 11 in the 1st Concession, 9, 10 and 12 in the 2d Concession, and 9 and 10 in the 3d Concession. Enquire of the Subscriber at Kingston.

RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

June 12.

For Sale,

ONE third Share of that valuable Grist and Saw-Mill on the River Don, known by the name of Skinner's Mills: and also a Lease of the other two-thirds, from the first day of May last, for eleven years to come. The above Mills stand within two miles and an half of the town of York, on a living Stream, where the Purchaser may grind, saw, or raft Boards in the dryest season. There are four hundred acres of Land belonging to the said Mills, on which is plenty of good Pine. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premisses.

PARSHALL TERRY.

June 12, 1800.

BLANKS,

For sale at this OFFICE.

ISSUES MISSING

ISSUES MISSING

ISSUES MISSING

ISSUES MISSING

THE

VOLUME X.] O R. [NUMBER 18.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 486.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1806. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth :—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING :—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation on the fourth day of July last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the fourteenth day of this present month of August, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twentieth day of September next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed :—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esq. our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and in the fortieth year of our reign.

P. H.

By his Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, *sec'y.*

Legislature of Upper Canada.

ACTS passed in the Fourth Session of the Second Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada.

An ACT for the summary conviction of persons selling Spirituous Liquor by retail without Licence.

I. FOR the summary conviction of persons selling spirituous liquor by retail without licence, Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an act passed in the parliament of Great Britain, entitled an act to repeal certain parts of an act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign; entitled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said province;" and by the authority of the same, That if any person or persons shall, directly or indirectly, sell any wine, brandy, rum, or other spirituous liquor by retail without licence for that purpose previously obtained, such person or persons having, if resident in the District in which the offence shall have been committed, been summoned to appear before any three or more of his Majesty's Justices of the peace, who are hereby authorized and impowered to hear and determine the matter, and being lawfully convicted thereof, by the oath of one credible witness, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty pounds of lawful money of this province, to be levied with costs of suit, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such offender or offenders, one half of which penalty shall be paid to the person or persons informing, and the other half into the hands of his Majesty's Receiver-General, to and for the public uses of this province; and in default of the said offender or offenders, having goods and chattels, from which the said penalty may be raised, it shall and may be lawful for the said Justices to commit him, her or them to the goal of the District in which the offence shall have been committed, for, and during the space of three calendar months.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any such offender or offenders, be not usually resident within the District in which the offence shall have been committed, it shall and may be lawful for, and for any one of his Majesty's Justices of the peace in, and for the District in which the offence shall have been committed, upon information upon oath made before him, to issue his warrant for apprehending such offender or offenders, and to oblige him, her or them, to enter into recognizances with one or more sufficient sureties for his, her or their appearance at such time and place as shall be appointed for the hearing of the said complaint, or in default thereof, to commit him, her or them for safe custody to the common goal of the District, until the said complaint shall have been finally heard and determined.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That from and after the fifth day of April now next ensuing, it shall not be lawful to or for any shopkeeper licenced to sell wine, Brandy, rum and other spirituous liquors by retail, to sell or vend the same, in any less quantity, or by any smaller measure than one quart; and if any shopkeeper or shop keepers shall from and after the said fifth day of April sell, or vend any wine, brandy, rum or other spirituous liquors, in less quantity, or by smaller measure, than one quart, he, she, or they shall, for such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of twenty pounds, to be levied in manner and form herein before mentioned, and the monies arising thereform, shall be divided and applied in like manner and to the same uses as herein before is directed.

IV. *Provided also, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That no information, or complaint, shall be received under this act, if more than six calendar months have elapsed since the time of the offence committed.

An Act to revive and continue an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the appointment of Returning Officers for the several Counties within this Province.

I. WHEREAS an act passed in the thirty third year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of returning officers for the several counties within this province," was limitted to be and continue in force for, and during the space of seven years; and whereas the time limitted in the said act is now expired, and it being necessary that the same should be revived and continued, Be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the

...ce and consent of the Legisla... Council and Affembly of the ...ince of Upper Canada, conftituted affembled by virtue of, and under authority of an act paffed in the ...iament of Great-Britain, entitled ...act to repeal certain parts of an act ...ed in the fourteenth year of his ...jefty's reign, entitled, "An Act ... making more effectual provifion for ... government of the province of ...ebec in North America, and to make ...ther provifion for the government ...the faid province;" and by the ...thority of the fame, That the faid ...of the thirty-third year of his Ma...ty's reign, and every part thereof, ...d every claufe, matter and thing ...erein contained, are by the prefent ...t revived and continued for, and du...g the fpace of eight years, and no ...nger.

—

...n ACT for making a temporary provifion for the regulation of trade, between this Province and the United States of America, by Land or by Inland Navigation.

WHEREAS it may be expedient to carry into effect that part of ...e treaty of amity, commerce and na...igation, concluded between his Majefty ...nd the United States of America, and figned at London in the year of our Lord one thoufand feven hundred and ninety-four, which authorizes the levying and collecting the fame duties upon articles imported into this province, from the United States of America, by land or inland navigation, as the fame would be liable to if imported by the port of Quebec, Be it enacted by the King's moft excellent Majefty, by and with the advice and confent of the Legiflative Council and Affembly of the province of Upper Canada, conftituted and affembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an act paffed in the parliament of Great Britain, entitled an act to repeal certain parts of an act paffed in the fourteenth year of his Majefty's reign, entitled, "An Act for making more effectual provifion for the government of the province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provifion for the government of the faid province;" and by the authority of the fame, That it fhall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or perfon adminiftering the government of this province, by and with the advice and confent of his Majefty's Executive Council, by order, or orders to be from time to time iffued, and publifhed, to eftablifh fuch ports of entry, and to make fuch other regulations for the purpofes aforefaid, and for carrying on the trade by land or inland navigation, between the people and te...it...es of his Majefty in this provin... ...d the people and territories of the United States of America, as may be neceffary, in order to carry fuch parts of the faid treaty into effect, and all, and every fuch orders, and regulations fhall have the fame force, effect, and validity, as if the fame were herein particularly repeated and enacted; any law, ftatute, cuftom, or ufage to the contrary notwithftanding.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforefaid,* That this act fhall be in force until the firft day of June, which will be in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and one, and from thence to the end of the next feffion of the provincial parliament, and no longer.

BLANKS,

For fale at this OFFICE.

FOR SALE
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS

Pork and Beef

In barrels, which they will warrant of a fuperior quality—They expect fhortly a very general affortment of

Dry goods & groceries,

Various reafons have determined them to fell, hereafter, for cafh only—and to take this plain method of avoiding unwelcome applications on one part and difagreeable refufals on the other, and at the fame time, to inform thofe whofe accounts are liquidated, that unlefs fpeedy payments are made, unpleafant meafures will be recurred to.

JOHN CUMMING, & Co.

York, 6th Auguft, 1800.

John Horton

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he carries on the

Bakeing bufinefs

At his Bake-houfe, oppofite Mrs. Barry's in this town; where he keeps

Bread and Cakes

For fale on the moft reafonable terms. Alfo fome excellent

Smoked-beef

Cheap for CASH, together with fundry articles of

Groceries.

York, July 31, 1800. [82.]

For Sale.

That eligible and well improved

F A R M,

Situated on the Eaft fide of the River Humber, containing 104 acres, 20 of which are interval and a of excellent medow. Six acres of the interval is fown with clover and timothy, on the remainder is an excellent crop of wheat, oats, potatoes, and Indian corn.—There are now ftanding on the premifes a good

Dwelling houfe & Barn

contiguous to a living fpring of water and about 200 yards from the River. The premifes, with the crop now ftanding, buildings, &c. will be difpofed of low for cafh or a bill on Montreal.—For terms apply to the fubfcriber on the premifes, or to T. G. Simons, printer. JAMES ODELL ROCH.

N. B. There is an excellent road from this town to the above farm.

York, 30 July.

For Sale.

TWO hundred Acres of excellent Land well fituated for a Farm, being lot number feventeen in the fecond conceffion of the towfhip of York, joining Yonge-ftreet, within two miles of the Town of York.

The terms will be made eafy to any perfon inclined to purchafe by applying to JAMES or ELY PLAYTER.

York, July 31, 1800. [82.]

To be fold,

TWELVE hundred Acres of LAND in the Townfhip of Portland, in the Midland Diftrict, being Lots No. 11 in the 1ft Conceffion, 9, 10 and 12 in the 2d Conceffion, and 9 and 10 in the 3d Conceffion. Enquire of the Subfcriber at Kingfton.

RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

June 12.

FOR SALE,

LOT Number 10, on the North fide of King's-ftreet, containing one fifth of an acre of Ground, with a large and commodious dwelling Houfe thereon erected, and a Bake-houfe adjoining (the Oven perfectly new and upon an improved plan) together with a fmall out Houfe; the whole lately occupied by Mr. John Matchelfky.

The fituation and conveniencies of the premifes, and the great encouragement which the prefent moment offers to the Baking bufinefs at York, tender this a moft defirable acquifition. The terms of payment will be made eafy, and an indifputable title given, by applying to Mr. Jacob Herchmer, or Mr. Samuel Heron, at York.

N. B. If the above premifes fhould not fooner be difpofed of by private fale, they will be fold by public Auction, on the firft day of October next, by the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Houfe of Mr. John M'Dougal, Inn-keeper, at York aforefaid, at which time and place the conditions of fuch fale will be made known.

J. HERCHMER.
SAM. HERON.

York, Aug. 14, 1800.

By Authority.

A Proclamation.

PETER HUNTER, *Efquire, Lieutenant Governor of his Majefty's Province of Upper-Canada, and Lieutenant Genera[l] Commanding his Majefty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, *GREETING:*

WHEREAS feveral perfons are poffeffed of Lands in this Province, and claim to hold the fame by virtue of fome Deed of Sale, Conveyance, Enfeoffment, or Exchange, or by Gift, Inheritance, Devife, or Marriage, and have not yet taken the OATH OF ALLEGIANCE to his Majefty, or the other Oaths prefcribed by Law, NOW KNOW YE, that I do hereby fummon and require all fuch Perfons forewith to take the faid Oaths, and that I have conftituted and appointed the feveral Perfons herein after mentioned in the feveral Diftricts of this Province, to be commiffioners for adminiftering the faid Oaths to all fuch Perfons as fhall be defirous of taking the fame, That is to fay, The Honorable John Munro, Samuel Anderfon, Malcolm Mc. Martin, William Fortune, Jacob Weager, Efqrs. for the EASTERN DISTRICT——William Frafer, James Brackinridge, Solomon Jones, Joel Stone, Stephen Burrit, Efqrs. for the DISTRICT of JOHNSTOWN——The Honerable Richard Cartwright, Thomas Markland, Alexander Fifher, John Walden Myers, John Bleeker, Efqrs. for the MIDLAND DISTRICT—— John Small, William Wilcocks, John Bleeker, Alexander Chifholm, Robert Baldwin, William Graham, Richard Hatt, Samuel Hatt, Efqrs. for the HOME DISTRICT——The honorable Robert Hamilton, Benjamin Pawling, Peter Ten Brock, John Warren, William Dickfon, Robert Nelles, Richard Hatt, Samuel Hatt, Thomas Dickfon, Efqrs. DISTRICT of NIAGARA——Samuel Ryerfe, Thomas Hornor, Thomas Ingerfoll, Efqrs. DISTRICT of LONDON——William Harffy, Francis Baby, and Abraham Iredell, Efqrs. for the WESTERN DISTRICT; before fome one of whom, all Males of the age of eighteen Years or upwards, who have not yet taken the Oaths, are hereby required within Twelve Months from the date hereof, to appear and take the fame, on pain of being proceeded againft in fuch manner as the Law fhall direct.

GIVEN under my hand and feal at arms, at York, this twenty-fecond day of Auguft, in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred, and of his Majefty's reign the fortieth.

PETER HUNTER,
Lieutenant-Governor.

By his Excellency's command,
WM. JARVIS, *fec'y.*

United States

NEW-YORK, July 30.

By the Andromache, we have received the Glafgow Courier down to the 2d of June, but we find no later news from the armies than that by way of Philadelphia.

We received no papers by the Catharine—When the failed there was a talk of a general peace.

The fhip Catharine, which arrived here yefterday from Liverpool, was boarded on her paffage by a French privateer, and robbed of their lateft news papers, and a great number of cabin articles belonging to the captain.

On the 6th inftant arrived at Charlefton the fhip Mary, Lunt, Greenock, 68 days—Minerva, Pinkham, Dublin, 55 days—brig Hope, Doliver, Havanna, 4 days—fchr. Polly, Fairchild, Jamaica, 24 days.

On the 29th ultimo, capt. Pinkham, being [illegible] long. 66. [illegible] in [illegible], a French privateer of 12 guns and of men, belonging to Guadaloupe, which took from him three packages of Irifh linens, and robbed his veffel and the paffengers of their clothing and feveral other articles. A fteerage paffenger on board of capt. Pinkham, having informed the French captain that there were 400 guineas concealed on board, they rummaged every part of the fhip, but not finding any money, they took the linen.

—

Letters received by this fhip mention, that the difturbances in Ireland were by no means allayed: the counties of Wexford and Wicklow, in particular, are in a high ftate of oppofition to the government.

—

The brig Affron, Whitewell, from New-Orleans to New-York, caught fire on the 17th inft. off the Capes, from fome unknown caufe. The captain, crew and paffengers, 17 in number, took to the long boat, and after remaining in that fituation 17 hours, were taken up by a pilot boat and arrived at Fort Mifflin, Philadelphia, laft Thurfday evening.

—

The cargo of the fhip Ariel, coates, from Canton, which has lately been captured by a French privateer, and carried into Guadalope, is faid to confift of 100 000 pieces of nankeens and 500 chefts of tea, befides other articles.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, Aug. 30.

—

SUICIDE!!!

A man by the name of Muire, hung himfelf about a week fince in the town of Niagara. This unhappy being has left an amiable confort to lament his wretched exit.

—

EXTRACT.

"Manners, fays mr. Burke, are of more importance than laws. The law touches us but here and there and now and then. Manners are what vex or foothe, corrupt or purify, exalt or debafe, barbarize or refine us, by a conftant fteady, uniform infenfible operation, like that of the air we breathe in. They give their whole form and colour to our lives. According to their quality, they aid morals, they fupply them or they totally deftroy them."

In every country where refinement, and efpecially where the Chriftian religion has given to women the rank and influence which they ought to hold in fociety, they have it in their power to give to manners almoft what tone they pleafe. It fhould be fo. It is a fubject, in which, if poffible, they have a greater intereft than men; and as was remarked above, they poffefs a more effectual power to enforce the obfervance of their decrees. Nothing can deprive them of this power but a proof, furnifhed by themfelves, that the modeft virtue in which it is founded, fits uneafy upon them. This power itfelf, and with all the dignity and with all the happinefs of the fex are pledged to us, for the faithful and prudent difcharge of the truft. If they refpect themfelves they fecure refpect from us. Even the hardihood of vice is overawed, and made to feel its proper degradation in the prefence of the modeft, decent, exalted dignity of female virtue. There is a delicate fenfibility infeparably attached to fuch a character, which we dread to violate or offend, as we dread the commiffion of facrilege; at the fame time we perceive a charm which no man of ordinary feeling, is able to withftand. We forced by an inftinctive impulfe to approve, to imitate, to love. This it is which conftitutes, in women, the power to lead our manners, and, in us, the readinefs to follow where they lead. They fhould, however, remember that this charm is a hallowed fire, which they are bound, equally by duty and by intereft, as holy feftivals, to preferve in the temple pure and uncontaminated. If they do fo, men will come and offer incenfe. But if with wanton, lawlefs, facrilegious hands they will defile it, fcatter it abroad, and expofe it to the profane, it is true they may fet us in a flame; but it is a flame which burns with luft and rancorous appetite; a flame which confumes in us the very veftiges of efteem and difference for them, and muft inevitably rage to the deftruction of every thing which now diftinguifhes their fituation from the debafed and humble ftate of a female Turk, or the more deplorable condition of the divorced wife of a French republican.

Think not that I wifh to place woman under any unneceffary reftraints in their deportment; or to render their manners infipid, formal and hypocritical. I better know the refined pleafure which the cheerfulnefs and vivacity of well educated women is capable of affording. But there is a freedom which is unto vice. There is an effential difference, more eafily perceived than defined, between the moft unreferved franknefs "that may become a woman," and the fmalleft degree of that dangerous freedom either in their language, drefs or demeanor, againft which I would caution them.

—

The New York gazette of 30th July fays:—It is reported, and we wifh to obtain correct information of the fact, that Mr. Jefferfon has introduced into his own family of among his dependances, the French Week or Decade.—It is very interefting to know whether the United States are to have a man at the head of government, who countenances the abolition of the Chriftian Sabbath.

—

The New-York Gazette contains a letter from Philadelphia, which fays, "You may affert with confidence, that Marryland will follow the example of Virginia, and Maffachufetts in the approaching election. This puts the triumph of Federalifm beyond all doubt.

"It is here proper to obferve, that the Legiflature of Virginia, being mainly anti-federalifts, have altered their mode of election in fuch a manner as to prevent any Federalift from being appointed an Elector of President and Vice Prefident, by throwing the whole ftate into one diftrict.

"The Legiflature of Maffachufetts being Federalifts, have refolved to ap-

point electors themselves; therefore, all the electors of that state will be federal—of course their votes will be for Adams and Pinckney. Maryland having a majority of Federalists, all the Electors of that State, will be also federal, and vote with Massachusetts."

DAY.

MORNING.

IN the barn the tenant cock,
Close to partlet perch'd on high,
Briskly crows, (the shepherd's clock!)
Jocund that the morning's nigh.

Swiftly from the mountain's brow,
Shadows, nurs'd by night, retire:
And the peeping sun-beam, now,
Paints with gold the village spire.

Philomel forsakes the thorn,
Plaintive where she prates at night;
And the lark, to meet the morn,
Soars beyond the shepherd's sight.

From the low-roof'd cottage ridge,
See the chatt'ring swallow spring;
Darting through the one-arch'd bridge,
Quick she dips her dappled wing.

Now the pine-tree's waving top
Gently greets the morning gale!
Kidlings, now, begin to crop,
Daisies in the dewy dale.

...m the balmy sweets, uncloy'd,
(Restless till her task be done)
..., the busy bee's employ'd
...pping dew before the sun.

...kling through the crevic'd rock,
...here the limpid stream distills,
...t refreshment waits the flock
...hen 'tis sun-drove from the hills.

...lin, for the promis'd corn
(Ere the harvest hopes are ripe)
...nxious, beats the huntsman's horn,
Boldly sounding, drown his pipe.

Sweet,—O sweet, the warbling throng,
On the white emblossom'd spray!
Nature's universal song
Echoes to the rising day.

NOON.

Fervid on the glitt'ring flood,
Now, the noon-tide radiance glows:
Drooping o'er its infant bud,
Not a dew-drop's left the rose.

By the brook the shepherd dines;
From the fierce meridian heat
Shelter'd, by the branching pines,
Pendent o'er his graffy seat.

Now the flock forsakes the glade,
Where uncheck'd the sun-beams fall,
Sure to find a pleasing shade
By the ivy'd abbey wall.

Echo in her airy round,
O'er the river, rock, and hill,
Cannot catch a single sound,
Save the clack of yonder mill.

Cattle court the zephyrs bland,
Where the streamlet wanders cool;
Or with languid silence stand
Midway in the marshy pool.

But from mountain, dell, or stream;
Not a flutt'ring zephyr springs:
Fearful lest the noon-tide beam
Scorch its soft, its silken wings.

Not a leaf has leave to stir,
Nature's lull'd—serene—and still!
Quet e'en the shepherd's cur,
Sleeping on the heath-clad hill.

Languid is the landscape round,
Till the fresh descending shower,
Grateful to the thirsty ground,
Raises ev'ry fainting flower.

Now the hill—the hedge—is green,
Now the warblers' throats in tune!
Blithsome is the verdant scene,
Brighten'd by the beams of noon!

EVENING

O'er the heath the heifer strays
Free—(the furrow'd task is done)
Now the village windows blaze,
Burnish'd by the setting sun.

Now he hides behind the hill,
Sinking from a golden sky:
Can the pencil's mimic skill,
Copy the refulgent dye?

Trudging as the ploughmen go,
(To the smoking hamlet bound)
Giant-like their shadows grow,
Lengthen'd o'er the level ground.

Where the rising forest spreads,
Shelter for the lordly dome!
To their high-built airy beds,
See the rooks returning home!

As the lark with vary'd tune,
Carols to the evening loud;
Mark the mild resplendent moon,
Breaking through a parted cloud!

Now the hermit howlet peeps
From the barn, or twisted brake:
And the blue mist slowly creeps,
Curling on the silver lake.

As the trout, in speckled pride,
Playful from its bosom springs;
To the banks, a ruffled tide
Verges in successive rings.

Tripping through the silkin grass,
O'er the path-divided dale,
Mark the rose complexion'd lass,
With her well-pois'd milking pail.

Linnets, with unnumber'd notes,
And the cuckoo-bird with two,
Tuning sweet their mellow throats,
Bid the setting sun

ADIEU!

ANY person who understands the making of

POT-ASH, &c.

Will meet with encouragement by applying to the printers hereof.
York, August 22, 1800. (86)

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, FOR

Cash or approved Notes.

That convenient and completely finished one story and a half high

Dwelling House,

situated on the south side of Frederick Street, now occupied by the subscriber. The many advantages arising from its admirable situation, cannot fail to render it a valuable property to the purchaser. Contiguous to the house are, an excellent well of water and a well constructed root-house which contributes much to the value of the premises. The lot is of a superior soil and is well fenced. There is also standing on the premises an inclosed Frame 36 by 16 feet. If the property is not disposed of by the 1st of October next it will be sold at public auction. Any person desirous to purchase may know the terms by applying to
EDWARD HAYWARD.
York, 28th August. (86)

☞ HE has also for sale the following PAINTS:
Best White Lead ground in oil,
—Spanish Brown do.
—Verdigris do.
—Sky Blue do.
Ar[illegible] Yellow Oare do.
—Prussi[illegible] Blue dry,
—Rose Pink do.
—Naples Yellow do.
—Red Lead do.
—Vermillion do.
—Umber and Lamp Black do.
—Best boild Oil,
—Spirits Turpentine,
—Jappan Gold size
—Deep and Green Gold Leaf,
—Large and Small Silver'd do.
—Camel's Hair Veining Pencils,
—Pound Brushes,
and others of lesser numbers. &c. &c.

FOR SALE,

That valuable lot with the buildings thereon standing, now occupied by William Smith, carpenter; situated on the north side of King Street. This house is advantageously situated for any person in the mercantile line, and is well calculated for a family.—The whole will be sold low for cash.—
Apply to THO's MOSLEY.
York, August 27. ('86)

To the Public.

AS the subscriber will leave this province in the course of the ensuing month, he requests all those indebted to him to make payment in order that he may discharge the demands against him. THO's. MOSLEY.
York, August 27. ('86)

A FEW COPIES OF THE

LAWS,

PASSED IN THE

2d & 3d Sessions

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE

VOLUME X.} G[illegible]R [NUMBER 19.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[illegible]ED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

[illegible]URDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1800. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,
GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Prorogation on the fourth day of July last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the fourteenth day of this present month of August, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twentieth day of September next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esq. our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and in the fortieth year of our reign.

P. H.
WM. JARVIS, *sec'y.*

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, 4th SEPTEMBER, 1800.

WHEREAS several persons claim to hold Lots in the Town of York, and have not performed the Condition of building thereon within the time limited; and whereas the Health and Convenience of his Majesty's subjects, resident in the said Town, demand that the Ground part of the same should be cleared as soon as possible:—NOTICE is hereby given to all such persons, that they are required within THREE months from this date, to CUT and BURN all the Brush or Under-wood on their said Lots; and within SIX months from the date hereof, to fall all the Trees that are standing thereon, on pain of their said Lots being forfeited.
JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

By Authority.

A Proclamation.

PETER HUNTER, *Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of his Majesty's Province of Upper-Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding his Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, *GREETING:*

WHEREAS several persons are possessed of Lands in this Province, and claim to hold the same by virtue of some Deed of Sale, Conveyance, Enfeoffment, or Exchange, or by Gift, Inheritance, Devise, or Marriage, and have not yet taken the OATH OF ALLEGIANCE to his Majesty, or the other Oaths prescribed by Law, NOW KNOW YE, that I do hereby summon and require all such Persons forewith to take the said Oaths, and that I have constituted and appointed the several Persons herein after mentioned in the several Districts of this Province, to be commissioners for administering the said Oaths to all such Persons as shall be desirous of taking the same, That is to say, The Honorable John Munro, Samuel Anderson, Malcolm Mc. Martin, William Fortune, Jacob Weager, Esqrs. for the EASTERN DISTRICT——William Fraser, James Brackinridge, Solomon Jones, Joel Stone, Stephen Burrit, Esqrs. for the DISTRICT of JOHNSTOWN——The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Thomas Markland, Alexander Fisher, John Walden Myers, John Bleeker, Esqrs. for the MIDLAND DISTRICT——John Small, William Wilcocks, John Bleeker, Alexander Chisholm, Robert Baldwin, William Graham, Richard Hatt, Samuel Hatt, Esqrs. for the HOME DISTRICT——The honorable Robert Hamilton, Benjamin Pawling, Peter Ten Brock, John Warren, William Dickson, Robert Nelles, Richard Hatt, Samuel Hatt, Thomas Dickson, Esqrs. DISTRICT of NIAGARA——Samuel Ryerse, Thomas Horner, Thomas Ingersoll, Esqrs. DISTRICT of LONDON——William Harffy, Francis Baby, and Abraham Iredell, Esqrs. for the WESTERN DISTRICT; before some one of whom, all Males of the age of eighteen Years or upwards, who have not yet taken the Oaths, are hereby required within Twelve Months from the date hereof, to appear and take the same, on pain of being proceeded against in such manner as the Law shall direct.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at arms, at York, this twenty-second day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, and of his Majesty's reign the fortieth.

Peter Hunter,
Lieutenant Governor.

By his Excellency's command,
WM. JARVIS, *sec'y.*

BLANKS,

For sale at this OFFICE.

ANY person who underftands the making of

POT-ASH, &c.

Will meet with encouragement by applying to the printers hereof.

York, Auguft 22, 180[illegible]. ('86)

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, FOR

Cafh or approved Notes.

That convenient and completely finifhed one ftory and a half high

Dwelling Houfe,

fituated on the fouth fide of Frederick Street, now occupied by the fubfcriber. The many advantages arifing from its admirable fituation, cannot fail to render it a valuable property to the purchafer. Contiguous to the houfe are, an excellent well of water and a well conftructed root-houfe which contributes much to the value of the premifes. The lot is of a fuperior foil and is well fenced. There is alfo ftanding on the premifes an inclofed Frame 36 by 16 feet. If the property is not difpofed of by the 1ft of October next it will be fold at public auction. Any perfon defirous to purchafe may know the terms by applying to

EDWARD HAYWARD.

York, 28th Auguft. ('86)

☞ HE has alfo for fale the following PAINTS;

Beft White Lead ground in oil,
—Spanifh Brown do.
—Verdigris do.
—Sky Blue do.
And Yellow Ocre do.
—Pruffian Blue dry.
—Rofe Pink do.
—Naples Yellow do.
—Red Lead do.
—Vermillion do.
—Umber and Lamp Black do.
—Beft boild Oil,
—Spirits Turpentine,
—Jappan Gold fize
—Deep and Green Gold Leaf,
—Large and Small Silver'd do.
—Camel's Hair Veining Pencils,
—Pound Brufhes,
and others of leffer numbers. &c. &c.

FOR SALE,

That valuable lot with the buildings thereon ftanding, now occupied by William Smith, carpenter; fituated on the north fide of King Street. This houfe is advantageoufly fituated for any perfon in the mercantile line, and is well calculated for a family.—The whole will be fold low for cafh.—Apply to THO's MOSLEY.

York, Auguft 27. ('86)

To the Public.

AS the fubfcriber will leave this province in the courfe of the enfuing month, he requefts all thofe indebted to him to make payment in order that he may difcharge the demands againft him. THO's. MOSLEY.

York, Auguft 27. ('86)

A FEW COPIES OF THE

LAWS,

PASSED IN THE

2d & 3d Seffions

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FOR SALE
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS

Pork and Beef

In barrels, which they will warrant of a fuperior quality—They expect fhortly a very genera[l] [af]fortment of

Dry goods & groceries.

Various reafons have determined them to fell, hereafter, for cafh only—and to take this plain method of avoiding unwelcome applications on one part and difagreeable refufals on the other, and at the fame time, to inform thofe whofe accounts are liquidated, that unlefs fpeedy payments are [illegible] pleafant meafures will be [illegible]

JOHN CUMMING,

York, 6th Auguft, 1800.

FOR SALE

LOT Number 10, on the North fide of King's ftreet, containing one fifth of an acre of Ground, with a large and commodious dwelling Houfe thereon erected, and a Bake-houfe adjoining (the Oven perfectly new and upon an improved plan) together with a fmall out Houfe; the whole lately occupied by Mr. John Matcheffky.

The fituation and conveniencies of the premifes, and the great encouragement which the prefent moment offers to the Baking bufinefs at York, render this a moft defirable acquifition. The terms of payment will be made eafy, and an indifputable title given, by applying to Mr. Jacob Herchmer, or Mr. Samuel Heron, at York.

N. B. If the above premifes fhould not fooner be difpofed of by private fale, they will be fold by public Auction, on the firft day of October next, by the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Houfe of Mr. John M'Dougal, Inn-keeper, at York aforefaid, at which time and place the conditions of fuch fale will be made known.

J. HERCHMER.
SAM. HERON.

York, Aug. 14, 1800.

For Sale.

That eligible and well improved

FARM,

Situated on the Eaft fide of the River Humber, containing 104 acres, 20 of which are interval and 2 of excellent medow. Six acres of the interval is fown with clover and timothy, on the remainder is an excellent crop of wheat, oats, potatoes, and Indian corn.—There are now ftanding on the premifes a good

Dwelling houfe & Barn

contiguous to a living fpring of water and about 200 yards from the River. The premifes, with the crop now ftanding, buildings, &c. will be difpofed of low for cafh or a bill on Montreal.—For terms apply to the fubfcriber on the premifes, or to T. G. Simons, printer. JAMES ODELL ROCH.

N. B. There is an excellent road from this town to the above farm.

York, 30 July.

To be fold,

TWELVE hundred Acres of LAND in the Townfhip of Portland, in the Midland Diftrict, being Lots No. 11 in the 1ft Conceffion, 9, 10 and 12 in the 2d Conceffion, and 9 and 10 in the 3d Conceffion. Enquire of the Subfcriber at Kingfton.

RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

June 12.

For Sale.

TWO hundred Acres of excellent Land well fituated for a Farm, being lot number feventeen in the fecond conceffion of the townhip of York, joining Yonge-ftreet, within two miles of the Town of York.

The terms will be made eafy to any perfon inclined to purchafe by applying to JAMES or ELY PLAYTER.

York, July 30, 1800. [82.]

Foreign News.

[illegible] June 7.

[illegible] Hope, Fe-

[illegible] hat being [illegible] in company with his Majefty's fhip Adamant, on the 11th of December laft, we chafed a French frigate which ran on fhore on the Weft fide of the river Tombeau, about three miles from Port Louis in that ifland; after firing feveral broadfides at her fhe cut away her mafts; at 7 P. M. the boats were fent to deftroy her under the command of Lieutenant Gray of the Adamant, affifted by Lieutenant Walker of that fhip, Lieutenant Synes of Tremendous, and Lieutenant Owen of the marines of the Adamant, who very handfomely requefted to go upon that fervice. At half paft nine the boats returned, bringing with them the officers and fome few of the men whom they found on board the frigate, which proved to be La Preneufe, of 44 guns, and 300 men, commanded by capt. l'Hermite, to which they had fet fire in feveral places, and which fhortly after blew up. The prompt and fpirited manner in which this fpirited fervice was performed, under a very heavy fire from the batteries, reflects great honor on Lieut. Gray and the officers and men under his command. During our cruife the Adamant captured the Benjamin, a French floop, laden with coffee, from the ifland of Bourbon, bound to the Ifle of France, and the Bienfait, a French brig laden with rice for the fame place; and the Tremendous captured the Neftra Senora Del Carman, a Spanifh brig, laden with coffee, indigo and bale goods, from the Ifle of France to Rio de la Plata, all of which I am happy to inform you are arrived.

(Signed) J. OSBORN.

LONDON, June 10.

It is very certain that the accounts in the French papers, of Genoa having received a fupply of provifions, though much difcredited, was true. No hopes are now entertained of taking it but by famine, which, from the quantity of provifions it has, and the afcertained poffibility of throwing in further fupplies, will be a very tedious enterprize, and if Buonaparte brings an army ftrong enough to cope with Melas, he will effect its relief.

It feems to be now confirmed, by the report of Capt. Popham, that General Suwarrow died at Peterfburg on the 28th of May. He had been in difgrace with his fovereign; and fuch, it appears, is the character of Ruffian manners, that the difpleafure of the Prince includes banifhment from all fociety. The man fo lately the theme of Royal panegyric, and the object of every courtier's flattery, was abfolutely abandoned in the ftruggles of ficknefs & death. The fervile herd of the metropolis with a fhameful complaifance, fhrunk from

the company of a difgraced warrior, and the laft moments of Suwarrow were deprived of the offices of friendfhip, and the confolation of public fympathy. Such at leaft is the report; but we hope it is untrue, or exaggerated. There would be fomething in this treatment of the veteran general worfe than caprice. Whatever impartial pofterity may fay of th[illegible]

[illegible] by Merza Ally Khan it is reported that this deputation is fent thither in confequence of Zemaun Shah's evacuation of the Panjeb.

Buonaparte, it appears, has iffued Proclamations, promifing to re-eftablifh both the King of Sardinia and the Grand Duke of Tufcany. This manoeuvre prefents a very fingular fpectacle. The Child and Champion of Jacobinifm takes up the rights of two Princes, whofe dominions, in fpite of all remonftrances, are kept in poffeffion by an emperor who has pretended to fight for focial order!

The Irifh Unionifts are in high fpirits to find that the weather on the other fide of the water has been warmer than ufual for the feafon, and more refembles the climate of England. This is afcribed entirely to the profpect of a Union; and it is confidently expected that not only Englifh capital, but even Englifh climate, will in future be common to both countries.

Government have difpatches from Lord Keith of recent date. They ftate the furrender of the citadel of Savona, on the 18th of May, in confequence of famine; and that on the 19th of May the inhabitants of Genoa afked and obtained leave to fend a flag of truce to Melas—which it was thought carried propofitions for the furrender of the city.

Government have alfo received difpatches from Mr. Jackfon at Turin which eftablifh the fact that Gen. Melas was marching towards Piedmont to give battle to the army of Referve. It is faid Buonaparte had more than 1900[illegible] men with him on the 19th of May.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, date[d] June 5.

"The houfe of commons is in committee on the Union propofitions. The gallery and all the avenues leading thereunto are crouded to an uncommon degree. The fpeakers hitherto have been for the bill—Lord Caftlereagh, Attorney General, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. On the other fide, Mr. Plunkett, Mr. Saurin, and the Right Hon. the Speaker. Mr. Corry, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is on his legs in reply to the Speaker. The houfe will not break up this feveral hours. Mr. Curran has not yet taken his feat."

LEGHORN, May 16.

Admiral Keith, in a letter to the Imperial Commandant of this city, Baron Fenzel, fays; I am now convinced, that the only means of conquering Genoa is to ftarve it.

In confeq[illegible] tion of all [illegible] port whate[illegible] prevent G[illegible]

plies. This prohibition is to remain in force till Genoa fhall have fallen. The armies are fupplied with provifions by the fhips of war.

Fifty French fhips had failed from Toulon, under convoy of a brig and another fhip of war, laden with provifions, arms, and money for Genoa. Of this convoy, eight fhips laden with provifions have been taken by the Phaeton, Englifh frigate, others have been carried to Mahon, and fome burnt, after the Englifh had taken out the principal part of the cargoes.

Another letter of the fame date.

It is faid that a part of the French convoy that failed from Toulon with provifions, &c. had fucceeded in entering the port of Genoa.

Four mortars and 300 bombs have been fent hence to the Imperial camp before Genoa.

At Ancona there are yet 5400 Imperialifts. Three Ruffian frigates had arrived there for the purpofe, it is faid, of conveying home the troops of that nation.

Some troops are to be embarked here for Corfica, to fupport the infurgents of that place.

The Port Mahon brig arrived here on the 13th with the French privateer l'Enfant, Chevalier de la Victorie, her prize. The Neapolitan frigate, Galatea, of 20 guns alfo arrived here on the 13th, with a Danifh fhip, which fhe had taken off Genoa laden with ammunition, mufkets, &c. coming from Toulon. The crew had made their efcape to Genoa.

BOLOGNE, May 13

The Infurgents in Corfica have requefted to be fupported by fome battalions of Auftrian troops. They purpofe to befiege Baftia, in which is a French garrifon. Some battalions are accordingly on the march for Leghorn where it is probable they will be embarked. Englifh fhips are daily arriving at Leghorn, with wounded French and Auftrian foldiers, and French prifoners from the coaft of Genoa.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 28.

It is now fully confirmed that the war has recommenced in Egypt.—As impediments had been thrown in the way of the French to prevent their departure, otherwife than becoming prifoners of wa[illegible] [illegible] the command of the capt. Pacha.—The whole fquadron confifts of 11 fail of the line, among which is one of 110 guns and feven frigates. It is deftined for Alexandria, where it will be joined by an Englifh fquadron.

BOMBAY, Dec. 19, 1799.

On Thurfday laft the following fhips failed from the harbour—Suffolk, Admiral Ranier, and La Forte, accompanied by the Prince and Eliza, country fhips, bound to the Red Sea, with ftores and provifions for the detachment and his Majefty's fhips on that ftation.

On Saturday laft, a fignal was made for a fleet to the weftward, which in the firft inftance gave rife to a number of conjectures, attended in fome meafure, with a degree of proportionate anxiety it was however fhortly difcovered to be part of Admiral Blanket's fquadron from the Red Sea, and in the evening, the following fhips anchored in the harbour; his Majefty's fhip Leopard, Admiral Blanket, Daedalus, Centurion and the company's frigate Bombay.—The Bombay failed from Aden on the 6th of October, and the Admiral paffed the ftraits of Babelmandel on the 13th or 14th, they have had a very tedious paffage in confequence of the adverfe currents, and the crew of the Bombay has been remarkable fickly.

Admiral Blanket had proceeded in the Leopard as high as Judda, and the frigates to Coffier, which place they completely deftroyed, levelling the works with the ground.

MADRAS, Jan. 5.

Extract of a letter, dated Trincomallie, 11th January, 1800.

"His Majefty's fhip Brave, captain Alexander, arrived here on the 5th inft. from the Red Sea, having on board general Debucq, Ambaffador from the late Tippoo Sultan to the Directory of France, and his fuite,—and this day the Brave proceeded to Columbo with Mr. Debucq, and the Frenchmen who were taken with him."

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

The young emperor of China, Ca Hing has put to death his prime minifter, the great enemy of the Englifh nation, who it is faid had amaffed a fortune of 70 millions of Tales, exclufive of jewels to an immenfe amount, all of which the emperor has feized upon.

Jan. 29.

Letters were received on Monday from Madras, dated the 11th inft. announcing the arrival there of a fmall veffel which had been captured by the Clariffa, French privateer, and, which captain Souchoufs had releafed for the purpofe of landing the officers and crew of the American fhip Louis, captain Deale, which failed from thence on the 3d inft. and which he had alfo captured a few days after fhe left the Pilot.

On Sunday morning laft two Lafcars were brought to town from the fhip Admiral Rainier, charged with having attempted to fet that fhip on fire, in Saugur Roads—we, underftand that one of them was caught in the very act of putting a fire brand into a tub of combuftibles prepared for the purpofe, and upon being immediately tied up and punifhed he acknowledged that he had been inftigated by the head Tindal of the fhip, who had firft given him liquor to intoxicate him, afterwards provided him with the fire, &c.

BUONAPARTE AND MASSENA.

The following intercepted letter from Buonaparte to general Maffena has been publifhed as authentic at Leghorn by the Auftrians. It fhows the difficulties with which the French government has to encounter previous to the opening of the campaign, and proves that Buonaparte was not entirely without fufpicion that Melas would attempt the very plan he has fince executed. In fact it might have fuggefted the idea, efpecially as the letter difclofes the weaknefs of Maffena's army. There appears reafon to believe, indeed, that Maffena had been partly furprifed by Melas and had not been fufficiently aware of the neceffity of guarding the three paffes leading down to Savona, Final Alhenga.

Dispatches from the chief conful Bonaparte to gen. Maſſena.

PARIS, March 22.

" I confeſs my dear general, that I am not at all ſatisfied with your laſt dispatches. Why thoſe eternal complaints and reproaches? Do you think we might have managed affairs better? We do not reſt on beds of roſes here; and if our armies are in want, it is becauſe our reſources are extremely weak. The moſt preſſing orders have already been given for ſupplying you with the neceſſary articles. You muſt have already received what concerns the artillery department. Since the loan could not be effected in Holland, I am only able to ſend you five or ſix hundred thouſand livres, inſtead of the four million that had been promiſed. Apply this entirely to paying the army, and let the contractors, and thoſe employed under them complain: ſhould thoſe gentlemen with to quit the ſervice menace them with death, and be as good as your word: there is no want of adventurers of that deſcription, whom the love of gain will allure to the army. Our care muſt be directed to the ſoldier, who ſuffers and fights count on the reinforcements which you deſire.—If you find it difficult to maintain an army of 30,000 men in the Genoeſe, what would you do with a ſtill greater number? I cannot ſpare a ſingle demi-brigade of veteran troops: all I am able to do for you is to keep a few weak battalions of conſcripts to the department of Var, to diſperſe the diſcontented in the ſouth of France; in caſe of neceſſity you might unite thoſe troops with your army. It grieves me that you ſuffer yourſelf to be miſled by accounts which ought not to be relied on. If the imperial army actually has the 133 battalions which gave you ſo much uneaſineſs, what would be the conſequence? How is it poſſible for the enemy to employ even one half of his forces in the mountainous poſition you occupy? Can he attack you otherwiſe than, with ſingle columns? And are you not the brave, the fortunate Maſſena! Do you not command the beſt infantry in the world! Is not the active and intelligent French ſoldier ſuperior to all the troops of Europe, in mountainious diſtricts: beſide, the enemy can convey proviſions only for a ſmall number of troops in the mountains, as they are in want of mules.—No, my dear general! the ſuperiority of the enemy gives me no uneaſineſs—that can only be excited by the plans which they may hit upon; for, ſtrong as the ſituation is, you are not entirely out of danger. I will tell you what a brilliant general might undertake againſt you. By daily attacks he would harraſs your centre and right wing towards the ſources of the Taro, the Biſagre, and la Polvecera, while he would vigorouſly attack the left, and endeavor to gain one of the three paſſes leading to Savona, Finale, and Albenga. Should he ſucceed in this attempt your army would be divided into two corps, and your communication with France cut off. But I believe German caution will never enter ſo daring a plan. Meanwhile you muſt carefully guard thoſe three paſſes; and ſhould the enemy attack you and carry one of theſe important points (which is poſſible,) then my dear general, you muſt fall upon him like lightening, attack from the ſide of Genoa, while Suchet, attacks him from Nice, and deſtroy every Auſtrian that ſhould paſs the mountains," &c.

The influence which madame Chevalier poſſeſſes at Peterſburg, ſeems to ſtagger miniſters extremely. To mr. Pitt the matter is entirely incomprehenſible.

United States:

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 7.

Yeſterday morning arrived at the quarantine ground the ſhip Providence, Adams, of Providence, (Rhode Iſland,) mounting thirty-four 24, 18, and 6 pounders from Barcelona, loading, wine and brandy.

Capt. Adams, left Barcelona on the evening of the 17th of June. On the 20th off W. end of Majorca, ſpoke the Britiſh frigate Sea-Horſe, having on board gen. Abercrombie, and three other Engliſh generals, together with a company of artillery: they parted the day before from a fleet from Gibraltar having troops on board for Minorca, or ſome other place in the Mediterranean. By a gentleman who left Cette on the 7th of June, information was received that the blockade of Genoa was raiſed; on which account there were great rejoicings in France; and all the Genoeſe veſſels immediately taken into employment. Information was alſo received of the ſucceſs of the French armies on the Rhine, and by ſeveral counts from Cadiz, Marſeilles, and Paris, the American commiſſioners had cloſed the buſineſs of their miſſion with the deputies of the French nation, and waited only the aſſent of the chief conſul, who was then abſent from Paris, with the army in Piedmont. It was laid and believed with a full determination of returning to his crown, the king of Surdinia."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Leghorn, to his Friend in Philadelphia, dated May 30th.

" We have been in daily hopes of hearing of the fall of Genoa, and it is ſaid general Maſſena ſent a meſſage to lord Keith, requeſting him to deſiſt bombarding the city till this day (30th May) when, if the gen. did not receive ſuccour, he would capitulate. Many bets are laid on both ſides and to-morrow is anxiouſly looked for.

Auguſt 8.

By the brig Abby, arrived yeſterday in 54 days from Cork, Iriſh papers to the 10th of June are arrived—Any intelligence of Moment they contain has been anticipated by the Britiſh packet.

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable houſe in London, to their correſpondents in this city.

"Wheats are far from promiſing, and if the preſent cold dripping weather continues a fortnight longer, our crops will be very ſcanty and foreign ſupply for the next ſeaſon will be much wanted."

From the Wilmington Mirror, of Auguſt 2.

Laſt wedneſday came up to this town the ſhip Liberty, capt. Miller, of this port, in nine weeks from Londonderry with 450 paſſengers or upwards. As there were many children, two of whom counted but one paſſenger, it is ſuppoſed there were, including the ſhip's crew, &c. about 500 ſouls on board all in good health. On his paſſage capt. Miller ſpoke the ſhip Active, Harper, 6 week from Lisbon, who informed him that certain accounts had been received at Lisbon previous to his ſailing, that a treaty had been concluded between

[illegible]

Yatch, [illegible] their way to Quebec.

GENERAL ELECTION.

The following Gentlemen, in addition to thoſe already mentioned, have been elected Members to ſerve in the next Provincial Parliament:

Alexander Mc. Donell, and Angus Mc. Donell, Eſqrs. for the counties of Glengary and Preſcott.

R. J. D. Gray, Eſq. for the counties of Stormont and Ruſſell.

We hope to be excuſed for the badneſs of the quality of the paper we are obliged this day to print on, owing to the non-arrival of the veſſel which has our new ſupply of that article on board, and which we daily expect.

From a London paper.

The medals preſented to the officers and ſeamen who ſerved in Lord Nelſon's fleet, are of gold, ſilver, and copper. On the front are diſplayed the figure of Britannia ſtanding on a rock with an anchor at her feet, and holding in one hand a laurel wreath over the ſea, emblematical of our deſire of being at peace with all the world; and in the other a portrait of lord Nelſon, round which are the words "Europe's hope, and Britain's glory," and "rear admiral Nelſon of the Nile." The back of the medallion repreſents the Britiſh and French fleets in line of battle on the evening of the firſt of Auguſt, the ſun ſetting appears juſt above the horizon, round the edge are the words "Almighty God has bleſſed his Majeſty's arms," and at the bottom "victory of the Nile, Auguſt, 1798." The medals are covered with fine chryſtal.

John Horton

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he carries on the

Bakeing buſineſs

At his Bake-houſe, oppoſite Mr. Barry's in this town; where he keeps

Bread and Cakes

For ſale on the moſt reaſonable terms. Alſo ſome excellent

Smoked-beef

Cheap for CASH, together with ſundry

THE

VOLUME X.] U. C. R [NUMBER 20.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 468.] *SATURDAY*, SEPTEMBER 15, 1800. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING:—*

WHEREAS, by our Prorogation on the fourth day of July laſt, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the fourteenth day of this preſent month of Auguſt, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twentieth day of September next, enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caſ[illegible] theſe our Letters to be m[illegible] Patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſq. our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this ſeventh day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and in the fortieth year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *ſec'y.*

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, 4th SEPTEMBER, 1800.

WHEREAS ſeveral perſons claim to hold Lots in the Town of York, and have not performed the Condition of building thereon within the time limited; and whereas the Health and Convenience of his Majeſty's ſubjects, reſident in the ſaid Town, demand that the Ground part of the ſame ſhould be cleared as ſoon as poſſible:—NOTICE is hereby given to all ſuch perſons, that they are required within THREE months from this date, to CUT and BURN all the Bruſh or Under-wood on their ſaid Lots; and within SIX months from the date hereof, to fall all the Trees that are ſtanding thereon, on pain of their ſaid Lots being forfeited.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

By Autl. rity.

A Proclamation.

PETER HUNTER, *Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of his Majeſty's Province of Upper-Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding his Majeſty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, *GREETING:*

WHEREAS ſeveral perſons are poſſeſſed of Lands in this Province, and claim to hold the ſame by virtue of ſome Deed of Sale, Conveyance, Eſcheffment, or Exchange, or by Gift, Inheritance, Deviſe, or Marriage, and have not yet taken the OATH OF ALLEGIANCE to his Majeſty, or the other Oaths preſcribed by Law, NOW KNOW YE, that I do hereby ſummon and require all ſuch Perſons forewith to take the ſaid Oaths, and that I have conſtituted and appointed the ſeveral Perſons herein after mentioned in the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province, to be commiſſioners for adminiſtering the ſaid Oaths to all ſuch Perſons as ſhall be deſirous of taking the ſame, That is to ſay, The Honorable John Munro, Samuel Anderſon, Malcolm Mc. Martin, William Fortune, Jacob Weager, Eſqrs. for the EASTERN DISTRICT——William Fraſer, James Breckinridge, Solomon Jones, Joel Stone, Stephen Burritt, Eſqrs. for the DISTRICT of JOHNSTOWN.——The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Thomas Markland, Alexander Fiſher, John Walden Myers, John Bleeker, Eſqrs. for the MIDLAND DISTRICT—— John Small, William Wilcocks, John Bleeker, Alexander Chiſholm, Robert Baldwin, William Graham, Richard Hatt, Samuel Hatt, Eſqrs. for the HOME DISTRICT——The honorable Robert Hamilton, Benjamin Pawling, Peter Ten Brock, John Warren, William Dickſon, Robert Nellis, Richard Hatt, Samuel Hatt, Thomas Dickſon, Eſqrs. DISTRICT of NIAGARA——Samuel Ryerſe, Thomas Horner, Thomas Ingerſoll, Eſqrs. DISTRICT of LONDON——William Harffy, Francis Baby, and Abraham Iredell, Eſqrs. for the WESTERN DISTRICT; before ſome one of whom, all Males of the age of eighteen Years or upwards, who have not yet taken the Oaths, are hereby required within Twelve Months from the date hereof, to appear and take the ſame, on pain of being proceeded againſt in ſuch manner as the Law ſhall direct.

GIVEN under my hand and ſeal at arms, at York, this twenty-ſecond day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred, and of his Majeſty's reign the fortieth.

Peter Hunter,

Lieutenant Governor.

By his Excellency's command,

WM. JARVIS, *ſec'y.*

BLANKS,

For ſale at this OFFICE.

FOR SALE
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS

Pork and Beef

In barrels, which they will warrant of a superior quality—They expect shortly a very general assortment of

Dry goods & groceries.

Various reasons have determined them to sell, hereafter, for cash only—and to take this plain method of avoiding unwelcome applications on one part and disagreeable refusals on the other, and at the same time, to inform those whose accounts are liquidated, that unless speedy payments are made, unpleasant measures will be resorted to.

JOHN CUMMING, & Co.

York, 6th August, 1800.

FOR SALE,

LOT Number 10, on the North side of King's street, containing one fifth of an acre of Ground, with a large and commodious dwelling House thereon erected, and a Bake-house adjoining (the Oven perfectly new and upon an improved plan) together with a small out House; the whole lately occupied by Mr. John Matchefsky.

The situation and conveniencies of the premises, and the great encouragement which the present moment offers to the Baking business at York, render this a most desirable acquisition. The terms of payment will be made easy, and an indisputable title given, by applying to Mr. Jacob Herchmer, or Mr. Samuel Heron, at York.

N. B. If the above premises should not sooner be disposed of by private sale, they will be sold by public Auction, on the first day of October next, by the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the House of Mr. John M'Dougal, Inn-keeper, at York aforesaid, at which time and place the conditions of such sale will be made known.

J. HERCHMER.
SAM. HERON.

York, Aug. 14, 1800.

For Sale,

That eligible and well improved

F A R M,

Situated on the East side of the River Humber, containing 104 acres, 20 of which are interval and a of excellent meadow. Six acres of the interval is sown with clover and timothy, on the remainder is an excellent crop of wheat, oats, potatoes, and Indian corn.—— There are now standing on the premises a good

Dwelling house & Barn

contiguous to a living spring of water and about 200 yards from the River. The premises, with the crop now standing, buildings, &c. will be disposed of low for cash or a bill on Montreal.—For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises, or to T. G. Simons, printer. JAMES ODELL ROCH.

N. B. There is an excellent road from this town to the above farm.

York, 30 July.

To be sold,

TWELVE hundred Acres of LAND in the Township of Portland, in the Midland District, being Lots No. 11 in the 1st Concession, 9, 10 and 12 in the 2d Concession, and 9 and 10 in the 3d Concession. Enquire of the Subscriber at Kingston.

RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

June 12.

ANY person who understands the making of

POT-ASH, &c.

Will meet with encouragement by applying to the printers hereof.

York, August 22, 1800. (86)

FOR SALE,

That valuable lot with the buildings thereon standing, now occupied by William Smith, carpenter; situated on the north side of King Street. This house is advantageously situated for any person in the mercantile line, and is well calculated for a family.—The whole will be sold low for cash.—Apply to THO's MOSLEY.

York, August 27. (86)

To the Public.

AS the subscriber will leave this province in the course of the ensuing month, he requests all those indebted to him to make payment in order that he may discharge the demands against him. THO's. MOSLEY.

York, August 27. (86)

For Sale,

TWO hundred Acres of excellent Land well situated for a Farm, being lot number seventeen in the second concession of the township of York, joining Yonge-street, within two miles of the Town of York.

The terms will be made easy to any person inclined to purchase by applying to JAMES or ELY PLAYTER.

York, July 31, 1800. [82.]

From a late London paper.

ON BEARDS.

IF we have a dispute in this country about Bishops Wigs, in Parliament at present debate about the propriety of wearing Beards. Upon this subject the following article has appeared in one of the Journals—

A beard is the ornament of Goats, Philosophers, and Orientalists.

Is a long beard handsomer than a short beard, or is it better to shave it than let it grow? These are indeed important questions, since they have been the subject of war between nations, and disputation between religious sects.—It is a question difficult to resolve, since after so many ages, we see on the surface of the earth as many people without a beard as people with a beard.

A maxim in bad Latin, says, *De gustibus non est disputandum*; and there is one in good French, which says, *Il ne faut disputer ni de gouts, ni de couleurs.* This might decide the point, if it were true that taste, not chance, influenced the destinies of the beard. But the history of all possible beards, from those of Moses; Agamemnon, and Socrates, to that of Henry the Fourth and the Grand Lama, proves quite the contrary.

The Greeks wore their beards long until the time of Alexander the Great. But this Prince, who was no fool, ordered the Macedonians to cut off their beards, from fear that the Persians would not wear theirs long.

When the Romans found that the Carthagenians wore beards, they laid aside theirs, which they had worn until then, and the fashion did not make its appearance until the reigns of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, Antonius, &c. who set the example, and imitated themselves the Philosopher of the school of Athens, who had preserved theirs.

After the churches of the East and West began to separate, the Greeks perceived that the Latins had proscribed the beard, and from a spirit of contradiction they reinstated it in all its rights, honors and dignities.

The Orientalists, confistent in their practice of wearing their beards, have had no dispute on that point; but in revenge they have quarrelled on the fashion of it; and more than once the Tartars have fought in battle array against the Persians for differing from them in opinion on this subject.

The Americans are the only people on earth who never had quarrels or wars on this point.—The reason is very simple and obvious—Nature has not given them a beard.

To decide the question fairly, I think we should isolate ourselves from all other people, and, without entering into their particular interests and prejudice, confine ourselves to the examination of our own.

If we consult the Ladies, it is very probable that they will declare in favour of a beard; but it of importance to know what sort of beards will please them.

Red beards might please Hebrew beauties; but we are not the defcendants of Abraham, and prejudice has condemned this colour.

Blue beards are in no greater favour; if we may believe the author of Little Poucet Cyprilion, &c. for they do not announce a tender heart.

Black beards have nothing against them, but they are scarce in the North and to the present day me ave not been discovered of putting a black beard on a red chin, as we engraft a plumb on a quince. How er, the ingenuity of man is such, that we ought not to despair.

As to Grey or White beards, they are very venerable, but that is all.

All then we know on the subject is, that beard is very desirable for youth, becomes the gravity of manhood, and is the ornament of old age.

A thousand persons of no consideration might thus obtain it, and the respect which we had not for themselves we might have for their beards. A fool might pass for a philosopher, and his beard stand in the place of wisdom. A long beard might prove a great convenience to the laborious classes, as they could not have the trouble of shaving it: and to the idle as to pass the time away it would afford them the employment of curling and combing it. They might even, like some Orientalists, confine it in silken purses: and should this fashion appear ridiculous to an European, it should be considered that the purses into which we put our hair may appear no less ridiculous to a Turk. The only difference is, that the one wears it behind and the other before.

Now, if it be true, that the promise of a Musfulman, when he swears by his beard, is more sacred than when he takes God and his conscience to witness; a beard, at this rate, would be of inestimable advantage among us. There would be something then on which we might depend. Oaths would not be so common, and so often broken.

For those who wish for further information on this important subject, it may be of use to know respecting long beards, that it is to Charles Martel the Frenchmen are indebted that they do not wear long beards. For if he had not conquered at Poitiers, the Saracens already masters of Spain, and of a moity of France, they would have been all

Musfulmen. They would wear their beards long, the barbers would be beggars, and razors would not have saved so many faces.

The following anecdotes are taken from M. St. Felix's chapter of beards and wigs:—

Francis I. having been wounded in the head on Twelfth Day, 1521, by a firebrand thrown inadvertently out of a window, was obliged to cut off his hair. Fearing that with the hood which was worn at that time, and his head being shaved, he should have the appearance of a Monk, he determined to wear a hat, and let his beard grow. From hence long beards again became the fashion, which continued through the four succeeding reigns.

In 1586, F. Oliver was told that he could not be admitted into the parliament as master of assist at the pleadings. Pierre Lescot, in 1556, being elected one of the canons of Notre Dame, the chapter protested for some time against his long beard, but at length agreed to admit him without cutting his beard "notwithstanding it was derogatory to the statutes of the church!" These two instances prove that at that time every man in France wore a long beard, magistrates and ecclesiastics only excepted.

In the reign of Henry the IV, the beard was diminished. It was worn three or four inches long under the chin, rounded and spread like a fan, with two mustacios, long and stiff, diverging like the whiskers of a cat. In the next change of fashion they retained only those two whiskers, with a tuft of hair in the middle, and along the under-lip. When marshall Beffourpierre came out of prison, after 12 years confinement, he said, that all the changes he observed in the world, was that men had less beards, and the horses more tails!"

In the time of these fan beards they were kept in that state by wax prepared and iced, and by which they were made to any colour desired. The beard was dressed in the evening, and left it should be deranged during the night, it was enclosed in a bagatelle, a sort of purse, which was made for that purpose. In the reign of Louis XIV. the Moustache Royal was adopted, and continued for several years.

I should state, that long hair was so much in veneration by our ancestors that when a debtor found himself unable to pay his debts, he went to the house of his creditor, to whom he presented a pair of scissars, and by cutting off his hair, or suffering it to be cut off became actually the slave of the creditor.

In the middle of the 16th century, the bishops were not allowed to suffer their beards to grow, whilst on the contrary a beard was deemed an essential ornament to the person who was invested with the character of an ambassador. Antoine Caracioli, son of the marshal of France of that name, was appointed bishop of Treves, Henry II. intended him for an embassy, this prelate did not shave himself when he went to take possession of his bishoprick, and left this should prove an obstacle to his being received, the king himself wrote the following letter to the chapter of Treves.

"Dearly and well beloved, as we conceive that you may find some difficulty in receiving our loving and faithful cousin Antoine de Caracioli, as your Bishop, unless he shall first take off his beard, we in our good pleasure write this letter, to desire that you will hold him exempt from the regulation, as we have it in contemplation to send him out of the kingdom on affairs which import us nearly, and where we wish that he should not go without his accustomed beard. Being assured that you will do as desired we shall not add to the letter further than to assure you, that, in complying, you will do an act most agreeable to us."

Guillaume Duprat being appointed to the bishoprick of Clermont, left that city in great haste, because his chapter wished to deprive him of his long beard. The fashion however took another change, for we see the portraits of Prelates, at the end of the 16th, and towards the beginning of the 17th century, decorated with very long & thick beards.—Among these, the Cardinal du Perron, the Archbishop of Rouen, who was surnamed Benzbarber, or Fair Beard, and the Archbishop of Bruges.

"We see with surprize," concludes M. St. Foix, "and often times with pity, all the books and all the decrees of our ancestors respecting the hair, whether it should be worn long or short, respecting the abuse of wigs, and of chins whether shaved or unshaved.—The absurdity of these disputes should dispose every man to exercise a wise tolleration—a virtue most excellent in practice, and particularly when the difference is not upon any of those which are essential to the well being of society.

United States.

NEW YORK, August 9.

THE Ganges sloop of war has taken an American vessel, from the coast of Africa, bound to the Havanna, with 118 slaves on board. These unfortunate people have arrived at Fort Mifflin, in a very wretched condition.

The envoys of the United States were at the review of Buonaparte's body guards, in the Champ de Mars, the 25th April.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Gibraltar, to a respectable house in this city, dated June 10, 1800.

On the 30th ult. arrived at this port by stress of weather, the brig Georgia Packet, James Drummond, master, from Leghorn, for your port, with sundry merchandize.—On the 2d inst. she left this and proceeded on her voyage, but in a few hours after being out a French cruizer came up with her, and ordered the master to follow him to Algesiras, which they did for about half an hour; but on an English privateer hoaving in sight, the French cruizer stood away, and captain Drummond altered his course to proceed on his voyage again, when the English privateer took him and brought him in here, and has libelled the vessel and cargo.—He alledges as this was a blockaded port, they would have made a prize of her; but as said blockade is on the part of Spain, and not France, do not see how it will be of any use to them."

Extract of a letter from capt. Newman, late of the Jane Packet, to a gentleman in London, dated St. Ives, May 18.

"I have now to relate to you in what manner I became possessed of the Marquis of Kildare packet. You know already about the capture and re-capture of the Jane, and of my remaining on board of the French privateer to be sent to Spain. I was landed there the 5th ult. and marched on for Lisbon, where I arrived in about 18 days, and took my passage in the above mentioned ship for Falmouth. We sailed on the 29th, and after being a fortnight at sea, fell in with a French privateer, which captured us, took the captain, officers and crew out, leaving five men out of the Jane's crew on board (who were passengers) as likewise a lady, with her sick brother and father, and three of the Marquis of Kildare's people, who had themselves; they then put a prize-master on board, with 17 men, and ordered her for Corunna, three days afterwards, being in sight of the above place, distant about 8 leagues, I found means to possess myself of the captain's pistols, and one of my people seized his cutlass; the others jumped about the tiller rope, and got hold of the boarding pikes, when we made a rush at the Frenchmen, and drove them off the deck; then took possession of the ship, gave them the long boat, with some fruit and wine, and what bread we could spare, and turned them adrift in number 18. I have no doubt of their having reached the shore, as they had a good boat with mast, sail and oars, moderate weather, and Corunna in sight. We after experiencing a good many difficulties, such as living on fruit for five days, bad weather, contrary winds, and no books to determine where about we were—I say, after all this, I had the good fortune to make St. Ives head, and with the assistance of a pilot and some men (myself and people being exhausted) the was got in and moored alongside the quay, where she now remains till the Post-office and the Admiralty settle the business respecting her to capture."

From a London Paper.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Sittings at Guildhall, before Lord Kilen and a special jury.

JADSON *v.* WILKS.

This was a case of very great importance to all masters of ships and their seamen. After performing a voyage to Batavia, the Three Sisters, an American East Indiaman, cast anchor at Deptford on the 18th of April last.—Mr. Stiles the captain, wished the crew to remain on board till the cargo should be discharged; but many of them insisted on going instantly on shore. He then called all hands on deck, and desired those who were willing to work to go forward, and those who would not stay any longer to go aft. The latter he addressed in these words: "My lads, you are now at liberty to leave me; but remember, If you do you will forfeit every halfpenny of your wages."—Forty-two of them, notwithstanding, went on shore, and of these as next day brought actions against Mr. Stiles, and had him arrested for the money they swore to be due to them. The present plaintiff was the only one who proceeded in his action, as all the rest agreed to be regulated by its success.—It was clearly proved that he had been on board the whole voyage, that he had behaved well during the course of it, and that a sum of upwards of 60l. was due to him on the 18th April, the day he left the ship. It was allowed, on the part of the defendant, that he would have been entitled to that or to a larger sum, had he remained on board till the vessel was delivered; but it was contended, that in the present circumstances he was entitled to no part of it. There was an act of Congress which expressly enacted, that a seaman shall forfeit his wages if he leaves his ship before the is unladen; this act was recited in the ship's articles, and these articles the plaintiff had subscribed.—Verdict for defendant.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, September 13.

We are favoured by a Correspondent, with the London Star of the 31st of June, from which we have taken the following hasty Medley.

HAGUE, June 12.

THE representatives of Holland have published a proclamation, stating, that, since all the measures hitherto taken for the purpose of levying the sums necessary for the service of the republic, have met with a number of difficulties; and these sums being however very necessary, in order to pay to the French nation the sums stipulated in the treaty, the representatives therefore have decreed, that a provisionary voluntary negociation should be entered into for that purpose, namely, that thirty millions of guilders, shall, during the present year, be paid to the French republic. All fifteen millions for the restoration of the naval forces, and twenty millions more, for the re-establishment of the land armies, and the French troops taken into the pay of the Dutch republic.

The great part of these sums must be ready in a few months.

On the 9th inst. a day of thanksgiving was celebrated in honor of the Liberty and Independence of the republic, accompanied by fire works in the evening.

The Patriotic Society of Zierickzee has made the proposition, that the members of the former government, who alone were the cause of the war, should pay the hundred millions which had been granted to the French by the Treaty of Alliance.

The celebration in honor of the alliance with France, took place in every town of Holland, in which all the emblems and ornaments of nobility were publicly burnt. A waggon full of such antiquities have been burnt on the day before yesterday at Utrecht. A similar procession has taken place at Amsterdam, when the magistracy ordered a strong corps of light cavalry to the town, in order to prevent all disturbance.

PARIS,
NATIONAL CONVENTION.
June 14.

Vernier rose and said—"No one among you can be ignorant that greedy speculators already prepare to purchase cattle, to keep them in their possession until the time when they can gain by them 6x for 5. Your committee of public Safety has charged me to propose to you two decrees, which will put a stop to this mischief. They are absolutely necessary; since, if were to leave these monopolizers a longer time for their traffic, it would be impossible for us to supply our armies, now grown victorious in all quarters, and the great communes, more especially Paris, which consumes monthly, at the cost of the government, more than thirty seven millions of livres. Besides your committee look upon it to be a deep laid scheme of our enemies, who are in league with some of the Royalists who have crept in amongst our citizens notwithstanding all our vigilance; but we expect speedily to detect them and frustrate their nefarious proceedings.—The first of these decrees forbids to all others, except butchers, cultivators, and army commissaries, the purchase of cattle. I will now read it to you."—The plan was ordered to be printed, and the discussion adjourned for three days.

"The second plan," continued Vernier, "is not less urgent, and may be decreed immediately. The Convention annuls all the purchases and sales which may have been made of the objects of the approaching harvest. In case these purchases and sales have been actually made, the objects shall be confiscated, partly for the reward of the informer, partly for the commune, and partly for the republic. It forbids every citizen to purchase or sell corn on the ground, on penalty of confiscation."—This plan was adopted.

A member read a plan of the decree tending to prolong for eight months the period granted to fathers, mothers, uncles, aunts and cousins of emigrants for the purpose of making a general declaration of their property, moveable and immoveable.—The discussion adjourned till to-morrow.

The representatives of the people in the departments of the North, and the Pas de Calais, to the National Convention.

Arras, Messidore, June 19.

"There happened yesterday evening in the commune of Arras, an event, of very little consequence, which exaggerated by the hireling journalists, might appear to you as very serious, if we did not hasten to describe to you the real state of the circumstances. The municipality of Arras, being of opinion, that they ought to raise the price of bread to the indigent and working people from 5 to 6 sous a pound, proclaimed yesterday the determination to which they had come on that subject. Immediately a report was circulated, that this rise of bread was a measure of the representatives of the people, and an assemblage of between two and three thousand women, armed with all manner of weapons, having been formed, proceeded to our residence, shouting *Bread! Bread! at five sous!* A single sentinel stopped the crowd at our gate, and permitted only a few women, unarmed, to enter, to present to us their petition. We declared, that we would attend to no petition till the crowd was dispersed. For from dispersing, this answer had only the effect to increase it; but in a short time a platoon of the regiment of cavalry came up, and it vanished instantly disappeared. The remainder of the night passed in the utmost tranquillity; and that tranquillity still continues. Thus terminated a scene which had no doubt been contrived by the Royalists, who are more insolent in this place than in any other commune of the departments entrusted to our superintendance; but who can in no shape, be the objects of serious inquietude."—Referred to the committee of of general surety.

The following petition from the female citizen Dubancon, a pupil of Voltaire, was read:

"Citizens Legislators, I appeal to your justice. An unhappy woman has a claim on your humanity; and the blood of the immortal Dubancon ought to speak to the heart of every Frenchman. To forget this, legislators, would be a crime. Restore to me my family, which, under the reign of the tyrant Robelpierre, was robbed of all its property. My father an emigrant! No—I swear by the blood of the Dubancons; he could never have had such a thought; he only fled from the hand of the murderer, who first robbed him of his all, and then sought to rob him of his life: he is too good a father, too good a husband to reduce his friends to misery. Yes, Legislators, his children were his friends. With these qualities he is worthy to be a republican, and to return to his country, whence he was banished during the reign of terror. Their beloved daughter demands of you her father and her mother."—Decreed that they return to their country.

PARIS, June 18.

There is a report now in circulation, and which seems to be very much credited, that the siege of Genoa has been raised, and that the Austrians have been almost entirely defeated.—Owing to these unexpected disasters, proposals for peace have been made on the part of Austria, and it is thought will be accepted by our government.

LONDON, June 21.

The reports of a speedy peace, whether true or false, had the effect to raise the stocks yesterday; they were at one time as high as 69, but left off rather worse.—This morning, however, they opened at 68 and an half, and were on the rise at twelve o'clock.—The report of peace still gains ground.—*Star.*

Yesterday a King's messenger arrived with dispatches from the hostile army on the Rhine. The Hamburgh and Italian mails due on Wednesday also arrived. They bring but little news of importance, if we except the general expectation held out, in almost all the foreign Journals, of an immediate pacification among the belligerent powers.

MARRIED, On the 8th inst. by the Rev. George O. Stuart, Mr. JESSE BENNET to Miss CATHARINE KOYER, by licence, both of the township of Vaughan.

Take Notice,

AS the subscriber will shortly leave this province for England, requests those persons whose accounts have been exhibitted them to make payment without delay, or he will put them to expence and trouble.

E. HAYWARD.

York, Sept. 10, 1800.

Cozens & Richards

BEG leave to inform the public that they have taken that part of Mr. Hérou's house in this town, lately occupied by Mr. M'Crae, where they intend, under the firm of BEN. COZENS and RICHARDS, carrying on the tayloring business in all its branches; they flatter themselves that their endeavors to give satisfaction, will entitle them to public support and patronage which it shall be their constant aim to merit.

York, Sept. 10, 1800.

William Cooper

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has lately received Licence as Auctioneer for this Town. That he has appropriated a part of his House in Duke-street for the purpose of an Auction-Room, which will be made as commodious as possible; where every attention will be paid to such articles as his friends may please to honor him with the disposal of. He flatters himself that the tenor of his conduct heretofore, will entitle him to the confidence and patronage of the public—secrecy will be strictly observed on his part. York, Sept. 13.

☞ He will sell by Auction, at the House of Mr. John M'Dougall, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, on Monday the 22d inst. 4 barrels of prime Tobacco, 1 do. of Pork, a well assorted Library of Books in different languages, some of the most fashionable coloured fine and refine Cloaths, together with sundry other articles too tedious to mention.

THE

VOLUME X.] UPPER CANADA [NUMBER 41.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

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TOTAL NUMBER 489.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1800. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING:—*

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the seventh day of August last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twentieth day of this present month of September, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twenty-seventh day of October next, enduing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esq. our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this thirteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and in the fortieth year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *sec'y.*

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, 4th September, 1800.

WHEREAS several persons claim to hold lots in the Town of York, and have not performed the Condition of building thereon within the time limited; and whereas the Health and Convenience of his Majesty's subjects, resident in the said Town, demand that the Ground part of the same should be cleared as soon as possible:—NOTICE is hereby given to all such persons, that they are required within THREE months from this date, to CUT and BURN all the Brush or Under-wood on their said Lots; and within SIX months from the date hereof, to fell all the Trees that are standing thereon, on pain of their said Lots being forfeited.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

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We are favoured by a Correspondent, with the London Star of the 31st of June, from which we have taken the following hasty Medley.

HAGUE, June 12.

THE representatives of Holland have published a proclamation, stating, that, since all the measures hitherto taken for the purpose of levying the sums necessary for the service of the republic, have met with a number of difficulties; and these sums being however very necessary, in order to pay to the French nation the sums stipulated in the treaty, the representatives therefore have decreed, that a provisionary voluntary negociation should be entered into for that purpose, namely, that thirty millions of guilders, shall, during the present year, be paid to the French republic. All fifteen millions for the restoration of the naval forces, and twenty millions more, for the re-establishment of the land armies, and the French troops taken into the pay of the Dutch republic.

The great part of these sums must be ready in a few months.

On the 9th inst. a day of thanksgiving was celebrated in honor of the Liberty and Independence of the republic, accompanied by fire works in the evening.

The Patriotic Society of Zierickzee has made the proposition, that the members of the former government, who alone were the cause of the war, should pay the hundred millions which had been granted to the French by the Treaty of Alliance.

The celebration in honor of the alliance with France, took place in every town of Holland, in which all the emblems and ornaments of nobility were publicly burnt. A waggon full of such antiquities have been burnt on the day before yesterday at Utrecht. A similar procession has taken place at Amsterdam, when the magistracy ordered a strong corps of light cavalry to the town, in order to prevent all disturbance.

PARIS,
NATIONAL CONVENTION.
June 14.

Vernier rose and said—"No one among you can be ignorant that greedy speculators already prepare to purchase cattle, to keep them in their possession until the time when they can gain by them 6x for 5. Your committee of public Safety has charged me to propose to you two decrees, which will put a stop to this mischief. They are absolutely necessary; since, if were to leave these monopolizers a longer time for their traffic, it would be impossible for us to supply our armies, now grown victorious in all quarters, and the great communes, more especially Paris, which consumes monthly, at the cost of the government, more than thirty seven millions of livres. Besides your committee look upon it to be a deep laid scheme of our enemies, who are in league with some of the Royalists who have crept in amongst our citizens notwithstanding all our vigilance; but we expect speedily to detect them and frustrate their nefarious proceedings.—The first of these decrees forbids to all others, except butchers, cultivators, and army commissaries, the purchase of cattle. I will now read it to you."—The plan was ordered to be printed, and the discussion adjourned for three days.

"The second plan," continued Vernier, "is not less urgent, and may be decreed immediately. The Convention annuls all the purchases and sales which may have been made of the objects of the approaching harvest. In case these purchases and sales have been actually made, the objects shall be confiscated, partly for the reward of the informer, partly for the commune, and partly for the republic. It forbids every citizen to purchase or sell corn on the ground, on penalty of confiscation."—This plan was adopted.

A member read a plan of the decree tending to prolong for eight months the period granted to fathers, mothers, uncles, aunts and cousins of emigrants for the purpose of making a general declaration of their property, moveable and immoveable.—The discussion adjourned till to-morrow.

The representatives of the people in the departments of the North, and the Pas de Calais, to the National Convention.

Arras, Messidore, June 19.

"There happened yesterday evening in the commune of Arras, an event, of very little consequence, which exaggerated by the hireling journalists, might appear to you as very serious, if we did not hasten to describe to you the real state of the circumstances. The municipality of Arras, being of opinion, that they ought to raise the price of bread to the indigent and working people from 5 to 6 sous a pound, proclaimed yesterday the determination to which they had come on that subject. Immediately a report was circulated, that this rise of bread was a measure of the representatives of the people, and an assemblage of between two and three thousand women, armed with all manner of weapons, having been formed, proceeded to our residence, shouting *Bread! Bread! at five sous!* A single sentinel stopped the crowd at our gate, and permitted only a few women, unarmed, to enter, to present to us their petition. We declared, that we would attend to no petition till the crowd was dispersed. For from dispersing, this answer had only the effect to increase it; but in a short time a platoon of the regiment of cavalry came up, and it vanished instantly disappeared. The remainder of the night passed in the utmost tranquillity; and that tranquillity still continues. Thus terminated a scene which had no doubt been contrived by the Royalists, who are more insolent in this place than in any other commune of the departments entrusted to our superintendance; but who can in no shape, be the objects of serious inquietude."—Referred to the committee of of general surety.

The following petition from the female citizen Dubancon, a pupil of Voltaire, was read:

"Citizens Legislators, I appeal to your justice. An unhappy woman has a claim on your humanity; and the blood of the immortal Dubancon ought to speak to the heart of every Frenchman. To forget this, legislators, would be a crime. Restore to me my family, which, under the reign of the tyrant Robelpierre, was robbed of all its property. My father an emigrant! No—I swear by the blood of the Dubancons; he could never have had such a thought; he only fled from the hand of the murderer, who first robbed him of his all, and then sought to rob him of his life: he is too good a father, too good a husband to reduce his friends to misery. Yes, Legislators, his children were his friends. With these qualities he is worthy to be a republican, and to return to his country, whence he was banished during the reign of terror. Their beloved daughter demands of you her father and her mother."—Decreed that they return to their country.

PARIS, June 18.

There is a report now in circulation, and which seems to be very much credited, that the siege of Genoa has been raised, and that the Austrians have been almost entirely defeated.—Owing to these unexpected disasters, proposals for peace have been made on the part of Austria, and it is thought will be accepted by our government.

LONDON, June 21.

The reports of a speedy peace, whether true or false, had the effect to raise the stocks yesterday; they were at one time as high as 69, but left off rather worse.—This morning, however, they opened at 68 and an half, and were on the rise at twelve o'clock.—The report of peace still gains ground.—*Star.*

Yesterday a King's messenger arrived with dispatches from the hostile army on the Rhine. The Hamburgh and Italian mails due on Wednesday also arrived. They bring but little news of importance, if we except the general expectation held out, in almost all the foreign Journals, of an immediate pacification among the belligerent powers.

MARRIED, On the 8th inst. by the Rev. George O. Stuart, Mr. JESSE BENNET to Miss CATHARINE KOYER, by licence, both of the township of Vaughan.

Take Notice,

AS the subscriber will shortly leave this province for England, requests those persons whose accounts have been exhibitted them to make payment without delay, or he will put them to expence and trouble.

E. HAYWARD.

York, Sept. 10, 1800.

Cozens & Richards

BEG leave to inform the public that they have taken that part of Mr. Hérou's house in this town, lately occupied by Mr. M'Crae, where they intend, under the firm of BEN. COZENS and RICHARDS, carrying on the tayloring business in all its branches; they flatter themselves that their endeavors to give satisfaction, will entitle them to public support and patronage which it shall be their constant aim to merit.

York, Sept. 10, 1800.

William Cooper

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has lately received Licence as Auctioneer for this Town. That he has appropriated a part of his House in Duke-street for the purpose of an Auction-Room, which will be made as commodious as possible; where every attention will be paid to such articles as his friends may please to honor him with the disposal of. He flatters himself that the tenor of his conduct heretofore, will entitle him to the confidence and patronage of the public—secrecy will be strictly observed on his part. York, Sept. 13.

☞ He will sell by Auction, at the House of Mr. John M'Dougall, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, on Monday the 22d inst. 4 barrels of prime Tobacco, 1 do. of Pork, a well assorted Library of Books in different languages, some of the most fashionable coloured fine and refine Cloaths, together with sundry other articles too tedious to mention.

THE

VOLUME X.] UPPER CANADA [NUMBER 41.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 489.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1800. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING:—*

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the seventh day of August last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twentieth day of this present month of September, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twenty-seventh day of October next, enduing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esq. our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this thirteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and in the fortieth year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *sec'y.*

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, 4th September, 1800.

WHEREAS several persons claim to hold lots in the Town of York, and have not performed the Condition of building thereon within the time limited; and whereas the Health and Convenience of his Majesty's subjects, resident in the said Town, demand that the Ground part of the same should be cleared as soon as possible:—NOTICE is hereby given to all such persons, that they are required within THREE months from this date, to CUT and BURN all the Brush or Under-wood on their said Lots; and within SIX months from the date hereof, to fell all the Trees that are standing thereon, on pain of their said Lots being forfeited.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

By Authority.

A Proclamation.

PETER HUNTER, *Esquire; Lieutenant Governor of his Majesty's Province of Upper-Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding his Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, *GREETING:*

WHEREAS several persons are possessed of Lands in this Province, and claim to hold the same by virtue of some Deed of Sale, Conveyance, Settlement, or Exchange, or by Gift, Inheritance, Devise, or Marriage, and have not yet taken the OATH OF ALLEGIANCE to his Majesty, or the other Oaths prescribed by Law, NOW KNOW YE, that I do hereby summon and require all such Persons forewith to take the said Oaths, and that I have constituted and appointed the several Persons herein after mentioned in the several Districts of this Province, to be commissioners for administering the said Oaths to all such Persons as shall be desirous of taking the same, That is to say, The Honorable John Munro, Samuel Anderson, Malcolm Mc. Martin, William Fortune, Jacob Weeger, Esqrs. for the EASTERN DISTRICT—William Fraser, James Breckinridge, Solomon Jones, Joel Stone, Stephen Burritt, Esqrs. for the DISTRICT of JOHNSTOWN—The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Thomas Markland, Alexander Fisher, John Walden Meyers, John Bleeker, Esqrs. for the MIDLAND DISTRICT—John Smith, William Wilcocks, John Bleeker, Alexander Chisholm, Robert Baldwin, William Graham, Richard Hatt, Samuel Hatt, Esqrs. for the HOME DISTRICT—The honorable Robert Hamilton, Benjamin Pawling, Peter Ten Brook, John Warren, William Dickson, Robert Nellis, Richard Hatt, Samuel Hatt, Thomas Dickson, Esqrs. DISTRICT of NIAGARA—Samuel Ryerse, Thomas Horner, Thomas Ingersoll, Esqrs. DISTRICT of LONDON—William Harffy, Francis Baby, and Abraham Iredell, Esqrs. for the WESTERN DISTRICT; before some one of whom, all Males of the age of eighteen Years or upwards, who have not yet taken the Oaths, are hereby required within Twelve Months from the date hereof, to appear and take the same, on pain of being proceeded against in such manner as the Law shall direct.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at arms, at York, this twenty-second day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, and of his Majesty's reign the fortieth.

Peter Hunter,
Lieutenant Governor.

By his Excellency's command,

WM. JARVIS, *sec'y.*

BLANKS,

For sale at this OFFICE.

Take Notice.

AS the subscriber will shortly leave this province for England, requests those persons whose accounts have been exhibited them to make payment without delay, or he will put them to expence and trouble.

E. HAYWARD.

N. B. He requests those to whom he is indebted, immediately to bring in their accounts that they may be settled.

York, Sept. 10, 1800.

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BEG leave to inform the public that they have taken that part of Mr. Heron's house in this town, lately occupied by Mr. M'Crae, where they intend, under the firm of BEN. COZENS and RICHARDS, carrying on the tayloring business in all its branches; they flatter themselves that their endeavours to give satisfaction, will entitle them to public support and patronage which it shall be their constant aim to merit.

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FOR SALE
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS

Pork and Beef

In barrels, which they will warrant of a fuperior quality—They expect fhortly a very general aflortment of

Dry goods & groceries.

Various reafons have determined them to fell, hereafter, for cafh only—and to take this plain method of avoiding unwelcome applications on one part and difagreeable refufals on the other, and at the fame time, to inform thofe whofe accounts are liquidated, that unlefs fpeedy payments are made, unpleafant meafures will be recurred to.

JOHN CUMMING, & Co.

York, 6th Auguft, 1800.

FOR SALE,

That valuable lot with the buildings thereon ftanding, now occupied by William Smith, carpenter; fituated on the north fide of King Street. This houfe is advantageoufly fituated for any perfon in the mercantile line, and is well calculated for a family.—The whole will be fold low for cafh.—Apply to THO's MOSLEY.

York, Auguft 27, (86)

To the Public.

AS the fubfcriber will leave this province in the courfe of the enfuing month, he requefts all thofe indebted to him to make payment in order that he may difcharge the demands againft him.

THO's. MOSLEY.

York, Auguft 27. (86)

For Sale.

TWO hundred Acres of excellent Land well fituated for a Farm, being lot number feventeen in the fecond conceffion of the township of York, joining Yonge-ftreet, within two miles of the Town of York.

The terms will be made eafy to any perfon inclined to purchafe by applying to JAMES or ELY PLAYTER.

York, July 30, 1800. (82)

FOR SALE,

LOT Number 10, on the North fide of King's ftreet, containing one fifth of an acre of Ground, with a large and commodious dwelling Houfe thereon erected, and a Bake-houfe adjoining (the Oven perfectly new and upon an improved plan) together with a fmall out Houfe; the whole lately occupied by Mr. John Matchefley.

The fituation and conveniencies of the premifes, and the great encouragement which the preferit moment offers to the Baking bufinefs at York, render this a moft defirable acquifition. The terms of payment will be made eafy, and an indifputable title given, by applying to Mr. Jacob Herchmer, or Mr. Samuel Heron, at York.

N. B. If the above premifes fhould not fooner be difpofed of by private fale, they will be fold by public Auction, on the firft day of October next, by the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Houfe of Mr. John M'Dougal. Inn keeper, at York aforefaid, at which time and place the conditions of fuch fale will be made known.

J. HERCHMER.
SAM. HERON.

York, Aug. 14, 1800.

To be fold,

TWELVE hundred Acres of LAND in the Township of Portland, in the Midland Diftrict, being Lots No. 11 in the 1ft Concellion, 9, 10 and 12 in the 2d Conceffion, and 9 and 10 in the 3d Conceffion. Enquire of the Subfcriber at Kingfton.

RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

June 12.

A FEW COPIES OF THE

LAWS,

PASSED IN THE

2d, 3d & 4th Seffions

Of the Second Parliament of Upper Canada,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Extract from the Log Book of the fhip Spy, captain Weft, from Surinam.

May 7, at 1 P. M. a fchooner in fight with a main and foretop-fail fet ftanding for us. Soon after obferved Swedifh colours; but fuppofed her a French privateer. She gained upon us faft; we therefore cleared fhip for action. At 2 hauled up our courfes and fired a fix pound fhot a head of her; upon which he brought to. Sent the fecond mate on board of her, with orders to behave very civil, and if French, to fend the captain on board with his papers. The boat foon returned, with Mons. Pierre, who faid the fchooner was called Marianne of St. Bartholomews, that he was maiter and owner himfelf—had before been taken into Nevis and condemned—that he had bought her in, and went to St. Bartholomews, from whence he was bound to Guadaloupe with 500bbls. of flour, fome beef, and dry goods, all his own. He was fo agitated that what was neceffary to calm his apprehenfion of a "fraternal fqueeze." Though I fufpected her to be French (the crew and paffengers fpeaking that language only) I could not conffiently with my inftructions make a prize of her, as fhe was not equipped for war. Poor Mons. Pierre, was therefore, to his joy, and contrary to his expectations let at liberty.

"We regretted the fupply of provifions going to the enemy, much more than the lofs of the prize, which every man feemed equally willing to part with as at firft to fight for."

Foreign News.

PARIS.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

June 15.

A Deputation of the fection le Pelletier prefented itfelf at the bar.

The Speaker—"It belongs to the defenders of the republic and the National Convention, to inspire to you their new alarms. Woe betide the enemies of the Republic, under whatever mafk they may be hid! The whole nation will be roufed and will crufh them. We obferve with pain, that the monfters, who have fo long defolated fociety, are reftored to that fociety. An attempt is made to terrify you unceaffingly with a phantom of royalifm, to make you forget terrorifm, and the monfters who have affaffinated one third of France!—What! it is right to perfecute the Brigands, who killed in the name of Jefus! but is this a reafon for difarming and fetting loofe in fociety thofe who have maffacred in the name of Robefpierre? But, it will be faid, thofe you want to perfecute are the beft patriots. The aflaffins of the 2d of September never were patriots. The Convention itfelf invited the fections to apprehend them; and now that we have executed your orders, we who are your defenders, we are converted into enemies of the republic! Reprefentatives, we invite you to order the re imprifonment of the terrorifts pointed out by whole fections, and who have been liberated by two or three reprefentatives whofe feelings have been taken by furprife."

Deuleix.—"The united committees of legiflation and general fecurity, are about to prefent to you a report on this head. I demand that the above petition may be referred to thofe committees and printed."—Decreed.

Thibault, in the name of the united committees of public fafety and finance.—"The government will unremittingly profecute the jobbers, the men who have converted into licentioufnefs the freedom of commerce, and who to-day fell 10 per cent. dearer than yefterday, the fame articles taken from the fame magazines. The committees think that we ought to fecure by the produce of the contributions what is neceffary to meet the expences. The eftimate of the national domains will be foon univerfally known. We fhall alfo publifh the balance account of the nation; and the dilapidators of the public property will all of them be difcofed. Your committees have deliberated on the motions you have referred to them, and which tend to haften the taking out of

circulation a conffiderable quantity of counterfeit paper. I am charged to exprefs to you the refult of their deliberations."

The reporter now prefented two plans of a decree, the adjournment of which the Convention ordered. The purport of one of thefe was to be a fixed fum of a million of livres, at three per cent. intereft; the other to open a national tontine, the billets of 1000, 500, and 200 livres each.

A member, in the name of the united committees of general fecurity and legiflation.—"An individual, of the name of Langlade, is convicted of having conffpired againft the ftate; of having worn the white cockade; of having called himfelf adjutant general of the 2d divifion of the royal army; of having fpoken of the proclamation of a king at Paris; of having faid that he was charged to proclaim this king in the department of Calvados; and having endeavoured to Chouannife the diftricts of Caen, Lifieux, and Pont l'Eveque. We therefore propofe that this conffpirator and his accomplices fhall be carried to Calvados, there to be tried according to the forms eftablifhed by law in fuch cafes; and that thofe who hold the papers relative to the aforefaid conffpiracy, fhall fend them thither without delay."—Decreed.

Aubert Dubayet, commander in chief of the army of the coafts of Cherbourg, to the committee of Public Safety.

June 12.

"I have gone through the diftricts again beginning to be infected by the Chouans, more efpecially thofe of Chateau-Gonthier, Laferte, and Laval, with the olive branch in one hand for the inhabitants of the country, and the bayonet in the other, to reply to thofe who feek to lead them aftray. The communications are re-eftablifhed between Alencon, Mans, Ardeche, and Angers. The new Brigands are appalled; and we are very bufy in difarming thofe who have chouanifed. Several affemblages of the rebels have been diffperfed; and fix traitors were left in the field of battle after one of the actions. Three of the chiefs have been made prifoners. They begin to plunder and affaffinate; but we fhall foon exterminate them.

"My addrefs to the inhabitants is this—The Chouans wifh to give you a maffer, I, in the name of the French republic, wifh to beftow on you liberty and happinefs. "DUBAYET."

PARIS, June 17.

The Chouans are again getting up in great force, and the moft vigorous fteps are taking by government to immediately fuppreis them. Some days fince, one of their chiefs was killed near his chateau, in trying to effect his efcape from a party of our cavalry, who were in purfuit of him and other chiefs.—His body was brought into the city of Lamballe. There were found in his poffeffion notes relative to the different affemblages, and cantonments of Chouans, a correfpondence with the Englifh, and a lift of the moft diftinguifhed patriots in the republic.

A letter from Toulon ftates, that an engagement is every day expected to take place between our fleet and the Englifh. The city enjoys the greateft tranquillity. The military in and about Paris keep the ftricteft watch day and night.

We have accounts from St. Malo, dated June 12, of a defeat of the Chouans, in which they have loft more than 200 men. In their camps in which they were furprifed, were found all their correfpondence, (which leads to a full difcovery of all their haunts) baggage, and provifions. Another camp has been taken in the commune of Bihy, between Vannes and Jofielin.

The following letter, dated Rennes, June 14, has been tranfmitted to a National Repreſentative:

"The new movements of the Chouans, although fo hidden and unexpected, were never lefs to be dreaded than at prefent. From the 5th to the 18th Prairial, they have received fome ftrong leffons; and indeed it appears to me that a revolution is about to be accomplifhed in the country, with the aid of our moving columns. The inhabitants of the diftricts of St. Brieux, Lamballe, and others, abfolutely refufe to feed the Chouans: if we fucceed in making property refpected, and no other unforefeen obftacles arife, the people will rife up againft the infurgents who oppreis them."

From the London Morning Chronicle.

A fhort Eſſay on the origin of the Yellow Fever, which has been ſo fatal in many parts of the United States of America.

MANY erroneous opinions have been circulated in Europe relative to the Yellow Fever in America, I think it neceffary that the fituation of a country with which we have fo many connections, fhould be well underftood; and I take the liberty, therefore, to requeft you will publifh a few obfervations which I have been able to collect from a long refidence in the United States, particularly at Philadelphia, while the fever raged there in 1793, and from authentic information I have fince received.

The yellow fever, like the plague, is certainly a diforder originating in the warm climates of Afia or Africa, from whence both of them may be clearly traced; the plague itfelf was firft introduced into Europe in fome degree by the armies returning from the Cruſades, but chiefly by commerce; for many ages it ravaged moft of the European cities, particularly the commercial ones: in London it prevailed fourteen different times with dreadful violence, between the reigns of Edward III. (when it was firft introduced) and Geo. I. when the quarantine laws were paffed; thefe inftitutions, which feem to have been generally adopted about the laft period have ever fince preferved Europe from the plague, and confined it to the countries of the Eaft, where the warmth of climate, and manners of the people, ftill keep it conftantly alive.

In a fimilar manner the yellow fever was introduced into the Weft Indies, by the African fhips, and has now become general to the iflands, whofe warm climate keeps it in continual exiftence; in time of peace the eafe of removing from it, renders it little dreaded, prevents its extenfion; but during a war, when the inhabitants are confined in befieged towns, and fleets and armies maintained in fituations fo favourable to difeafe as fhips, camps, barracks and hofpitals, it rages with uncontroulable violence.

Europe is preferved from it by the length of the voyage from the Weft Indies, and perhaps by the fleet arriving generally in feafons fufficiently cold or damp to check it; but the immenfe commerce of the United States, with the fhortnefs of the voyage, which is little more than a fortnight, renders the Weft Indies to them the fame fource of contagion that the Levant is to Europe. During the preſent war, though the fever has ravaged moft of the iflands it has been more feverely felt in the French, particularly Guadaloupe and St. Domingo, which have been the principal fcenes of military operations. With thefe iflands the American commerce has been chiefly conducted to a degree far beyond all former times; as it conffted very much in carrying provifions, it has been profecuted to ports and fleet in fuch fituations, as to render it impoffible to efcape contagion; and the veffels in their return being generally crowded with paffengers, with baggage and every fpecies of goods, have conftantly conveyed it home; when it has arrived during the winter, or moderate feafons, it has doubtlefs been deftroyed; but during the heat of fummer, it has produced the ravages we have heard of.

Although advantage has been taken of every circumftance which could admit of doubt and difficulty that might be fuppofed to occur, it traces the origin of the fever in fome inftances, from the crews of veffels being difperfed, or goods fold to a variety of different perfons, and removed to places diftant from the fpot where they were firft landed, fo that the contagion might appear in many places at once, yet there is not only the moft poſitive proofs of the introduction of it in this manner, in every inftance where it has attacked the United States, but the ftrongeft collateral evidence, arifing from the identity of the diforder, and from a variety of other facts.

The idea of its originating in the United States, was firft mentioned by a phyſician of Philadelphia, in 1793, who is remarkable for the eccentricity and enthufiafm of his fyſtems, which were profecuted almoft to a degree of infanity, contrary to the general opinion of the faculty, and the good fenfe of the citizens at large: to thefe fyſtems every fact was perverted or overlooked. Unfortunately too, the rivalfhip and jealoufy of the other towns of the continent, of a city which was eminently leading in its commerce and population, at firft led them to attribute the fever to caufes exiſting there, until they were themſelves attacked by it, & found from whence it originated; thus the opinion has been circulated to an extent fcarcely to be reached by the numerous facts which difapprove it.

In examining the origin of the Yellow Fever, it is neceffary ſtrictly to difcriminate it from difeafes of an inferior tribe, fuch as intermittent, bilious and putrid fevers, and others of the like kind. Thefe undoubtedly originate from caufes immediately depending on feafon, or local fituation; and the cities of the United States are fubject to them in the fame manner, though not in a greater degree than thofe of Europe; but the yellow fever, which is unqueſtionably of the fame tribe as the plague is not only traced like that diforder, as the fmall pox by a regular proceſs of contagion, but it is fo different, and fo far more extenſive in its effects, that whenever it has appeared, it is marked with characters which prove its entire diſtinction from the leſſer tribe of local diſeaſes.

Though the yellow fever is a diſorder of the fame claſs as the plague, it is far inferior in malignity: no time or art has materially leſſened the deſtruction of the plague, even in thoſe countries where it conſtantly exiſts; while the yellow fever is ſo much reduced in the Weſt Indies to the power of medicine, a not to be dreaded by the natives

more than other disorders, and is chiefly fatal to strangers. Its extensive effects in North America might perhaps be adduced as one proof of its novelty and origin from a foreign cause; but, even in its worst appearance, the proportion of individuals who recover is considerable; and, in 1703 it was known to attack whole families, without the loss of a single person.

No regulations in Europe proved effectual to relieve its cities from the plague, until quarantines were generally adopted, and many ages passed before they were established with such rigour as to render them effectual: the dreadful prevalence of the disease at Marseilles, and other towns, in the beginning of the present century, seems at last to have occasioned the present laws, which are perhaps the most severe, and best executed of any that exist; the partial regulations of the kind in the United States, have doubtless been attended with very good effects, but as yet they have never adopted with the rigour of Europe, and evasions have been too little noticed, or punished.

The cities of the United States have now existed, many of them near two centuries, and Philadelphia itself more than one; during this period, by clearing and cultivating the country, they have overcome all the natural disadvantages of new situations, and have decreased in local and autumnal disorders, insomuch that their bills of mortality prove them to be as healthy in general as the cities of Europe; but at no period since their existence have they been ravaged by disorders similar to the yellow fever, until a few years past—it is impossible therefore to suppose, that a climate which for so many years, and under more disadvantages than it now labours, could thus all at once engender diseases, of which the history of mankind does not furnish a similar instance.

In the year 1760, during the French war, the yellow fever first appeared in Philadelphia, and was traced to arise from the clothes of a young man who died of it in Jamaica, which were sent to his friends in Philadelphia; those friends were the first who died of it, & though it extended to others, its ravages were not very extensive.

It was not afterwards known in America until the year 1793, when in the month of June, a great number of vessels who were at Cape Francois, during the dreadful capture of it by the negroes, brought away from it all the wretched inhabitants that escaped: many of these vessels arrived at Philadelphia in July, full of passengers, and goods of every description, in the latter end of the same month the fever broke out in the lodging houses which accommodated the crews of those vessels, and among the shipwrights who repaired them—so minutely was this fact investigated, that the first persons who died of it were the sailors from their lodging houses, and nearly all the families of one or two ship carpenters in whole yards the vessels were refitted.

The quarantines which were immediately established, and the attention to every circumstance that could increase the health of the city, and prevent communication, probably preserved it for the ensuing four years, as it did not appear there again until 1797: in the mean time, however, other towns were attacked by it.

In 1794 it appeared at Baltimore, where it was brought by a vessel from the West Indies; it broke out, and was nearly altogether confined to a part of the town, seated on a high point of land, and on a wide river, which forms the port, distant near a mile from the city itself, to which it was scarcely communicated.

In 1795 it appeared in New York, when it was also traced to have arisen from a West India vessel.

In 1797 it again appeared in Philadelphia, and was clearly traced to a vessel from St. Domingo, as it broke out at the quay where she was unladen, and among the merchants and others who were about her.

During the last summer it has appeared, not only in Philadelphia and New York, but in many other of the commercial towns, in all of which, it is not only traced to the causes I have mentioned, but the following facts have occurred to support its foreign origin:

First. It appeared in no town which had not had some immediate connexion with the West Indies.

2dly. Since the vessels from the West Indies have been prevented reaching Philadelphia, it has broke out in all the little towns and out ports on the river Delaware, where they have been obliged to unlade their cargoes; while it has never appeared either in the country towns near them, or those near the metropolis.

3dly. It has ravaged the smaller towns to which it has been thus introduced, nearly in as great a proportion as the great cities.

4thly. It has been more felt in the towns of the middle and northern states in the most favourable situations, but who carry on greatest trade, than in those of the southern states, unquestionably less healthy climates, but with less commerce.

The history of the plague, the small pox, and disorders of the same tribe, are not only regularly traced, but the authorities agree that they never originated in the cities of Europe, and that it causes which create the smaller diseases are not adequate to produce them; but of all the reasons assigned for the yellow fever being of local origin, there is none which is general to the many places in which it has appeared in the United States, nor none which do not exist in a far greater degree in most European cities. Great population, crouded streets, filth, and want of common sewers, &c. if they existed in the greater towns, could not influence the smaller ones; and low or unhealthy situations cannot be attributed to those which are seated on bold promontaries and on the margin of the ocean: the climate of the United States, tho' hot, is not hotter than the middle or south of Europe, and it is corrected in winter by frosts far more continued and severe.

A variety of reports which have existed in Europe relative to the situation of the cities of the United States, and to their construction, are untrue, and originate either in those who were ignorant of them, or in the misrepresentation of those who wanted other reasons to support the idea of the local origin of the yellow fever, in fact, rather than that credit should be given to the plain demonstration of its being an imported disease, numerous stories have been propagated relative to their crowded construction, want of common sewers, and other causes generally assigned as the source of disease.

New York, and all the seaport towns in the northern states, are built on situations remarkably elevated, and exposed to the air of the sea. In their construction they are equal to any towns in Europe, and in no instances so thickly built: in general they are remarked for having few of the common autumnal complaints, and can boast perhaps of as high health as any towns in the world.

The city of Philadelphia is at a considerable distance from the sea; though situated on the banks of two noble rivers, it stands on a fine open plain equally elevated as London, & the country around it, on all sides but one, rises into gentle hills, like those of Middlesex and Surry: on the river below it, are some meadows, but they are equally drained and cultivated, & by no means so extensive as those on the Thames, around London: its water is in general excellent; its streets are wide, well paved, and perfectly drained: a considerable part of it is furnished with common sewers, and those parts to which they are not yet extended, have either been so long or so thickly settled, as to experience inconvenience for the want of them: its houses are in general airy, & seldom contain more than one family: and the police of the city, the moral order, and the cleanliness of its inhabitants, will yield to no one in Europe, if equalled by them.

After having seen most of the European cities, I cannot but advance them as proofs against the local origin of disorders similar to the yellow fever, leaving the cities of the North of Europe, situate in climates which might be supposed in some degree to protect them, and in general of more cleanly habits, and with a better police, I shall speak more particularly of those of the south of France and Italy, especially of Marseilles, Milan, Genoa and Leghorn. If improvements have been introduced into these they are certainly not such as have destroyed the causes usually assigned for disease, and are confined to such parts of them as are newly constructed; the narrow streets in the old parts of those towns, ugly, paved and often not paved at all, from being the general receptacle of all filth, without the attention of a police to cleanse them, the want of common sewers, the height and crowded construction of the houses, the numerous families with which they are filled, the rooms seldom cleaned, and the rooms covered with cotton and silk tapestry, in lieu of plaister, must have struck the attention of all who visited them: if, then, under such unfavourable circumstances, these towns thus situated, in one of the hottest climates, where the winters often have no frost, not only have never known either that, or any disorder of the kind to originate among them, but have been able entirely to rid themselves of the plague by their quarantines, and enjoy a high degree of health ever since they were adopted, it affords the strongest arguments against the origin of the yellow fever in the towns of North America, and in favour of their being wholly relieved from it by the establishment of similar regulations.

[To be concluded in our next.]

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, September 20.

It is mentioned in a New York paper of the 19th ultimo, under the London head, that our cruizers on the coast of France, fell in with and captured a fleet of transports from Rochfort to Brest, laden with provisions and naval stores for the combined fleets of France and Spain.

By the last accounts from France, we see that the Chouans have again risen to considerable force in that country, and are likely to become a terror to the present ruling faction.

THE

VOLUME X.] GAZETTE [NUMBER 22.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 490.] *SATURDAY, October 4, 1800.* [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING:—*

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the seventh day of August last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twentieth day of this present month of September, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby countermanding, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twenty-seventh day of October next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esq. our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this thirteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and in the fortieth year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *sec'y.*

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, 4th SEPTEMBER, 1800.

WHEREAS several persons claim to hold Lots in the Town of York, and have not performed the Condition of building thereon within the time limited; and whereas the Health and Convenience of his Majesty's subjects, resident in the said Town, demand that the Ground part of the same should be cleared as soon as possible:—NOTICE is hereby given to all such persons, that they are required within THREE months from this date, to CUT and BURN all the Brush or Under wood on their said Lots; and within SIX months from the said date, to fall all the Trees that are standing thereon, on pain of their said Lots being forfeited.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

Take Notice.

AS the subscriber will shortly leave this province for England, requests those persons whose accounts have been exhibited them to make payment without delay, or he will put them to expence and trouble.

E. HAYWARD.

N. B. He requests those to whom he is indebted, immediately to bring in their accounts that they may be settled.

York, Sept. 10, 1800.

Cozens & Richards

BEG leave to inform the public that they have taken that part of Mr. Heron's house in this town, lately occupied by Mr. M'Crae, where their intend, under the firm of BEN. COZENS and RICHARDS, carrying on the tayloring business in all its branches; they flatter themselves that their endeavors to give satisfaction, will entitle them to public support and patronage which it shall be their constant aim to merit.

York, Sept. 10, 1800.

For Sale.

TWO hundred Acres of excellent Land well situated for a Farm, being lot number seventeen in the second concession of the township of York, joining Yonge-street, within two miles of the Town of York.

The terms will be made easy to any person inclined to purchase by applying to JAMES or ELY PLAYTER.

York, July 30, 1800. [82.]

To the Public.

AS the subscriber will leave this province in the course of the ensuing month, he requests all those indebted to him to make payment in order that he may discharge the demands against him.

THO's. MOSLEY.

York, August 27. (86)

William Cooper

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the Public in general, that he has lately received Licence as Auctioneer for this Town. That he has appropriated a part of his House in Duke-Street for the purpose of an Auction Room, which will be made as commodious as possible; where every attention will be paid to such articles as his friends may please to honor him with the disposal of. He flatters himself that the tenor of his conduct heretofore, will entitle him to the confidence and patronage of the public—secrecy will be strictly observed on his part. York, Sept. 13.

FOR SALE,

That valuable lot with the buildings thereon standing, now occupied by William Smith, carpenter; situated on the north side of King Street. This house is advantageously situated for any person in the mercantile line, and is well calculated for a family—The whole will be sold low for cash.—Apply to THO's MOSLEY.

York, August 27. (86)

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS

Pork and Beef

In barrels, which they will warrant of a superior quality—They expect shortly a very general assortment of

Dry goods & groceries.

Various reasons have determined them to sell, hereafter, for cash only—and to take this plain method of avoiding unwelcome applications on one part and disagreeable refusals on the other, and at the same time, to inform those whose accounts are liquidated, that unless speedy payments are made, unpleasant measures will be resorted to.

JOHN CUMMING, & Co.

York, 6th August, 1800.

BLANK

half pay affidavits for sale at this office

Foreign News.

LONDON, June 28.

WE stated in a second edition of the Courier yesterday, that government had received a complete confirmation of the last news from Italy. We have this morning received by express, Paris papers to the 26th inst. They contain the important and ample details of the battle in Italy, the convention for an armistice, together with an account of a victory gained by the French in Suabia over gen. Kray. The following are the details.

BATTLE of MORENGO.

Bulletin from the army of reserve.

Torre de Garafola, June 15.

After the battle of Montebello, the army put itself in motion to pass the Scrivia. The advanced guard commanded by gen. Gardanne, on the 13th encountered the enemy, who defended the approaches of the Bormida, and the three bridges which they had made near Alessandria, defeated them took two pieces of cannon and 100 prisoners.

The division of general Chabran arrived at the same time along the Po opposite Valence, to prevent the enemy from passing that river. Thus Melas found himself surrounded between the Bormida and Po. The only retreat from Genoa which remained to him after the battle of Montebello, was intercepted. The enemy still appeared to have no plan, or at least a very uncertain one from its movements.

The 14th, at day break the enemy passed the Bormida on the bridges; resolved to cut their way through, they debouched in force, surprized our advanced guard, and began with great vivacity the battle of Morengo, which finally decided the fate of Italy and the Austrian army. Four times during the battle we were repulsed, and as often we advanced. More than 60 pieces of cannon on different points and at different hours, were taken and retaken on both sides. There were more than 12 charges of cavalry, and with various successes. It was three hours after mid-day; 10,000 infantry flanked our right in the grand plain of St. Julian.—They were supported by a line of cavalry, and a great quantity of artillery. The grenadiers of the guard were placed like a redoubt of granite in the centre of that immense plain. Nothing could overthrow it. Cavalry, infantry, artillery, every thing was directed against that battalion, but in vain. It was then realized what a handful of men of spirit could effect, by this obstinate resistance, the left of the enemy was checked, and our right supported until the arrival of gen. Monnier, who carried the village of castle Ceriolo at the point of the bayonet: the enemy's cavalry then made a rapid movement on our right which was already shaken. This movement precipitated its retreat. The enemy advanced upon our whole line, discharged cannister shot from more than a hundred pieces of cannon. The roads were covered with fugitives, wounded and routed. The battle seemed lost.—We permitted the enemy to advance within musket shot of the village of St. Julian, where the division of Desaix was in order for battle, with eight pieces of light artillery in front, and two battalions in close order on the wing. All the fugitives rallied behind it. Already the enemy committed faults which presaged their catastrophe. They extended their wings too much.

The presence of the first consul reanimated the troops. "Children (says he to them) do you remember it is my custom to sleep on the field of battle?" amidst shouts of "Live the Republic! Live the First Consul!" General Desaix charged with quick march by the centre. In an instant the enemy were defeated. General Kellerman, who, with his brigade of cavalry, had the whole day covered the retreat of our left, made a charge with such vigour, and so apropos, that 6000 grenadiers and gen. Zach, the chief of the staff, were made prisoners, and several of the enemy's generals killed. The whole army followed this movement. The right of the enemy was cut off, consternation and terror spread through their ranks.

The Austrian cavalry advanced to the centre to cover the retreat. The chief of brigade Bessieres, at the head of the casses-cols, and grenadiers of the guard, made a charge with such activity and courage, that he pierced the line of the enemy's cavalry, and by it completed the entire rout of the army.

We have taken 15 stand of colours, 40 pieces of cannon, and made from 6 to 8000 prisoners. More than 6000 of the enemy remained on the field of battle.

The 9th light horse have merited the title of Incomparable. The heavy cavalry and 8th dragoons have covered themselves with glory.

Our loss is also considerable. We had 600 men killed and 1500 wounded, and 900 taken prisoners. Generals Champeaux, Mainoni and Boudet are wounded. The General in chief, Berthier, had his clothes pierced like a sive with balls. Several of his aid-de camps were dismounted. But a loss sincerely felt by the army, and which will also be severely felt by the whole republic, closes our hearts from joy, Desaix was struck by a ball at the commencement of the charge by his division. He died of the wound. He had only time to say to young Lebrun, who was with him. "Go tell the First Consul that I die with regret at not having done enough to live in posterity."

In the course of his life Desaix had four horses killed under him, and received three wounds. He had joined head quarters only three days before. He burned for the engagement, and said twice or thrice to his aid-de-camps in the course of the evening, "it is a long time since I fought in Europe, the bullets no longer know us."—When the news was brought of the death of Desaix to the First Consul, in the midst of the most furious fire, the following words were all that escaped him:—"Why am I not permitted to weep?" His body has been conveyed to Milan, there to be embalmed.

The First Consul to the Consul of the Republic.

Torre de Gerafola. June 16.

The day after the battle of Marengo, citizens consuls, gen. Melas requested leave from the advanced posts to send to me gen. Skal. In the course of the day the Convention, of which you will find a copy subjoined, was agreed upon. It was signed in the night by gen. Berthier and gen. Melas. I hope the French people will be content with their army.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

TRIBUNATE.

PARIS, June 21.

The scrutiny for the appointment of secretaries was interrupted by a message from the consuls, announcing the great victory gained in Italy, and the consequent armistice. The message was received with loud cries of *vive la republique!*

Duchesne paid a warm tribute to the genius of Buonaparte and the sublimity and wisdom of his plans.

Chazel.—"The enemy's army almost destroyed.—Genoa, Turin restored—all Italy restored—an armistice signed.—Such are the things which by a single blow the brave men who crossed the Alps have done.—The wish of the Tribunate is accomplishing. The first consul will return a conqueror and a pacificator. Happy anniversary of the 14th of July 1789. The laurel and the olive shall cover the new altar of the country."

Guree.—"Peace, rejected inhumanly by our enemies, will return after victories.

Each member paid a warm tribute to Dessaix.

A commission of five members was appointed to make a report upon the great events.—

3 Messidor,—June 23.

Dounou, in the name of the commission of five, presented a report, and moved.

1. That there be given to the armies of the republic solemn testimonies of gratitude.

2. That the memory of the immortal Dessaix be honoured in the fete of the 14th July.

A message was ordered to be sent to the consuls.

In this message the tribunate say, "that the first consul may return a conqueror and a pacificator; such was last Ventose the wish, or rather the presage of the tribunate. Already has victory prepared and begun peace. Peace is the want of all people; it is the truest interest of governments: the tribunate know that it is the object of the labors of the French government. May the armistice of Marengo be the prelude to the repose and happiness of nations!"

CONVENTION.

Between the generals in chief of the French and Imperial armies in Italy, with alterations made in it.

1. There shall be an armistice and suspension of hostilities till an answer shall be received from the court of Vienna.

2. The imperial army shall occupy all the country between the Mincio, Fossa Maestra, &c, and the Po; which includes Mantua, Peschiera, Borgo Forte, &c. Ferrara is the only fortress on the bank which the austrians are to retain.

3. The imperial army shall in like manner hold Toscana and Ancona.

4. The French armies shall occupy the countries comprehended between the Chiusa, the Ogligo and the Po.

5. The country between the Chiusa and the Mincio shall not be occupied by either army.

6. The citadels of Tortona, Alexandria, Milan, Turin, Pizzhigitone, Arona and Placenza, shall be delivered up to the French army between the 16th and 20th of June.

7. The citadels of Coni, Ceva, Savona, and the city of Genoa, between the 20th 23d. Fort Urbino shall be restored between the 23d, and 25th.

8. The artillery of the garrisons shall be classed in the following manner: all the Austrian heavy artillery and founderies shall appertain to the Austrian army. The ammunition will be divided—one half to be at the disposal of the commissary of ordnance of the Austrian army, and one half to that of the French.

9. The garrison shall march out with military honors, and shall repair, with their arms and baggage by the shortest road to Mantua.

10. The Austrian army shall direct its march to Mantua in three columns by Placentia:—The first between the 16th and 20th; the second between the 20th and 23d; and the third between the 23d and 25th.

11. Citizens Dejean, counsellor of state, and Dereux, inspector general, are named commissioners for carrying the present convention into execution.

12. No individual shall be ill-treated on account of having rendered any services to the Austrians or for his political opinions. The Austrian commander shall release every individual who shall have been arrested in the Cisalpine republic for his political opinions.

15. Whatever may be the answer of the court of Vienna, neither of the two armies can renew the attack without giving ten days notice. Done at Alessandri, the 16th of June, 1800.

(Signed) ALEX. BERTHIER.
MELAS.

June 22.

Never since [illegible] did joy manifest itself in Paris with more transport and a character of patriotism more affecting than on the 21st of June. Between the arrival of couriers and the first firing of cannon at the palace of the consuls, there was not sufficient interval to circulate among the people the important news of the victory of Marengo. It was then generally supposed that the discharge of artillery announced the return of the first consul, and the eagerness with which people crowded to the Thuilleries is a homage rendered to Buonaparte, which I remember with the more pleasure, as it was one unconnected with flattery, but reposing entirely on sentiment. It was soon known that important victories were the subject. They were informed these victories had decided the fate of Italy.—It was soon known that Genoa was evacuated, and to do justice to French generosity, the deliverance of that beloved city obtained the first tributes of public joy. Whatever questions were asked, "Genoa is free," were the first words that escaped every mouth.—Meantime, during the prolonged discharge of artillery, there was posted up in all the streets an extract from a bulletin from the army of reserve; and generals at the head of numerous detachments of cavalry and infantry, proclaiming the triumphs of the republican heroes in all the public places. All was avidity to hear, curiosity to learn, perseverance in interrogation, and shouts a thousand times repeated of, Live the Republic! Live our brave defenders! Live Buonaparte! Such were the exclamations, such the emotion, such the spectacle presented by every groupe in the course of the day!

At night, the palaces, the houses of the ministers, and the greater part of those of the citizens were illuminated. Why has fate ordered it that in the midst of the most just and unbounded joy, the melancholy death of the brave general Desaix should intervene to demand from the national gratitude the honorable tribute of its tears? Alas! this wildness of joy which public gratitude demands, is the best panegyric on the memory of a great man. It is glorious for Desaix, in his untimely end, to have known the atchievements of Morengo, to have forced an entire great nation to devote whole hours to the exploits of a single man.

June 30.

Postscript, ten o'clock at night.

Important news has been received this evening from the army of the Rhine. The Austrians have evacuated all the environs of Ulm—they have even left but a small garrison in the town. We are masters of the positions that command it. We have taken Nording.

RENNES, June 24.

A letter from Josselin gives us the following news, extracted from a letter from Belle-Isle, June 21.

"The English who blockaded Belle-Isle have effected a disembarkation of 6000 men, whom the garrison suffered to land; 600 only have been able to re-embark; the others have either been killed or made prisoners. An English frigate has been sunk by the artillery of the forts."

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 6.

We have at last received the details of the unfortunate affair of the Grand Vizier. The instructions of vice admiral Keith, altho' they thwarted the execution of the convention did not entirely put a stop to further negociation. The commander in chief of the Turks and gen. Kleber appeared to agree, and in the expectation that the court of London would adopt its first determination, they had already concerted some provisional measures, but a difficulty occurred which put a stop to their advancement. The Grand Vizier, already master of Julaba, Carieba, Belbeis and Damietta, part of the Delta and of High Egypt, which had been evacuated in consequence of the convention, demanded also the possession of the fort of Cairo. Gen. Kleber, unwilling to surrender the only fortified place he held besides Alexandria, determined on renewing hostilities; he signified his intention to the Grand Vizier, and to his army by the following letter:

H. Q. Cairo, 27 Ventose, March 17.

KLEBER, commander in chief, to the army.

Soldiers,

Here follows the letter directed to me by the commander in chief of the British fleet in the Mediterranean:

"On board his Majesty's ship Queen Charlotte, January 8, 1800.

SIR,

I give you notice that I have received his Majesty's positive orders not to consent to any capitulation with the army you command in Egypt and Syria, unless they lay down their arms and surrender prisoners of war, and abandon all their shipping and warlike stores in the city of Alexandria to the allied powers. That in case of their capitulation, I shall not permit any troops to return to France, previous to their being exchanged. I also think it equally necessary to inform you that all vessels having French troops on board and sailing from this country with passports signed by others than those who have the right to grant them, shall be obliged by the officers of the ships under my command, to remain at Alexandria. Finally, that the vessels which shall be met with returning to Europe with passports granted in consequence of a particular capitulation with one of the allied powers, shall be detained as prizes, and all on board considered as prisoners of war. Signed KEITH.

Soldiers! we shall answer such insolence by victories—prepare for battle!

Signed KLEBER.

The general of division, chief of the staff. Signed DAMAS.

On the 20th of March at day break, the Republican troops commenced a cannonade against the advanced posts of the Turks at Matueria (two leagues from Cairo) at 8 o'clock, the Grand Vizier appeared with his army, and occupied the ground between the villages of El Hanes and Mrtueria.—The Republican army 15,000 men strong, including the cavalry and dromedaries, was posted in two lines extending within half a league of Boulac, having its right covered by a wood of Date Trees. The Janissaries opposed to the French left wing, advanced with considerable bravery, but being soon out of ammunition and badly supported by their artillery, they were forced to fall back. Towards noon the whole republican line advanced with a terrible fire of artillery and small arms—this rough attack spread confusion and disorder amongst the Turks, and 40,000 men fled in every direction. The Grand Vizier not having it in his power to stop them, he retired to his camp, but was soon obliged to abandon it, the French having advanced in two oblique lines to cut off his retreat. The route became general, 19 pieces of cannon and a part of the camp fell into the hands of the conquerors, whose loss was very trivial. That of the Turks amounts to 8000 killed or wounded, besides those who perished in the desert. At the commencement of the action, Nazouf Pacha and Murad Bey passed by the rear of the Republicans with a few thousand men, and penetrated by Boulac to Cairo, where they massacred some Frenchmen and the Grecians & Copts. They would not have maintained themselves in that place, if Kleber, willing to save it, had not been satisfied with surrounding it. We have reason to believe that new negociations will revive the convention, as we are assured England has ratified it.

LONDON, June 25.

High Treason.

James Hatfield was brought up by a writ of Habeas Corpus, under the custody of Mr. Kirby, keeper of his Majesty's gaol of Newgate, to plead to an indictment against him by the grand jury, for high treason.

The indictment charged, that he the said James Hatfield, being a person of a malicious, evil disposed, and traitorous disposition, did on the evening of the 15th of May last, arm himself with a pistol loaded with a certain quantity of gunpowder, with an intent to assassinate and put to death our Sovereign Lord and King; and did go to a certain Theatre called Drury-lane, his Majesty being present at the said theatre, and did then and there shoot off and discharge the said pistol, loaded with gun powder, leaden shots or bullets, with a malicious and traitorous intent to shoot, assassinate and kill the King.

To this indictment the prisoner pleaded—"*Not Guilty.*"

Lord Kenyon asked the prisoner if he had any counsel.

Hadfield presented a petition stating his poverty, and praying the court to assign him counsel. He named Mr. Erskine and Mr. Serjeant Best, if they would accept it.

Lord Kenyon said to Mr. Erskine, that he took it for granted he would have no objection.

Mr. Erskine said that he had always understood it to be the practice of the bar, that when a prisoner asked for counsel, the court had a right to give

him the professional assistance of any gentleman who practiced in the court in which he was arraigned; and that he therefore concurred with his lordship, that it was his duty to accept the trust—and "I define," said Mr. Erskine, "for myself to add, that I cannot give a stronger test of my loyalty and attachment to the Sovereignty of the Throne than my readiness to give to ... its subjects the fullest benefit of the law."

The court then appointed Thursday the 26th inst. for the trial.

July 1.

Trial of Hadfield.

After the examination of a number of witnesses, Lord Kenyon asked Mr. Erskine if he had many more: Mr. Erskine said about ten or a dozen. Lord Kenyon then said, that in his opinion the evidence that had been produced, went clearly to prove, that the prisoner was certainly in a deranged state.—If the Attorney General, and the counsel for the prosecution were of that opinion, it would be needless to go any further.

The Attorney General said, that he did not wish to press the matter; he saw it in the light that his Lordship did, and did not for a moment conceive that a false colouring had been given to the case by the evidence for the prisoner.

Lord Kenyon then told the jury, they must acquit the prisoner, as his insanity was proved—but he must not be discharged; it was absolutely necessary as well for his own sake, as for the sake of the community, that he should not be let loose on the public.

The jury immediately returned a verdict of acquittal on the plea of insanity.—The prisoner was then remanded, under the care of Mr. Kirby, to Newgate.

A letter from Sir Edward Pellew to Lord St. Vincent, dated on board the Impetueux, at Quiberon, June 7.

My lord—I have the honor to inform your lordship of my arrival at this anchorage with the ships under my orders on the 2d instant, and in my way down collected the Thames. On the 3d I was joined by the Amethyst, Anson, and Winchester, troop ship. On the 4th, the Thames, Cynthia, and a small force, attacked the S. W. end of Quiberon, silenced the forts, which were afterwards destroyed by a party of troops landed under major Ramsay's several vessels were brought off and some scuttled. The only loss two killed and one wounded on board the Cynthia.—On the 5th the Ramillies joined with the Diadem, Inconstant and Viper cutter, and on the 6th, before day, we succeeded in an attempt upon the Morbihan, from whence were taken 2 brigs, 2 sloops, 2 gun-vessels, and about 100 prisoners: a corvette brig L'Insolente, of 18 guns, was burned, with several other small craft, the guns all destroyed, and the magazines blown up.

Three hundred of the Queen's regiment were employed upon this service, and the gun launches and naval force were under the direction of lieut. John Pinfold, of this ship, who boarded the corvette with much bravery, and performed the service with much judgment and officer like conduct: the loss was only one seaman killed in his boat, and some slight hurts.

A lieut. of the Thames and some few men in different ships have been wounded since there; but I am happy to say all the coasting trade between the different ports has been most completely stopped, with the provisions and wine for the Brest fleet.

Captain Martin to Admiral Warren.

Filgard, off Penmarks, June 11.

SIR,

In pursuance of the directions you gave me yesterday evening, two boats from each ship named in the margin, assembled on board the Filgard, in order to attack the convoy lying at St. Cadiz, and at 11 o'clock, being as near shore as the darkness of the night would permit (and the mode of attack previously determined) they proceeded under the command of the following officers,—lieut. Burke, Renown; lieuts. Dean & Gerrard, Filgard; lieut. Stamp, Defence; and lieut. Price, Unicorn; but the wind being fresh from the S. E. prevented her reaching the above anchorage till after day light, when in opposition to a heavy battery, three armed vessels and a constant fire of musquetry from the shore, they took the three armed vessels and eight others, laden with supplies for the fleet at Brest; the rest, amounting to 20 sail, ran upon the rocks, where many of them will certainly be lost. I have the pleasure to assure you, that the officers and men employed on this service, shewed a degree of zeal and intrepidity that can only be equalled by the cool, steady conduct, which I had the satisfaction to observe in them, when passing through a very intricate navigation, under a constant discharge of cannon from the shore. Lieuts. Burke and Dean speak highly in favour of Mr. Jane, acting lieut. of the Renown, Mr. Fleming, master of the Filgard, and lieut. Kellegriveff of the Russian service (a volunteer) and I am glad they have had the opportunity of recommending themselves to your notice. The enemy have lost several officers and men; and I am sorry to annex the names of several wounded in our boats.

F. B. MARTIN.

United States

NEW YORK, August 18.

A gentleman passenger in the brig Amazon, which arrived here yesterday from St. Sebastians, has favoured us (Daily Advertiser) with a file of Paris papers up to the 1st of July.—Four days before this gentleman left St. Sebastians, he received two letters from Bourdeaux, dated the 1st of July, mentioning the receipt of several letters from Paris, to the following purport:

"That a suspension of the negociation between our commissioners, and those of France, had actually taken place—in consequence of the French refusing to indemnify us for the vessels captured, unless we would agree to renew the treaty of 1778, or make one similar to it."

"A letter from an officer on board the Insurgente, at sea, but without date, to a gentleman in Baltimore, says, "the frigate Constitution has taken a French ship of force, and re-captured an American brig. The Baltimore sloop of war has captured and sent for Norfolk (Vir.) a French ship of 20 guns."

"On the 15th ult. Buonaparte, consul of France, entered the 32d year of his age—he is married, but has no issue. He has three brothers—Lucien, French minister of the interior—Joseph, one of the commissioners for treating with the United States; and Louis, who commands a regiment in La Vendee. He has also three sisters, one of whom is married to general Murat."

"On the 4th ult. the house of Mr. Martin Miller, of Charleston, (S. C.) and fifteen other buildings, principally wooden ones, were consumed by fire, which commenced in the cellar of Mr. Miller, from the flame of a candle being accidentally communicated to a puncheon of rum, and from that to a keg of gun powder, both of which blew up. Mr. and Mrs. Miller were so much burned, that they died shortly after."

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, October 4.

We hope our readers will be so kind as to excuse us for not publishing the Gazette last week, as it was merely owing to an unforeseen accident which happened to our press.

A Paris article says, that 8000 persons perished at Genoa for want of food.

It was rumoured in London on the 30th of June, that a messenger had arrived there from Cuxhaven, charged by Buonaparte to make a renewal of overtures to the Court of Great Britain for peace. The report gained credit with the weak, but had no effect on the price of Stocks. It melted the day following into thin air.

The English and Batavian governments had been occupied for six weeks in discussing some commercial arrangements which were proposed by the latter, and in which they are mutually interested.

The British ministry had not on the 1st of July received information of the late decisive victories obtained by the French in Italy. They are said to have another expedition to Holland in agitation.

Peace was said to be the general wish of the English nation.

The disaffection excited amongst the people of Egypt previous to the renewal of the war in that country, towards the Ottoman government, by the enormities committed by its troops, had extended to the chiefs, from an account that the Porte had appointed 5 Pachas to govern Egypt, instead of the Beys, who encouraged by the defeat and dispersion of the Turkish army, are said, together with the Mamelukes & Arabs, to have joined their fortune with the French. This intelligence, which is fully credited at Constantinople, has excited the most lively distress amongst the well disposed part of the people; whilst the rabble talk, by joining the tribes of free-booters, who ravage to the gates of the city, of partaking of general plunder.

Ten Dollars Reward

WILL be paid to any person that will give information as to the names of the Thieves, who stole, in the course of last night, a quantity of ONIONS and MELLONS out of the Garden belonging to the Subscriber, in order that they may be brought to condign punishment.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 26th Sept. 1800.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Sept. 26, 1800.

Home District, } ☞ NOTICE is
To wit. } hereby given, that a General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, will be holden in, and for this District, on Tuesday the fourteenth day of October now next ensuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings, in the Town of York; at which time and place all coroners, gaolers, high constables, constables, bailiffs, and all those otherwise concerned, are desired to be then and there present, to do and perform what to their several offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX. M'DONELL, Shriff.

ONE ISSUE
MISSING

THE

VOLUME X.] TO R [NUMBER 44.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 492.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1800. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING*:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the seventh day of August last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twentieth day of this present month of September, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twenty-seventh day of October next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esq. our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this thirteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and in the fortieth year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JERVIS, *Sec'y.*

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, 4th SEPTEMBER, 1800.

WHEREAS several persons claim to hold lots in the Town of York, and have not performed the Condition of building thereon within the time limited; and whereas the Health and Convenience of his Majesty's subjects resident in the said Town, demand that the Ground part of the same should be cleared as soon as possible;—NOTICE is hereby given to all such persons, that they are required within THREE months from this date, to CUT and BURN all the Brush or Underwood on their said Lots; and within SIX months from the date hereof, to fell all the Trees that are standing thereon, on pain of their said Lots being forfeited.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

Take Notice.

AS the subscriber will shortly leave this province for England, requests those persons whose accounts have been exhibitted that they make payment without delay, or he will put them to expence and trouble.

E. HAYWARD.

N. B. He requests those to whom he is indebted, immediately to bring in their accounts that they may be settled.

York, Sept. 10, 1800.

Cozens & Richards

BEG leave to inform the public that they have taken that part of Mr. Heron's house in this town, lately occupied by Mr. M'Crae, where they intend, under the firm of BEN. COZENS and RICHARDS, carrying on the tayloring business in all its branches; they flatter themselves that their endeavors to give satisfaction, will entitle them to public support and patronage which it shall be their constant aim to merit.

York, Sept. 10, 1800.

For Sale,

TWO hundred Acres of excellent Land well situated for a Farm, being lot number seventeen in the second concession of the township of York, joining Yonge-street, within two miles of the Town of York.

The terms will be made easy to any person inclined to purchase by applying to JAMES or ELY PLAYTER.

York, July 30, 1800. [82.]

To the Public.

AS the subscriber will leave this province in the course of the ensuing month, he requests all those indebted to him to make payment in order that he may discharge the demands against him.

THO's. MOSLEY.

York, August 27. (86)

William Cooper

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has lately received Licence as Auctioneer for this Town. That he has appropriated a part of his House in Duke-street for the purpose of an Auction Room, which will be made as commodious as possible; where every attention will be paid to such articles as his friends may please to honor him with the disposal of. He flatters himself that the tenor of his conduct heretofore, will entitle him to the confidence and patronage of the public—secrecy will be strictly observed on his part. York, Sept. 13.

FOR SALE,

That valuable lot with the buildings thereon standing, now occupied by William Smith, carpenter; situated on the south side of King Street. This house is advantageously situated for any person in the mercantile line, and is well calculated for a family.—The whole will be sold low for cash.—Apply to THO's MOSLEY.

York, August 27. (86)

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS

Pork and Beef

In barrels, which they will warrant of a superior quality—They expect shortly a very general assortment of

Dry goods & groceries.

Various reasons have determined them to sell, hereafter, for cash only—and to take this plain method of avoiding unwelcome applications on one part and disagreeable refusals on the other, and, at the same time, to inform those whose accounts are liquidated, that unless speedy payments are made, unpleasant measures will be recurred to.

JOHN CUMMING, & Co.

York, 6th August, 1800.

BLANK

half pay affidavits for sale at this office

Foreign News.

WAR ARTICLES.

LONDON, JULY 16.

CONVENTION,

Between his majesty and the emperor of the Romans.

SIGNED AT

VIENNA, June 20.

His majesty the emperor of the Romans, king of Hungary and Bohemia, and his majesty the king of Great Britain, have judged that it was conformable to the intereſt of their Crowns, and to the good of the common cauſe, to concert with each other on the beſt manner of giving effect to the union of their efforts againſt the common enemy in the preſent campaign. In conſequence of which the baron de Thugut, grand croſs of the order of St. Stephen his imperial majeſty's miniſter of conferences, and counſellor general and miniſter plenipotentiary in his provinces of Italy, Iſtria, and Dalmatia, &c. and the right hon. Gilbert Mord Minto, peer of Great-Britain, one of his majeſty's moſt honourable council and his envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary to the court of Vienna, beſides furniſhed on the part of their aforeſaid imperial and Britannic majeſties with the powers requiſite for diſcuſſing and arranging the important object; the ſaid plenipotentiaries, after having reſpectively exchanged their full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:—

ARTICLE I.

In order to relieve the preſſing neceſſities of the finances of his imperial majeſty under the enormous expences already incurred during the preſent campaign, his Britannic majeſty ſhall advance to his above-mentioned imperial majeſty by way of loan, the ſum of 12,000,000 ſterling. This ſum ſhall be divided into three parts, and paid at three different periods preciſely in ſpecie: ſo that the firſt third of 1666. 13s. 4d. ſhall be paid in the firſt days of the month of July, the ſecond third of the like ſum, in the firſt days of September; and the remaining third in the firſt days of the month of Dec.

ARTICLE II.

During the whole continuance of the war, and during the ſix months which ſhall follow the concluſion of a peace between Auſtria and France, his imperial majeſty ſhall not be bound to pay any intereſt upon the ſum of two millions advanced as ſtipulated in the preceding article. Great Britain conſenting to take this charge upon her own account until the period above-mentioned: but on the expiration of the ſaid ſix months after the concluſion of peace his imperial majeſty ſhall pay for the future to the Britiſh government, or to the individuals who ſhall be pointed out by the Britiſh government, an annual rent or annuity reſts, and making altogether the amount of the intereſts of the two millions advanced, which intereſt ſhall be calculated at the ſame rate as the intereſts of the loan made on account of the Britiſh government in the preſent year. His imperial majeſty ſhall moreover pay annually to the Britiſh government the ſum of 120,000 ſterling at two periods, that is to ſay, 60,000 every ſix months which ſum ſhall be employed in the ſucceſſive purchaſe and redemption of the principal of the two millions, according to the method adopted by the Britiſh government for its own loans.

ARTICLE III.

Their imperial and Britannic majeſties mutually promiſe each other to carry on the war againſt the French republic, during the preſent campaign, with all poſſible vigour, and to employ in it all their reſpective means by land and ſea, concerting together as occaſion may require, on the moſt advantageous manner of reciprocally employing their forces by land and ſea to the ſupport of their operations againſt the common enemy. His imperial majeſty ſhall be careful to complete his armies of Germany and of Italy in proportion to the loſſes which they have ſuſtained, in order always, as far as poſſible, to act againſt the common enemy with the ſame number of effective men, conformably to the ſtatements which his imperial majeſty cauſed to be confidentially communicated to the Britiſh government on the opening of the campaign.

ARTICLE IV.

The Bavarian troops, thoſe of Wertemberg, and the Heſſian regiments in the pay of Great-Britain, ſhall be at the diſpoſition of his imperial majeſty, to form a part of his army in Germany, and to be employed there in operations againſt the enemy, in conformity to the conventions and capitulations concluded on this ſubject by the king of Great-Britain. His Britannic majeſty ſhall take the neceſſary meaſures of the further reinforcement of the army of his imperial majeſty in Germany by as great a number as poſſible of German and Swiſs troops.

ARTICLE V.

Their imperial and Britannic majeſties engage during the whole continuation of the preſent convention not make a ſeparate peace with the French republic without the previous and expreſs conſent of each other. They engage likewiſe not to treat with the enemy, nor to receive from him any overtures either for a private peace or for a general pacification, without making mutually communications of them with openneſs and acting in every reſpect in perfect concert.

ARTICLE VI.

The duration of the preſent convention is fixed for the term of one year to be computed from the firſt of March 1800, until the end of February, 1801. From the month of December, immediately after the acquittal of the laſt payment of the ſtipulated advances the two high contracting parties ſhall enter into deliberation and confidential explanation upon the determinations that they may think neceſſary to adopt for the future, according to circumſtances and their mutual convenience.

ARTICLE VII.

The preſent convention ſhall be ratified in due form by their imperial and Britannic majeſties, and the reſpective ratifications ſhall be exchanged at Vienna, in the ſpace of ſix weeks, or ſooner if poſſible.

In witneſs whereof, we, the undernamed, furniſhed with the full powers of their imperial and Britannic majeſties, have in their names ſigned the preſent convention, and have affixed hereunto the ſeal of our arms.—

Done at Vienna, the 20th June, in the year 1800.

(Signed)

LE BARON DE THUGUT.
MINTO.

FROM ITALY

There is particular news. Maſſena is organizing the ſeveral French armies in that country which are ſaid to conſiſt of no leſs than 160,000 men. Prince Charles, it is ſaid, will reſume the command of the army of the Danube; and it is confirmed, that 30,000 battalions of reſerve, with 10,000 Hungarian horſe would immediately move to its relief. The corps of Conde will alſo be united to this body. The duke d'Angouleme took the command of the cavalry of Berrion the 25th of May.—On the 13th ult. the Condean army was at Saltzburg.

From the royal meſſage delivered to parliament on Tueſday night, and the convention ſigned at Vienna on the 20th June, (a correct copy of which we lay before our readers) we may receive aſſurance that notwithſtanding the late reverſe experienced by the Auſtrian army in Italy, his imperial majeſty will liſten to no propoſition of peace from the French conſul, without conſulting the cabinet of Great-Britain. the anſwer ſent to thoſe tranſmitted to Vienna, in conſequence of the victory of Marengo, is ſaid to have been to the following effect:—That his imperial majeſty entertains no repugnance to coming to an amicable and ſincere explanation with the French government, but that he conſiders himſelf bound in honor to conſult with his ally the king of Great-Britain, to whom he will tranſmit without loſs of time, the preſent overtures of the chief conſul, with his imperial majeſty's reply to them.

Another meſſage was on Friday delivered to both houſes, reſpecting the vote of credit which is to enable his majeſty to meet any extraordinary expenſes that may occur in addition to thoſe already voted. The meſſage alſo expreſſes a firm reliance upon parliament that they will adopt ſuch other meaſures as the exigencies of the caſe may ſeem to them to require. In theſe particulars the parliament manifeſts a ready inclination to gratify his majeſty's wiſhes. They are willing to provide every means in their power to render ſucceſsful the vigorous effort that is about to be made. If France reſiſts effectually the meditated blow, the gigantic republic becomes of courſe immortal. Our endeavors to diſappoint the hopes of ſo ambitious to dangerous a rival, it is therefore neceſſary, ſhould be both prompt and extenſive. The cauſe is unqueſtionably the moſt important that ever engaged the attention of the

political obſerver. It is not the intereſt of the allies alone that is at ſtake: thoſe of all Europe likewiſe, are perhaps not leſs involved in the iſſue of the conteſt.

July 30.

HIS MAJESTY

Yeſterday cloſed the ſeſſion of parliament with a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

Amidſt the congratulations on the vigourous efforts of the Britiſh parliament, there are no hopes held out of ſucceſs in the proſecution of war, or of perſeverance on the part of our allies. In a word every, former profeſſion, reſpecting the new and extraordinary danger of the preſent conteſt, and the unheard of calamities with which Europe has been attacked by the French revolution, are now forgotten. There is no ſpecific promiſe that miniſters will either purſue the war with vigour, or make new efforts for the reſtoration of peace. The allusions to theſe points are couched in the moſt general language. His majeſty, however, ſtill ſpeaks of acting in conjunction with his allies, "under every circumſtance."

The following is the ſpeech of the right hon. the ſpeaker, at the bar of the houſe of lords, and addreſſed to his majeſty:—

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN!

Your faithful commons humbly attend your majeſty with the bill, by which their grants are completed for the public ſervice of the year.

In ſupplying the various demands of this important conjunture, your commons conceive that they have diſcharged an indiſpenſible duty to your majeſty, and their country, by manifeſting their unſhaken determination to combine the maintenance and ſupport of public credit, with ſuch ample means of exertion, as may beſt tend to bring the conteſt, in which we are engaged, to a juſt and honorable concluſion.

To your commons it has been highly gratifying to obſerve, that amidſt the vicſſitudes and difficulties which have attended this arduous ſtruggle, the ſecurity of the Britiſh empire has in many reſpects been materially ſtrengthened, its power conſolidated, and its reſources increaſed. The ſplendid and deciſive ſucceſs to which the late hoſtilities in India were conducted by the bleſſing of providence upon the joint exertions of wiſdom and vigor in council, and of ſkill and gallantry in the field, have neceſſarily led to new and and extenſive regulations. The meaſure which has been accordingly adopted, your commons earneſtly hope will have the effect of affording to this country all the advantages which can be derived from thoſe valuable poſſeſſions, and of inſuring to the native inhabitants the full benefit of Britiſh protection.

But to no proceedings, by which their attention has been engaged, can your commons recur with ſtronger ſentiments of ſatisfaction and confidence, than to thoſe which have contributed to the great and important arragement by which your majeſty's ſubjects in Great Britain and Ireland, will henceforth conſtitute one people, actuated by the ſame views, connected by the ſame intereſts, and governed by the ſame laws. In contemplating this meaſure, and the proſpects which it holds preſents, your commons cannot fail to be animated by a well-founded hope, the moſt congenial to your majeſty's benevolent mind, that the united kingdom may ever preſent to the world the example of a free and powerful people—determined and determined to employ their combined ſtrength and reſources for no other purpoſes than thoſe which are connected with their own honor and ſecurity, and to prove by the moderation and juſtice of their councils and conduct, that they are not altogether unworthy of the bleſſings which they may enjoy.

August 2.

We laſt night received, by expreſs, Paris papers to the 30th ult. The great queſtion of negociation receives not the ſmalleſt light from any paragraph contained in any one of the numerous ſets of papers which have come to our hands. Theſe journals are completely ſilent on the ſubject, except in a few articles copied from the Engliſh and German papers, in which the lateſt date from Vienna is the 14th ult.; we are not able to ſay whether their ſilence is the reſult of ignorance or diſcretion. It is probable they tell us all that they know, when they ſtate that count St. Julien has had three interviews with the miniſter for foreign affairs; and ſomething more than they can be poſitively informed of, when they aſſert that count Cobenzel is to be the Auſtrian miniſter who is to negociate a peace. Thoſe politicians who attach importance to the ſtyle in which two hoſtile nations ſpeak of each other may be pleaſed to hear, that we have not found in theſe journals any particular acrimony towards the Engliſh, excepting in one official letter, in which Buonaparte, who, by a decree of the ſame date as the letter, determined that the decades are the only recognized holidays in the republic, call us the wicked heretical Engliſh.

The want of information on the ſubject of negociation can hardly be expected in the preſent ſtate of the Continent to be compenſated by any other intelligence that can be materially intereſting. The execution of the armiſtice, we ſee by letters from different quarters, was in progreſs. The neceſſity of Buonaparte's addreſs to the miniſters of the marine, reſpecting the diſorganization of the French navy, appears from another addreſs to the ſame miniſter on the ſubject of the frigates at Dunkirk, Najac, and Barbe Marbois, have been appointed counſellors of ſtate in the marine department.

General Jourdan, has been appointed by the chief conſul in his ſpirit of providing civil employments for his military comrades, miniſter extraordinary in Piedmont.

The French journals contain the report of the counſellors of ſtate appointed to enquire into the royaliſt conſpiracy, the heads of which will be ſeen in our ſubſequent columns.

It is ſaid that accounts in poſſeſſion of government, ſtate, that Buonaparte, in a ſpeech on the 14th July, ſaid, "if the propoſitions for peace were not acceded to, he would again put himſelf at the head of his invincible army, and in a fortnight compel the enemy to treat."

Miniſters, by propoſing to pay the Emperor a ſubſidy of 2 millions, exhibit a confidence in the continuance of the war.

The Duke of Wittenbergh is to diſpair. He is not diſpoſed to make peace. Moreau demanded he ſhould recall his troops from the army, and to pay the three millions which he owes the republic, but he refuſes.

NORDLINGEN, June 28.

Yeſterday generals Kray and Moreau had an interview, it was to conſult on an armiſtice. Moreau refuſed any without Ulm and Ingolſtadt were ſurrendered. Kray would not conſent and they ſeparated. They appear to reſpect each other. Ulm is proviſioned for a year, and its works are extenſive.

MANHEIM, June 28.

The houſes of Naſſau and the Count de Hatzenburgh, have concluded a convention with the French. Thus all the countries on the right bank of the Rhine, as far as the Mein, except thoſe ſubject to the electors of Mentz, Cologne and Treves, are acknowledged neutral.

RATISBON, June 28.

The archduke Charles has refuſed to take command of the army; but promiſes to fight at the head of his grenadiers if neceſſary. It is his opinion that Kray ought to retire to the frontiers of Auſtria, or otherwiſe his army will be ruined by the French.

June 29.

Yeſterday a great quantity of reſerve artillery, paſſed this city. Many perſons are preparing to leave this place.

June 30.

The diet have deputed M. d'Espen to the head-quarters of Moreau to negociate the neutrality of the general Diet of the empire.

HEILBRON, July 1.

The northern diviſion of the French army of the Rhine, have not yet reached this place, (in the Dutchy of Wirtembergh.) Phillipſburgh has only 1800 men in garriſon.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 27.

The advanced guard of the army of reſerve, commanded by gen. Brune, in paſſing the Jura, to enter into Switzer-

land. The body of the army is encamped in the wood between Dijon and Auxonne, where general Bruné himself has his head-quarters. The convoys of artillery which have been assembled at Paris, at Lyons, and at Geneva, have all departed, in order to form the Park of Reserve of that army.

We hear from Frankfort, that on the 11th of July, the emperor went to the play. When he entered the house, a general cry of "peace! peace!" was heard on all sides. His guard demanded silence; but the cry increased still more. At last, the noise became so great, that the emperor was obliged to quit the theatre before the curtain was drawn up.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, October 18.

A London paper of the 2d of August says, in the market of Northampton on Saturday last, corn felt a considerable depression in value; wheat on the preceding Saturday was from 104s. to 144s. per quarter, and on the 26th ult. it sold from 96s. to 128s.

At Chester market on Saturday last, the average price of grain (Winchester measure) was as follows:—Wheat 15s. 2d. At Nantwich, on the same day, wheat 15s. 3d. barley 10s. 2d. oats 8s. 5d. Lon. pa.

The sum of 200,000l. it is said has been fixed as the compensation to be given to the officers and men of adm. Mitchell's squadron, for the Dutch ships taken by them at the Helder.

MAGNANIMITY.

From a late Paris, paper

The respectable Malaret was in his prison reposing himself upon his bed of grief, when he heard a terrible cry from an adjoining chamber; he arose and walked as fast as his great age would permit to the chamber of the unhappy prisoner from whence it proceeded, and whom did he there see but Lebois, (one of the blood thirsty monsters of Robespierre's reign) who had been brought to prison that morning and to whom they had forgot to bring the ordinary ration of provisions—hunger tormented horribly, and drew from him such piercing cries as excited the attention of Malaret. It was in vain that he represented to him at this late hour (10 o'clock at night) they would bring him nothing to eat; Lebois looked at him with eyes wild as fire and then began to howl like a wild beast.—Come with me, said the old man, I can give you something to comfort you; he took him by his arm and led him to his chamber, where he opened a small closet, and said to him, there is what is left of my dinner, one half of a chicken, a piece of bread, and half a bottle of good old wine, eat, drink, and leave the rest to Providence. Lebois devoured all in the twinkling of an eye, and was going to thank his benefactor, when he addressed him in a solemn and grave tone: Do you know, citizen Lebois, in what chamber you are? No, answered he coolly. You are in the chamber of that unhappy king you so cruelly assassinated. There is the place where hung the crucifix that was his only consolation in his long sufferings. There is the door where he used to go and see his wife and children; and there is the door through which he was conducted to the scaffold! Well! what is all that to me? answered Lebois. And do you know to whom you are a speaking? I speak to a brave man who has just given me something to eat, that has saved me from starving—but I know no more. You are speaking to Malaret, Archdeacon of Paris—one of those men you have never ceased to persecute as so many tygers, traitors and conspirators. You speak to a man whom you—personally have twice tried to assassinate, & this same man esteems himself happy to have rendered you a small service at the expence of losing his dinner to morrow.

THE MISER AND PLUTUS.

THE wind was high, the window shaker,
With sudden fear the MISER wakes;
Along the silent room he stalkes,
Looks back, and trembles as he walks:
Each lock and ev'ry bolt he tries,
In ev'ry creek and corner pry's,
Then opes the chest with treasure flow'd,
And stands enraptur'd o'er his hoard.
But now, with sudden qualms possest,
He wrings his hands, he beats his breast;
By conscience stung, he wildly stares,
And thus his guilty soul declares:
"Had the deep earth her stores conceal'd,
"This heart had known sweet peace of mind.
"But VIRTUE's sold. Good Gods! what price
"Can recompense the pangs of vice?
"O bane of good! seducing cheat!
"Can man, weak man, they pow'r defeat?
"GOLD banish'd HONOR from the mind;
"And only left the name behind;
"GOLD sow'd the world with ev'ry ill;
"GOLD taught the murd'rer's sword to kill:
"'Twas GOLD instructed coward hearts
"In TREACHERY's more pernicious arts.
"Who can recount the mischiefs o'er?
"VIRTUE resides on earth no more!"
He spoke, and sigh'd. In angry mood
Plutus, his god, before him stood.
The miser, trembling, lock'd his chest:
The vision frown'd, and thus address'd:
"Whence is this vile ungrateful taint?
"Each sordid rascal's daily cant?
"Did I, base wretch! corrupt mankind?
"The fault's in thy rapacious mind.
"Because my blessings are abus'd,
"Must I be censur'd, curs'd, accus'd?
"Ev'n virtue's self by knaves is made
"A cloak to carry on the trade;
"And pow'r (when lodg'd in their possession)
"Grows tyranny and rank oppression.
"Thus, when the villain crams his chest,
"Gold is the canker of the breast;
"'TIS AVARICE, INSOLENCE, and PRIDE,
"And ev'ry shocking vice beside:
"But when to virtuous hands 'tis giv'n,
"It blesses like the dews of Heav'n:
"Like Heav'n it hears the ORPHAN's cries,
"And wipes the tears from WIDOW's eyes.
"Their CRIMES on GOLD shall MISERS lay,
"Who pawn'd their sordid souls for pay?
"Let KNAVES, then, when blood is spilt,
"Upbraid the pulive sword with guilt."

At Auction,

On Monday the 3d of November next, at 11 o'clock A. M. at Mr. JOHN M'DOUGALL's tavern, will be sold a consignment of GOODS, consisting of plain, striped and flowered Demities, Marseilles Quilting, Muslins, Shawls, Handkerfs; men's and women's Hose; broad and narrow Axes, Augers, Gouges, Chisels, Planes, Hollows and Rounds, Cutlery, Adzes; Coppers; Black-ball and Brushes; Hair-powder; Essence of Peppermint; Thumbsatchets and Padlocks; and a number of other articles. ☞ ALL purchases under 3 dollars to be CASH: those that exceed it, TWO months credit will be given on approved notes.

Wm. COOPER, Auc'r.

October 16.

Elopement!

WHEREAS Juda my wife has eloped from my bed and board, without cause; I therefore forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall not pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

B. HAINES.

Yonge-street, 10 Oct.

Land for Sale,

By WILLIAM WILLCOCKS, Esquire of YORK.

UPWARDS of twenty thousand Acres of excellent Wood Land, the greater part in the Township of Norwich, in the Western District, between the River Latrench and Long Point, on Lake Erie; the rest in the Townships of York, Whitby, Vaughan, King, and Whitchurch, in eligible situations, within a few miles of this town. It will be sold in lots of 200 Acres, or more.—Mr. William Hambly, at Woodhouse, near Long Point, will shew the land in the Western District. For further particulars enquire of Mr. Willcocks, who has also for sale an Acre Lot, Number 77, in the Town of Niagara. He has the King's Letters Patent for the fundry tracts of Land, wherefore the Purchaser will meet with no unnecessary delay.

York, in the Home District of Upper Canada, the 5th day of October, 1800.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

N. B. He has also two Houses for sale, one in Palace-street, on the front of this Town, and another in King-street.

BLANKS,

For sale at this OFFICE.

VOLUME X.] [NUMBER 93.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 493.] *SATURDAY*, OCTOBER 25, 1800. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING:—*

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the thirteenth day of September last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-seventh day of this present month of October, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the THIRD day of December next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness, our trusty and well beloved PETER HUNTER, Esq. our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this twenty-fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and in the fortieth year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, 4th SEPTEMBER, 1800.

WHEREAS several persons claim to hold Lots in the Town of York, and have not performed the Condition of building thereon within the time limited; and whereas the Health and Convenience of his Majesty's subjects, resident in the said Town, demand that the Ground part of the same should be cleared as soon as possible:—NOTICE is hereby given to all such persons, that they are required within THREE months from this date, to CUT and BURN all the Brush or Under-wood on their said Lots; and within SIX months from the date hereof, to fell all the Trees that are standing thereon, on pain of their said Lots being forfeited.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

Take Notice.

AS the subscriber will shortly leave this province for England, requests those persons whose accounts have been exhibitted them to make payment without delay, or he will put them to expence and trouble.

E. HAYWARD.

N. B. He requests those to whom he is indebted, immediately to bring in their accounts that they may be settled.

York, Sept. 10, 1800.

Cozens & Richards

BEG leave to inform the public that they have taken that part of Mr. Heron's house in this town, lately occupied by Mr. M'Crae, where they intend, under the firm of BEN. COZENS and RICHARDS, carrying on the tayloring business in all its branches; they flatter themselves that their endeavors to give satisfaction, will entitle them to public support and patronage which it shall be their constant aim to merit.

York, Sept. 10, 1800.

For Sale,

TWO hundred Acres of excellent Land well situated for a Farm, being lot number seventeen in the second concession of the township of York, joining Yonge-street, within two miles of the Town of York.

The terms will be made easy to any person inclined to purchase by applying to JAMES or ELY PLAYTER.

York, July 30, 1800. [3a.]

At Auction,

On Monday the 3d of November next, at 11 o'clock A. M. at Mr. JOHN M'DOUGALL's tavern, will be sold a consignment of GOODS, consisting of plain, striped and flowered Demities, Marseilles Quilting, Muslins, Shawls, Handkerfs; men's and women's Hose; broad and narrow Axes, Augers, Gouges, Chisels, Planes, Hollows and Rounds, Cutlery, Adzes; Coppers; Black-ball and Brushes; Hair-powder; Essence of Peppermint; Thumbsatchets and Padlocks; and a number of other articles. ☞ ALL purchases under 3 dollars to be CASH; those that exceed it, TWO months credit will be given on approved notes.

Wm. COOPER, Auc'r.

October 16.

To the Public.

AS the subscriber will leave this province in the course of the ensuing month, he requests all those indebted to him to make payment in order that he may discharge the demands against him.

THO's. MOSLEY.

York, August 27. (86)

FOR SALE,

That valuable lot with the buildings thereon standing, now occupied by William Smith, carpenter; situated on the north side of King Street. This house is advantageously situated for any person in the mercantile line, and is well calculated for a family.—The whole will be sold low for cash.—Apply to THO's MOSLEY.

York, August 27. (86)

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS

Pork and Beef

In barrels, which they will warrant of a good quality—They expect shortly a large general assortment of

Dry goods & groceries.

Which reasons have determined them to sell hereafter, for cash only—and to take this method of avoiding unnecessary applications on one part and disagreeable refusals on the other, and at the same time, to inform those whose accounts are liquidated, that unless the payments are made, unpleasant measures will be recurred to.

JOHN CUMMING, & Co.

York, 6th August, 1800.

Foreign News.

PARIS, July 27.

THE negociations for a separate peace between France and the Elector of Bavaria are continued, but no positive opinion can yet be formed as to their probable result. Some letters state, that this peace will probably be signed in a few days, and guaranteed by the Prussian Envoy, in the name of the cabinet of Berlin. Other letters pretend that the negociations have been broken off upon the pressing representations of the English minister, Drake, and upon dispatches which the Elector had received from Vienna.

The articles of the armistice were agreed on on the 16th of July, but the Count Dietrichstein and General Kray had declared that the ratification of the court of Vienna was necessary for them, an Austrian officer immediately carried the treaty to Vienna. The Emperor instantly ratified it. The officer returned on the 14th in the evening to M. Dietrichstein, and on the 15th the armistice was signed at Munich.

According to letters from the Mediterranean, the bey of Tunis has caused several acts of hostility to be committed against the Danish flag. A boat which was sent on shore under a flag of truce has been stopped, contrary to the law of nations, as well as the crew and the officer who was sent to negociate, and the Dey has not yet chosen to set them at liberty.

The consuls of the republic to the minister of marine and of colonies.

"Government had given orders, citizen minister, that the frigates should leave the basin of Dunkirk, and should repair to Flushing to finish arming.

"There has been no such thing done: all the frigates have remained in the road of Dunkirk, and no measures have been taken for the security of these ships, and particularly not to place them in safety from fire-ships; and yet there were in the port, gun-boats and other small armed vessels, which a little vigilance and zeal might have sent into the road.

"Government have learnt that petty rivalry, between the Ordinator, the Commandant at Arms, and the Commandant of the Road, has been the cause of a negligence thus prejudicial. They are aware how often this rivalry has been in the navy fatal to the service.

"I give immediate orders to arrest, at Dunkirk, the Chief of the Administration, the officer commanding in the port, the captain of La Defiree, and all the officers and mates who were on duty at the time this frigate was surprised; you will send them to Paris to take their trial, and will take care that the service does not suffer by their absence.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

Count St. Julien has had already had three conferences with the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Minister at War to General Buonaparte, First Consul of the Republic, &c.

"Citizen Consul,

"The General of Brigade Greigney, commanding in the department of the Lower Loire, has given me a very satisfactory account of the political situation of that country. He announces, that the government unites the affections of all in that district; that union and internal peace resume, from day to day a more stable empire; in fine, that the enemies of order in vain attempt to foment new disturbances.

"He has given me, at the same time some details respecting the last appearance of the English upon the coast of La Vendee. He observes that the inhabitants of Normontier, and those of Barbatree and Beauvois, who formerly distinguished themselves under the standard of revolt, have given on this occasion a striking proof of attachment to the republic, by braving the fire of the enemy's batteries, and by making 91 prisoners, even before the arrival of the troops of the line.

"General Greigney thinks that a letter of satisfaction on your part, citizen Consul, on the courageous conduct of these citizens, would produce a very salutary effect upon the minds of the inhabitants of the West.

"I of consequence subjoin the following sketch of a letter for your approbation.

"Health and respect,

"CARNOT."

The Prefect of La Vendee, to the Minister at War.

"Pontenaye Le Peuple, July 3.

"Citizen Minister,

"I have this instant received news that 12 English gun-boats have effected a new debarkation on the side of Fromentin.

"The inhabitants of Cresnjere, Barbatre, and Beauvois, the persons employed in the custom houses, and the gendarmerie marched towards the place attacked. Eight gun-boats had not time to get out again to sea; they remained on the Gona, and our troops having attacked them, made 195 men prisoners, of whom 45 are at Beauvois, and 150 at Barbatre.

"I have not yet received any full details. When I receive them, I shall have the honor to communicate them.

"Health and respect,

"LEFAUCHEUX."

The Journal de Commerce states that 1200 prisoners detained at Wesel, in Westphalia, have escaped by undermining the foundation of their prison, and passing by the mines of the fortress.

The same Journal announces, under the date of Ancona, June 26, that the Austrian commissary, who resides in that city, has published a proclamation which restores the Pope to the possession of the place, and of the march of Ancona.

We believe that the news of a second convention between general Kleber and the Grand Vizier, for the evacuation of Egypt by the French, is contradicted, and that after its new successes, the brave army of the East, maintaining itself in this country, will contribute to the conclusion of that peace, which must re-open to it the road for its return to its own country.

Citizens Barbe Marbois, and Najac, superintending commissaries of the marine at Brest, whose nomination to the Council of State we yesterday announced, took their seats in it the same day. Citizens Redon and Caphreth, appointed Maritime Prefects, will succeed them in the section of the marine.

OPERATIONS IN GERMANY.

From Gen. Bessoles to the Minister at War.

"*H. Q. at Memmingen, June 8.*

"Citizen Minister,

"In my letter of the 4th of June I had the honor of giving you an account of the movements of the army up to the first.

"On the 2d the army retained the same positions. On the 3d the enemy pushed some strong reconnoitering parties to the left of the Iller, and a brisk cannonade took place.

"The gen. in chief gave orders to lieut. gen. Lecourbe, who had extended his right to Landsberg and Augsburg, to turn more to his left, in order to approach the army. He assembled a large body of troops on the Vemack, holding Landsberg an. Augsburgh with detachments.

"On the 4th, the army retained the same positions. Gen. Grenier, to whom the gen. in chief has given provisionally the rank of lieut. gen. replaced lieut. gen. St. Cyr, who has been obliged to go to the mineral wells for the recovery of his health, in the command of his corps.—General Richepanse took the command of the division posted on the left of the Iller.

"In the night between the 4th and 5th, the Gen. in Chief learned from the reports of spies that the enemy had collected a large force on this side the Danube, between Illerberg and Weissenhorn, and that a part of that force had passed the left bank of the Iller.—He communicated this information to Gen. Richepanse; ordered Gen. Grenier to support him by the bridge of Kilments, and Gen. Lacourbe to take a position between Gunts and Kamlack, on the road to Babenhausen, in such a manner as to cover the roads from Burgau and Augsburg, and consequently to occupy Mindenheim.

"The corps of reserve served as a support on the left, and Gen. Delmas possessing the Guntz, at Babenhausen, marched to support the corps of Gen. Grenier, while the Gen. of Division Decaen, fell back from Oberhausen upon Babenhausen.

"On the 5th our army extended, as I have informed you, from the Iller to the Lech, with a corps on the left of the Iller. Gen. Moreau presented from the movements of the enemy that they were still inclined to risk a battle, gave orders to Lacourbe to take a point of support for his left, and to concentrate himself between the Guntz and the Kamlack.

"This movement was made by Gen. Lecourbe, when Gen. Kray attacked, with about 40,000 men, the corps on the left of the Iller commanded by Richepanse.

"This Gen. follow exactly the instructions of the General in Chief, which was to withdraw on his left to support himself strongly on the right, and only to combat slightly with superior forces until he should be reinforced. At the commencement of the attack his division was cut in parts merely by the march of the enemy, who advanced in five columns. All the intrepidity of our troops was necessary to enable them to resist a force so disproportionate to theirs.

"While this division was engaged on the centre, the brigade on the right commanded by gen. Sabuc, was briskly attacked in its positions, which were defended only by the 8th demi brigade, the 1st regiment of chasseurs, and the 7th of cavalry. The gen. in chief then ordered Grenier, whose corps was posted from Illerriecheim to Oberham, to send assistance to Sabuc. Gen. Ney therefore debouched by the bridge of Kilments, and joining the corps of gen. Sabuc, drove the enemy to Dichtenheim.

"We had scarcely entered this village, when a strong column advanced with 7 pieces of cannon, on Kirberg, in which there were two battalions of the 76th, forming a part of gen. Ney's brigade, but they could not maintain themselves. It was absolutely necessary to repulse the enemy, who were in the front of the bridge of Kilments; Lieut. Gen. Grenier therefore ordered Gen. Ney to make a countermarch, and to attack Kirberg.

"This Gen. marched thither with the brigade of Gen. Brunet, and displayed that valour which characterises him. A battalion of the 96th, which formed the head of the column, ascended the flat-topped hill with their arms in their hands and did not return a single shot to a brisk fire of musquetry and artillery from the enemy. This impetuous attack, supported by the 8th regiment of hussars, and the 24th demi-brigade, overpowered the enemy, who put up in a road, through a wood almost impassible, left in our hands on this point about 1200 prisoners, their artillery, and their caissons.

"Gen. Richepanse, who had still obstinately defended the positions of Guttenzel and Bourco with two battalions of the 7th, one of the 28th, the 5th hussars, 10th cavalry, and part of the 13th dragoons, now resumed the offensive. He charged the Austrians, and on his side made about 7 or 800 prisoners, among whom was Lieutenant Gen. Count Spork, whom some hussars took at the distance of only 30 paces from his column.

"The result of this day's operations, in which only two French divisions have fought and repulsed the whole Austrian army, is about 2000 prisoners and eight pieces of cannon, with their waggons, &c. During the night the enemy retreated to the Danube with so much precipitation, that they have cut down several bridges they had formed on that river.

"DESSOLLE."

LONDON, July 22.

FIELD MARSHAL SUWARROW.

The world never lost a greater captain than the late Field Marshal Suwarrow.—

We are gratified in being able to communicate from an authentic source some particulars of the close of a life which has filled all Europe with its fame, while it rendered the most important services to the civilized world, as well as to the worse than uncivilized Empire, in whole ungrateful bosom it terminated its glorious career in neglect and desertion.

The messenger who was charged with the letters which announced the loss of the Emperor's favour, met this great man upon the road to St. Petersburgh, where he expected to be received under triumphal arches, by the praises of his Sovereign, and the gratitude of the people. Suwarrow read the dispatches in his carriage. The messenger received a purse of ducats, and heard the sole complaint that ever escaped from the breast of the Hero! "This then he cried, "is the reward of those who devote their existence to the service of their country!"

His heart was rent by the suddenness of the shock, and exhausted nature, near the term of her career, was unable to sustain his mighty spirit, indignant at its wrongs. Doubtless, it would have been greater to have despised an injury which disgraced only its author! The disgrace of Suwarrow!—The world did not wait to do him justice. Suwarrow mourned the departed lustre of his Sovereign's name, for he was a man of brief virtue, of exalted principles, and a patriot in every honest sense of that abused name.—Under the blow he had received, and at the verge of a natural death, for he had attained the 74th year of his age, his reason gave way as happened to many illustrious men at this period of life, merely from the intense and assiduous use of their faculties alone. He did not, however, suffer the calamity of mental derangement, altho' he survived for a short time the full use of his understanding, his wounds preyed upon his shattered health and exhausted frame. He died of that accumulated chagrin, that proud and fallen resentment and indifference which his family called a broken heart, in a small wooden house, under the displeasure of his master, at a distance from his family and abandoned by his friends!

No sooner was it known that he had expired, than the public forum, which no despotism can perfectly refrain, burst forth in murmurs both loud and deep, and the Court itself thought proper to relent. The body received late and superfluous, those honors, the deprivation of which had overwhelmed the restless and overpowered the great mind which had inhabited it. Paul I. commanded it to be expelled in state, in the capital, and to be interred amidst the pomp of military honors and royal ceremonial. The sons of the Russians and the admiration of Europe, are the monuments of Suwarrow, and an eternal tomb, which the caprice of Princes can neither give nor take away.

July 28.

BRITISH HUMANITY.

There have appeared in some of the French papers, some reflections upon the humanity of the British officers and seamen, in the very gallant affair of Dunkirk, in which the French frigate La Desiree, was captured. We embrace the opportunity of strictly stating those reflections with facts, from which it will appear, that the humanity exercised by the British officers kept pace with their distinguished gallantry upon this signal occasion.

Andromeda, off Dunkirk, July 8, 1800.

"SIR,

"Motives of humanity have induced me to send one of his Britannic Majesty's cutters under my command, with some unfortunate wounded officers and men of La Desiree. I trust the flag of truce will be permitted to return without loss of time, and that you will have the goodness to transmit me by the same conveyance a proper receipt, acknowledging their parole, which their wounds will not suffer them at present to give me without considerable delay, that might be of serious consequence to them.

I am, Sir, &c.

HENRY INMAN.

"To the Commanding officer of the French Squadron in Dunkirk Roads."

From Comidore Castagnier, commanding the naval force in Dunkirk Roads.

"Dunkirk, 19th Messidor, 8th year of the Republic.

"SIR,

"I thank you in the name of my unfortunate wounded countrymen, for your conduct towards them. Your letter was given me by the British officer who brings this back. You will find enclosed the lists of the French officers and seamen he has landed; with the receipt which will in the exchange of prisoners account for men to your government.

I have the honor to be, &c.

CONNODORE CASTAGNIER.

"To Captain Inman, commanding the British squadron off Dunkirk."

Captain Inman of the Andromeda, is appointed to the command of La Desiree; Capt. Manwaring, of the Babet, to the Andromeda, and Captain Campbell to the Babet.

The First Captain of La Desiree, who on those when his ship was cut out by the Dart, and on being apprized of the circumstance, blew his brains out. The next in command has been sent for to Paris.

United States

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman, in Richmond, Virginia, to his correspondent in New York, dated Sept. 8, 1800.

"For the week past we have been under momentary expectations of a rising among our negroes, which have assembled to the amount of 900 or 1000, and threatened to massacre all the whites. They are armed with desperate weapons, and secret themselves in the woods. God only knows our fate—we have strong guards every night, under arms."

From the Virginia Gazette of Sept. 12.

The public mind has been much involved in dangerous apprehensions concerning an insurrection of the negroes in several of the adjacent counties.—Such a thing has been in agitation by an ambitious and insidious fellow, a slave, by the name of Gabriel, the property of Mr. Thomas Prother, of the county of Henrico. This villain, assuming to himself the appellation of General, through his artfulness, has caused some disturbance, having induced many poor, ignorant, and unfortunate creatures to share in his nefarious and horrid design. The plot has been entirely exploded, which was shallow; and had the attempt even been made to carry it into execution, but little resistance would have been required, to render their scheme entirely abortive. Thirty or forty of the party have been arrested and confined in gaol for trial. —Yesterday a called Court was held for the purpose, at the Court-house in this city, when six of them were convicted and condemned to suffer death this day at 12 o'clock. It is said that the evidences which has been procured will go to prove nearly the whole of them guilty.—To day the court will proceed to go through with the rest of trials."

The governor of the commonwealth of Virginia has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of three hundred dollars, for the apprehending a negro slave by the name of Gabriel, who has assumed the title of General, and been concerned in exciting an insurrection among the negroes of that state.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, October 25.

BUONAPARTE

Has sent letters to the several universities in Europe, proposing the following as prize questions:

I. To analize the connection, which exists between music and declamation, [or eloquence:] to determine the means of applying declamation to music, without injuring the melody—a gold medal of the weight of five hecto grammes.

II. To determine, by observations and by a notomical and chymical experiments, what are the phenomena of the torpor of certain animals in winter, as the Marmot, the Dormouse, &c. in regard to the circulation of the blood, the respiration and irritibility—To investigate what are the causes of that sleep, and why it is proper for peculiar, to those animals.—A gold medal of the value of one kilo gramme.

III. To investigate, by experiments, what is the influence of atmospheric air, of light, of water and of earth, in process of vegetation.—A gold medal of the value of one kilo gramme.

IV. What are the characters, in vegetable and animal substances, which distinguish those which excite fermentation, from those which are made to undergo the fermenting proof.—A gold medal of the value of one kilo gramme.

The maritime prefects lately appointed by Buonaparte are six in number: —The counsellor of state Cafferelli, at Brest; rear-admiral Venice, at Toulon; counsellor of state Redon, at L'Orient; rear-admiral Martin, at Rochfort; rear-admiral Nielly, at Antwerp; commissary Bertin at Havre.

From London papers to the 4th of August, received at Boston by the Alert, capt. Rich.

London, July 31.

We have authority to state that the reports, contained in the papers yesterday of an embargo being imposed on the Danish ships in the ports of Great-Britain, and of the detention of the Russian ships at Yarmouth, are entirely destitute of foundation.

August 4.

From the opposition made from two Danish frigates, in two different quarters, to have their convoys searched by our cruizers, there seems but too much reason for concluding that the northern powers have come to a determination to resist our maritime superiority. Ministers have therefore pitched upon lord Whitworth, to go to Copenhagen to enter into explanations with the court of Denmark. Lord whitworth from his situation at the court of Petersburgh, has had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the views, the interests and the intrigues of the northern powers, and he will therefore be enabled to apply himself the more successful to those feelings from which the late measures of Denmark proceed.

The reports by this arrival respecting the American envoys to France, are, that they have quitted Paris, on their return home, but they are German to the numerous fairy tribe which have so long sported their gambols in the United States. They shrink from investigation, and vanish at the touch.

From the Spectator.

To the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser.

His Majesty's ship Admorache,
Halifax, Sept. 3, 1800.

SIR,

I have observed in your paper (the Mercantile Advertiser) of the 22d August an article of information from capt. Parsons of the schooner FOX, from Charleston, Aug. 8, stating, that on his passage from cape Francois, under convoy of the United States frigate, Constitution, capt. Talbot, on the 30th July, an English ship came into the fleet, sent her boat on board the commodore, afterwards made sail, and stood to the westward, "we learnt from the commodore," says he, "that she was called the Admorache, from Halifax. The captain of the English frigate requested the commodore to permit him to overhaul: but he would not permit him."

As the last paragraph is so notorious a falsehood, inserted, as I conceive, only to depreciate the character of a British officer, in the eyes of the ignorant, and uninformed; as I can hardly believe any others would give credit to it, as the whole world must have learnt that the British navy will do its duty upon all occasions; I request you will take the earliest opportunity to contradict it; and I am certain that capt. Talbot so far from having given the information your paper mentions, if he had seen the above mentioned paragraph, feeling as an officer must do, whose character is at stake, by such villainous and dangerous misrepresentations, would himself have desired you to contradict it. I had no cause to have wished to overhaul any of the convoy, as capt. Talbot, in a very proper manner, was so well acquainted with the vessels under his charge, that he assured the lieut. of the ship, whom I sent on board for that purpose, that, upon his honor, they were all belonging to subjects of the United States and carrying no property belonging to the enemies of Great Britain; that he was well acquainted with the owners & others concerned in every one of them. After such an assurance from capt. Talbot, who appeared to act in the most honorable manner, I could have no cause to doubt his word, nor wish to delay him one moment longer, by claiming that right of powers at war, of examining all neutral vessels according to the practice and laws of all nations, more esper any coming from an enemy's port. I have already wrote to capt. Talbot; and I beg you will take the earliest opportunity, and most public, to attend to my request; and should it have appeared in other newspapers, that the Editors of such may also contradict it.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

ROBERT RAURIE,
Captain of his Britannic Majesty's ship the Addromache.

Elopement!

WHEREAS Juda my wife has eloped from my bed and board, without cause; I therefore forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall not pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

B. HAINES.

Yonge-street, 10 Oct.

8 Dollars reward.

STOLEN from the house of the subscriber, on Saturday the 20th ult. a fine ruffled SHIRT; who ever will give information of the person or persons who committed the offence, shall receive the above reward.

SARAH M'BRIDE.

York, Oct. 10.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber being duly appointed administrator to the estate of the late JAMES NASH, deceased, requests all persons indebted to the said estate to make payment without delay, and those who have any demands against the estate, to exhibit them duly authenticated to SAM. NASH, Adm'r.

York, 10 Oct.

To be sold,

TWELVE hundred Acres of LAND in the Township of Portland, in the Midland District, being Lots No. 11 in the 1st Concession, 9, 10 and 12 in the 2d Concession, and 9 and 10 in the 3d Concession. Enquire of the Subscriber at Kingston.

RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

June 12.

ONE ISSUE
MISSING

THE

VOLUME X.] [NUMBER 27.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 495.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1800. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth :—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING :—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the thirteenth day of September last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-seventh day of this present month of October, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear ; but we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the THIRD day of December next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary : Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed :—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esq. our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this twenty fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and in the fortieth year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, sec'y.

P. MEALEY

REQUESTS once more, those who are indebted to him, and whose accounts ought to have been paid some time since, to make payment by the first of December next, or unpleasant measures will be recurred to—evasive answers received from those whose accounts have been rendered, will not satisfy his creditors ; therefore hopes that this friendly notice will be productive of something, more than promises from those whose accounts remain unpaid.

N. B. He has an extensive assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, which he will sell very cheap for cash only.

York, Nov. 1, 1800.

Land for Sale,

By WILLIAM WILLCOCKS, Esquire of YORK.

UPWARDS of twenty thousand Acres of excellent Wood Land, the greater part in the Township of Norwich, in the Western District, between the River Latrench and Long Point, on Lake Erie ; the rest in the Townships of York, Whitby, Vaughan, King, and Whitchurch, in eligible situations, within a few miles of this town. It will be sold in lots of 200 Acres, or more.—Mr. William Hambly, at Woodhouse, near Long Point, will shew the land in the Western District. For further particulars enquire of Mr. Willcocks, who has also for sale an Acre Lot, Number 77, in the Town of Niagara. He has the King's Letters Patent for the sundry tracts of Land, wherefore the Purchaser will meet with no unnecessary delay.

York, in the Home District of Upper Canada, the 6th day of October, 1800.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

N. B. He has also two Houses for sale, one in Palace-street, on the front of this Town, and another in King-street.

A FEW COPIES OF THE

LAWS,

PASSED IN THE

2d, 3d & 4th Sessions

of the Second Parliament of Upper Canada,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BLANKS,

For sale at this OFFICE.

At Auction,

On Monday the 17th of Nov. next, at 12 o'clock A. M. at Mr. JOHN M'DOUGALL's tavern, will be sold a consignment of GOODS, consisting of plain, striped and flowered Demities, Marseilles Quilting, Muslins, Shawls, Handker'fs ; men's and women's Hose ; broad and narrow Axes, Augers, Gouges, Chifels, Planes, Hollows and Rounds, Cutlery, Adzes ; Coppers ; Black-ball and Brushes ; Hair powder ; Essence of Peppermint ; Thumlatches and Padlocks ; and a number of other articles. ☞ ALL purchases under 3 dollars to be CASH ; those that exceed it, TWO months credit will be given on approved notes.

Wm. COOPER, Auc't.

October 16.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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York, 10 Oct.

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RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

June 12.

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS

Pork and Beef

In barrels, which they will warrant of a superior quality.—They expect shortly a very general assortment of

Dry goods & groceries.

Various reasons have determined them to sell, hereafter, for cash only—and to take this plain method of avoiding unwelcome applications on one part and disagreeable refusals on the other, and at the same time, to inform those whose accounts are liquidated, that unless speedy payments are made, unpleasant measures will be recurred to.

JOHN CUMMING, & Co.

York, 6th August, 1800.

DUBLIN, (Ireland) Auguſt 8.

THIS evening at 4 o'clock, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant went in ſtate to the houſe of Peers, and having directed the attendance of the Commons at the bar, concluded the ſeſſion by the following Speech from the Throne:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The whole buſineſs of this important ſeſſion being at length happily concluded, it is with the moſt ſincere ſatisfaction that I communicate to you, by his Majeſty's expreſs command, his warmeſt acknowledgments for that ardent zeal and unſhaken perſeverance which you have ſo conſpicuouſly manifeſted in maturing and completing the great meaſure of a Legiſlative Union between this kingdom and Great Britain.

The proof you have given on this occaſion, of your uniform attachment to the real welfare of your country, inſeparably connected with the ſecurity and proſperity of the empire at large, not only entitle you to the full approbation of your Sovereign, and the applauſe of your fellow-ſubjects, but muſt afford you the ſureſt claim to the gratitude of poſterity.

You will regret with his Majeſty, the reverſe which his Majeſty's allies have experienced on the continent; but his Majeſty is perſuaded that the firmneſs and public ſpirit of his ſubjects, will enable him to perſevere in that line of conduct, which will beſt provide for the honor and the eſſential intereſts of his dominions, whoſe means and reſources have now by your wiſdom been more cloſely and intimately combined,

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

I am to thank you in his Majeſty's name, for the liberal ſupplies which you have ſo cheerfully granted for the various and important branches of the public ſervice in the preſent year.

His Majeſty has alſo witneſſed with pleaſure, that wiſe liberality which will enable him to make a juſt and equitable retribution to thoſe bodies and individuals, whoſe privileges and intereſts are affected by the Union; and he has alſo ſeen with ſatisfaction, that attention to the internal proſperity of this country, which has been ſo conſpicuouſly teſtified by the encouragement you have given to the improvement and extenſion of its inland navigation.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I have the happineſs to acquaint you that the country in general has in a great meaſure returned to its former ſtate of tranquillity. If in ſome diſtricts a ſpirit of plunder and diſaffection ſtill exiſts, thoſe diſorders, I believe, will prove to be merely local, and will, I doubt not, be ſoon effectually terminated.

The preſſure of ſcarcity on the poorer claſſes, much relieved by private generoſity, and by the ſalutary proviſions of the legiſlature, has been long and unuſually ſevere; but I truſt that under the favour of Providence, we may draw a pleaſing proſpect of future plenty from the preſent appearance of the harveſt.

I am perſuaded that the great meaſure which is now accompliſhed, could never have been effected but by a decided conviction on your part, that it would tend to reſtore and preſerve the tranquillity of this country, to increaſe its commerce and manufactures, to perpetuate its connection with Great Britain, and to augment the reſources of the empire.

"You will not fail to impreſs theſe ſentiments on the minds of your fellow ſubjects; you will encourage and improve that juſt confidence which they have manifeſted in the reſult of your deliberations on this arduous queſtion; above all you will be ſtudious to inculcate the full conviction that united with the people of Great Britain into one kingdom, governed by the ſame ſovereign, protected by the ſame laws, & repreſented in the ſame legiſlature, nothing will be wanting on their part but a ſpirit of induſtry and order, to enſure to them the full advantages under which the people of Great Britain have enjoyed a greater degree of proſperity, ſecurity and freedom, than has ever yet been experienced by any other nation.

I cannot conclude without offering to you, and to the nation at large, my perſonal congratulations on the accompliſhment of this great work, which has received the ſanction and countenance of our Sovereign on that auſpicious day which placed his illuſtrious family on the throne of theſe realms. The empire is now, through your exertions, ſo completely united, and by union ſo ſtrengthened, that it can bid defiance to all the efforts its enemies can make, either to weaken it by diviſion, or to overturn it by force. Under the protection of Divine Providence, the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland will, I truſt, remain in all future ages, the faireſt monument of his Majeſty's reign, already diſtinguiſhed by ſo many and ſuch various bleſſings conferred upon every claſs and deſcription of its ſubjects.

PORTSMOUTH, Auguſt 18.

On Thurſday morning laſt, at nine o'clock a gun was fired on board the Brakel, capt. Geo. Clarke, in Portſmouth harbor, and the yellow flag was hoiſted, as a ſignal for executing James Allen, who had been condemned by a court Martial with John Watſon, as being concerned in a mutiny on board the Hermoine. The latter had been executed early the ſame morning, on board the Puiſſant fheer hulk at Spithead.—Armed boats from all the ſhips in the harbour, attended the dreadful ſcene; James Allen came in an armed boat on board the Brakel, attended by Mr. Howell, chaplain of the Royal William, about half paſt eight. The principal witneſs againſt Allan was Parrot, late butcher on board the Hermoine, who depoſed, "that on the night the mutiny took place he was ſeated on a cheſt in the gun room. He then obſerved a band of murderers dragging the ſecond Lieutenant acroſs the deck, who repeatedly ſtretched out his hands crying "Mercy! Mercy!" He was drawn up the ladder by the hair of the head, after receiving many wounds, Parrot declared that at this moment he ſaw the ſecond Lieuteranat's ſervant, J. Allen, with a tomahawk or hatchet in his hand and that he exclaimed, "let me have a cut at him," on ſaying which, he dreadfully wounded his own maſter. On receiving this depoſition from Parrot, a general gloom of horror was heard in the court. Every thing however, that naval juſtice could deviſe, was exerciſed on behalf of the priſoner, but the very witneſſes called by him ultimately proved of diſadvantage to him! Both Allan and Watſon came home in the Prince of Wales, but were not recognized till their arrival. Allen to the laſt denied having ſtuck his maſter. As to the particulars of the murder of captain Pigot, of the Hermoine, it appeared that hearing a noiſe upon deck he immediately ran out of his cabin, when being badly and repeatedly wounded, he was at length obliged to return. He had reached his cabin and was ſitting on a couch, faint with the loſs of blood, when four men entered with bayonets fixed. Crawley headed them. Capt. Pigot, weak as he was, held out his deck and kept them off. They ſeemed for a moment appalled at the ſight of their commander, when Crawley exclaimed, "what, four againſt one, and yet afraid? here goes then," and buried his bayonet in the body of capt. Pigot! he was followed by the others, and who, with their bayonets, thruſt him thro' the port, and he was heard to ſpeak as he went aſtern ——

Admiral Holloway particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf as Preſident of the court martial.

MADRAS (Eaſt Indies) Jan. 18.

On the 11th ult. in lat. 20 15 north, long. 9 44 eaſt, the American ſhip Atlantic, in company with the Eliza Ann, made a ſignal at 10 A. M. for a ſail in the N. E. quarter, capt. Barker tacked and ſtood to the Weſtward.

At 4 P. M. the ſtrange ſail hoiſted Engliſh colours, upon which capt. Barker did the ſame; about half an hour after, the ſail being within gun ſhot to

the windward, hauled down the Englifh enfign and hoifted the French national flag, firing at the fame time a broadfide on the Eliza Anne, which was inftantly returned.

Both fhips now kept up a brifk fire, which continued an hour and ten minutes, the Atlantic alfo firing upon the enemy with her fix pounders, and then wore fhip to get into clofer action; the enemy fheered off for the night. At fifty minutes paft feven in the morning, the Atlantic commenced the action by taking her to the windward, within piftol fhot; after a fharp action of about twenty minutes the French fhip hauled her tacks on board, and bore away, having all her pumps going.

Were it not for the gentlemen cadets and other paffengers it would have been impoffible for captain Barker to have fought, having loft thirty-fix of his crew by the fcurvy; nor muft we omit to mention the affiftance of two lady paffengers, who, entering into the fpirit of the conteft, kept handing up cartridges during the engagement, and in preparing a further fupply during the night of the 11th.

Three of the cadets on board the Eliza were flightly wounded, but none killed.

NORFOLK, Virginia) Sept. 22.

Capture of the French frigate La Vengeance.

Yefterday arrived the fchr. Nancy and Katy, capt. Webb, 24 days from Kingfton.

On the 26th of Auguft arrived at Port Royal, La Vengeance, French frigate, prize to La Siene, (Engliih frigate) capt. Milne.

La Vengeance mounts 50 guns, befides fwivels, viz. 28 twenty-four pounders, 8 fifty-fix brafs howetzers, and 14 long nine pounders, full of men, and many of the fame families paffengers on board that were in her when fhe engaged the Conftellation. The number of killed and wounded is yet uncertain.—La Siene fell in with her in the Mona paffage, and came up after a chafe of 48 hours, during which they had ftarted nearly all the water on board La Siené, to lighten her.—They were 8 hours within gun fhot, 4 of which within that of a piftol, when La Vengeance having every maft fhot away, and the carnage on board dreadful, her colors were then ftruck. La Siene fuffered alfo much—her 2d or 3d lieutenant and 15 men killed, and 23 wounded. La Seine is rated 44 guns, but mounted 46, 18 and 9 pounders; the beft match La Vengeance could have met with on the Jamaica ftation. Captain Milne was 2d Lieut. of the Blanch when fhe took La Pique, (when in company with another frigate) fhe took La Seine, and now La Seine has taken La Vengeance—where will he ftop?

BOSTON, October 1.

Yefterday arrived at Salem, the fhip Friendfhip, capt. Williams, 34 days; and at this port the Galen, capt. Hinckley, in 30—both from London. By thefe arrivals we have received papers to the 27th of Auguft, but they do not contain many articles of real intelligence. Their contents we give nearly in the following fummary.

Russia.—Several Gazettes ftate, fays a Paris paper of Aug. 19, that 80,000 Ruffians are about to crofs the Viftula, to proceed towards the Auftrian ftates. It conftits of four grand divifions, each of 20,000 men, of which a third are cavalry. Prince Pancration, commander in chief.—A fecond army forming in Lithuania. A profpect of an accommodation, or better underftanding between Ruffia and Auftria.

Denmark.—Lord Whitworth was at Copenhagen on the 11th Aug. had had feveral conferences with Count Bernftoff. Notwithftanding the Britifh had captured feveral Danes in the Elbe, the fending a confiderable fleet into the North fea, &c. a profpect of peaceably terminating differences is entertained.

Portugal, is threatened with an army of 60,000 men in 60 days, unlefs a tribute of one million and a quarter ftirling, be paid. Perhaps Moreau, who has been fent for to Paris, by the Chief Conful, is to execute the orders. Thefe reports have excited no inconfiderable uneafy fenfations in London.

France and Austria.—The fudden return of citizen Dutot to Paris, on the 20th Aug. the depreffion of the French funds fubfequent to it, &c. feem to indicate, that a peace cannot yet be adjufted. The demands of the French it is faid, are exorbitant.

Immenfe warlike preparations are going forward—60,000 men, part of a new French army of Referve, are arrived at Lauſanne. A new French army will be formed in the Tyrol, to be placed under the command of Gen. Maſſena, who is fucceeded in Italy by Gen. Brune. Another army of 60,000 (a new "army of England") is to be formed at Amiens, to execute as Carnot fays "vaſt projects."—There has been an extraordinary levy of 40,000 horfes. The greateft activity is employed in demolifhing the caftle of Milan, and the fortifications of Turin, Ceva, Coni, and Tortona. The circle of Franconia is laid under a contribution of 6 millions of livres; Ratifbon of 400,000; to be paid under pain of military execution.

On the feveral Britifh expeditions we find nothing detailed. The Britifh however never appeared more active in equipping every fhip for fea.

The following was Mr. Pitt's unanfwerable and beautiful reply to Mr. Tierney, who called upon miniſters to ſtate the object of the war in *one ſentence*.

"The hon. gentleman (ſaid the premier) calls upon miniſters to ſtate the object of the war in *one ſentence*. I can ſtate it in *one word!* It is SECURITY.

I can thus ſtate it in *one* word, tho' it is not to be explained but in many. The object of the war is Security; Security againſt a danger, the greateſt that ever threatened this country; the greateſt that ever threatened mankind! A danger the more terrible becauſe it is unexampled and novel. It is a danger, which has more than menaced the ſafety and independence of all nations. It is a danger, which has attacked the property and peace of all individuals. A danger, which Europe has ſtreined all its ſinews to repel, and which no nation has ſo ſucceſsfully repelled as the *Britiſh*, becauſe no other nation has acted ſo *energetically*, ſo *ſincerely*, ſo *uniformly*, on the broad baſis of PRINCIPLE! Becauſe no *other nation* has perceived, with equal clearneſs and decifion, the neceſſity, not only of combating the evil abroad, but of STIFLING IT AT HOME. Becauſe no nation has *breaſted* with ſo firm a conſtancy the *tide of Jacobinical power*. Becauſe no nation has *ſtranuled* and *pierced* with ſo *dedfaſt an eye*, as the Government of Great Britain, through all the *diſguiſing manœuvres* of Jacobinical *hypocriſy!!!* &c.

The above incontrovertible, clear & convincing definition of the object of war by the mitigated monarchy of England againſt the Gallic Regicides and the common diſturbers of the nations, ought to be read not only by Britiſh ſubjects, but by every member of civil ſociety throughout the earth.

LONDON, Auguſt 16.

"There was a report yeſterday that the directors of the Eaſt India company had received accounts from Conſtantinople, by the laſt mail, that general Kleber had been aſſaſſinated in Egypt by an Arab, who ſhot him through the head with a piſtol, on preſenting him with a petition. Theſe accounts from Conſtantinople deſerve no great credit, and in this particular inſtance we attach very little to them.

It is added, that the command devolved on general Rolla. There was no general of that name in the army."

Auguſt 19.

Mr. *Gifford* and *Peter Pindar*.

A recontre took place yeſterday in the ſhop of mr. Wright, the bookſeller, between the celebrated Pete. Pindar and mr. Gifford author of the Bæviad. We need not inform our literary readers that in reply to the many ſarcaſms thrown out by Peter Pindar againſt the author of the Bæviad and other poems, mr. Gifford lately publiſhed a ſevere and keen ſatire againſt Peter. In a ſecond edition an elufion is made of a kind too groſs for decency to record. The literary combat yeſterday produced blows. Dr. Wolcot went into the ſhop of mr. Wright where mr. Gifford was ſeated reading a newſpaper; he aſked him if his name was not Gifford? he replied in the affirmative.—Upon which the Dr. aimed a blow at his brother poet with a cane, which mr. Gifford dexterouſly warded off, wreſted the cane from Peter, and in an inſtant broke the head of his aſſailant with his own ſtick. M. Peltier and an other gentleman, who were preſent, interfered, and Peter with a bloody ſconce, was thruſt into the ſtreet, where a mob collected, to whom he made his appeal.—He loſt his hat in the affray, which was thrown out to him; but the poet of the Bæviad kept poſſeſſion of the cane as a trophy of his triumph. Peter having thus failed wreaking his vengeance by blows, means to attack his enemy with the weapon at which he is more dexterous. He has announced what he call "A cut at the cobler."

When Peter Pindar overpowered and huſtled out of the ſhop, was obliged to quit the field of battle to his adverſary, he deſired the following letter to be given to mr. Gifford:

"Mr. Gifford,

"As there are certain expreſſions which require only a little of the ſeverity of ſatire by way of a corrective, ſo there are others of ſo malignant a nature as to demand a horſewhip inſtead of words. Had you poſſeſſed ſomething more of the human form, I ſhould

have treated you as a man; but as things are, you muſt be contented to be whipped as a malicious monkey.

J. WOLCOT."

Auguſt 22.

We yeſterday took a view of the moſt important intelligence brought by the Hamburgh mail and Paris papers; and theſe, as has been ſeen, contained four principal objects of intereſt. The queſtion of peace; the new army which Ruſſia is aſſembling on the frontiers of Auſtria; the revolution which has taken place in Switzerland; and the body of troops which the French are aſſembling at Amiens.

The queſtion of peace has not been brought much nearer to a ſolution by the intelligence which yeſterday reached us from France and Germany, and remains with relation to the public, at the ſame point, as it did a fortnight ago. Until we receive information from Vienna, of two or three days date ſubſequent to the arrival of count St. Julien and citizen Duroc in that capital; until the reply which they muſt receive ſhall have reached Paris, we ſhall probably learn nothing more, or at leaſt, nothing more of a deciſive nature; for till then nothing will be decided. We ſhall not here waſte time by entering into an inveſtigation of the different reports which the foreign gazettes contain on this important head: all of them do not weigh a feather. Facts only are valuable, and on ſuch a point it is not eaſy to obtain them. Our readers muſt, therefore, for the preſent, be contented, with the lateſt intelligence which our government received on Wedneſday, from Vienna, of the date of the 6th, and at that period nothing was known reſpecting the ſigning the preliminaries of peace. We ought, however, to obſerve, that at that period, the two diplomatic agents were ſtill travelling poſt haſte, on the roads of Auſtria, and that they will probably not have reached the capital of that country until the 7th inſt.

With the queſtion of negociation are intimately connected the great military preparations which the emperor of Ruſſia is again making. At a period when theſe were not yet known, we had no heſitation in predicting that he would ſoon re appear on the ſtage in a very conſpicuous manner; and it was but a few days ago that we ſhewed in part what were our grounds for this expectation. That man muſt be very little acquainted with the preſent compoſition of the political ſociety of Europe, can know very little of the views, the perſonal character, and the power of the emperor of Ruſſia, and muſt be ſtrangely miſled by the inactive part which Pruſſia has for the laſt five years played, if he ſuppoſes that theſe two powers will now ſuffer France and Auſtria quietly to conclude a plagiariſm of the treaties of Leoben and Campo Formio. The time is come when no one will ſuffer the aggrandizement of his neighbor without alſo aggrandizing himſelf; and that the moment is not diſtant in which it will be ſeen how difficult it is for all to be gainers, or to conclude a peace by which none ſhall profit. This difficulty will be the rock on which the pacification will ſplit, and it is already manifeſt to every enlightened perſon.

No great penetration is wanted to perceive that if the emperor Paul ſaw with a jealous eye the aggrandizement of the emperor Francis by a ſucceſsful war, he will be leſs ſatisfied if he ſhould acquire it by a peace, and that if he has this feeling with reſpect to a power which has been his ally, he will have it ſtill more ſtrongly with reſpect to another power which is his enemy. Volney muſt indeed write a great number of paragraphs, and the chief conſul be very lavish in his careſſes of the Ruſſian officer, before the emperor begins, we will not ſay to favor France, but to tolerate its increaſing ambition. The extent of influence which a monarch of the character and the power of Paul may, for ſome years to come, have one way or other to the deſtiny of Europe, is not yet ſufficiently felt in general; the fate of Germany and of Europe will not henceforth be decided without his interference: he has begun to take a ſhare in it, and he will continue to do ſo. The reinforcements of troops which Buonapatte, is inceſſantly ſending into Germany; the march of Angereau to the Mein; the enormous contributions France is rapidly raiſing in Germany; the circles of Popilius, which Duroc is ſuppoſed to be commiſſioned to draw round the Emperor; all this evidently ſhews that the Chief Conſul is acquainted with, and dreads the preſent views of the Emperor of Ruſſia.

We have often ſaid, and we repeat it, that whether preliminaries between the Emperor of Germany and France be or be not ſigned, much time will elapſe, and many things occur before a general peace can take place, and ſuch can alone deſerve the name and can have the effects of peace.

We have the ſatisfaction, and it is not often that we have reaſon to be ſatisfied in this reſpect, of ſeeing that our oppoſition papers, ſome of them at leaſt, have not been able to refrain from compaſſionating the fate of Switzerland; and this is certainly no inconſiderable proof of the real ſituation to which this ancient aſylum of liberty, of virtue, of induſtry, and of ſimplicity is reduced. After having in 1797 been abandoned to the ſword and the torches of Schauenburg and Brune, after having been ruined in 1799 by the abode and the conteſt of three armies, after having ſince that time been made a prey to civil diſſentions, by the agents of the Chief Conſul, who was apprehenſive that if its inhabitants were not divided among themſelves, they might make ſome new effort in favour of their liberty, and of the cauſe of their allies, this unhappy country is about to become virtually a province of France. The republic of Genoa, Piedmont, Lombardy, Switzerland, the Griſons, all have in the courſe of a few months been reduced to hold both their political and civil exiſtence at the caprice of the Chief Conſul. To none of theſe countries he left the ſhade of liberty any more than he has done to France; and this is the man of whoſe pacific diſpoſition, conciliatory politics, and moderate meaſures, we have heard ſuch boaſts! It is to this man who has reduced to miſery and ſlavery a greater number of his fellow creatures than any conqueror has done in modern times; it is to his juſtice and good faith our government were called upon to ſurrender without reſerve!—This naturally leads us to ſpeak of the preparations which he appears to be making in order to threaten our happineſs and our liberty. It muſt undoubtedly be for him a great ſubject of regret, to ſee at the frontiers of his ſtates a people who, in the midſt of war which has impoveriſhed, deluged with blood, and enſlaved almoſt the whole of the continent, yet preſerve the benefit of their conſtitution, the enjoyment of their riches, their ancient manners, and repoſe in liberty. Leſs than this we may believe would be enough to move the bile of a ſpoiled child of fortune, who is indignant that the whole world is not ſubjected to him, and we may believe that the perſonal ſentiments of the Corſican enter at leaſt as much as his political views, into this new enterpriſe. He is, no doubt, ardently deſirous of iſolating us by a continental peace, and of afterwards turning all his reſources againſt us. But whether he continue to bury himſelf with theſe falſe hopes, or whether he may open his eyes to the vanity of them, our country will not the leſs remain immoveable on the triple baſis of its liberty, its ſtrength, and its riches, and if once more again the continent ſhould be enſlaved by ſtrength, or ſeduced by craft—once more again, rather than abandon the road to honor and ſafety, ſhall we prove, that we are able alone to engage and to conquer thoſe, who have been but too ſucceſsful in conquering others.

Auguſt 27.

We underſtand that Government received diſpatches yeſterday from Vienna, dated the 5th inſt. containing the anſwer of the Chief Conſul to the diſpatches which the Auſtrian government after the receipt of the determination of the Courts of London, tranſmitted to Paris. In this anſwer, Buonapatte has expreſſed a willingneſs to treat with G. Britain and Auſtria jointly. Upon theſe diſpatches a Cabinet Council was held, and it is probable that a negociation between the three powers may take place immediately.

Yeſterday a rumour was very prevalent in the city, of freſh overtures for peace having been made to this country by the Chief Conſul. The funds which had fallen in the morning, roſe towards the cloſe of the day, about one per cent. and conſiderable purchaſes were made. We have not learnt that any meſſenger had arrived directly from the Chief Conſul but ſome advices from France were, we believe, received by Government on Sunday, and all ſigns of truce with diſpatches failed from Dover for Calais yeſterday.

An expreſs has been received at the Admiralty from Cork, which announces the ſailing of ten men of war, and four armed ſhips, with troops on board, on Friday laſt, to join the reſt of the armament engaged on an expedition, the object of which is ſtill kept a profound ſecret.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, November 8.

AUGSBURGH.

Which is now ſpoken of in the French papers, as the theatre of negociation, is celebrated in hiſtory for the loſs of its cannon after the battle of Hochſtet, which the French and Batavians carried off. The former, however, to make ſome amends, left behind them no leſs 1500 little citizens, who were born a few days after their departure, and who by a droll miſtake got the name of *Schadet nichts*. It being cuſtomery in Germany to aſk unmarried women in a ſtate of pregnancy, who is the father; and the ſame queſtion being put to the girls here whom the French had left in that ſtate, they were afraid to own their intrigue with the enemies of their country, and therefore ſaid *Shadet nicht* (no matter.) by which name the children were all chriſtened, and which the mongrel French and German breed that have ſprung from them are called to this day.

THE

VOLUME X. } GAZETTE. { NUMBER 38.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 496.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1800. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the thirteenth day of September laſt, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-ſeventh day of this preſent month of October, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the THIRD day of December next, enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſq. our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this twenty-fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and in the fortieth year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, ſec'y.

At Auction,

On Monday the 17th of Nov. next, at 11 o'clock A. M. at Mr. JOHN M'DOUGALL's tavern, will be ſold a conſignment of GOODS, conſiſting of plain, ſtriped and flowered Demities, Marſeilles Quilting, Muſlins, Shawls, Handkerfs; men's and women's Hoſe; broad and narrow Axes, Augers, Gouges, Chiſels, Planes, Hollows and Rounds, Cutlery, Adzes; Copperas; Black-ball and Bruſhes; Hair powder; Eſſence of Peppermint; Thumlatches and Padlocks; and a number of other articles. ☞ ALL purchaſes under 3 dollars to be CASH; thoſe that exceed it, TWO months credit will be given on approved notes.

Wm. COOPER, Auc'r.

October 16.

P. MEALEY

REQUESTS once more, thoſe who are indebted to him, and whoſe accounts ought to have been paid ſome time ſince, to make payment by the firſt of December next, or diſpleaſant meaſures will be recurred to—evaſive anſwers received from thoſe whoſe accounts have been rendered, will not ſatisfy his creditors; therefore hopes that this friendly notice will be productive of ſomething more than promiſes from thoſe whoſe accounts remain unpaid.

N. B. He has an extenſive aſſortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, which he will ſell very cheap for CASH only.

York, Nov. 1, 1800.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcriber being duly appointed adminiſtrator to the eſtate of the late JAMES NASH, deceaſed, requeſts all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate to make payment without delay, and thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate, to exhibit them duly authenticated to SAM. NASH, Adm'r.

York, 10 Oct.

To be ſold,

TWELVE hundred Acres of LAND in the Townſhip of Portland, in the Midland Diſtrict, being Lots No. 11 in the 1ſt Conceſſion, 9, 10 and 12 in the 2d Conceſſion, and 9 and 10 in the 3d Conceſſion. Enquire of the Subſcriber at Kingſton.

RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

June 12.

BLANK

half pay affidavits for ſale at this office.

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS

Pork and Beef

In barrels, which they will warrant of a ſuperior quality—They expect ſhortly a very general aſſortment of

Dry goods & groceries.

Various reaſons have determined them to ſell, hereafter, for caſh only—and to take this plain method of avoiding unwelcome applications on one part and diſagreeable refuſals on the other, and at the ſame time, to inform thoſe whoſe accounts are liquidated, that unleſs ſpeedy payments are made, unpleaſant meaſures will be recurred to.

JOHN CUMMING, & Co.

York, 6th

For[illegible]

squadron which was stated to have sailed from Brest about a month ago, and that its object is to arrive at Egypt by steering close to the African coast.

The Paris papers of the 5th confirm the report of the capture of 20 English gun boats, coming out of Gibraltar, by Spanish gun boats and corsairs belonging to Barcelona. Two of the above were from Tuscany, and defended themselves with obstinacy against the Spaniards.

The Journal de Commerce positively asserts that the present armistice between the French and Imperialists is concluded for the space of three months.

It is again repeated in the French Journals, that the 25th Messidor was a day of glory for the troops. They then seized upon the almost impenetrable positions of Ross Schlagpaas, near Renti, tho' obstinately defended by the Tyrolian chasseurs; and while they entered the Tyrolian country upon this point another strong column penetrated thro' the forest of Bregenz by a way intersected with rocks and mountains, and which had never been passed before by any army.

The French have taken possession of Frankfort, entering that city on the 27th ult. with two battalions and 400 cavalry, three pieces of cannon, and several ammunition waggons. The magistrates resisted a considerable time, but being at length compelled to yield to force, they consented to give up the place, and accordingly billets being granted, the troops were distributed in the houses of the citizens. The sensation caused by this unexpected movement upon the inhabitants, is said to have been inexpressible. The energy
of the [illegible] also observed,
do them [illegible] persist in refu-
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A squadron of men of war is assembling in the Downs, which is expected to join the fleet of transports and other vessels at Yarmouth.

The object of the expedition which sailed from Portsmouth on Wednesday, and comprised about 10,000 soldiers, continues to be, as it ought, a profound secret. Every thing that distinguished gallantry can atchieve, may be expected from them.

By late accounts received from Madras, an immediate war was expected between the English and Mahrattas.—Troops were marching into the interior, and reinforcements were expected from the Cape of Good Hope. The Mahrattas are said to have from 3 to 4,000 cavalry, and it is thought will not be so easily subdued as Tippoo's troops were. The cause of the expected war has not transpired. The English keep a jealous eye on the King of Ava and Pegu, and are suspected of a design to commence hostilities against him.

A small privateer was lately fitted out from the Cape, to intercept a Spanish ship bound to Mozambique, with fifty thousand dollars to purchase slaves. In cruizing she fell in with and captured the Danish ship Holger Danske, of 1000 tons, from Batavia for Norway, with a Dutch company's cargo on board, invoiced at 384,000 rix dollars. The crew surrendered her to the British privateer declaring the property to be *Dutch* and the vessel Danish. The latter has been acquitted. She had on board 125 pieces of large cannon from the Arsenal at Batavia, said to be intended for Amsterdam.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, Aug. 3.

"Every thing announces the restoration of harmony between our cabinet and that of Petersburgh. A corps of 60,000 Russians are certainly on their march under the command of Generals Soltikoff and Rebhender. Paul has consented that 40,000 recruits from his provinces in Poland shall be incorporated with the Austrian troops even should peace be concluded.

"The reports with respect to peace seem to be more consistent since the arrival of a courier from London, who brings, it is said, on the part of his court, professions and assurances favourable to a general negociation."

It is strongly reported that France & Austria have concluded on peace. Every thing confirms us in this belief.—The conditions are not yet officially announced. This subject indeed occupies and interests all the continental powers, and a general congress is a measure that must soon take place.

Mean time England united in sentiment, and vigorous in council, meditates nothing but war. Her ministers seem determined to continue the contest with encreased enterprise and ardor. Several formidable expeditions have sailed, one of which is certainly destined for Egypt; and the assassination of Kleber, which seems probable, gives the promise of a speedy and fortunate issue. The taking of Malta is another object towards which they have directed another powerful force. These expeditions, formed in the deepest policy & conducted with profound secrecy, will give the British the command of the Levant, and free them at once from all fears of future machinations against their East India establishments. While these important conquests will give to Britain at the approaching negociations for a general peace, which must soon take place, a right to take high ground, and insist on the most ample security against the secret intrigues and open violence of her implacable foes. This energy of her ministers is supported by the general spirit of the country. Her navy never appeared more determined in valor or actuated by a higher & bolder enthusiasm. The hardy design of attacking the Brest fleet in their very harbour, is talked of as a probable event.

Buonaparte on the other hand, in some measure relieved from the care of his armies, is turning his whole attention to his marine, and seems resolved to employ the whole resources of his genius and power in placing the navy of France in a condition to face the fleets of England.

A new danger threatens Britain in the North. Russia, Sweden, Denmark, and Prussia are meditating an armed neutrality, a measure which if entered on, may materially affect the trade of England.

Preliminaries of peace between the Emperor of Germany and the French Republic are at length concluded. They were signed at Paris on the 29th July by the Count St. Julien and M. Talleyrand. They wait only for the Emperor's ratification, which it was expected would arrive by the 20th of August. There were some important circumstances attending this business, not generally known; "the Count did not sign the preliminaries until after he had made repeated and very urgent applications that Great Britain might be included in the general peace. The ex bishop was as pertinacious in resisting this proposition; observing, "that the Chief Consul could not permit the French armies to remain inactive during the summer, under the absolute uncertainty of the issue of negociations which would doubtless be protracted by admitting Great Britain to become a party to them." It was under these circumstances that the Count St. Julien signed the preliminaries; and citizen Duroc was directed to accompany him to Vienna in order to obtain the ratification of his Imperial Majesty.

A camp is forming between Amiens and Paris. In an address delivered by the Minister Carnot on the 15th ult. to the troops which composed it, he said, among other things, "Defenders of the country, the chief consul has vast projects. He hopes you will execute his orders with courage, and contribute all your energy to ensure peace." This part of Carnot's discourse has given rise to considerable political speculation both in Paris and London.

From the New York Gazette of September 27.

IMPORTANT.

Last evening came up the pilot boat Perseverance, on board of which was a pilot who brought into the Quarantine Ground an English schooner, in a very short passage from Martinique.

The captain of this schooner informed this pilot of the taking of Curracoa by the French.—This was effected by troops which embarked on board of 150 sail of sloops and schooners at Guadaloupe. On their approaching the port of Curracoa, a chain was ran across the harbour, which prevented their entering, but they soon after effected a landing on some other part of the island, advanced to the city, and after a bloody conflict, the French got possession of the place.

The captain further states, that the United States brig Pickering was in the harbor at the time, and joined with other Americans in defending the place against the French, who when they conquered, massacred every American in

the place, including the consul, officers and crew of the Pickering.

The pilot further adds, that he was informed that the reason of this armament being fitted out against Curracoa was, because the Governor of Curracoa would not receive bills on the Governor of Guadaloupe for the expences incurred in repairing the Vengeance.

The pilot could not recollect the names of the above schooner and captain, but says it was told to him as no ways doubtful—and that the captain was anxious to come up to town himself to relate the news, as he alledged it of the utmost importance to America.

From the Daily Advertiser of Sept. 29.

The information relative to the massacre of the Americans at Curracoa by the French, as stated in a morning paper of Saturday, was received by the British schooner Alexander, capt. Hastings. We have endeavoured to sift the business, which is stated in these words by capt. H.

"On the 2d Sept. a French privateer sailed from Guadaloupe, and captured an American vessel, on board of which she put a prize master and crew, and ordered her for that port. She was afterwards recaptured by the British ship of war Tamar, and sent for Port Royal, Martinique, where she arrived on the 6th. On board of this vessel, (then in possession of the French prize master) were found some French newspapers, printed in Guadaloupe, which stated, that the expedition which had sailed from that port against Curracoa had succeeded, and that the Americans, who had assisted the Dutch were all massacred.—This, the French prize master, on examination before the authority, attested to as matter of fact."

STRASBURGH, August 13.

The fire which is now raging in the vast forests near Freudenstadt & Kniebis, has lasted for ten days. The smoke was still seen from this place yesterday. All the inhabitants of the adjacent districts are employed in digging trenches to prevent its progress. The flames have already extended over a space of between eight and ten leagues. The right bank of the Rhine has not been exempt from this misfortune, and the superb forest of Hagenau has been three times ravaged by the fire. In the department of the Upper Rhine sixty acres of wood have been consumed. Another violent fire has taken place at Kaysersberg and Worth, about two leagues from this place.

HAMBURGH, Aug. 20.

Trade and commerce are quite dead in this city, and the public anxiety has risen to the highest pitch, to know how the difference between Britain and Denmark will be settled.

Though most of the German prints consider the peace between the Emperor and France as certain, yet there are recent advices from Vienna, stating, that the Imperial cabinet only wishes to temporize and suspend negociations till the arrival of the Queen of Naples in the capital of Austria, when it is thought the British party will be completely victorious over the partizans of France.—Some Vienna letters say, that both Lord Nelson and Sir Wm. Hamilton will accompany her Majesty to Vienna—whence the former will go thro' Germany to Cuxhaven, and the latter, others pretend, is to succeed Ld. Whitworth in his diplomatic mission at Petersburgh.

Count Ludolf was to go as Imperial Ambassador Extraordinary to Petersburgh. The Emperor Paul has, it is said, given orders for a Russian army of 100,000 men to approach the frontiers of Gallicia.

Count St. Julian is said to have bro't with him to Vienna the ultimatum of the French Government respecting the preliminaries of peace. Mean while the common talk in the circles of the court of Vienna, is, that the Emperor, notwithstanding his late reverses, will only accept of such a peace as is consistent with his dignity.

ALTONA, August 15.

The subsidies, which arrived at Hamburgh from London for his Imperial Majesty, have been stopped by virtue of orders from England.

By private letters from Vienna, we learn that the Emperor intends to decline the subsidy, and has refused to ratify the treaty: other accounts from respectable quarters assert, that the Emperor is far from being satisfied with the exorbitant demands made by Buonaparte, which are said to be—the union of Piedmont and Genoa with the Cisalpine Republic, by the name of the Italian Republic; also the union of the Brisgau, and a great part of Suabia with the Helvetic Republic. The first consul is said to have totally rejected the proposal made from England for the French to cede Belgium and Holland, on condition of certain cessions which Britain will make of some of her colonial conquests.

It is confidently reported that the French are resolved to invade Naples, with a view of procuring means by the conquest of that kingdom, to relieve Malta, and to reinforce their army in Egypt.

PARIS, Aug. 18.

Letters from Cherbourgh of the 11th state, that the British squadron off that place appeared a few days before, to the number of 21 sail, in the bay of Durville, within a league and an half of Cherbourgh. Our privateers dare not put to sea in consequence of the vigilance with which they watch the coast.

August 21.

Citizen Duroc arrived yesterday at half past five o'clock from Vienna. Not finding Buonaparte at the Consular Palace, he instantly changed horses and carriage, and set off for Malmaison.—Nothing is known of the success of his mission, but his courier being interrogated by some curious persons, replied as he went along, "Good news! Good news!"

Citizen Duroc, Chief of Brigade, aid-du-camp to the First Consul, returned to Paris yesterday morning.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 4.

The British blockade our port more closely than ever; they lately seized 16 vessels returning from Beaucaire. Upwards of 150 Genoese and other vessels are detained at Ciotat & Cassis, because they dare not double the Cape of Dumaire, behind which the enemy's ships are constantly concealed. A Spanish vessel in attempting to pass, fell into their hands.

LONDON, August 23.

Extract of a private letter from Lisbon, received by the mail this morning.

Lisbon, Aug. 2.

"Last week an express arrived in great speed from Madrid, and a Council of State was immediately called; since then two other expresses have arrived; and there have been many Councils held. Orders have been issued to press every person that could be laid hold of for the army and navy. The frontiers have been directed to be held in readiness for defence; and the packet has been detained till to morrow, to send the result of the councils to England.

"To guard against incidents, the other packet is to sail on Thursday next, with duplicates. You will ask why all this confusion? I am going to tell you, Buonaparte has sent propositions of peace to this government, which are said to be a demand of ten millions of Crusades (about 2s. 6d. each;) that the port should be open to the French, and that they should be here upon equal privileges with the most favored nation. He gives sixty days for the definitive answer; after which more will be accepted; and threatens, in case of refusal, to march 60,000 men into Portugal.—He concludes by saying, "You know me well enough to be sure that I never say any thing I do not perform." If England agrees to these requisitions, we may go on pretty well, but on her determination depends every thing.

"The troops under the command of Sir Ralph Abercromby left Minorca some time last month."

The Chief Consul has applied to the Pope for leave to march an army thro' the Papal territories against Naples. He has also expressed a desire, which the Pope has announced to the College of Cardinals, to restore the Catholic Religion in France, and to recal the exiled Bishops.

The French lately took a ship in the Mediterranean, but finding it belonged to the Pope, they released it, saying they had orders to respect the Pontifical flag.

August 25.

Since the channel Fleet has been under the command of Lord St. Vincent, the road of Brest has never been so completely blockaded. We are informed by the late dispatches, that from the month of May not a single vessel has entered that port. Yet Brest, situated at the extremity of Britanny, a sterile province, and in the most barren part of it can only procure provisions by sea. We find in consequence, that the greatest scarcity prevails there, both in the town and on board the ships, the crews of which are in want of every thing, especially wine and brandy.

August 27.

Yesterday, during the sitting of the Cabinet Council, dispatches were received from his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at Vienna. They are dated upon the 15th inst. So late as that date, no notice had been given by General Moreau of the recommencement of hostilities;—but this is not the only circumstance which confirms the belief we have lately entertained of Duroc's possessing a secret latitude of power, and of their being room for another ultimatum upon the part of Buonaparte.

There is no reason to believe that the answer of the English Cabinet to the communication of the Emperor, on receiving the first overtures from the Chief Consul, was not unfavourable to a general peace. His Imperial Majesty it is in the recollection of the public, replied to those overtures, by stating engagements with Great Britain, and his readiness to treat in concert with that power. The determination of the court of London, transmitted to Vienna, was thence forwarded by the Imperial Chancery to Paris, from whence the resolution of Buonaparte was again transmitted to Vienna. It is the result of its acceptation at the Thuilleries, of which Lord Minto's dispatches have yesterday informed the Administration. It was, however, currently reported in the

course of the day, that a more direct intercourse had taken place between this country and the government of France, in consequence of Baron Thugut's having imparted to it the readiness of England to treat for a general pacification.

On Sunday some private dispatches were received from Paris, and another express arrived yesterday morning by the way of Dover. We shall not permit ourselves to reason loosely upon a subject so important. We know that no overtures for a just, solid and permanent peace, will be refused by his Majesty's Council. We think, under the present circumstances, the French government must perceive the absurdity of offering any other.

Since writing the above, we have received a Bulletin of the contents of the Paris Journals to the 24th inst. through a private channel.—These papers are wholly silent on the subject of negociations, either with this country or Austria. The French funds again fell on the 22d.

Captain Duval, of the navy, arrived yesterday at the Admiralty, with dispatches from Lord Whitworth, at Copenhagen. There was a Council of his Majesty's Ministers on the occasion, consisting of the Duke of Portland, Earls Chatham, Spencer, and Liverpool, Lord Grenville, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Dundas. The deliberation lasted from eleven till four in the afternoon. Captain Duval left town last night with the result of the Council, to Admiral Dickson, to be forwarded to Lord Whitworth.

This morning were received Paris papers to the 24th inst. which were obtained by a Gravesend passage vessel that arrived at Dover on Monday night. A paper of the 23d mentions the intended journey of the King of Prussia into Silesia. On the subject of peace, we find but a paragraph in the Clef du Cabinet. "It is said (says this journal) that the preliminaries of peace are signed, and among other articles, one is quoted, which states that the Belligerent Powers shall remain masters in Italy of their mutual conquests."

GLASGOW, August 5.

On Thursday arrived the Hamburgh mail due on Wednesday. It brings no further intelligence relative to what may be the object which the Imperial Cabinet has in view to obtain peace. A messenger from Lord Minto at Vienna arrived in the packet; the purport of his dispatches is unknown. Whatever they are, government shortly after ordered the troops lying at Southampton, and Gen. Mortinead's brigade encamped at Windsor, to be embarked immediately under the command of Sir James Pulteney. Their destination is supposed to be in the Mediterranean. Hence it is naturally to be inferred, that the Emperor is determined still to act in conjunction with Great Britain. The Vienna Court Gazette contains a curious but interesting proclamation addressed to the inhabitants of Vienna. The much talked of Northern Quadruple Alliance is not even hinted at in any of the continental Journals.—The Emperor of Russia continues to act so mysteriously, as to put it out of the power of any human being to divine what can possibly be his object.—On the one hand, he has publicly received a minister from Louis XVIII; and on the other, he has refused to admit to a private audience the newly appointed British Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. It is said, that a convoy of British merchantmen had been retaken per-

mission to enter the harbour of Cronstadt; and that all the Russian men of war were going out of the Mole.

Paris papers to the 29th ult. inclusive, were received in London on Saturday. They contain no news respecting peace, or any object of importance. A number of letters relative to the first convention in Egypt, have been published at Paris. The Pope made his entry into Rome on the 2d of July.

United States

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.

Extract of a letter from Edenton, N. C.

"There had been a dispute for several months between two of our fellow citizens, Capt. Butler, formerly of Massachusetts, and Doctor Rameke, formerly of Hesse, in Germany. Butler sent Rameke a challenge last week (the middle of Aug.) which was accepted, & they were bound over by a magistrate to keep the peace. They met, nevertheless within an hour, near the town, and exchanged three shots without effect.—This was deemed by the parties trifling work, therefore, they agreed to meet in Virginia, which is distant about thirty miles, to fight it out. They met in the morning with their seconds, at the appointed place, and took their distance, ten yards; Rameke proposed half that distance, but his antagonist, who was deemed a better shot, objected. At the second shot, Butler was wounded, the ball passing thro' behind the knee. He chose to proceed. Each of them fired a third shot, but Butler, weakened by the loss of blood, could not stand any longer, & they stayed proceedings until Butler should recover. Their seconds have not deemed it necessary, in the usual manner, to assure the public, that the combatants behaved with the utmost intrepidity; for their desire of doing the business effectually, is obvious.

"Rameke, on the morning after the second action, to shew that he could do what Butler had attempted in vain, took a pistol, and disappointed his antagonist, by putting a ball through his own head. This new kind of challenge, will not, as we believe, become fashionable."

SALEM, Sept. 29.

A letter from an intelligent gentleman of this town, now in London, dated 9th Aug. contains the following paragraph —"This day an American gentleman arrived from Paris, and informed me, that the negociations between our envoys and the French government had been broken off—that capt. M'Neil had left Paris to prepare his ship for their reception—and that the first consul finding the envoys so determined, by some concessions, had prevailed on them to renew the negociations, and that the business had actually recommenced."

By Capt. Endicott, who arrived yesterday, in 32 days from Cadiz, we learn that letters had been received from Paris, which announced the failure of the American envoys in the object of their mission—that they were to take their departure from France in the Portsmouth, in about a fortnight, accompanied by a Commissioner from the government of France. That in consequence of this event, the trials of the armed captured American ships suspended, and it was conjectured that they would not be tried until the result of the French Commissioner's embassy was known.

The expedition against Portugal was very forward. A detachment consisting of three regiments, marched from Cadiz to join the invading army, a few days before Capt. Endicott left—

Cadiz is severely afflicted with the Yellow Fever—from 90 to 100 persons die daily—more than a third of the inhabitants have fled from the city. The sickness, however, did not extend to the shipping in the Roads.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.

Extract of a letter from Hamburgh, dated August 15.

"Every ship passing Altona is now boarded by a Danish officer. Two days ago an English ship was hailed, and returned an insolent answer, the mate and another person were taken out, and flogged so severely that the mate's life is despaired of. The merchants at Altona have voluntarily embargoed their vessels till the present dispute with England is adjusted."

Capt. Tyler from Tobago informs, that the news of the taking of Curracoa had reached that place before he sailed.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, November 15.

The political philosopher, in surveying the page of history, must have remarked that a change of masters is seldom followed by a change of affections on the part of the people. On the contrary, it most frequently increases their attachment to their former Sovereign and fellow subjects. Of this truth a very striking proof has been recently exhibited by the Clergy of Silesia—more attached to the House of Austria than to that of Brandenburg, whose dominion they regard as an usurpation; and feeling in the neutrality of the King of Prussia nothing but a cowardly desertion of the cause of God, while the Emperor Francis was looked upon as the avenger and supporter of the Holy Faith, they took the resolution of secretly imposing a tax upon themselves, the produce of which was intended to be transmitted to the Emperor, as a voluntary aid for carrying on the war of Religion and Monarchy. But this gift could not be made openly. It was necessary to adhere to the literal command of Scripture, which says, that the left hand should not know what the right hand does. Their left hand was in their conception the King of Prussia and his Ministers. Their gold was therefore collected in the most secret manner, packed up and placed in waggons, or fully covered with hay. The waggons then took the road to the frontiers of Bohemia.—But God, who is sometimes pleased to expose his elect to trials and vexations, to ordered it, that the spy arrested at its place of destination, but unaccompanied by a single groschen of the money. Some false brethren, who had been, perhaps, taxed beyond his proportion, or who, being more highly animated with the spirit of the Gospel, which says, Give unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's, and seeing on the coin the effigy of the King of Prussia, thought Frederick William had a better title to it than Francis, contrived to transmit intelligence to the Court of Berlin respecting the means of conveyance, and the destination of the precious treasure. His Prussian Majesty, who is just as fond of money as Francis can be, took care that the waggons should be quietly intercepted, and sealed of the chests of gold, to the great relief of the horses, but to the highest displeasure of the Silesian Clergy, who must hence forth content themselves with assisting the Emperor by their prayers only.

The La Vengeance when taken by the La Sirene, as mentioned in our last, had 1,500,000 dollars on board.

THE

VOLUME X.] GR [NUMBER 29.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 497. | *SATURDAY*, NOVEMBER 22, 1800. | [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING:—*

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the thirteenth day of September last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-seventh day of this present month of October, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the THIRD day of December next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esq. our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this twenty-fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and in the fortieth year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *sec'y.*

FOR SALE
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS

Pork and Beef

In barrels, which they will warrant of a superior quality—They expect shortly a very general assortment of

Dry goods & groceries.

Various reasons have determined them to sell, hereafter, for cash only—and to take this plain method of avoiding unwelcome applications on one part and disagreeable refusals on the other, and at the same time, to inform those whose accounts are liquidated, that unless speedy payments are made, unpleasant measures will be recurred to.

JOHN CUMMING, & Co.

York, 6th August, 1800.

Ashes wanted.

SEVEN pence, Halifax currency, per bushel for House Ashes, will be given delivered at the POT-ASH works, (opposite the Canal) and FIVE pence, same currency, if taken from the houses; also EIGHT pence, New York currency, for Field Ashes delivered at the works.—It is recommended to those persons who save ashes to be careful in keeping them dry, otherwise they will not be taken.—Any quantity will be received at a time by

W. ALLAN.

York, 21 Nov. (6w.)

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber being duly appointed administrator, to the estate of the late JAMES NASH, deceased, requests all persons indebted to the said estate to make payment without delay, and those who have any demands against the estate, to exhibit them duly authenticated to SAM. NASH, Adm'r.

York, 10 Oct.

To be sold,

TWELVE hundred Acres of LAND in the Township of Portland, in the Midland District, being Lots No. 11 in the 1st Concession, 9, 10 and 12 in the 2d Concession, and 9 and 10 in the 3d Concession. Enquire of the Subscriber at Kingston.

RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

June 12.

BLANK

half pay affidavits for sale at this office.

TO BE SOLD,

1000 Acres of Land,

Consisting of lots No. 23 and 24 front concession in the township of Mersea; No. 1, 3, and 4, also front concession township of Romney in the Western District on Lake Erie.—The latter comprehends two fine creeks emptying into the Lake, on which may be found mill-seats.

ALSO,

2,250 Acres,

Consisting of lots No. 11, 12, 13 and 14 in the tenth concession; 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 in the eleventh concession; 11, 13, 14, and part of 12 in the 12th concession in the township of Bleuheim.—These lands are in a good situation and the terms of payment will be made easy;—For particulars apply to Mr. R. PATTERSON at Sandwich (Detroit,) or the subscriber.

W. ALLAN.

York, 21 Nov. (4w.)

Land for Sale,

By WILLIAM WILLCOCKS, Esquire of YORK.

UPWARDS of twenty thousand Acres of excellent Wood Land, the greater part in the Township of Norwich, in the Western District, between the River Latrench and Long Point, on Lake Erie; the rest in the Townships of York, Whitby, Vaughan, King, and Whitchurch, in eligible situations, within a few miles of this town. It will be sold in lots of 200 Acres, or more.—Mr. William Hambly, at Woodhouse, near Long Point, will shew the land in the Western District. For further particulars enquire of Mr. Willcocks, who has also for sale an Acre Lot, Number 77, in the Town of Niagara. He has the King's Letters Patent for the sundry tracts of Land, wherefore the Purchaser will meet with no unnecessary delay.

York, in the Home District of Upper Canada, the 6th day of October, 1800.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

N. B. He has also two Houses for sale, one in Palace-street, on the front of this Town, and another in King-street.

WANTED

A FEW BUSHELS OF

OATS,

Enquire of the Printers.

Foreign News.

By an arrival at Portland, Maſſachuſetts, London dates to Auguſt 31.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, AUG. 31.

GOVERNMENT yeſterday received accounts of increaſed exertions to prepare the Breſt fleet for ſea; that conſiderable bodies of troops had been ordered thither from the frontetior, and that Buonaparte was about to repair to Breſt to accelerate and animate the meditated enterprize.

Lord St. Vincent has moored his veſſel in ſuch a manner, that whilſt the ſeaſon will admit of his retaining his ſituation, it is impoſſible that any veſſel of any deſcription can either leave or enter Breſt. Our tars were in high ſpirits at the proſpect of more active ſervice.

The public fonds yeſterday experienced a further riſe of one per cent under a prevalent opinion, that France had expreſſed a deſire to treat with the allies collectively for a general peace.—We are wholly unacquainted with the circumſtances which have induced this impreſſion. We are aſſured that citizen Otto, the agent for French priſoners in this country, who has been mentioned as the medium of pacific overtures from the French government to our cabinet, has not, directly or indirectly, received from Mr. Talleyrand, or any other individual compoſing the French executive, any communication which in the ſlighteſt degree involved the ſubject of negociation.

The flag of truce which ſailed from Dover on Tueſday, for Calais, returned on Thurſday, and was again ſent off for France on Friday. She was charged with diſpatches, ſtated to be from the tranſport office, but which were not directed to capt. Cotes, our agent for priſoners in France, or to citizen Talleyrand, the republican miniſter of Marine, as the ordinary communications of that board are wont to be addreſſed:—but from this nothing ſatisfactory can be collected.

We can however, with confidence ſay, that the court of Vienna, on ſigning the treaty with this country on the 12th inſt. iſſued a declaration to all the courts of Europe, announcing the determination of his imperial majeſty not to treat with France, except in conjunction with England and his other allies. This inſtrument is dated the 14th of Auguſt; we have ſeen an abſtract of it; the Hamburgh mail due this day will moſt probably put us in poſſeſſion of the detail.

The late diſpatches from lord Whitworth, we have reaſon to believe, were leſs ſatisfactory than government had expected. The Daniſh miniſter we are told, aſſumed a lofty tone, declaring that although his Daniſh majeſty ſhould be unaided by Ruſſia or Sweden, he would nevertheleſs aſſert the rights of nations, and oppoſe to the extent of his powers the tyranny of the Britiſh flag. The ſubſequent diſcourſe between the miniſters is ſtated to have been more moderate, but nothing leſs decided. We are not of opinion, that the interference of admiral Dickſon in the negociation will be neceſſary, but we are ſatisfied, that the preſence of his force will powerfully tend to its adjuſtment.

The following letters were in circulation yeſterday: we do not attach much conſequence or credit to them, but on a ſubject ſo important every thing has intereſt.

" YARMOUTH,

Friday evening.

" The Martin ſloop arrived here, left Elſineur on the 21ſt. Admiral Dickſon had a moſt boiſterous paſſage thither; his force conſiſts of ſeven ſhips of the line, one 50, two frigates, one ſloop, four bomb veſſels, and five gun veſſels: but it does not appear, by the accounts I have ſeen, that the tranſports had accompanied him into the ſound. Our 74's are placed along ſide the Daniſh ſhips of the line; our frigates againſt their's; and the Bombs, &c. are ſtationed cloſe to the caſtle of Cronenburg, waiting and anxious ſuſpence, the reſult of lord whitworth's negociations. Every ſhip is prepared for action."

DUNDE, Aug. 26.

" Laſt night arrived here, the Hope of this port, Robert Anderſon, maſter, from Riga, who reports that he left Elſineur on Thurſday the 21ſt inſtant under convoy of the martin ſloop of war: that in a ſhort time after lord Whitworth's arrival the Danes mooted four 74's acroſs the ſound, ſo as to block up the paſſage: that on Tueſday the 19th admiral Dickſon with ſeven ſail of the line, and a number of fire ſhips, gunboats, &c. arrived and came to anchor about three miles below the caſtle, upon which the Daniſh commodore ſent his boat on board the Britiſh fleet; that early next morning admiral Dickſon got under weigh in line of battle, with his men at their quarters, and brought up within piſtol ſhot of the Daniſh ſquadron; that the Romney, of fifty guns, with a cutter, were diſpatched up above Copenhagen, for fear our merchantmen might meet with detention there.—Next day, captain Anderſon ſailed and left matters in the above ſituation.

France.

PARIS, Aug. 24.

We are this moment aſſured that Duroc has ſent out again for Vienna, accompanied by the ſenetor Barthelemy. We cannot ſay that this report is authentic though it has been repeated to us by a number of perſons who are in the way of being well informed. The only inference we can draw from it is, that as yet nothing is decided reſpecting the great object that now intereſts all Europe, and that this rumour gives riſe to ſome additional conjectures in favor of peace.

BOURDEAUX, Aug. 20.

General Alexander Berthier paſſed our walls on the day before yeſterday, travelling poſt in a berlin with ſix horſes, on his road to Spain. He ſtopped no longer than was neceſſary for him to change horſes, and appears to be very anxious to get to Madrid, where, it is ſaid, he has a million of importance to fulfil.

HAGUE, Aug. 19.

The day before yeſterday news was received here from Fluſhing, that five Engliſh line of battle ſhips, ſeveral frigates, and a number of tranſports, had appeared in ſight of that port. On the preceding day they had appeared off the heights of Cadſand, ſouth-weſt of Fluſhing.

Yeſterday morning early a ſtrong cannonade was heard from the mouth of the Maeſe. In the evening, we learnt that the Engliſh had attempted a landing at the break of day on Zealand, near the Briel.—They had actually landed a few troops on the moſt convenient part of the coaſt, but no conſequence ſeems to have reſulted from it. The Engliſh have alſo failed in their attempt to cut out a Batavian ſhip of the line. As ſoon as this landing was known, general Charlier marched with ſome Batavian troops to the ſpot, and obliged the Engliſh to re embark. They loſt five men. Our loſs conſiſts in two men killed and three wounded. Every precaution is taken to place our coaſt in the moſt formidable ſtates of defence, and general Charlier is left in the command of the mouth of the Maeſe.

Auguſt 20.

The projects of the army are no longer doubtful. They wiſh to eſtabliſh themſelves in Zealand, of which they wiſh to take poſſeſſion in the name of the Stadtholder. He has there a great number of partizans. Maſters of Zealand, they could unceaſingly harraſs the other parts of the Batavian republic, as well as the low countries, and would oblige the French and Batavians to keep conſtantly in them a great number of troops.

Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople, July 28.

" A few days ago freſh intelligence reached us from Egypt.

" General Kleber has been murdered, and general Menou has ſucceeded him in his command. It is reported that a Janiſſary under the pretence of delivering a petition to Kleber, ſtabbed him.—general Menou in a letter which he wrote to ſir Sidney Smith, ſays, that the aſſaſſin had been purpoſely ſent from Gaza to commit the murder.—But there are ſufficient reaſons to believe to the contrary; and Menou himſelf is accuſed of having hired the murderer, an Egyptian in diſguiſe, who was cut in pieces immediately after aſſaſſination.

" Other reports ſay, the murderer was probably actuated by private revenge, as the French had committed unheard of cruelties, eſpecially at Boulac, a ſuburb of Cairo, where they ſpared neither woman nor children.

" What occaſions the ſuſpicious againſt General Menou are his Jacobinical principles and having been at the head of that French party in Egypt, which was always againſt the evacuation of that army.

" General Kleber, who was as much beloved by the other party as they hate his ſucceſſor, is generally regretted here; and his death is the more unwelcome to the Porte as he was on the eve of adopting the capitulations of El-Ariſch for the evacuation of Egypt.—Menou immediately broke off theſe negociations, declaring that he firſt required the conſent of his government.

" The Porte will now take up arms again, and the grand vizer and captain Pacha are conjointly to decide the fate of Egypt by the ſword. The former is ſaid to have completed his army, and will have a reinforcement of 45,000 freſh troops, under the Pacha of Medena. The Captain Pacha has likewiſe a ſtrong corps of Albeneſe on board his fleet, and the attack will be made in various points.—When the laſt letters left Gaza, the captain Pacha had ſailed thence with his fleet.

" Tiocelebi Effendi, late paymaſter of the army of Egypt, has been appointed miniſter for foreign affairs. He is a man of great talents and influence and highly eſteemed by the Grand Signior."

INUNDATION IN CHINA.

The late overland diſpatch brought recent accounts from Canton, ſtating that an uncommon ſucceſſion of rain had laid entire diſtricts in China under water. The great river Hoambo had been ſwoln to ſuch exceſs, as totally to waſh from its banks many of the villages which adorned them, and inundate all the adjacent country. Such of the inhabitants as eſcaped this awful viſitation, had fled with the remains of their property to the hills.

The beautiful and level plains which lately exhibited all the rich variety of cultivation, were, at the date of theſe accounts, covered with boats employed in collecting the wreck of the country floating on the waters.

United States.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.

CURRACOA.

A gentleman from Kingſton (Jam.) which place he left the 22d Sept. arrived in town yeſterday morning, and has furniſhed us with the following information reſpecting Curracoa. On the 7th of Sept. the French made an attack on that place, in which they maſſacred about 80 Americans, together with a number of the Dutch inhabitants.—The reſt of the Americans and Dutch had fled into the port for ſafety, where they were fortifying themſelves.

In this attack the French plundered the ware houſes and pillaged and deſtroyed American and Dutch property to a conſiderable amount.

Capt. Hampton, of the Sally, belonging to this port, was at Curracoa, and had watched an opportunity to ſlip out in a ſmall boat and have communication with the Britiſh frigate Nitiad, cruizing off there, of the commander of which he requeſted aſſiſtance in the name of the government. The Nitiad furniſhed him with all the marines ſhe could ſpare with whom capt. Hampton returned. The governor of Curracoa had alſo ſent to Jamaica for ſuccors; and on the 20th Sept. 3 frigates with 700 troops left Kingſton for this purpoſe. The French who were in poſſeſſion of the town and adjacent country, amounted to about 1200 men. The fort which commands the harbor, was defended by the Americans and Dutch. Gen. Rigaud was at Curracoa at this time.

The gentleman from whom we received the above information, aſſures us that mr. Philips, the American conſul, had eſcaped the maſſacre and was ſafe in the fort. The Pickering ſloop of war had not been at Carracoa.

The Britiſh frigate it was thought would arrive at Curracoa in time to receive the beſieged, as captain Hampton aſſured our informant, that the fort was in a condition to hold out for a month.

NEW-YORK, October 20.

Yeſterday arrived at this port the Two Friends, captain Gardner, belonging to Dunlap and Grant, with dry good. She left London the 6th, and the Downs the 10th ult. London dates to the 9th, furniſh us but with little of importance. The papers are crowded with vague conjectures relative to pending negociations, and the recommencement of hoſtilities.

The difference between Great Britain and Denmark are amicably terminated. The Danes are to pay Great Britain two millions for the expences incurred in fiting out the naval armament and the Engliſh were to reſtore the frigate which they had taken, together with the convoy. The Danes have conſented to have their convoys examined, excepting thoſe in the Mediterranean.

We find nothing in the papers concerning our Envoys.—But a preſenger in the Friends informs, that juſt before they ſailed, news from Paris had been received that they were about departing for America.

General Kleber, it appears, was aſſaſſinated by Egyptian in diſguiſe. The Grand vizier is determined to decide the fate of Egypt ſword in hand—he was reinforcing his army to 100,000 men. Every thing threatened an immediate war with the French.

Duroc is ſaid to have left Paris again for Vienna, accompanied by ſenator Barthelemy.

Moreau and Lecourbe had arrived at Paris from the army. General Brune is to command the army of Italy, and Macdonald the army of reſerve.

Since the above was prepared for preſs, we were favored with the following letter

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable cantile houſe in London, to their correſpondence in this city, received by the Two Friends capt. Gardner.

London, Sept. 4.

" Advices from Germany, and France, indicate a renewal of war on the Continent, and which is to be decided by the 12th inſt. The Emperor's ſubmiſſion to the French, can alone prevent it. we have alſo advices of the 29th ult. from Paris, that your commiſſion is renewed, and that the negociation is again proceeding. We hope in conſequence of fuller inſtructions from your executive.

RICHMOND, October 7.

GEN. GABRIEL,

Who has been ſo inſtrumental in exciting an inſurrection among the negroes, had his trial yeſterday. He was convicted of the fact upon the ſtrongeſt teſtimony, and condemned to be hanged this day at the uſual place of execution. Gabriel during his trial appeared extremely uneaſy in his mind, as if

laboring under the severest oppression of a guilty conscience. After sentence was passed, the court observed to him that much anxiety and trouble seemed to hang upon his countenance, and recommended an open confession of what he knew concerning the conspiracy, to relieve himself in a measure of the heavy burthen which evidently distressed him; however he made no discoveries, but pleaded with earnestness for the day of his execution to be put off till Friday.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, November 22.

MESSRS. PRINTERS,

IF you think the following worthy to fill a vacant place in your useful Gazette, you will much oblige many of your customers and readers; and as it is taken from a reality which happened in this vicinity, (Head of the Lake) in the family of Mrs. B****, it may appear more interesting, and perhaps, be a means to deter others of depraved sentiments, from being guilty of the like indecorum.

A. CUSTOMER.

Head of the Lake Nov. 5, 1800.

FOR THE ORACLE.

OH helpless orphins! how can we express,
Our mother's absence, and how we are distress!
To think we're left, and in disorder thrown,
No friend but papa, helpless and forlorn.

Our mother's gone, and left us here to grieve,
Oh! she who gave us life, forgets we live!
Oh tender mother! how could you thus desert,
And shut us from the feelings of your heart!

Left here exposed to ridicule and scorn,
To ills which make it misery that we're born;
Oh! wretched mother, how cou'd you do so wrong,
Go with a villian, and leave us when so young!

How can he hope for mercy, peace, or rest,
Who drove the pitty from our mother's breast;
Can love and reason all our cares forsake,
And nature sleep to keep our woes awake!

Can she who bore us blast us with her hate,
And steel our fortune for to make her great;
How can they prosper, who doth cause such woes,
Altho' they are harden'd and no pitty shows,

Sure they are guilty, tho' wish'd their faults conceal'd,
Some sentence pre-ordained will be full fil'd,
For plunging us in sorrow, grief and smart,
And ware us from the feelings of her heart.

But oh! whatever cause ordained her hate,
Let us but sigh in silence at our fate;
The God above perhaps may move her breast
To pitty us, when she thinks of our distress!

THE

Universal Prayer.

FATHER of all! in ev'ry age,
In ev'ry clime, ador'd,
By saint, by savage, and by sage,
Jehova, Jove, or Lord!

Thou great first-cause, least understood,
Who all my sense confin'd,
To know but this, that thou art good;
And that myself am blind.

Yet gave me, in this dark estate,
To see the good from ill;
And, binding nature fast in fate,
Left free the human will.

What conscience dictates to be done,
Or warns me not to do,
This teach me more then hell to shun,
That, more than Heav'n pursue.

What blessings thy free bounty gives,
Let me not cast away;
For God is paid when man receives;
T'enjoy is to obey.

Yet not to earth's contracted span
Thy goodness let me bound,
Or think thee Lord alone of man,
When thousands worlds are round.

Let not this weak, unknowing hand,
Presume thy bolts to throw,
And deal damnation round the land
On each I judge thy foe.

If I am right, thy grace impart,
Still in the right to stay:
If I am wrong, oh teach my heart
To find that better way,

Save me alike from foolish pride,
Or impious discontent,
At ought thy wisdom has deny'd,
Or aught thy goodness lent,

Teach me to feel another's woe,
To hide the fault I see;
That mercy I to others shew,
That mercy shew to me.

Mean though I am, not wholly so,
Since quicken'd by thy breath;
O lead me wherefo'er I go,
Through this day's life or death.

This day, be bread and peace my lot;
All else beneath the sun,
Thou know'st if best bestow'd or not,
And let thy will be done.

To thee, whose temple is all space;
Whose altar, earth, sea, skies!
One chorus let all beings raise!
All nature's incense rise!

Benevolence.

HAIL! source of transport ever new;
Whilst thy kind dictates I pursue,
I taste a joy sincere:
Too vast for little mind to know,
Who on themselves alone bestow
Their wishes and their care.

Daughter of God! delight of man!
From the felicity began,
Which fill the Grand sustains:
By thee sweet peace her empire spread,
Fair science rais'd her hair'd head,
And discord gnash'd in chains.

Far as the pointed sun beam flies,
Thro' peopled earth and starry skies,
All nature owns thy nod:
We see thy energy prevail
Through being's ever rising scale,
From nothing ev'n to God.

Envy, that tortures her own heart,
With pangs and ever-burning smart,
Thy charm divine expel:
Aghast she shuts her livid eyes,
And, wing'd with ten fold fury, flies
To native night and hell.

By thee inspir'd, the gen'rous breast,
In blessing others only blest,
With goodness large and free,
Delights the widow's tears to stay,
To teach the blind their smoothest way,
And aid the feeble knee.

O come! and o'er my bosom reign,
Expand my heart, inflame each vein,
Through every action shine:
Each low, each selfish wish controul;
With all thy essence warm my soul,
And make me wholly thine.

Nor let fair virtue's mortal bane,
The soul-contracting thirst of gain,
My fairest wishes sway;
By her possess'd, ere hearts refine,
In hell's dark depth shall mercy shine,
And kindle endless day.

If from thy sacred paths I turn,
Nor feel their griefs, while others mourn,
Nor with their pleasures glow:
Banish'd from God, from bliss and thee,
My own tormentor let me be,
And groan in hopeless woe.

A FEW COPIES OF THE

LAWS,

PASSED IN THE

2d, 3d & 4th Sessions

of the Second Parliament of Upper Canada,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE

VOLUME X.] GAZETTE [NUMBER 30.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 498.] *SATURDAY*, NOVEMBER 29, 1800. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

A Proclamation.

GEORGE *the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth:—*

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the twentieth day of October last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the third day of the ensuing month of December, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the NINTH day of JANUARY next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esq. our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this twenty-ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and in the forty first year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

Secretary's Office,

YORK November 26, 1800.

LIST of the NAMES of PERSONS who have GRANTS in the Secretary's Office, in addition to those heretofore published in this Gazette, ready to be issued:

Names.	Acres.	Township.
John Atkin, sen.	1	Sandwich
John Atkin, jun.	1	Do.
John Atkin, sen.	218	Do.
Rev. Robert Addison	3000	Dereham
Rev. Robert Addison	6000	Dereham
Rev. Robert Addison	3000	Dereham
Rev. Robert Addison		
John B. Barthe	1	Sandwich
John B. Barthe	800	Sandwich
Jn. and Geo. Ball	1200	Dereham
Richd. Beasley, esq.	400	Glanford
Emmanuel Bark	3000	Norwich
Geo. Browce	150	Matilda
Johnson Butler, esq.	600	Louth
Wm. Cooper	T. Lot	York
Mrs. Mary Davidson	800	Blenheim
Hugh Earl	1200	Whitby
Joseph Forsyth	400	Kingston
Do.	600	Clarke
Do.	150	Kingston
Do.	400	Cramahe
Do.	200	Scarboro'
Do.	200	Thurlow
Do.	200	Haldimand
Do.	200	Percy
Do.	100	Haldimand
Tim. Fitzgerald	3000	Norwich
Joseph Forsyth	300	Cramahe
Thos. Fraser	1800	Mountain
Richard Gamble	832	Vaughan
Alex. Grant, esq.	1	Sandwich
Geo. Landman	3000	Norwich
Thos. Molley	300	Etobicoke
Miles M'Donell, esq.	400	Hamilton
Angus M'Donell, esq.	3000	Norwich
Alexander M'Donell, esq.	236	Flamboro' E.
John Martin	1	Sandwich
Wm. M'Kay	150	Fredericksburg
Angus and Alexander M'Donell, esqrs.	190	Flamboro' E.
Do.	2200	Do.
Eve Richardson	200	Rawdon
Peter Russell, esq.	3000	Dereham
Do.	3000	Norwich
Do.	3000	Do.
Robt. Richardson	1	Sandwich
John Snider	114	Colchester
Wm. Willcocks, esq.	1500	Norwich
Miss Maria Willcocks	1200	Whitby
Miss Eugenia Willcocks	1200	Do.
William Waters	1000	Kiteley
Archd. Thompson	400	Thurlow
Wm. Bouket	1	York
Richard Beasley	100	Barton
Aftil Bradshaw	600	Rawdon
James Bradshaw	400	Rawdon
Thos. Butler, sen.	200	Clinton
Elijah Bottom	200	Augusta
Mary Browce	200	Winchester
Archd. Cameron	500	Etobicoke
James Cranford	500	Etobicoke
Alex. Campbell	100	Elizabethtown
Mrs. Campbell	200	Elizabethtown
Elizabeth Carns	200	Mountain
Elizabeth Carns	200	Mountain
Jacob Carns, jun.	200	Mountain
John Dorne	200	Matilda
Jacob Detler	300	Rawdon
Martin Detlebaek	200	Winchester
Hugh Earl	1	York
Thos. Fraser, esq.	200	Gower
Mary Fraser	600	Nepean
Thos. Fraser, esq.	249	Gower
Thos. Fraser, esq.	200	Gower
Wm. Fraser	300	Glaucester
Thos. Fraser, esq.	800	Gower
Thos. Fraser, esq.	400	Matilda
John Howard	200	Elizabethtown
Hon. Robert Hamilton	6000	Dersham
Hon. Robert Hamilton	9000	Norwich
Mrs. Susannah Jessup	600	Oxford
Mrs. Susannah Jessup	112	Augusta
Mrs. Susannah Jessup	200	Lansdown
Mrs. Susannah Jessup	900	Lansdown
Mrs. Susannah Jessup	400	Elizabethtown
Abraham Johnson	210	York
Joseph Johnson	210	York
Nicholas Johnson	190	York
Lawrence Johnson	190	York
Thomas Johnson	190	York
Wm. Johnson	190	Hallowell
Ephraim Jones	130	Augusta
Ephraim Jones	600	Oxford
D. William Kendrick	210	York
Joseph Kendrick	210	York
Thomas Kirgan	9 square chains	York
Sam. Masther	1-5th	York

John Martin	1200	Dunwich
Allan M'Lean, esq;	1	York
Edward M'Michael	380	Walsingham
John Merclay	239	Williamsburg
Catherine M'Mullen	200	Rawdon
Archibald M'Ilmyle	100	Augusta
Thomas Murdiff	200	Rawdon
Aron Oliver	200	Rawdon
David Parks	200	Rawdon
Nathaniel Parks	200	Rawdon
John Penell	200	Rawdon
William Ross	1200	Pickering
Walter Roe, esq;	426	Vaughan
Waite Ross	200	Rawdon
Walter Roe, esq;	400	Vaughan
John Shell	123	Williamsburg
Philip Shaver	100	Matilda
John Stuart, jun.	200	Ernestown
Thomas Steward	1	York
Henry Slaght	200	Townsend
John Stuart	200	Haldimand
Job Slaght	200	Townsend
John Stuart	400	Cramahe
S[illegible]. Thompson	286	Thurlow
Edwd. Wright	1-5th	York
Alex. Wood, esq;	600	Murray
Maria Willcocks	Town Lot	York
Sam. Weatherhead	100	Augusta
James Wilson	200	Ancaster
Mrs. Susannah Jessup	Town Lot	Kingston.

WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

Ashes wanted.

SEVEN pence, Halifax currency, per bushel for House Ashes, will be given delivered at the POT ASH works, (opposite the Gaol) and FIVE pence, same currency, if taken from the houses; also EIGHT pence, New York currency, for Field Ashes delivered at the works.—It is recommended to those persons who save ashes to be careful in keeping them dry, otherwise they will not be taken.—Any quantity [illegible]

W. ALLAN.

York, 21 Nov. (6w.)

TO BE SOLD

1000 Acres of Land,

Consisting of lots No. 23 and 24 front concession in the township of Mersea; No. 1. 3. and 4. also front concession, township of Romney in the Western District on Lake Erie.—The latter comprehends two fine creeks emptying into the Lake, on which may be found mill-seats.

ALSO.

2,250 Acres,

Consisting of lots No. 11, 12, 13 and 14 in the tenth concession; 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 in the eleventh concession; 11, 13, 14, and part of 12 in the 12th concession in the township of Blenheim.—These lands are in a good situation and the terms of payment will be made easy;—For particulars apply to Mr. R. PATTENSON at Sandwich (Detroit,) or the subscriber.

W. ALLAN.

York, 21 Nov. (4w.)

To be sold,

TWELVE hundred Acres of LAND in the Township of Portland, in the Midland District, being Lots No. 11 in the 1st Concession, 9, 10 and 12 in the 2d Concession, and 9 and 10 in the 3d Concession. Enquire of the Subscriber at Kingston.

RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

June 12.

BLANK

half pay affidavits for sale at this office.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber being duly appointed administrator to the estate of the late JAMES NASH, deceased, requests all persons indebted to the said estate to make payment without delay, and those who have any demands against the estate, to exhibit them duly authenticated to SAM. NASH, Adm'r.

York, 10 Oct.

Foreign News.

LONDON, September 3.

IT seems to be pretty generaly believed that a correspondence of some kind is carrying on between this country and France, and every circumstance that seems to bend that way gives rise to fresh rumours.

We announced yesterday the arrival of a flag of truce from Flushing, and one from Calais. With the former came two officers, reported to be Dutch, who, after waiting on the admiral, returned on board without having any communication with the shore.

It was immediately conjectured, and the conjecture quickly ripened into a report, that these gentlemen had come to this contry with a proposal that the Dutch should join the French Republic in any discussions for peace with this country

We should observe that our Deal correspondence do not agree respecting the place the flag of truce came from. One of them says Flushing, the other France. It will be nothing surprising, however, if the French Government be corresponding with ours, that the Dutch one should wish to do the same. In fact, the French have pledged themselves not to [illegible] There needs therefore no conjectures to establish such an opinion respecting the conduct of Holland; for, if the French and us are actually corresponding, the Dutch are virtually doing the same thing.

LONDON Sept. 1.

Extract of a letter from Sir Sydney Smith to general Menou, Commander in chief of the French army in Egypt, dated Joppa, June 22d, 1800.

"GENERAL,

"I received this evening the letter dated the 20th June, which you have done me the honor to write me.—At the moment at which I expected to see general Kleber under the most fortunate and favorable auspices, I learn with the highest chagrin, and with the greatest grief, his tragical death."

September 2.

Massena and Brune are about to repair to Paris, where it appears that the commanders in chief of all the armies of the republic have assembled, a circumstance which is of itself sufficient to remove all idea of the resumption of hostilities. If there were not other less ostensible reasons for this, it is erroneously supposed by some, that the trifling fall in the French funds was an anti-pacific sympton. It is the natural consequence of the delay which the new turn that the negociations have taken, has produced, in their expected issue. We shall in a few days see the hopes of the public rise more rapidly than they have fallen.

From the SUN of Sept. 3.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated Aug. 26.

"I have learned through a certain channel that, in the conferences which Duroc has had with gen. Kray the latter has formally declared, that until a monarchy is established in France, neither Europe nor France can calculate on peace. Buonaparte has two lines of conduct to pursue, either to make king or to become one himself. The army of Italy appears to be in these intentions. Immediately after the battle of Marengo, it was in agitation to declare Buonaparte king. The army of Germany, it is said, is inclind towards a prince of the house of Bourbon. Moreau has had very frequent communications, not only with gen. Kray, but even with the court of Vienna. This court has proposed simply to re-establish Louis XVIII. Moreau has transmitted this proposition to Buonaparte. I cannot say what the chief consul may have in his head, but it is certain he plans fresh changes. Before long you may expect a new and a great revolution."

On this letter the editor of the courier de Londres makes the following remarks:

"These details reached us too late on Friday last to be inserted in our paper. Several English papers have attacked the postscript in which we announced them. We declare in the first place, that whether peace or war take place, we buoy ourselves up with no hopes. In the present arrangements, France and Europe appear to us equally ruined. We have no doubt that a revolution will soon be made in France; but we can foretel that this revolution will be similar to those which have preceded it; That it will resolve no difficulty, and that the public and private calamities will only be augmented by it.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Yesterday afternoon we received by express Paris Journals to the 31st ult. inclusive. The contents of those papers are of the highest importance, and confirm, as far as they are entitled to credit, whatever we have dared to submit to the public upon the little probability of a peace with the republic of Buonaparte.

The material intelligence of these Journals is contained in a letter from Strasburgh, of the 26th and 27th ult. The official paper of the French government inserts, from the Frankfort chronicle, that the emperor has demanded, in his last answer to the propositions of France, a new and prolonged term for the continuation of the armistice; and during which there should be time, under the mediation of a third power, to conclude a peace with the cabinet of St. James. Under the head of the Hamburgh mail will be found propositions asserted to be those of the French government to the cabinet of vienna. It is impossible to judge of the credit which may be due to them, since the extravagant ambition of Buonaparte, and his desire to elude a general peace, forbid us to reject any paper from internal evidence. There is nothing too inadmissible or too absurd to prove its own falsehood upon the part of that intriguing and violent government.

Put in whatever light the communication of the Moniteur, or of the Hamburgh mail is entitled to be considered the French Journals give us no hope of peace. Their language is that of hostility. We hear only of regiments and generals determined to march and conquer; and of the infatuation of the house of Austria, which gives them the opportunity of adding to their laurels.

The clef du cabinet, one of the most authentic of the journals, informs us, under the date of Strasburgh, the 26th and 27th of August, that it is reported, that the mission of Duroc had been unsuccesful, and that hostilities would be immediately resumed, on account of the rejection of the grand consul's propositions, and the offer of a counter project, utterly irreconcilable with the honor or security of France.

A courier is then stated to have been dispatched from Augsburgh, with orders to general Dessoles to signify to gen Kray the cessation of the armistice. The editor indeed adds, that another answer from the court of Vienna will be waited for, before the rupture of the armistice is absolutely determined upon. The low state of the French funds is thus sufficiently accounted for. At Amsterdam, the effect of the same despondency is descernable upon the exchange, and in the price of Batavian rescriptions.

The official paper states, that 12 ships of war and 80 English transports had anchored off Belleisle.

Sept. 6.

Yesterday advices were received from Minorca. By these we learn that the 35th regiment, which is 1900 strong—has been sent to Malta. The forces under gen. Abercrombie, consisting of about 900 men, have sailed to the Eastward, supposed to be destined for Egypt; and the general had left orders that the 4000 men which were landed on the island of Houat, but were afterwards re-embarked for the Mediterranean, should follow him. Among those are several hundred cavalry.

Sept. 9.

It was on the 29th ult. that lord Whitworth signed the convention with count Bernstorff, the Danish minister. The following is a copy of a note written by his lordship to one of our ministers abroad on the subject, and is more explanatory than any thing that has been published on the subject:—

"Copenhagen, Aug. 30.

"I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that I yesterday signed a convention with the Danish minister, of terms satisfactory to his majesty, and such as will, I think, strengthen the bonds of friendship and alliance between the two countries.

(Signed) "WHITWORTH."

The following are the principal articles of the

CONVENTION:

"The Danish frigate and convoy, carried into Deal, shall be repaired at the expence of Great Britain, and then released.

"The discussion respecting the asserted rights of the English to visit convoys shall be adjourned to a further negociation in London.

"Until this point is decided, Danish ships shall only sail under convoy in the Mediterranean seas, to protect them from the Algerine cruizers. The Danish ships shall be liable to be searched as heretofore.

"The convention shall be ratified by the two courts within three weeks."

September 8.

We have hitherto had but extremely vague accounts respecting the convention agreed upon between Lord Whitworth and the Count de Bernstorf.—We think the following circumstances are the best authenticated. 1st. The Court of Denmark did not give its definitive answer until after the return of the courier who was sent to Petersburg. 2d. That court was to take no further notice of the pretended insult offered to its flag. 3d. That the frigate La Freya and its convoys should be set at liberty. 4th. That nothing should be held decisive as to the merits of the question, the decision of which was referred to a neutral power (not named) but that in the mean time the Danes should send no convoy into the enemies ports, and should conform to the laws already in existence. It is not difficult to ascertain the meaning of this half-finished affair. It is in consequence of the regard which our government pays to Paul I. that that emperor has already ordered M. Lizkowitz, his charge d'affairs at our Court, to express to his Majesty his satisfaction at having the penalty of death remitted to the Russian soldier who was condemned to be hanged at Jersey. A more striking instance of the regard of our Monarch to his Imperial Majesty is that in the present circumstances, notwithstanding the irresistible means that we possess to command the submission of Denmark, we waited his answer without making use of those powers of which our imposing armament possessed us. We have also reason to presume, that the difficulty respecting the island of Malta, (which according to some politicians was the cause of the retreat of the Russians) has been adjusted. Thus every thing presages on the part of the two powers, an union of interests, of harmony, and of mutual co-operation, for which we have to thank the wise, prompt, and yet moderate measures, taken by our Government.—May Prussia and Austria entertain views equally pure, and calculated for so good a purpose, and may a new coalition, founded upon laudable principles, at length put an end to this sanguinary struggle, which threatens the subversion of all order, social and political.

The further destination of the expedition under Sir James Pulteney, is according to the most probable opinion, to join in the Mediterranean the fleet of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who appears to have sailed for Egypt. We have long since given it as our opinion, that the troops under the command of the latter General were intended to force the French from Egypt; and we presume that our conjecture will soon be justified by the event. It is certainly of great importance, at a time when every thing seems, sooner or later, to tend to a negociation, to dispossess the enemy of a country of such consequence from its situation, and the productions which it is capable, by industrious cultivation and under a liberal and enlightened government. The moment is favorable on account of the death of Kleber, the best general in the French army in that quarter, and the divisions which prevail between the chiefs and the different corps of that army.

September 9.

Bills of indictment were found at the last assizes of Lifford (Ireland) against Mr. James Napper Tandy, for entering Rutland some time ago as a French officer, with an armed force, and it is said he will be tried in Dublin at the ensuing term.

In consequence of the great complaint of the citizens of Hague, &c. against the enormous taxes upon houses and lands, the legislature held an extra convention on the 27th of Aug. and repealed one fourth of the above burthen, which was 2½ per cent. on the valued rent.—They however at the same time laid a tax of 12 guilders per ann. upon hired men or women, either free or indebted, to be paid by the employer.

It is said in foreign prints, that the Russians have upwards of 20 sail of the line cruising in the North Sea.

The Pope has appointed cardinal Ruffo his minister plenipotentiary to the king of Naples. The Neapolitan troops are now returning from Rome to Naples. La Valetta, the capital of Malta, is now bombarded by the besiegers, who are preparing to storm it. Nine thousand Russians are expected at Naples. The Pope has protested against the French placing a garrison in Pesaro.

Great preparations for war are making in the Cisalpine territory, which, however, it is believed, are only intended to give weight to the negociations for peace. French and Cisalpine troops are marching to Romagna, where endeavours are secretly made to irritate the inhabitants against the French, and disturbances are apprehended. They may perhaps, be likewise intended against Naples. Commotions, robberies, and assassinations still continue in Piedmont.

September 21.

Confirmation of the Assassination of KLEBER.

PARIS, September 6.

Government has received by the ship Osiris, from Egypt, official letters from the army.

Gen. MENOU to BUONAPARTE.

"H. Q. Cairo, July 3, 1800.

"Citizen Consul,

"A horrible event which has few examples in the annals of history, has raised me to the provisional command of the army of the East. Gen. Kleber was assassinated the 14th ult.—A wretch dispatched from Gaza about 48 days ago, by the Aga of the Janissaries of the Ottoman army, pierced with four thrusts of a poignard the general in chief, at the moment when he was walking with citizen Protain the architect upon the terrace, which from the garden of the head quarters commands a view of the place Ezbekier. Citizen Portain, in attempting to defend the general was himself pierced with six strokes of a poignard.—The first blow which Kleber received was mortal. He has fallen. Protain is still alive. The general, who was giving orders for the repair of the head quarters, and of the garden, had with him no aid du camp, none of the corps of guides.

"It was his wish to be alone. He was found expiring. The assassin, discovered under a heap of rubbish, and brought to the head quarters, acknowledged that he had been solicited to commit the crime by the Aga of the Janissaries of the Ottoman army, commanded by the Grand Vizier in person. The Vizier, unable to conquer the French fairly in arms, employed for his revenge the dagger, the weapon of cowards. The assassin called himself Soleyman el Alepi. He came from Aleppo; arrived at Cairo after having crossed the desart on a dromedary, he lodged at the Grand Mosque Eleazor, from which he came out daily to watch an opportunity to commit the crime.—He confided his secret to four subordinate Chiefs of the law, who sought to divert him from his purpose, but who, not having informed against him, have been arrested in consequence of the depositions of the assassin who was condemned to death, and executed the 19th of last month."

[Menou then relates the trial and execution of the assassin, and his confidents—the former was impaled and the latter beheaded.—It appears by General Menou's letter that Gen. Kleber had capitulated a second time, (April 21) for the evacuation of Egypt. Since then Menou is determined "to preserve to the Republic the magnificent colony of Egypt."]

WAR ASPECT.

Head Quarters, Frankfort, Aug. 28.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Batavian army is informed, that the Emperor having refused to subscribe to the conditions of the Preliminaries of Peace, which had been signed by his Plenipotentiary at Paris, the government is under the necessity of continuing the war. The armistice is in consequence broken off, and it will cease to have effect the 7th September, at one o'clock, P. M.

The General Officers and Chiefs of corps will profit by this interval to pass the troops in review, and to dispose every thing in such manner that they may be able to march and fight as soon as they shall receive orders.

United States.

BOSTON, October 25.

Capt. Jamieson from Liverpool has furnished London papers to the 11th of September—three days the latest.—They merely confirm the rupture of the Armistice, and that hostilities between the French and Germans were to commence on the 7th Sept.—They establish the account of the assassination of Gen. Kleber, in Egypt.

The last accounts from one of the British Expeditions was, that it was off Vigo, in Spain.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, November 29.

ALL the intelligence received from the continent, either from the Paris papers or the Hamburgh mail, has much more the appearance of war than the preceding. The opinion of the best informed persons, however, is favorable to peace, at least, so far as regards the continent; and it must be confessed, that the reasoning on which that opinion is founded seems to be much stronger than the impression made by the foreign news is in favor of war.—On the side of France, the consular government has solemnly promised peace, as the price of that revolution by which it has been established on the ruins of the directorial government. Peace is the general wish of the French, and the hope of it their sole support in the midst of the calamities they suffer.—The first consul knows perfectly well, that his rivals and his enemies find more materials to satisfy their jealousy and their hatred in the continuation of the war, than they could after the conclusion of a peace. The most brilliant triumphs will not be sufficient to calm the discontents which must result from the continuance of the war, unless those triumphs shall lead immediately to the restoration of tranquility.

As to the negociation, or rather the proposition made by the first consul to our government to enter into a negociation, we yesterday stated on what it turned, and we persist in believing that all negociation will be for the present rejected, because it is no less the interest of the first consul to insist on a suspension of arms at sea, than it is ours peremptorially to refuse it.

LON. PAP.

A curious as well as a laughable circumstance occured on Market street wharf in Philadelphia, a few days ago. A countryman, from Morris's River, contracted with an oysterman, to pay him 50 cents, if he would open as many oysters for him as he could eat.—The oysterman had opened nearly one hundred oysters, which the countryman devoured, when he willed the countryman to give up the bargain; but the countryman persisted until he had eaten upwards of three hundred, to the great astonishment of the bye-standers, and the mortification of the poor oysterman, who sincerely repented of his bargain.—The oysterman then begged him to desist, but the countryman persisted, saying he had not enough; and he would most probably have eaten the whole in the barrow, nearly 500 oysters, but by the solicitations of the bye standers, he let the oysterman off and paid him the 50 cents. During this voracious meal, the countryman drank seven large glasses of brandy and water, and eat twelve large biscuits.

Take Notice.

☞ THOSE who have not paid their RATES for the Year 1799, into the hands of the Subscriber, will be put to trouble immediately, if not paid.

A. CAMERON, Collector.

York, Nov. 28, 1800.

Strayed Hogs.

CAME some time since to the premises of the subscriber, THREE SOWS, two black and white, and the other all white; one of the former has now six pigs;—The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

JOHN ENDICOTT.

York, Nov. 26, 1800. (3 w)

THE

VOLUME X.] [NUMBER 31.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 499. | *SATURDAY*, DECEMBER 6, 1800. | 4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING:—*

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the twentieth day of October last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the third day of the ensuing month of December, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the NINTH day of JANUARY next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esq. our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this twenty-ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and in the forty first year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

Secretary's Office,

YORK November 26, 1800.

LIST of the NAMES of PERSONS who have GRANTS in the Secretary's Office, in addition to those heretofore published in this Gazette, ready to be issued:

Names.	*Acres.*	*Township.*
John Atkin, sen.	1	Sandwich
John Atkin, jun.	1	Do.
John Atkin, sen.	218	Do.
Rev. Robert Addison	3000	Dereham
Rev. Robert Addison	6000	Dereham
Rev. Robert Addison	3000	Dereham
Rev. Robert Addison	6000	Norwich
John B. Barthe	1	Sandwich
John B. Barthe	800	Sandwich
Jn. and Geo. Ball	1200	Dereham
Richd. Beasley, esq	430	Glanford
Edmund Burk	3000	Norwich
Geo. Browce	150	Matilda
Johnson Butler, esq.	600	Louth
Wm. Cooper	T. Lot	York
Mrs. Mary Davidson	800	Blenheim
Hugh Earl	1200	Whitby
Joseph Forsyth	400	Kingston
Do.	600	Clarke
Do.	150	Kingston
Do.	400	Cramahe
Do.	100	Scarboro'
Do.	210	Thurlow
Do.	200	Haldimand
Do.	200	Percy
Do.	100	Haldimand
Tim. Fitzgerald	3000	Norwich
Joseph Forsyth	300	Cramahe
Thos. Fraser	1800	Mountain
Richard Gamble	832	Vaughan
Alex. Grant, esq.	1	Sandwich
Geo. Landman	3000	Norwich
Thos. Mosley	300	Etobicoke
Miles M'Donell, esq.	400	Hamilton
Angus M'Donell, esq;	3000	Norwich
Alexander M'Donell, esq;	236	Flamboro' E.
John Martin	1	Sandwich
Wm. M'Kay	150	Fredericksburg
Angus and Alexander M'Donell, esqrs.	190	Flamboro' E.
Do.	2200	Do.
Eve Richardson	200	Rawdon
Peter Ruffell, esq;	3000	Dereham
Do.	3000	Norwich
Do.	3000	Do.
Robt. Richardson	2	Sandwich
John Snider	124	Colchester
Wm. Willcocks, esq.	15000	Norwich
Miss Maria Willcocks	1200	Whitby
Miss Eugenia Willcocks	1200	Do.
William Waters	1000	Kiteley
Archd. Thompson	400	Thurlow
Wm. Boukett	1	York
Richard Beasley	100	Barton
Afail Bradshaw	600	Rawdon
James Bradshaw	400	Rawdon
Thos. Butler, jun.	200	Clinton
Elijah Bottom	200	Augusta
Mary Browce	200	Winchester
Archd. Cameron	500	Etobicoke
James Cranford	300	Etobicoke
Alex. Campbell	100	Elizabethtown
Mrs. Ann Claus	5000	Hawkesbury
Alex. Campbell	200	Elizabethtown
Elizabeth Carns	200	Mountain
Elizabeth Carns	200	Mountain
Jacob Carns, jun.	200	Mountain
John Dorne	200	Matilda
Jacob Detler	300	Rawdon
Martin Delebeck	200	Winchester
Hugh Earl	1	York
Thos. Fraser, esq;	200	Gower
Mary Fraser	600	Nepean
Thos. Fraser, esq;	249	Gower
Thos. Fraser, esq;	200	Gower
Wm. Fraser	300	Gloucester
Thos. Fraser, esq;	800	Gower
Thos. Fraser, esq;	400	Matilda
John Howard	200	Elizabethtown
Hon. Robert Hamilton	6000	Dereham
Hon. Robert Hamilton	9000	Norwich
Mrs. Susannah Jessup	600	Oxford
Mrs. Susannah Jessup	112	Augusta
Mrs. Susannah Jessup	200	Lansdown
Mrs. Susannah Jessup	900	Lansdown
Mrs. Susannah Jessup	400	Elizabethtown
Abraham Johnson	210	York
Joseph Johnson	210	York
Nicholas Johnson	190	York
Lowrence Johnson	190	York
Thomas Johnson	190	York
Wm. Johnson	190	Hallowell
Ephraim Jones	130	Augusta
Ephraim Jones	600	Oxford
D. William Kendrick	210	York
Joseph Kendrick	210	York
Thomas Kirgan	9 square chains	York
Sam. Marther	1-5th	York

John Martin	1200	Dunwich
Allan M'Lean, esq;	1	York
Edward M'Michael	380	Walsingham
John Mercley	239	Williamsburg
Catherine M'Mullen		
	200	Rawdon
Archibald M'Ilmyle	100	Augusta
Thomas Murdiff	200	Rawdon
Aron Oliver	200	Rawdon
David Parks	200	Rawdon
Nathaniel Parks	200	Rawdon
John Peneil	200	Rawdon
William Roſe	1200	Pickering
Walter Roe, esq;	426	Vaughan
WalterRoſe	200	Rawdon
Walter Roe, esq;	400	Vaughan
John Shell	123	Williamsburg
Philip Shaver	100	Matilda
John Stuart, jun.	100	Ernestown
Thomas Steward	1	York
Henry Slaght	200	Townsend
John Stuart	200	Haldimand
Job Slaght	200	Townsend
John Stuart	400	Cramahe
Wm. Thompſon	286	Thurlow
Edwd. Wright	1-5th	York
Alex. Wood, esq;	600	Murray
Maria Willcocks		
	Town Lot	York
Sam. Weatherhead	100	Auguſta
James Wilſon	200	Ancaſter
Mrs. Suſannah Jeffup		
	Town Lot	Kingſton.

WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

Strayed Hogs,

CAME ſome time ſince to the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, THREE SOWS, two black and white, and the other all white; one of the former has now ſix pigs;—The owner is requeſted to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

JOHN ENDICOTT.

York, Nov. 26, 1800. (3 w)

Aſhes wanted.

SEVEN pence, Halifax currency, per buſhel for Houſe Aſhes, will be given delivered at the POT ASH works, (oppoſite the Gaol) and FIVE pence, ſame currency, if taken from the houſes; alſo EIGHT pence, New-York currency, for Field Aſhes delivered at the works.—It is recommended to thoſe perſons who ſave aſhes to be careful in keeping them dry, otherwiſe they will not be taken—Any quantity will be received at a time by

W. ALLAN.

York, 21 Nov. (6w.)

TO BE SOLD,

1000 Acres of Land,

Conſiſting of lots No. 23 and 24 front conceſſion in the township of Merſea; No. 1, 3. and 4, alſo front conceſſion township of Romney in the Weſtern Diſtrict on Lake Erie.—The latter comprehends two fine creek lying into the Lake, on which may be found mill-ſeats.

ALSO.

2,250 Acres,

Conſiſting of lots No. 11 12, 13 and 14 in the tenth conceſſion; 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 in the eleventh conceſſion; 11, 13. 14, and part of 12 in the 12th conceſſion in the township of Bleuheim — Theſe lands are in a good ſituation and the terms of payment will be made eaſy;—For particulars apply to Mr. R PATTENSON at Sandwich (Detroit,) or the ſubſcriber.

W. ALLAN.

York, 21 Nov. (4w.)

Take Notice.

THOSE who have not paid their RATES for the Year 1799, into the hands of the Subſcriber, will be put to trouble immediately, if not paid.

A. CAMERON, Collector.

York, Nov. 28, 1800.

Land for Sale,

By WILLIAM WILLCOCKS, Eſquire of YORK.

UPWARDS of twenty thouſand Acres of excellent Wood Land, the greater part in the Township of Norwich, in the Weſtern Diſtrict, between the River Latrench and Long Point, on Lake Erie; the reſt in the Townſhips of York, Whitby, Vaughan, King, and Whitchurch, in eligible ſituations, within a few miles of this town. It will be ſold in lots of 200 Acres, or more.—Mr. William Hambly, at Woodhouſe, near Long Point, will ſhew the land in the Weſtern Diſtrict. For further particulars enquire of Mr. Willcocks, who has alſo for ſale an Acre Lot, Number 77, in the Town of Niagara. He has the King's Letters Patent for the ſundry tracts of Land, wherefore the Purchaſer will meet with no unneceſſary delay.

York, in the Home Diſtrict of Upper Canada, the 6th day of October, 1800.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

N. B. He has alſo two Houſes for ſale, one in Palace-ſtreet, on the front of this Town, and another in King-ſtreet.

POLITICAL REVIEW.

IN a former paper we reviewed ſeveral of the cauſes and effects which might lead ultimately to the concluſion of a general peace. We ſhall now proceed to conſider how far it may be the intereſt of France, as well as of the firſt conſul, to cultivate that deſirable event. It is evident that the vaſt exertions which that nation has made during the courſe of the war, has weakened its ſtrength, broken the power of its navy, annihilated its commerce, and impoveriſhed its people. The armies have doubtleſs performed wonders; but thoſe very feats of arms, by which their violent conqueſts have been atchieved, neceſſarily tend to increaſe their expences, exhauſt their revenues, and to diminiſh population. It ſhould be remembered that France has encountered for ſeveral years a fierce, deſtructive civil war, as well as powerful foreign enemies, and civil wars are, of all others, thoſe which moſt lay waſte and exhauſt a country.

In addition to theſe circumſtances, we muſt reflect on the ravages which faction and fanaticiſm have cauſed, the reſentments they have excited, the moral vices they have demoliſhed, the vices they have let looſe.

As war has a direct tendency to foment inſtead of banihing theſe evils, and as amidſt the noiſe of arms, and the diſſolution of ſocial order, ſome men of good ſenſe and moderation are to be found there, who muſt ſincerely wiſh for peace, the only ſecurity againſt the return of ſimilar miſfortunes: as the ſavage ſpirit of Jacobiniſm, tho' not extinguiſhed, lies dormant, and may in conſequence expire in the midſt of its reſtleſs inactivity, there is great reaſon to believe that peace would realize theſe expectations, at leaſt, it holds out ſufficient temptations, to encourage and to flatter the wiſhes of the people.—But we would not be underſtood, by what has been alledged above, to paſs any encomium on the preſent deſpotic government, by which Jacobiniſm, and its inevitable concomitants, proſcription, rapacity and murder, are, in ſome degree ſubdued. That government ſprang from fraud, perjury, and uſurpation; and it is ſtill upheld by the ſtrong arm of military coercion. There is an eſſential diſtinction between the acquiſition of power and the employment of it, and on this diſtinction we are to reſt our judgments. Without commenting, therefore, on the mode in which the Firſt Conſul ſeized that authority, which tho' leſs offenſive than that of Louis XIV. in all the plenitude of deſpotiſm, is nevertheleſs equally energetic, we think it proper to obſerve, that many acts of moderation, clemency, and even of political wiſdom, have diſtinguiſhed his violent uſurpation. Whether theſe acts have reſulted from a conſciouſneſs of paſt crimes, a ſincere ſpirit of repentance, and an honeſt deſire to heal the bleeding wounds of France, or from an affected magnanimity, by which Buonaparte hopes to delude foreign governments, to cajole his own ſubjects, and to conſolidate his power, is a queſtion that muſt be reſolved according to the eſtimate which every one forms of the character of that artful man. We who have followed him throughout the whole of his ſanguinary career, both in Italy and Egypt, and have diſcovered in both of thoſe countries indelible marks of ſimulation and diſſimulation, of a refined ferocity, of a dark, diſguiſed, and unrelenting policy, cannot be ſuddenly brought to retract our opinion, without further evidence to direct our judgments. The moſt bloody tyrants whoſe names blacken the pages of hiſtory, have been known to diſtinguiſh the firſt moments of their uſurpation by ſplendid acts of munificence and liberality.—There are a few inſtances on record of continued virtue, but it is a melancholy reflection, that the generality have relapſed into their former violent natures, and have ſhocked humanity with the detail of their enormities. If there has been one Cæſar, there have been too, a thouſand Syllas.

From this truth, we cannot avoid commending, in the higheſt terms, the wiſe and cautious deliberation of our government, in anſwer to the firſt propoſals of the Conſul. A man of Corſica, the other day unknown to the world, but by the eccentricities of fortune, too fatally illuſtrated in Europe, Africa, or Aſia, baſely deſerts from an army, which had raiſed him above the croud, returns unauthoriſed to France, and overthrows in one day the government and liberties of his country, which he had ſworn to ſupport. A few days after, with an oſtentatious confidence, which has no parallel in hiſtory, he addreſſes perſonally the ſovereigns with whom his country is at war, and artfully concealing the original cauſes of the quarrel, inſolently offers peace to thoſe on whom his country firſt waged war.

Confidence is, perhaps, as neceſſary to a ſtateſman as to a general. It has done, and it may yet do, prodigies for Buonaparte. But there is a confidence which leads to inſult and ſometimes to provocation: and if it be unaccompanied by prudence, it degenerates into inſolent boaſting. Conſidered in this light, the very propoſals of the Firſt Conſul were not only raſh, ill timed, and ill judged, but they had a tendency, at that time, to counteract the object which he profeſſed to cheriſh. The whole farce ſeemed more calculated to ſoften down the violence of uſurpation at home, than to cultivate friendſhip abroad. France could at that period be

compared only to the paſſive dung-hill, for, whilſt a batch of cocks were contending. After mutually fighting and killing each other, a cunning little game cock beats them all off, mounts to the top, ſtrutts, capers, and crows out to all the world that he is in poſſeſſion of the dung-hill. The natural queſtion is, "How long will you remain there? What ſecurity have we that ſome other game cock may not peck you down at the next round? Shew us that you have power to keep the ground, ſkill & prudence to make good uſe of it, and then we ſhall have ſome "reaſon to liſten to you." We believe that if Abbe Sieyes could be brought ſeriouſly to ſpeak his mind, he would reaſon as we do, and he might have added to the Firſt Conſul, like Trinculo in the Tempeſt, 'You ſhall be King, and I'll be Viceroy over you."

On the ſide of Auſtria every thing ſeems to bend towards peace, notwithſtanding the preſent appearances of war. We have ſeen during this campaign, that a miſunderſtanding prevails among the Generals, diſcouragement among the inferior officers, and among the ſoldiers a diſcontent approaching to inſurrection in ſome parts of the army.—The preſence of the Archduke at the head of the armies would indeed remove the greater part of the diſorders; but the prevailing party at the Court of Vienna oppoſes his return, or at leaſt refuſes to conſent to it on the terms which that Prince requires, in order to free himſelf from the ſhackles by which he was laſt year fettered; and, beſides, whatever courage or emulation his preſence might communicate to the troops he could not make them equal in numbers to thoſe of the enemy, and enable them to make head to the formidable & well connected front which the French preſent from Mentz to the Mediterranean ſea. The German papers indeed have told us, that the army of the Danube has received reinforcements, but without ſaying to what amount; that of the Tyrol becomes more conſiderable every day; and that the army of Italy has been augmented by 27,000 men.—But the accounts are leſs poſitive than thoſe which preſent to our view the effective march of the reinforcements that are repairing to the armies of the enemy. The troops of Kray, diſcouraged by their repeated diſcomfitures and continual retreats, are unfit to reſiſt thoſe of Moreau. It is againſt the army of Tyrol, that the firſt efforts of the French will be made: and when we ſee a general, like Baron Stader, oppoſed to that quarter to ſuch a man as Lecourbe, the bets cannot be in favour of the ſucceſs of the former.

Whatever reinforcements may be ſent to Italy, we much doubt whether they will be able to fill up the void made in the army of Melas by his frequent defeats, and the deſertion of the Italians, who compoſe the major part of it. To which it may be added, that theſe reinforcements, formed of new levies, cannot be compared with thoſe of the French, who for ten years, have heard only the din of arms, the ſhouts of liberty, the recitals, true or falſe, of the multiplied victories, and declamations againſt the powers of wiſhing to diſmember their country, and bring them again under the yoke of ſlavery. Thus is it they fanaticize their troops, and give to their conſcripts and requiſitionifts an enthuſiaſm which ſupplies the want of experience.

When we reflect, therefore, on the intereſt which the Firſt Conſul has to make peace, and on the extreme difficulty which the Emperor muſt find to carry on the war, we are inclined to believe, that all formidable preparations which ſeem to banith all hope of the former, and render the latter immediately inevitable, may terminate in a manner leſs terrible than theſe hoſtile appearances ſeem to indicate. Whether the Court of Vienna wiſhes to have the ſemblance of being forced to extricate itſelf from the engagements it has contracted with Great Britain, or, whether it has really a repugnance to the conditions offered by the Firſt Conſul, we are apt to think that either hoſtilities will not be renewed, or that they will be made a mere pretence, and that conſequently a peace of ſome kind will take place on the Continent, which will laſt as long as it may be maintainable. This pacification would be much more ſatisfactory to the wiſhes of the public, if it ſhould have for promoters and guarantees the two great powers Ruſſia and Pruſſia.

LONDON.

The public were ſome time ago informed that the Trincomalee armed ſhip was blown up during an engagement in the Arabian Gulph with a French privateer, but the particulars were not known; the following letter from Mr. John Carmlington, the firſt officer of the ſhip Pearl, in the country trade of the hon. Eaſt India Company, who was a priſoner on board the privateer at the time of the engagement, to his brother in Newcaſtle, gives a full detail of this melancholy event:—

Muſkat, 29th Oct. 1799.

Shortly after my laſt, capt. Spence, of the Pearl, proceeded to India to purchaſe a veſſel for two more for the Gulph trade. Mr. Joſeph Cambridge Fowler, the chief officer, was appointed to the command of the Pearl, and I ſucceeded him in his former ſtation. On the 1ſt of October we got clear of Buſſora River, bound for Bombay, and were proceeding very pleaſantly on our voyage until the 7th, when, having got two thirds down the Gulph, at nine o'clock at night, we were ſuddenly ſurpriſed by the appearance of a ſhip cloſe to us; ſhe had been lying under an iſland called the Great Tomb, and had ſeen us before ſun-ſet, tho' we had not perceived her.—We hailed each other, and to our ſorrow we found her to be French. An action commenced; but her fire was ſo much ſuperior to ours, that ſhe ſoon drove the Laſcars from their quarters, and the whole of them ran below. The privateer was at this time about piſtol ſhot from us, and preparing to board, and not an armed ſoul to receive them except myſelf and five or ſix Arabs, who had never flinched.

Under ſuch circumſtances I was under the diſagreeable neceſſity of ſtriking to her, after throwing three packets of government diſpatches overboard.—We had previouſly endeavoured to run, but unluckily our maintop ſail tye was ſhot away. Capt. Fowler was ſhot thro' the body with an 8 pound ſhot the ſecond broad ſide; we had likewiſe three Laſcars wounded, one of whom died ſhortly after. I had a grape ſhot thro' my trowſers, which grazed the back part of my thigh, and a ſlight wound on my left by a ſplinter from the ſame ſhot which killed the captain. We did not engage above a quarter of an hour. I was taken on board the privateer; ſhe had nobody killed on board, and only ſome ſhot through her ſails. She was named L'Eſphigine, capt. Maltoix, from the Iſle of France, mounting 18 guns, two of them 48 pound carronades, ſix long French 8 pounders, 10 do. do. ſix pounders; and 170 or 180 men. We had only 10 guns, and all of them ſmall, and of different ſizes, none of them good except 2 9 pounders, and 50 men, all natives but the capt. and myſelf. They got in us a very valuable prize, as we had on board 110 packages of treaſure, value upwards of three lacks of rupees, 40 horſes, 500 ſlabs of copper, beſides ſeveral bales, cheſts, &c.

The treaſure was ſhifted on board the privateer the next day, and they were ſo elevated with their ſucceſs, that they determined to return from their cruize immediately; but on the 10th at night we fell in with his Majeſty's ſhip Trincomalee, capt. Rowe, mounting 18 24 pound carronades, but badly manned; her crew very ſickly, had loſt a number of them by death, and had no freſh ſupply. I have been told ſhe had only 70 active men on board; a partial action took place the next day as they paſſed each other, and on the 12th at 3 P. M. they came within gun ſhot again, and kept firing at each other till after ſunſet but at too great a diſtance for much damage to be done; owing to calms and light airs they could not get near to each other. A ſchooner named the Comet, was in company with the Trincomalee, mounting 8 ſmall guns. The capt. of the privateer wanted very much to cut her off, but through the bravery and good conduct of her capt. all his ſchemes failed and ſhe ſerved to engage the Pearl, for whom ſhe was more than a match.

At half paſt ſix o'clock the ſame evening, a fine breeze ſpringing up, the privateer bore down towards her prize; the Trincomalee followed, and at 10 P. M. (being moonlight) brought her to action, which continued with great fury for two hours within muſket ſhot, when, with one ſhip ſuffing up, and the other edging down, they fell along ſide each other, and grappled muzzle and muzzle. In this ſituation they remained about half an hour, the ſlaughter very great on both ſides. The French being more numerous, were preparing to board, when by ſome fatal accident, the Trincomalee blew up, and every ſoul on board periſhed, except one Engliſh ſeaman, named Thomas Dawſon, and a Laſcar. The exploſion was ſo great, and the ſhips ſo cloſe, that the privateer's broadſide was ſtove in.

I leave you to judge the dreadful ſituation I was in at this criſis, being below two decks in the ſquare of the main hatchway, in the place appropriated for the wounded, which was full of poor ſouls of that deſcription, in circumſtances too ſhocking to be deſcribed. All at once the hatchway was filled up with wood, the lights were driven out, the water ruſhing in, and no viſible paſſage to the deck. The ſhip appeared to be ſhaken to pieces, as the hold beams had ſhrunk ſo conſiderably, that where there was room before to ſtand nearly upright, you could now only crawl on hands and knees, which I did towards the hole in the ſide where the water was coming in; cloſe to this, by the light of the moon, I found a hole thro' both decks, which had been newly made, I ſuppoſe, by the falling of ſome of the Trincomalee's guns, or other wreck. Through this I got with difficulty upon deck, when I found the ſhip juſt diſappearing forward, and haſtened aft as faſt as I could over the bodies of the killed, with which the deck was covered, to the taffarel, and jumped overboard.

I ſwam a little way from her, dreading the ſuction, and looking round for her, but ſhe totally diſappeared. I after-

wards caught hold of a piece of wood, to which I clung for about an hour and a half, at which time the boats of the Pearl came to pick us up, there being nearly thirty Frenchmen in the same predicament. They however, were all taken up first; and when I solicited to be taken in, I had a blow made at my head with an oar, which luckily missed me. This treatment I met with from two different boats, and I began to think they were going to leave me to my fate, but the French officer in command of the Pearl, hearing there were some Englishmen upon the wreck, ordered the boats immediately to return, and take us up, viz. myself and Thomas Dawson, then the only survivors of the Trincomalee.

There were killed and drowned on board L'Iphigine 115 or 120 men, among whom were the captain, seven officers, surgeon, two young men volunteers from the Ile of France, the first boatswain, gunner and carpenter. All the treasure went down in the privateer —Capt. Rowe, of the Trincomalee, was killed before the ship blew up, as was also the first lieutenant, whose name was Williams. The Comet, immediately on the accident happening, made sail from the Pearl. I suppose she was afraid there might be too many Frenchmen for her to manage. On the 15th we arrived here for water, &c. and the French officer was so good as to give me my liberty -They let me come on shore on the 24th, the day the Pearl sailed. They disposed of their horses here, and I have bought them in again for Mr. Maneffy, the Company's resident at Burlora. I hope in two or three days to put them all on board a vessel for Bombay, in which I also take a passage."

BERMUDA, August 2.

His Excellency the Governor this day closed the Session with a Speech, of which the following is an extract:

"Among the signs of the present times, it cannot escape the notice of the most superficial observer, that a disposition has been excited and nourished by France, every where dangerous, and too often fatal to the repose even of the happiest communities. Whether we turn our eyes to the East or to the West, to the North or to the South, the evidence of this truth, with all its baneful consequences, presents itself in full deformity to our view. In some countries this disposition is manifested by sudden and violent revolt, in others the poison works slowly and silently thro' the body politic, until at length it acquires a maturity which no art can conquer; in some it is vigorously promoted by all the aids of infidelity; in others it affects to breathe the benign spirit of the Gospel, perverting with the most impious hypocrisy the mild doctrines of our blessed Redeemer, into an engine of crooked policy of the blackest nature. In all parts of the world however, where this disposition has been cultivated, by its fruit we know it, Arrogance—Imperious assumption of Authority—Falsehood—Perfidy—Implacability—Mockery of Law—Infatiate Extortion—Cruelty—Murder. Firm to its purpose, although various in its means, no object is too mighty for its ambition, none too minute for its revenge. There are countries yet in the dawn of these calamities.—There are countries that groan under them in all the fire of meridian effulgence. There are countries whose very vitals being thus exhausted, the curtain of night has closed for ever.—Such being a faint sketch of these times, and such the evils with which Providence, in its dispensation, is pleased to afflict the world, it is becoming the wisdom of an enlightened legislature flexibly to bear them in remembrance, and in guarding against their destructive effects, to be impressed with a conviction of this important truth, that liberty, whether religious or civil, is not an immunity from restraint, but the being restrained by no law but what in a greater degree conduces to the general welfare, thereby happily uniting the progress of truth with the peace of society, the right of private judgment, with the care of the public safety.

"GEO. BECKWITH."

Government House, Aug. 2, 1800.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

Head quarters, Sept. 1.

Toussain L'Ouverture, commander in chief of the army of St. Domingo, to the republican army, which I have confided to the care of gen. Desfolines against the insurgents of the south, commanded by Rigaud.

Generals, officers and patriots! Your conduct, your submission, your moderation, and that bravery you have ever displayed in defending the sacred cause of liberty against the wretch who has insulted and attacked it, have compelled him to abandon a country which he has often drenched with the blood of his fellow citizens. I therefore declare that you have deserved well of your country.

Language cannot enable me to express the measure of my satisfaction, Soldiers of liberty, with the magnanimity of freemen you have defended the cause of liberty against the deadly blows with which she has been threatened. You have conquered, and nothing on your part is required, but a continuance of your good conduct, to ensure the affection and esteem of your grateful fellow-citizens!

That the glory with which you are enveloped may be never tarnished by an unworthy deed, I have ordered that a standard be given to each brigade, on which shall be inscribed, in large characters, the name of its commander, with the following records:-discipline, valour and subordination, have gained the victory.

Often, my friends, shall you turn your eyes on this inscription. It will preserve you from dishonor, the enevitable result of insubordination, and defective discipline.

The god of armies has not deserted us in battle; and after having returned thanks to Almighty God for his infinite mercies, each military corps shall return to its respective garrison. I have therefore ordered the commandants of garrisons to prepare to meet the different commanders of brigades, according to the instructions they have previously received, and to conduct them formally to the city, where they shall immediately repair to the temple of our God, to whom then they shall repeat their unfeigned thanks, for his great goodness in having deigned to preserve that glory which you have so nobly acquired by your valour and your arms. You shall there supplicate the holy protection of the Supreme arbiter of the universe. It will give you strength and courage: You have conquered, but it is to God that you are indebted for your exploits, for such has been his will. Therefore, my friends, remember your Creator and his divine commands, for he doth all things, and we can do nothing ourselves. Pray him likewise for our departed brethren in arms, who have fallen in a sacred and lawful cause.

My brave soldiers, that your future conduct may be worthy of the past, be temperate, be prudent; and observe the laws of discipline and subordination. Regard every citizen as a brother, without distinction; but be never seduced by the machinations of the wicked. Never harbour for a moment the rankling spirit of revenge; and above all things respect the person and property of individuals, and see that others respect them.

Long live the French republic and the army of St. Domingo.

(Signed) TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, December 6.

CROMWELL & BUONAPARTE.

"In a long and elaborate parallel lately drawn between the two great modern usurpers, Cromwell and Buonaparte, the following passage points out some shades of difference in favor of the latter.

"Fortune elevated Cromwell to a degree of power, to which his birth and the ordinary course of events would allow him no pretensions. Fortune has now been prodigal of similar favors upon Buonaparte. Both obtained their elevation in the midst of public troubles; both distinguished themselves by victory; but one gathered his laurels only in the devastated fields of civil war, the other has more frequently triumphed over foreign enemies. Both inscribe their rights to empire on the blades of bayonets, and the threatened front of grenadiers. Both delivered their country from a turbulent and odious senate; and had they not the ambition to succeed to its power, would have deserved the praises of posterity. Both under the vain pretext of liberty, invested themselves with monarchial power,—but with this difference, however, that the one brought his king to the scaffold, and the other has only seated himself upon the throne of his lawful sovereign."

Stupendous Work,

M. Sonnenleither, of Vienna, who is at this time on his travels in the north has published his prospectus of his history of music, and the most celebrated composers with their biography and portraits. It is to consist of fifty volumes in folio; the price of subscription to be 100 ducats of Holland. The text to be in four languages, viz. German, French, English and Italian.

In Pallas's new travels is mentioned a method practised in Russia, by which the quantity of spirits producable from a given quantity of grain, is greatly increased. It consists in reducing the temperature of the hot water used in the mash, by the addition of cold water and ice, whereby the escape of the spirituous particles, during the fermentation, is prevented.

ANECDOTE.

A certain captain, remarkable for his uncommon height, being one day at the rooms at Bath, a lady noticing him, enquired who he was; when she was informed of his family and connections, and that he was originally intended for the church; to which she replied, he was better suited for the steeple.

THE

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OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

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By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland. King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth :—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS.

GREETING :—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the twentieth day of October last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the third day of the ensuing month of December, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the NINTH day of JANUARY next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed :—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esq. our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this twenty-ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and in the forty first year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *sec'y.*

Secretary's Office,

YORK, November 26, 1800.

LIST of the NAMES of PERSONS who have GRANTS in the Secretary's Office, in addition to those heretofore published in this Gazette, ready to be issued :

Names.	*Acres.*	*Town*
John Atkin, sen.	1	Sandwich
John Atkin, jun.	1	Do.
John Atkin, sen.	218	Do.
Rev. Robert Addison	3000	Dereham
Rev. Robert Addison	6000	Dereham
Rev. Robert Addison	3000	Dereham
Rev. Robert Addison	6000	Norwich
John B. Barthe	1	Sandwich
John B. Barthe	800	Sandwich
Jn. and Geo. Ball	1200	Dereham
Richd. Beasley, esq.	400	Glanford
Edmund Burk	3000	Norwich
Geo. Browne	150	Matilda
Johnson Butler, esq.	600	Louth
Wm. Cooper T. Lot		York
Mrs. Mary Davidson	800	Blenheim
Hugh Earl	1200	Whitby
Joseph Forsyth	400	Kingston
Do.	600	Clarke
Do.	150	Kingston
Do.	400	Cramahe
Do.	100	Scarboro'
Do.	200	Thurlow
Do.	200	Hildimand
Do.	200	Percy
Do.	100	Haldimand
Tim. Fitzgerald	3000	Norwich
Joseph Forsyth	300	Cramahe
Thos. Fraser	1800	Mountain
Richard Gamble	832	Vaughan
Alex. Grant, esq.	1	Sandwich
Geo. Landman	3000	Norwich
Thos. Mosley	300	Etobicoke
Miles M'Donell, esq.	400	Hamilton
Angus M'Donell, esq.	3000	Norwich
Alexander M'Donell, esq.	236	Flamboro' E.
John Martin	1	Sandwich
Wm. M'Kay	150	Fredericksburg
Angus and Alexander M'Donell, esqrs.	190	Flamboro' E.
Do.	2200	Do.
Eve Richardson	200	Rawdon
Peter Ruffell, esq.	3000	Dereham
Do.	3000	Norwich
Do.	3000	Do.
Robt. Richardson	1	Sandwich
John Snider	114	Colchester
Wm. Willcocks, esq.	15000	Norwich
Miss Maria Willcocks	1200	Whitby
Miss Eugenia Willcocks	1200	Do.
William Waters	1000	Kiteley
Archd. Thompson	400	Thurlow
Wm. Baukett	1	York
Richard Beasley	100	Barton
Asail Bradshaw	600	Rawdon
James Bradshaw	400	Rawdon
Thos. Butler, jun.	200	Clinton
Elijah Bottom	200	Augusta
Mary Browce	200	Winchester
Archd. Cameron	500	Etobicoke
James Cranford	500	Etobicoke
Alex. Campbell	100	Elizabethtown
Miss Ann Claus	5000	Hawkesbury
Alex. Campbell	200	Elizabethtown
Elizabeth Carns	200	Mountain
Elizabeth Carns	200	Mountain
Jacob Carns, jun.	200	Mountain
John Dorse	200	Matilda
Jacob Detler	300	Rawdon
Martin Delebaek	200	Winchester
Hugh Earl	1	York
Thos. Fraser, esq.	200	Gower
Mary Feuser	600	Nepean
Thos. Fraser, esq.	249	Gower
Thos. Fraser, esq.	200	Gower
Wm. Fraser	300	Gloucester
Thos. Fraser, esq.	800	Gower
Thos. Fraser, esq.	400	Matilda
John Howard	200	Elizabethtown
Hon. Robert Hamilton	6000	Dereham
Hon. Robert Hamilton	9000	Norwich
Mrs. Susannah Jessup	600	Oxford
Mrs. Susannah Jessup	112	Augusta
Mrs. Susannah Jessup	200	Lansdown
Mrs. Susannah Jessup	900	Lansdown
Mrs. Susannah Jessup	400	Elizabethtown
Abraham Johnson	210	York
Joseph Johnson	210	York
Nicholas Johnson	190	York
Lawrence Johnson	190	York
Thomas Johnson	190	York
Wm. Johnson	190	Hallowell
Ephraim Jones	130	Augusta
Ephraim Jones	600	Oxford
D. William Kendrick	210	York
Joseph Kendrick	210	York
Thomas Kirgan	9 square chains	York
Sam. Marther	1-5th	York

John Mortin	1200	Dunwich
Allan M'Lean, esq;	1	York
E. and M'Michael	380	Walsingham
John Mercklay	239	Williamsburg
Catherine M'Mullen	200	Rawdon
Archibald M'Ilmyle	100	Augusta
Thomas Mundiff	200	Rawdon
Aron Olmes	200	Rawdon
David Parks	200	Rawdon
Nathaniel Parks	200	Rawdon
John Peneil	200	Rawdon
William Ross	1200	Pickering
Walter Roe, esq;	426	Vaughan
Waite Ross	200	Rawdon
Walter Roe, esq;	400	Vaughan
John Shell	123	Williamsburg
Philip Shaver	200	Matilda
John Stuart, jun.	100	Ernestown
Thomas Steward	1	York
Henry Slaght	200	Townsend
John Stuart	200	Haldimand
Job Slaght	200	Townsend
John Stuart	400	Grimsbe
Sam. Thompson	286	Thurlow
Edwd. Wright	1-5th	York
Alex. Wood, esq;	600	Murray
Maria Willcocks	Town Lot	York
Sam. Weatherhead	100	Augusta
James Wilson	200	Ancaster
Mrs. Susannah Jessup	Town Lot	Kingston

WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

Strayed Hogs.

CAME some time since to the premises of the subscriber, THREE SOWS, two black and white, and the other all white; one of the former has now six pigs:—The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

JOHN ENDICOTT.

York, Nov. 26, 1800. (3 w)

Ashes wanted.

SEVEN-pence, Halifax currency, per bushel for House Ashes, will be given delivered at the POT ASH works, (opposite the Gaol) and FIVE pence, lame currency, if taken from the houses; also EIGHT pence, New York currency, for Field Ashes delivered at the works.—It is recommended to those persons who save ashes to be careful in keeping them dry, otherwise they will not be taken—Any quantity will be received at atime by

W. ALLAN.

York, 21 Nov. (6w.)

TO BE SOLD,

1000 Acres of Land,

Consisting of lots No. 23 and 24 front concession in the township of Mersea; No. 1, 3, and 4. also front concession township of Romney in the Western District on Lake Erie.—The latter comprehends two fine creeks emptying into the Lake, on which may be found mill-seats.

ALSO.

2,250 Acres,

Consisting of lots No. 11, 12, 13 and 14 in the tenth concession; 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 in the eleventh concession; 11, 13, 14, and part of 12 in the 12th concession in the township of Blenheim.—These lands are in a good situation and the terms of payment will be made easy;—For particulars apply to Mr. R PATTENSON at Sandwich (Detroit,) or the subscriber.

W. ALLAN.

York, 21 Nov. (4w.)

Take Notice.

☞ THOSE who have not paid their RATES for the Year 1799, into the hands of the Subscriber, will be put to trouble immediately, if not paid.

A. CAMERON, Collector.

York, Nov. 28, 1800.

Land for Sale,

By WILLIAM WILLCOCKS, Esquire of YORK.

UPWARDS of twenty thousand Acres of excellent Wood Land, the greater part in the township of Norwich, in the Western District, between the River Latrench and Long Point, on Lake Erie; the rest in the Townships of York, Whitby, Vaughan, King, and Whitchurch, in eligible situations, within a few miles of this town. It will be sold in lots of 200 Acres, or more.—Mr. William Hambly, at Woodhouse, near Long Point, will shew the land in the Western District. For further particulars enquire of Mr. Willcocks, who has also for sale an Acre Lot, Number 77, in the Town of Niagara. He has the King's Letters Patent for the sundry tracts of Land, wherefore the Purchaser will meet with no unnecessary delay.

York, in the Home District of Upper Canada, the 6th day of October, 1800.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

N. B. He has also two Houses for sale, one in Palace-street, on the front of this Town, and another in King-street.

Foreign News.

FRANCE and AMERICA.

PARIS, Oct. 3.

"A Convention of Amity and commerce between France and the United States of America was signed the day before yesterday, by the French ministers Joseph Buonaparte, C. P. Claret, Fleurer, and Rodirere— and the American commissioners, Oliver Ellsworth, W. R. Davie and W. V. Murray."

"It was less necessary to revert to the past than to revive between the two nations useful and honorable relations, the treaty has fulfilled this object,—The French ministers, convinced that the prosperity of America could not but add to the prosperity of France, have been led particularly to consecrate maxims most favourable to the rights of neutrality, and most conformable to the regulations of 1778.—The first consul in restoring force to that regulation 4 months ago, fulfilled the wish of justice and of Europe; and undoubtedly it will be delightful to him to evince himself anew, faithful to his principles, by ratifying the treaty concluded by the ministers of the republic, at a moment in which Europe resounds with the violation of neutral flags.

"The American ministers on their side appreciated the advantage of being allied to a nation governed at length with wisdom and firmness. Every thing announces that a strict and durable friendship is about to reanimate the mutual commerce of the two nations.

"The convention signed by the Emperor produces a great sensation in Germany. The mal contents and partizans of England accuse him of having abandoned the interests of the Empire, which is not true."

Malta Surrendered.

LONDON, October 6.

Government received this morning dispatches of importance from Paris,—they are supposed to contain the final answer of the chief consul. The ship which brought them, brought us Paris papers to the 4th inst. the contents of which are of considerable importance. Malta has at length surrendered to the English. On the 2d Sept. a council of war was held, at which, on account of the total want of provisions, it was agreed to, send a flag of truce to Maj. Gen. Pigot, with a proposal to surrender the Island. On the 5th the articles of capitulation were agreed upon and signed. The garrison are considered prisoners of war, and are not to serve against his Britannic majesty until they have been regularly exchanged.

This event is of considerable moment. It removes one of the obstacles of an arrangement of a naval armistice, which will enable Great Britain to negociate with more effect at the Congres of Luneville.

The negociations between France and America, have been concluded, and a convention of Amity and commerce was signed on the 1st instant, at Paris, by the French and American Commissioners.

Congress of Peace.

The Emperor has gone back to Vienna, and Count de Lehrbach is daily expected at Straubrugh on his way to Luneville, where very active preparations for the Congress are making. The chief consul's brother, Joseph Buonaparte, is to be the Negociator on the part of the French

A circular letter has been addressed to all the Foreign ministers at Madrid, enclosing a letter to the Swedish minister of Foreign affairs. The court of Stockholm is required to demand reparation, and the restitution of the Spanish frigates, and is informed, that if its representations to the court of London are not attended with the desired effect, before the end of the year his catholic majesty will adopt measures of precaution towards the Swedish flag."

On the 30th and the 31st of August, Lord Keith sailed from Minorca, with 15,000 troops. He proceeded to the Eastward, and is supposed to be gone either to Naples or Egypt.

Two of the frigates which did so much damage on the Coast of Africa have been taken.

PARIS, September 29.

It was remarked that at the dinner which the first consul gave on the 1st Vendemaire, a toast was given to the 16 United departments.

It was said that general Clark was to set out last night for Luneville.

The accounts from Italy state, that the French Government have demanded and obtained from the pope, the removal of the Neapolitan troops from Rome, it appears also that general Mylins has surrendered the command of Ancona to general Knezevich.

September 30.

General Clark did not set off for Luneville till 1-2 night. It is said that the French government were determined to consent to an armistice, by the declaration made by Prussia, that the northern powers will not see with a favourable eye, the ulterior progress of the French; and that if they continue to drive the Austrian army back, Prussia would reinforce the Cordon, which occupies the line of demarcation, with 6000 men, and that another army of the same force would have orders to hold itself ready to march.

On the 22d Sept. the emperor returned to vienna with count Lehrbach.

LUNEVILLE Sept. 28.

Yesterday the sub perfect and secretary arrived here and proceeded to the castle to agree upon the repairs to be made in that superb edifice, in which the interests of so many nations are to be discussed. A theatre is to be established here.

Luneville, the place appointed for the congress, is a small, very old, and anciently fortified town of the province of Lorain, which province now forms the three departments of Meurthe, Moselle and the Vosges. It is about 140 miles east of Paris.

LODENA, Sept. 25.

Lucca has been entirely evacuated by the French. The Austrians have also evacuated Ferrara, and repassed the Po. Before they left it, they exacted a contribution of 80,000 crowns.

The French were yesterday in the environs of Fulda. It is said there was a slight attack of advanced posts near Neuhoff.

The emperor set off yesterday morning for Vienna, with count Lehrbach. The greater part of the French army is retiring from Bavaria into Suabia, where it is to resume its cantonments.

STRASBURG, Sept. 29.

We expect here Moreau and count de Lehrbach, who have not passed through our city, as was reported. We learn that the courier who was bearer of the new armistice, reached general Angeron too late, for hostilities had already commenced on the right bank of the Mein. A column of our army had penetrated to Fulda, after having beaten the enemy near Neuhoff.

Ratisbon is again occupied by general Bonnot.

Army of Batavia, right wing.

Order of the day on the first Vendemaire.

The army is informed that there is a prolongation of the Armistice for 45 days, on condition of the surrendered of Ulm, Ingolstadt and Phillipsburgh—which has been fented to by the Emperor.

ANDREOSI.

STUTGARD, Sept. 23.

We have received news that Ulm is already open.

AUGSBURG, Sept. 23.

It has this day been announced as certain, that the emperor has signed the Preliminaries of peace, but they are to be kept secret. It is added, that they differ in tenor from those signed at Paris.

ULM, September 27.

General Colaud, who blockaded our city, came here the 24th, to concert with Gen. Perich upon the surrender of the fortress; on the next day he ordered the gate of the Danube to be occupied by the French troops. In three days the forts raised round the city, will be surrendered to general Richepause.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 23.

The following letter has been sent by gen. Moreau, to the archduke John, commanding the Austrian army.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Nymphenburgh, Sept. 18.

General in chief,

I have this instant received, by the telegraph, the answer of the government to the dispatches of which its courier was the bearer from Vienna. I cannot communicate to you in a more satisfactory manner the orders which it has transmitted to me than by literally transcribing them. "Announce to the commander in chief of the Austrian army, that the emperor refuses to ratify the preliminaries of peace, and that you are compelled to recommence hostilities. You may, however, consent to an armistice for a month, if the enemy instantly surrenders to you places of security. M. de Lehrbach is immediately to be furnished with passports."—You see gen. that the intentions of the first consul are conspicuously manifested in favor of peace, since the renewal of hostilities depends only on the ratification of the treaty of preliminaries concluded with M. de St. Julien; and that he thinks it his duty not to expose himself to endless diplomatic discussions without securities for the enemy's intentions. I have charged the general of brigade Lahorie, to proceed to the advanced posts, of the army under my command, for the purpose of requiring of you the places of security for which new conjectures justify us in making the demand. Should the propositions which he has to submit to you be rejected, hostilities will be resumed after to-morrow at break of day (the third complementary day, Sept. 20.)—I beg your royal highness will receive the assurance of the high consideration with which I am, &c.

(A true copy.)

Signed, "MOREAU."

CONVENTION.

For the prolongation of the suspension of arms:—

Agreed to between count de Lehrbach, and baron de Lauker, on the part of Austria; and general Lahorie, on the part of the French:

Art. 1st. Provides that the emperor with a view of giving a proof of his desire to check the calamities of war, surrenders Philipsburgh, Ulm and Ingoldstadt, which are comprehended within the line of demarcation, fixed by the convention of July 15th last, to the French army, as a pledge of his intentions.

Art. 2d. The garrison with every thing belonging to them, shall join the Austrian army in Germany.

Articles 3d, 4th, and 5th provide for the surrender of these places in 10 days and the safe conduct of the artillery, &c.

Art. 6. Provides for a prolongation of the armistice for 45 days, to commence from the 21st Sept.

Art. 7th. Stipulates for the cessation of arms in Italy.

Art. 8th. Provides for the preservation of the existing line of demarcation.

Art. 9th. Stipulates that the French army shall take a position between the two banks of the Iser and the imperial army on the I n.

Articles 10th, 11th, and 12th provides for the execution of the preceding.

Signed, Sept. 20, 1800.

Count, de LEHRBACH,

LAUKER, gen. of Inf. army.

V. F. LAHORIE.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

THE note from Buonaparte to the public functionaries afcertains the fact of a proposition of a naval armistice between this country and France.

A cabinet council was held on Friday at which a naval armistice is reported to have been resolved upon; and judging from the peculiar circumstances of some large purchases made that day and on Saturday at the stock exchange, we have no doubt of the truth of the report. The treaty was dispatched for Dover on Friday evening, sailed for Cadiz on Saturday, and would reach Paris yesterday. We know nothing of the terms, but as the discussion has been going on for a considerable time, we may suppose that the principal objectionable points have been settled in such a manner, that the naval armistice may be expected to be soon ratified and returned.

On Saturday night further dispatches were sent off for Paris, and every thing announces that the negociations are very active.

May a lond and lasting peace be the result!

Should the terms of the naval armistice be such as the first consul will not accede to, a seperate negociation between France and the emperor will be the result.

Stocks opened high this morning, the 3 per cents at 67 1-2 5 8, but they fell soon after to 66 1 8.

DESULTORY SUMMARY.

THE British channel fleet has been obliged by storms to return to port—The British evacuated the isle de Dieu, on the French coast—Prussia and Russia have entered into an alliance for eight years—The assassination of French officers continues in the Cisalpine republic—Several English vessels have arrived at Lubec from Riga, it is supposed the embargo on British ships did not continue long in Russia—180 persons have been drowned by the sinking a vessel in the cannal Ostend, among whom were four children of Santhonax, commandant of artillery—The Cesarean operation was performed on the body of a drowned women, which was found the

following day, and a living infant extracted which is still likely to exist—Advices have been received from Sir S. Smith, from off Alexandria, July 6—He still corresponded with gen. Menou (then living) respecting the evacuation of Egypt, and had just sent particular dispatches to Cairo, the answer to which was anxiously expected—But the grand vizier is ready to advance with 30,000 men if the mission is fruitless—The Cormorant sloop of war is lost off Egypt, and the crew detained by the French—The fears of the Portuguese are removed—The Mary, packet from Halifax and New York was still detained at Falmouth, Sept.

NEW YORK Nov. 6.

Extract of a letter from the American consul at Liverpool, dated 12th September.

"Meffages between Calais and Paris continue as frequent as ever. General Abercrombie has abandoned the project of attempting Malta.—Our commissioners at Paris are going on well."

EXTRACT.

Various have been the reports of late, respecting the progress which our commissioners in France are making in the adjustment of our differences with that nation. The report of one day is almost regularly effaced by that of the next.—The manner in which our commissioners *have been represented* dancing about Paris from conful to minister, and from minister to conful, reminds me of a diverting representation which I lately met with of a "*Ballet Irlandois.*" The pealantry of Ireland have ever been diftinguifhedly fond of dancing, but from the volatility of their natures, and the uncultivated ftate both of pupil and maſter, each of whom in many parts of the interior would often find a difficulty to diftinguifh the difference between the right and the left, being terms with which they are wholly unacquainted, and who, during the rudiments of the agile ftudy, require fome means to diftinguifh the particular leg that fhould make the required movement, deemed it expedient to faften round one ancle a hay rope called a *Sugeen*, and upon the other a Sally-fwitch, denominated a *Gad*, the dancing maſter audibly finging out—"Rife upon *Sugeen* ;—fink upon *Gad* ; now paddy fut it to Theady ;—now my foul face to the door ;—artan *Shela*, why wont you be eaſy ;—come *Dermount*, you fon of a"——. The dancing maſter feldom have any other than what on theſe occaſions is termined "check muſic," generally adds to the tune words growing out of the fubject of the meeting.

After *footing it* once more up to the firſt conful, I hope our commiſſioners will not ſtay to "rife upon *Sugeen*—or fink upon *Gad*" to any of them—but *croſs* over to us and ſoon *figure in* their own ſtates to the "*Happy Return*" or "*Dainty Davy.*"

October 30.

Capt. Cornwall who arrived here laſt night in the ſhip Waſhington, informs that diſpatches from Oporto had been received at Liſbon, containing the news of the taking of Vigo by the Engliſh, after they had left Ferrol. It is tho't the troops will proceed from Vigo, to cooperate with the Portuguefe, in order to reſiſt the Spaniards, whom it ſeems are to march into Portugal under the command of French officers. The King of Spain is determined to oppoſe the marching of Frenchmen into his dominions, but has conſented to give his troops up to French officers!

October 31.

The account of the taking of Vigo by the Engliſh which was mentioned in our gazette of yeſterday is, by our foreign accounts, rendered more probable, as we find that previous to our dates from Liſbon, the Britiſh fleet was off that place.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.

Our attentive correſpondent has furniſhed us, by the Betſy, capt. Barker, arrived at Marblehead, with Hamburgh papers to the 20th Sept. their contents have principally been anticipated, by the London gazettes. We have, however, a confirmation, that Ruſſia has abandoned her hoſtile preparations againſt the Engliſh, in conſequence of the accommodation between the latter and Denmark. They alſo contain an article from Vienna, of the 10th Sept. announcing, that if a definitive peace was not concluded, that an alliance between two great nothern nations would take place ; that Ruſſia would expedite an army of 130,000 men to Wollhynſen and Lithauen. On the other hand, Pruſſia is to ſend another army to Bohemia if the French attempt to enter that kingdom.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, December 13.

THE body of a drowned perſon was found on Thurſday laſt, at the river Nen, (17 miles from town,) from the deſcription received, it is ſuppoſed to be the remains of the unfortunate Mr. *Perry*, who left this town a few days ſince, on his way to the Lower province.

THE brig Union, capt. Billington, arrived at this port yeſterday, ſays a New-York paper of the 5th ult. in 36 days from Belfaſt.

Our Iriſh papers by this arrival are to the 19th September, and our London papers to the 15th.

The intercourſe between the Engliſh and French governments is frequent.—A flag of truce arrived at Dover from Calais on the 9th September, with diſpatches for the Britiſh Miniſtry, which made a lively ſenſation on the public mind, from a hope that there is no inſurmountable obſtacle to a practicable baſis upon which a negociation for peace may be opened. Indeed, if we may draw an inference from the circumſtance from Lord Malmeſbury and Mr. Thomas Grenville's having been ordered to attend a meeting of the cabinet council, it may reaſonably be expected that ſomething of the kind is in agitation, and that the latter gentleman is to be intruſted with the important buſineſs on the part of Great-Britain. To this meaſure ſome of the miniſtry are ſtill adverſe ; but the moſt efficient members are determined to exert every nerve to try negociation ; and it is ſaid, the brother of the Pretender, in the name of his royal Houſe has ſignified his acquieſence.

Reports were prevalent in London that baron Thugut had been diſmiſſed from his ſituation, and that the party, who were known to be friendly to peace had come into power in the Imperial cabinet.

The great queſtion of peace or war between France and the emperor remains ſtill undecided. Notice of the rupture of the armiſtice, it is true, had been given officially by the French to the armies : but whether hoſtilities will be renewed depends upon the anſwer of the Imperial court to the ultimatum of Buonaparte. In this caſe the French will make the attack with three grand armies ; thoſe of Italy, of Germany, and the Lower Rhine. The latter is to be augmented from 40 to 50,000 men.

The Britiſh miniſtry it is confidentially aſſerted, have given their conſent as far as it could have influence, that the emperor ſhould ratify the preliminaries ſigned at Paris by count St. Julien.

The following addreſs was preſented to the king of Great Britain, by the ſociety of friends in London, on his eſcape from the late attempt upon his life.

May it pleaſe the King,

Amidſt the general ſatisfaction which thy late eſcape from an attempt on thy life hath occaſioned, permit thy faithful and affectionate ſubjects, the religious ſociety of friends, (uſually called quakers) thus publicly to manifeſt their thankfulneſs for thy preſervation.—We have received too many benefits during thy reign, too many marks of thy princely favor, not to feel greatly intereſted in thy perſonal ſafety ; and we earneſtly deſire, that this thy providential deliverance may more and more incline thy heart to ſeek for the direction of divine wiſdom in all thy ſteps ; for what greater bleſſing can we implore for a prince whom we honor and love, that he may continually commend himſelf, and the people over whom he reigns, to the approbation of the KING *of* KINGS.

To which the king returned the following anſwer ;

I thank you for this dutiful and loyal addreſs, and for your affectionate congratulations on the merciful favour and protection which the divine Providence has vouchſafed to me.

The repeated demonſtrations of loyalty and attachment to my perſon and government, which I have received upon the preſent occaſion, are highly acceptable to me ; and you may rely on the continuance of my unremitting exertions to promote the welfare and happineſs of all deſcriptions of my ſubjects, and to preſerve inviolate their civil and religious privileges.

THE

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By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

"*GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth* :—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING* :—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the twentieth day of October laſt, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the third day of the enſuing month of December, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear ; but we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the NINTH day of JANUARY next, enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary ; herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed :—Witneſs our truſty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſq. our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this twenty-ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and in the forty firſt year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *ſec'y.*

Foreign News.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

LETTERS from the army under the command of Sir James Pulteny, dated on the 1ſt inſt. from Vigo Bay, on the coaſt of Spain, concur in ſtating it as the general opinion in the fleet, that Gibraltar would be the next rendezvous of the armament, and were expected to put to ſea again from Vigo Bay on the 2d inſt. How far this opinion may be correct, we will not pretend to ſay ; but we think it not improbable from the preſent circumſtances of Portugal, that they may now be at anchor in the Tagus.

The expedition has been joined by the remaining part of the guards and Hompeſch's mounted riflemen, from Ireland.

We laſt night received by expreſs, Paris papers to the 9th inſt. Their contents are not entitled to particular notice. It is only remarkable, with how much care all mention of negociation or communication with this country is avoided. From different parts of the continent we find articles which repreſent the ſtate of the French armies as equal to the conteſt in which they ſuppoſe they are ſhortly by the termination of the armiſtice, to be engaged. An Auſburg article of the 22d ult. ſtates, on the other hand, that the Archduke Charles has, in the event of the reſumption of hoſtilities, been prevailed upon to take the command of the Auſtrian army.—The feſtival of the New Year, according to the Republican calendar, which will begin on the 23d of September, is to be celebrated according to a plan preſented by the Miniſter of the interior when particular honours are to be paid to the memory of Marſhal Turenne. Gen. Kleber who fell on the ſame day with Gen. Deſaix (the 14th June) is to have in the monument which the French government have voted to the memory of the latter General.

Theſe papers were brought to Dover by a neutral veſſel, which arrived there from Calais yeſterday.

Yeſterday arrived the Hamburg mail due on Wedneſday. Its contents relate almoſt excluſively to the notice which has been given by the French Generals throughout the whole line, of the ceſſation of the armiſtice ; and the conſequences which it is ſuppoſed will reſult from that event. The German Journaliſts, not aware, perhaps, that theſe conſequences depend on circumſtances foreign to their own country, ſpeculate on the bombardment of Philipſburgh and of Ulm as immediately at hand. The defence of Bohemia is ſtated to be an object to which the Auſtrians are turning their attention, as that kingdom is threatened with an invaſion. A great part of the Auſtrian troops are retreating towards the frontiers of it, in order to prevent their retreat being cut off by the French diviſion of Colland.

An article from the Banks of the Maine, repreſents the preparations for war in that quarter, as being made by the French with great activity. On the part of the Auſtrians, if we may believe the Vienna article, which is of the 29th the ſame activity does not prevail, tho' the hopes of a favorable anſwer from Paris are not ſanguine.

His Imperial Majeſty has ordered that the ſame honors ſhall be paid by the garriſon of Vienna to admiral Nelſon, as are paid to foreign ambaſſadors.

In conſequence of the ſuſpicions entertained by government, that a party in France is endeavouring to pillage this country by gambling in our funds, the Duke of Portland has determined to ſend every alien out of the country, who is known to be concerned in ſuch tranſactions.

Sept. 13.

It is mentioned that forty bankruptcies have been declared at Amſterdam, in conſequence of the notice given of the renewal of hoſtilities in Germany.

The Engliſh ſhips of war ſhall lie at Eſſineur, and thoſe that come from the Eaſt to ſtop in the road of Eſſineur, to wait the orders of Admiral Dickſon.

Extract of a letter from on board the Channel fleet, dated off Ulliant, September 3.

"The Speedwell revenue cutter joined the fleet laſt night, with the unpleaſant news of the failure of the expedition which ſailed from Quiberon Bay under rear Admiral Sir J. B. Warren and Sir E. Pellew. The object of this enterprize was to take poſſeſſion of the Spaniſh ſhipping and to burn their arſenal, dock yards, &c. in the port of Ferrol ; but after landing the troops & marines, &c. on the 25th and 26th of laſt month, the meaſure was found impracticable, and therefore a re-embarkation took place on the 27th without loſs, and the armament immediately ſteered with a fair wind further ſouthward.—The naval force detached on this ſervice are the Renown, Sir J. B. Warren's flag ſhip, London, Warrior, Ci-

bealter, Impeyeux, Camden, and Courageux, of the line; 3 frigates, 2 fire ships, several gun boats, and numerous transports armed en flute, carrying 13,000 effective troops. Our fleet are in high health and spirits. The combined enemy in Brest, it does not appear, have any intention of coming out; their preparations, by all the advices we get from neutral veſſels, are more directed to the defence and ſecurity of their harbour and ſhipping, than to the more hazardous project of meeting us at ſea."

We underſtand that there was no leſs than eleven ſail of Spaniſh ſhips of the line in Ferrol harbour; which would of courſe have fallen into our hands had we made ourſelves maſters of that place.

Sept. 15.

On Saturday the ſquadron under vice admiral Dickſon, anchored in Yarmouth Roads, from the coaſt of Denmark, after having performed the important ſervice which we have already had the ſatisfaction of ſtating to the public.

By accounts received from the armament under the command of Sir J. B. Warren, of the date of the 2d inſtant, we learn that the troops were to proceed to the Mediterranean, under convoy of the Gibraltar and Ajax line battle ſhips, and that the Rear Admiral and he remainder of the ſquadron were to rejoin the grand fleet under the Earl St. Vincent. We believe accounts have been received of that ſquadron having actually rejoined.

The report of this morning, in conſequence of diſpatches having been received yeſterday from Lord Keith in the Mediterranean, is, that a revolt of the French army in Egypt has taken place ſince the death of General Kleber, and that a deputation has been ſent to the Engliſh Admiral from the majority, propoſing to evacuate Egypt on the terms originally ſigned at El Arriſch.—We cannot ſpeak with much confidence to the truth of the ſtatement.

FRANCE.

PARIS, September 2.

It appears certain that the firſt conſul has ſent his ultimatum to Vienna, with a formal aſſurance that no alteration ſhould be made in it; and that in caſe the Emperor ſhould not ſend an anſwer by the 20th of this month (Sept. 7) orders will be given to proſecute the war with renewed vigour.

The French armies in Germany amount to 150,000 men.

September 4.

We learn, by the way of Genoa, the confirmation of the news already publiſhed, of a congreſs held at Verceil between the deputies of the Pope and the French government, in order to terminate the difference reſpecting the eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction.

The Biſhop of Bamberg has ſuddenly broke off the negociation he had entered into with Mr. Wickham, for placing 2 corps of troops in the pay of England.

Sept. 5.

Letters from Rome ſtate, that the Emperor has cauſed a garriſon of 10,000 troops to occupy Ancona. From this circumſtance it was thought, in that country that hoſtilities would be reſumed. It was reported at Bologna that on the 20th of laſt month the French troops had taken poſſeſſion of Ceſena.

United States

SALEM, October 28.

Yeſterday arrived at Beverly the ſchooner Betſey, captain Rea, from Naples via Gibraltar;—ſailed from Gibraltar the 17th of Sept. Captain Rea informs, that the Engliſh were about landing troops at Liſbon, from Gibraltar; that the French were going to march into Portugal; and that the plague ſtill rages very violently in Cadiz; upwards of three hundred dying daily.

NEW YORK, November 3.

A letter from Charleſton to a reſpectable gentleman in this city, dated October 17, ſays, "Our election is over. The Federal Ticket carried 16 out of 17—and accounts from the country aſſure us that ſuch men will be elected as will carry Adams and Pinckney—a circumſtance we had no reaſon to expect a few weeks ſince. On this the diſorganizers look pale—They begin here to deſpair, becauſe they believe their friends in the other ſtates may have calculated too ſanguinely."

We have ſeen the letter from which the above is extracted, and can vouch for its authenticity.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 27.

We are informed that a French gentleman with diſpatches from our commiſſioners in Paris, was expected at the city of Waſhington laſt night.

BOSTON, October 29.

The intelligence from Ruſſia, by way of Newburyport, is late and important. Lord Whitworth's letter, announcing the convention between England and Denmark, was dated Copenhagen, Aug. 30.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

Capt. Jenkins, arrived at Newburyport, in a ſhort paſſage from Cronſtadt, Ruſſia, informs, that on the 6th Sept. ſeveral Engliſh ſhips ſailed from Cronſtadt early in the morning, but being becalmed in ſight of the guard ſhip, were ſent after and brought back, an embargo laid on all Engliſh ſhips, and they placed by themſelves on the ſide of the Mole. All Engliſh property was arreſted, both in St. Peterſburg and Cronſtadt, including all the property bro't or ſhipped by Engliſhmen (it being immaterial for whoſe account) and all goods bought of Engliſhmen, if ſhipped by them. They were forbidden to pay or receive money, and ordered to give in a ſtatement of all they owed and to whom, and of what was due to them. —Twenty-five ſail of the line and ten frigates were ordered to be got ready for ſea immediately from Cronſtadt, beſides thoſe from Revel and Archangel. No Engliſh officers were to go out in theſe ſhips.

Altho' many of theſe veſſels were before diſmatled, by working upon them day and night, the greater part had their ſails bent, and were ready for ſea when Capt. J. ſailed, (Sept. 10.) Sept. 9, the Engliſh ſailors were taken on ſhore, leaving the Captains, Mates, Carpenters and boys on board to take care of the veſſels. All the Engliſh reſidents at Cronſtadt were put on their parole. All the other merchants in St. Peterſburgh, were directed on that day to give in a ſtatement of what they owed the Engliſh and what the Engliſh owed them. It was momently expected that a general embargo would take place, and remain until the fleet had ſailed, and war was declared.—Theſe ſevere meaſures were ſaid to be taken in conſequence of a diſpute between Great Britain and Denmark; and the reports that the Engliſh had taken Elſineur, and were bombarding Copenhagen, &c. It is impoſſible to ſay preciſely what effect the news of the accommodation between thoſe two powers may have.

"Sept. 22. I arrived at Elſineur. Every thing there was quiet. Two fleets of merchant ſhips from England had paſſed up the Baltic; but in conſequence of the news from Ruſſia, a ſloop of war was diſpatched to order ſuch back as were bound for that country."

PHILADELPHIA, October 30.

From the TRUE AMERICAN.

PARIS, Auguſt 28.

The Engliſh continue to cruize near Belleiſle. A garriſon of 7000 men, proviſions in abundance, military ſtores, and above all, the good diſpoſition of the inhabitants, leave no anxiety for its fate. A guſt of equinoxial wind will ſoon drive them away: and the peace of the continent, which will be probably eſtabliſhed about that time, will warn them to think of defending themſelves rather than diſturbing us.

Auſtria is making extraordinary levies and continual preparations for war, but the people are quite weary of hoſtilities, and there has been another inſurrection at Vienna; under the windows of the Emperor the people have cried out for peace.—The infantry, it is ſaid, having refuſed to fire upon them the cavalry was called, and fifteen of the infantry were hung. Theſe accounts come from Augſburg, and we wait for their confirmation.

Should war take place our military poſitions are the beſt imaginable, and it is generally allowed that Moreau may eaſily penetrate to Vienna before winter. The army of Gen. Kray is weakened, diſcouraged and inactive.

The army of gen. Melas, in Italy, has received a reinforcement of 27,000 men.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, December 20.

On Thurſday laſt about noon, a number of the principal inhabitants of this town, met together in one of the Government buildings, to conſider of the means of opening the road to Yonge-Street, and enabling the farmers there to bring their proviſions to market with more eaſe than is practicable at preſent.

The Hon. the Chief Juſtice was called to the chair. He briefly ſtated the purpoſe of the meeting, and added, that a ſubſcription had been lately opened, by which ſomething more than two hundred dollars in money and labour had been promiſed, and that other ſums were to be expected from ſeveral reſpectable inhabitants who were well-wiſhers to the undertaking; but had not yet contributed towards it. Theſe ſums would not, he feared, be equal to the purpoſe, which could hardly be accompliſhed for leſs than between five and ſix hundred dollars; but many of ſubſcribers were deſirous that what was already ſubſcribed ſhould be immediately applied as far as it would go, and that other reſources ſhould be looked for. With this view, it had been ſuggeſted that a conſiderable aid might be obtained by ſhutting up the ſtreet which now forms the northern boundary of the town between Toronto-ſtreet and the Common, and diſpoſing of the land occupied by it. This ſtreet, it was conceived, was altogether ſuperfluous, as another ſtreet, equally convenient in every reſpect, run parallel to it at the diſtance of about ten rods; but it could not be ſhut up and diſpoſed of by any authority leſs than that of the Legiſlature. To conſider of an application to Parliament for the purpoſe, was one of the objects of the meeting.

The ſubſcribers preſent were unanimouſly of opinion, that the ſubſcription ſhould be immediately applied, as far as it would go, and that an application ſhould be made to Parliament at its next ſeſſion, for the purpoſe abovementioned.

A paper was then produced and read, containing a propoſal from Mr. Eliphalet Hale to open and make the road, or ſo much of it as might be required, at the rate of twelve dollars per acre, for clearing it where no cauſway was wanted, four rods wide, and cutting the ſtumps in the two middle rods cloſe to the ground; and 7s. 6d. Provincial Currency per rod, for making a cauſway 18 feet wide, where a cauſway might be wanted. He undertook to give ſecurity for performing the work by the firſt of February next.

Mr. Hale's propoſal was accepted, and a committee conſiſting of Mr. Secretary Jarvis, Mr. Allen, and Mr. James Playter, was appointed to ſuperintend the carrying it into execution.

A Petition to the Legiſlature lies for ſignature at Mr. M'Dougall's Tavern, and ſubſcriptions will be received by Meſſrs Allan and Wood.

EXTRACTS

From the minutes of Harmony Lodge No. 8. viz.—

Lodge of emergency, called on Sunday 15th inſt. to pay the funeral honors to the body of brother ALEX. PERRY of St. Paul's Lodge No. 12 Montreal. The lodge was opened in due form at half paſt 2 o'clock P. M. and honored with the attendance of the right W. P. G. M. William Jarvis, eſq. ſecretary of this Province; and a reſpectable number of viſiting bretheren. Before removing the body the following ſhort Oration was pronounced by the worſhipful Daniel Cozens, jun'r. maſter of ſaid lodge:

ORATION.

"*Life leaves us trees, the race of man is found,*
"*Now green in youth, now withering on the ground!*"

GEN. FELLOWS & BRETHEREN,

KNOWING your feelings on this preſent melancholy occaſion, I ſhould conceive it unneceſſary for me to urge any thing on my part, or to point out to you the neceſſity of obſerving a particular decorum in doing the laſt offices to the remains of this our departed brother, had not his fate whilſt living ſeemed ſtrongly marked for commiſeration; and whoſe untimely end now demands the tribute we are about to pay. The ſpectacle before us ſhould inculcate the moſt awful leſſon on the minds of us his ſurviving bretheren, and I doubt not, but that it will leave impreſſions on each of us, impreſſions, whoſe benignant operation may convince us, that there is nothing terrible in death. To free-maſons, more particularly death ſhould not be terrible, to them whoſe ſole object is a moral one, bound by their vows to a moral union, to the practice of charity and cardinal virtues: if their lives but conform to the ſpirit of free maſonry—their deaths however untimely, however accompliſhed, cannot but be happy. Could our participation alleviate the diſtreſſes of a childleſs mother, or ſooth the afflicted mind of an affectionate father, their burden ſhould be light and their cup not overflow. We leave to God and religion the taſk we cannot accompliſh, what is now in our power we pioufly and affectionately will do. Little further remains for me to add my bretheren, but that we proceed in the moſt decent order, to diſcharge the laſt and only duty which this lifeleſs maſs can expect at our hands. We wiſh his immortal part as much at reſt, as this his mortal will ſhortly be.—With your concurrence we will now convey the body to the grave, that goal of ambition, which priores and people and collective humanity muſt progreſſively inhabit.

The proceſſion then moved to the place of enterment in the following order:

Preceded by the Rev'd Geo. Stuart,
CORPS, with ſix maſter maſons pallbearers,

Two Tylers,
Two Deacons,
A paſt maſter, with the bible, ſquare, and compaſs,
Sen'r. and Jun'r. Wardens with columns,
Maſter maſons, two and two,
Sec'y and Treaſurer,
Paſt maſters two and two,
Maſters of Lodges, two and two.

The right worſhipful provincial grand maſter between viſiting brothers, Aug. M'Donell eſq. and Mr. John Cameron, officiating as D. G. C. and D. G. M.

The moſt perfect ſilence and order was obſerved; after ſeeing the body depoſited in the grave, the proceſſion returned in the ſame order, and the lodge was cloſed at 4 o'clock P. M. in due form and perfect harmony.

YORK, 15th Dec. in the year of the Lord Jeſus Chriſt, the maſter-builder of our hope, 1800, and of maſonry 5800.

FOR THE ORACLE.

MESSRS. PRINTERS,

You will oblige a friend who wiſhes ſucceſs to your endeavors to ſerve the public, by inſerting the following eſſay

ON DRUNKENNESS.

OF all the vices that human nature is moſt prone to, that of *Drunkenneſs* is one of the moſt deſtructive, and the moſt dangerous in its conſequences: drunkenneſs is not only an inlet to all manner of wickedneſs, but it is a crime which debaſes human nature and reduces man to a level with the brute.—But it is of all vices that which moſt eaſily unguards the human heart and lays it (in my opinion) moſt open to the attacks of our moſt dangerous enemy, SATAN. He who we are expreſſly told "goes about like a roaringly-lion ſeeking whom he may devour."—Then inſinuates himſelf in various ſhapes ſuited to the diſpoſition of the poor unguarded mortal who thus debaſes himſelf. Sometimes he revives ancient and long dormant animoſity againſt ones neighbor, and induces the wretch thus open to his attack to commit murder! again, he inſpires him with luſt that moſt pernicious crime in the eyes of our God, that moſt baneful paſſion, ſo atrocious in its nature, and ſo deſtructive to the laws of civil ſociety, a vice which always meets its puniſhment—Again, he inſpires him with pride, induces him to think himſelf above his fellow creatures and to imagine himſelf poſſeſſed of talents he never otherwiſe could ſuppoſe himſelf poſſeſſed of—Again, he leads him to project chimerical plans and ſchemes which in his ſober moments he never would in all probability have thought of; and often he brings the wretched being in theſe moments of inebriety, to think his very exiſtence a grievance, thence oft times enſues ſuicide. In ſhort my fellow mortals, to enumerate the train of thoughts injected by our "common enemy," at ſuch a time into the human mind, would fill a volume.

Another evil conſequence attendant on a repetition of this vice of drunkenneſs, and particularly to European conſtitutions in this climate, is MADNESS. The writer who reſided ſome time in the United States could quote many inſtances where this has been the effect, occaſioned by the frequent uſe of ſpirituous liquors. Drunkenneſs is alſo to the lower claſs productive of poverty, excluſive of diſeaſe. How much better employed would the money laid out in drams, grog, &c. be, did the mechanic and poor laborer apply it to the uſe of their families, beſides the comfort of laying out their money at home, they then would have the conſcious ſatisfaction of having done their duty, and ſeeing, perhaps a beloved wife more happy and their children more comfortable, from this ſaving, which altho' at the firſt glance may appear trevial yet at the year's end it will be found to amount to more than a perſon is aware of.

To thoſe who are addicted to this moſt heinous crime, I would ſeriouſly

recommend reflection, in their ſober moments, then I will venture to ſay on taking a reſtroſpect of the many evils this vice has brought upon them, and alſo the much more pleaſant feelings that reſult from a cool head, &c. If they are not far gone, very far gone indeed and loſt to ſhame, they will cordially join with me in their opinion of the ſin of DRUNKENNESS. That it is in the eyes of our Creator a vice of the firſt magnitude, and in the eyes of the rational part of the community of ſuch a nature as to make them bluſh when they behold a fellow mortal bruteſyed by intoxecation and loſt to all ſenſe of ſhame. W. C.

York, 15th Dec.

York, December 20, 1800.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC SALE,

☞ On Monday next, at the hour of 10 o'clock, at the Houſe of Mr. John Endicott, near the Garriſon, in order to deſtray the expences of their Feeding and other charges, three grown SOWS and ſix young PIGS, as lately advertiſed in this Gazette to be identified and taken away, upon paying charges.

There will alſo be ſold at ſaid time and place, a large aſſortment of Boots, Shoes, and ready made Cloaths.

COUNCIL-OFFICE, 16th Dec. 1800.

WHEREAS ſeveral Aſſignments have formerly iſſued out of the Surveyor General's Office, for permiſſion to occupy certain Lots upon Yonge Street and other places, and whereas no Improvements have been made on ſuch Lots, NOTICE is hereby given, that if the ſame are not Improved, and the Aſſignments brought forward, and Judged in the Council Office within three months from the date hereof, no Claim whatever upon ſuch Aſſignments can be ſuſtained.

J. SMALL, C. E. C.

Notice.

THE Subſcriber takes this method of acquainting the Public, that he is determined to tranſmit the name of every perſon who ſhall be detected in cutting down Trees, or in hauling away Timber or Cordwood from off the Lands reſerved for the uſe of the Lieutenant Governor, near Town, or ſhall cut down any Trees upon the Bank extending along the Edge of the Lake, from the Brick Buildings to the Garriſon, to the Solicitor General, with directions to Proſecute.

York, 19th December, 1800.

JOHN M'GILL,
Commiſſary of Stores, &c.
Upper Canada.

To be ſold,

A Healthy, ſtrong Negro WOMAN, about 30 years of age; underſtands Cookery, Laundery, and the taking care of Poultry. N. B. She can Dreſs Ladies Hair.—Enquire of the Printers.

York, Dec. 20, 1800.

Wanted

IMMEDIATELY, five or ſix good Axmen by the month, to whom a generous price will be given by me

ELIPHALET HALE.

York, December 20, 1800.

BLANKS,

For ſale at this OFFICE.

Secretary's Office,

YORK, November 26, 1800.

LIST of the NAMES of PERSONS who have GRANTS in the Secretary's Office, in addition to thoſe heretofore publiſhed in this Gazette, ready to be iſſued:

Names.	Acres.	Township.
John Atkin, ſen.	1	Sandwich
John Atkin, jun.	1	Do.
John Atkin, ſen.	218	Do.
Rev. Robert Addiſon,	3000	Dereham
Rev. Robert Addiſon	6000	Dereham
Rev. Robert Addiſon	3000	Dereham
Rev. Robert Addiſon	6000	Norwich
John B. Barthe	1	Sandwich
John B. Barthe	800	Sandwich
Jn. and Geo. Ball	1200	Dereham
Richd. Beaſley, eſq.	400	Glanford
Edmund Burk	3000	Norwich
Geo. Browce	150	Matilda
Johnſon Butler, eſq.	600	Louth
Wm. Cooper's T. Lot		York
Mrs. Mary Davidſon	800	Blenheim
Hugh Earl	1200	Whitby
Joſeph Forſyth	400	Kingſton
Do.	600	Clarke
Do.	150	Kingſton
Do.	400	Cramahe
Do.	200	Scarboro'
Do.	800	Thurlow
Do.	800	Haldimand
Do.	800	Percy
Do.	100	Haldimand
Tim. Fitzgerald	3000	Norwich
Joſeph Forſyth	300	Cramahe
Thos. Fraſer	1800	Mountain
Richard Gamble.	834	Vaughan
Alex. Grant, eſq.	1	Sandwich
Geo. Landman	3000	Norwich
Thos. Moſley	300	Etobicoke
Miles M'Donell, eſq.	400	Hamilton
Angus M'Donell, eſq:	3000	Norwich
Alexander M'Donell, eſq:	236	Flamboro' E.
John Martin	1	Sandwich
Wm. M'Kay	150	Fredericksburg
Angus and Alexander M'Donell, eſqrs.	190	Flamboro' E.
Do.	2200	Do.
Eve Richardſon	200	Rawdon
Peter Ruſſell, eſq;	3000	Dereham
Do.	3000	Norwich
Do.	3000	Do.
Robt. Richardſon	1	Sandwich
John Snider	114	Colcheſter
Wm. Willcocks, eſq:	15003	Norwich
Miſs Maria Willcocks	1200	Whitby
Miſs Eugenia Willcocks	1200	Do.
William Waters	1000	Kiteley
Archd. Thompſon	400	Thurlow
Wm. Bouket	1	York
Richard Beaſley	100	Barton
Aſail Bradſhaw	600	Rawdon
James Bradſhaw	400	Rawdon
Thos. Butler, jun.	200	Clinton
Elijah Bottom	200	Auguſta
Mary Browce	200	Winchefter
Archd. Cameron	500	Etobicoke
James Cranford	500	Etobicoke
Alex. Campbell	100	Elizabethtown
Mrs. Ann Claus	5000	Hawkeſbury
Alex. Campbell	200	Elizabethtown
Elizabeth Carns	200	Mountain
Elizabeth Carns	200	Mountain
Jacob Carns, jun.	200	Mountain
John Dorne	200	Matilda
Jacob Detfer	300	Rawdon
Martin Delebaek	200	Winchefter
Hugh Earl	1	York
Thos. Fraſer, eſq:	200	Gower
Mary Fraſer	600	Nepean
Thos. Fraſer, eſq:	249	Gower
Thos. Fraſer, eſq:	200	Gower
Wm. Fraſer	200	Glouceſter
Thos. Fraſer, eſq:	800	Gower
Thos. Fraſer, eſq:	400	Matilda
John Howard	200	Elizabethtown
Hon. Robert Hamilton	6000	Dereham
Hon. Robert Hamilton	9000	Norwich
Mrs. Suſannah Jeſſup	600	Oxford
Mrs. Suſannah Jeſſup	112	Auguſta
Mrs. Suſannah Jeſſup	200	Lanſdown
Mrs. Suſannah Jeſſup	900	Lanſdown
Mrs. Suſannah Jeſſup	400	Elizabethtown
Abraham Johnſon	210	York
Joſeph Johnſon	210	York
Nicholas Johnſon	190	York
Lawrence Johnſon	190	York
Thomas Johnſon	190	York
Wm. Johnſon	190	Hallowell
Ephraim Jones	130	Auguſta
Ephraim Jones	600	Oxford
D. William Kendrick	10	York
Joſeph Kendrick	210	York
Thomas Kirgan 9 ſquare chains		York
Sim. Marther	1-5th	York
John Martin	1200	Darnwich
Allan M'Lean, eſq:	1	York
Edward M'Michael	380	Waſſingham
John Merclay	239	Williamſburg
Catherine M'Mullen	200	Rawdon
Archibald M'Ilmyle	100	Auguſta
Thomas Murdiff	200	Rawdon
Aron Oliver	200	Rawdon
David Parks	200	Rawdon
Nathaniel Parks	200	Rawdon
John Peneil	200	Rawdon
William Roſs	1200	Pickering
Walter Roe, eſq:	426	Vaughan
Walter Roſs	200	Rawdon
Walter Roe, eſq:	400	Vaughan
John Shell	123	Williamſburg
Philip Shaver	100	Matilda
John Stuart, jun.	100	Erneſtown
Thomas Steward	1	York
Henry Slaght	200	Townſend
John Stuart	200	Haldimand
Job Slaght	200	Townſend
John Stuart	400	Cramahe
Sam. Thompſon	286	Thurlow
Edwd. Wright	1-5th	York
Alex. Wood, eſq:	600	Murray
Maria Willcocks Town Lot		York
Sam. Weatherhead	100	Auguſta
James Willon	200	Ancaſter
Mrs. Suſannah Jeſſup Town Lot		Kingſton.

WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

Aſhes wanted.

SEVEN-pence, Halifax currency, per buſhel for Houſe Aſhes, will be given delivered at the POT ASH works, (oppoſite the Gaol) and FIVE pence, ſame currency, if taken from the houſes; alſo EIGHT pence, New-York currency, for Field Aſhes delivered at the works.—It is recommended to thoſe perſons who have aſhes to be careful in keeping them dry, otherwiſe they will not be taken—Any quantity will be received at atime by

W. ALLAN.

York, 21 Nov. (6w.)

VOLUME X.] [NUMBER 34.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 502. *SATURDAY*, DECEMBER 27. 1800. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING:—*

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the twentieth day of October laſt, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the third day of the enſuing month of December, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to relieve you and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the NINTH day of JANUARY next, enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and thereon to do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſq. our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this twenty ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and in the forty-firſt year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *ſec'y.*

United States

DIRECT FROM FRANCE.

Philadelphia, Oct. 22.

YESTERDAY arrived the cartel ſhip

Benjamin Franklin, 47 days from Bordeaux. Verbal accounts by this veſſel ſtate, that the negociations with our Envoys had been ſuſpended ten days during the abſence of Buonaparte in Italy; but that on his arrival, they were reſumed, and at the time of the Benjamin Franklin's ſailing, were uninterrupted. Our envoys maintained the ſtricteſt ſecreſe and ſilence on the ſubject. It was, however, generally believed by the beſt informed perſons in Paris, that a treaty will not be agreed upon, that certain commercial arrangements would be entered into, which would put and end to the preſent warfare, and open the trade between the two countries.

By this arrival we have received ſeveral files of Bordeaux and Paris papers to the 29th Auguſt. The late hour at which they came to hand, limits us to a few tranſlations and the noticing haſtily ſome of the leading articles:

It appears from the papers, that the famous Paſſawan Oglou, ſo far from being on terms with the Porte, has collected an immenſe army and threatens to be more formidable than ever. In a very bloody affair, which he has had with the Pacha of Belgrade, he is ſaid to have completely routed the Pacha's army.

The plague has made the moſt terrible ravages in Macedonia, having nearly depopulated a great part of the country. Its ravages in Tetuan, Tangiers and other parts of Morocco, where it is ſaid to have attacked only young perſons, almoſt exceed belief.

Germany, France and Helvetia are, in ſeveral places, the theatre of a number of fires; foreſts, villages and towns are the prey of the flames. An article dated Berne, Auguſt 20, ſays—"In the courſe of ten days paſt, there have been twelve or fifteen fires, without reckoning ſeveral foreſts which have been courſe of ten days paſt, there have been twelve or fifteen fires, without reckoning ſeveral foreſts which have been burning ſome weeks and cannot be extinguiſhed. One of the French Journaliſts attributes this calamity to the great heat and dryneſs of the Summer: but another conceives it to be the work of incendiaries, who, he believes, pervade all Europe: for, ſays he, ſeveral towns in Poland have been burnt, and Preſburg, in Hungary, as well as other places, are the proofs of a vaſt plan. The capital of Auſtria is not exempt from theſe attempts. On the ſame day, Vienna was attempted to be ſet on fire in three places.

The kingdom of Naples promiſes to be a ſcene of anarchy and confuſion.—The partizans of the French government have renewed their revolutionary operations, and ſeveral riots and diſturbances have been the conſequence.

With reſpect to peace with the Emperor, the French Journaliſts furniſh little elſe than conjecture. Their general complexion appears to us to denote belief of the recommencement of hoſtilities, which, if neceſſary, Buonaparte ſeems determined to proſecute with redoubled activity. Every exertion is made to reinforce the armies, and the moſt vigorous meaſures are taken to ſupply their wants.

VIENNA, Auguſt 20.

Preliminaries of Peace between France and Auſtria.

A private letter from Vienna, received by the laſt mail, and from a perſon of no inferior conſideration, mentions the following as the outlines of the peace propoſed by the Chief Conſul after the battle of Marengo.

"Before the Count St. Julien ſet out for Paris, the Chief Conſul had diſpatched a courier to Vienna, with his

propoſals for a peace. It was in conſequence of this diſpatch that the Count was ſent to Paris. On the 29th of July preliminaries were ſigned, and the Count left Paris, as well as citizen Duroc. We are acquainted with the articles of theſe preliminaries, but the firſt propoſitions made by Buonaparte, in the beginning of July were as follows :—

"The Emperor ſhall abandon all pretenſion to the Netherlands and to the Milaneſe, according to the articles of the treaty of Campo Formeo. France ſhall take upon herſelf all the debts contracted by Belgium. The Emperor ſhall agree to acknowledge three Italian republics, viz. the Ciſalpine, the Ciſpadine, and the Piedmonteſe Republics. The Ciſalpine republic ſhall begin at Caffrano, extend to Idro Salo, the lakes of Garda above Sermione and Revaltera following the courſe of the Mincio to Monguanano & Goita, and from thence behind the Seriola to the confluence of the Mincio and the Po, from thence above Chiero, Porgo, to Cambellona, the river Toſa and Switzerland, and include the Valteline.

"The Citalpine republic ſhall begin at Rimini, extend from thence to Forli, Imola, Lucca, Piſa to Leghorn, and comprehend the Genoeſe territory to the Bobbio as ſaras Pomundung, and to Revenna and Rimini.

"The Piedmonteſe republic ſhall comprehend the former ſtates of Piedmont.

"The fortreſſes in each of theſe republics ſhall be demoliſhed.

"All ſhips which the Ligurian republic has taken from the Auſtrians ſhall be reſtored. The emperor ſhall acknowledge that Nice and Savoy belong to France, according to the Conſtitutional act. The emperor ſhall demoliſh the fortreſſes of Peſchiera and Lugano. The King of Sardinia ſhall receive a yearly compenſation from the Ciſalpine Ciſpadine, and Piedmonteſe republics. The Duke of Modena ſhall enjoy the country of the Briſgau until the extinction of his family. Should circumſtances, or the wiſh of the inhabitants, render the conſolidation of the three Italian republics hereafter deſirable, the Emperor ſhall neither interfere nor object to it, and the three republics ſhall be conſidered as a ſtate of the firſt rank. The French ſhall not remain in theſe republics beyond one year. The Swiſs ſhall chooſe their own form of conſtitution.

"The Batavian republic ſhall be included in the treaty.

"The peace of the German empire ſhall be ſettled at Augſburgh. His Imperial Majeſty, as chief, ſhall conſent to yield the left bank of the Rhine, and the city of Baſle to France. Should peace with the German empire not be concluded, the Imperial contingent ſhall be withdrawn and a line of obſervation ſhall be drawn behind the Inn. His Imperial Majeſty ſhall conſent to the ſyſtem of indemnity by ſecularizations. In the event that a peace between the French republic and the Pope and King of Sardinia ſhould meet with difficulties, the emperor ſhall not give him any aſſiſtance. Both ſhall however be aſſured of their independence of the French republic. Each party contracts to guarantee each other's poſſeſſions againſt attack."

LONDON, September 13.

Extract of a private letter from Liſbon, dated Auguſt 7.

"It is now ſaid that in the propoſitions made to Portugal by France, no money is demanded. The terms are an offenſive and defenſive alliance; that the privileges of the French ſhall be equal to thoſe of the moſt favored nations;—that ſix ſhips of each of the belligerent powers may be received in the Tagus, and no more; and laſtly, that Goa ſhall be ceded to France, for which ſhe offers to give to Portugal a tract of land contiguous to the Brazils.

"The anſwer of this government is ſaid to be, that Portugal certainly wiſhes for peace, and is ready to treat with France, provided the terms offered be not inconſiſtent with her treaties with England, who has been her ally for ſo long a period, and with whom ſhe is determined to preſerve her friendſhip. It is added, that ſome of the propoſitions now made are evidently of a nature that cannot be complied with."

ENGLAND and FRANCE.

The point in diſcuſſion between this country and France, The chief conſul has expreſſed his willingneſs to treat with Great-Britain and Auſtria jointly, provided that demand is acceded to. Undoubtedly an armiſtice by ſea would be much more advantageous to France than to Great-Britain, becauſe it would enable the former to obtain many naval ſupplies of which the combined fleets are in want, and which they cannot procure during the blockade of Breſt. But there is one point which ſhould not be excluded from our conſideration. The equinoxial gales will ſet in ſoon, and a continuance of the blockade will be extremely difficult, if not impoſſible. France will then be able to obtain the neceſſaries ſhe is in want of, and to ſend out ſhips and ſquadrons. There is another thing which deſerves to be conſidered Is it deemed a deſirable object to negociate jointly with Auſtria? Undoubtedly it is. We muſt therefore take into the account, that the ſuperiority of advantage in the armiſtice between Auſtria and France, is on the ſide of the former, and thus we muſt ſet off the advantages which our ally enjoys, againſt the benefits which would accrue to France from an armiſtice with this country. We ſaid yeſterday, and every thing tends to confirm our opinion, that it is to bring the queſtion of this armiſtice by ſea to a point, that Buonaparte has given notice to Auſtria of the termination of the armiſtice by Land. If we accede to his demand, hoſtilities will not be renewed, and a joint negociation will be immediately opened.—There is another queſtion of material importance. It is of ſingular advantage to a nation in the outſet of negociation to give a proof of her being influenced by a ſincere deſire for peace. Such a proof we ſhould afford to France, and to all Europe, by conſenting to an armiſtice, becauſe it would be obvious that we could only be actuated by motives of the moſt pacific nature.

Upon a review therefore, of the whole queſtion, not blind to the benefits that France would enjoy, yet believing that thoſe benefits would be balanced by the prevention of the renewal of hoſtilities between France and Auſtria, by the advantage of a joint negociation, and by the proof we ſhould afford of our ſincerity, we are of opinion that it would be a wiſe policy to aſſent to the demand of the Chief Conſul. [Diſpatches were received from France, Sept. 8.]

FRANCE and PORTUGAL.

A Liſbon mail arrived this morning, brought by the Prince Adolphus packet in twelve days. The private letters inform us, that all hopes of peace between France and Portugal are at an end—the latter have rejected the Chief Conſul's offers. An invaſion is expected—Gen. Berthier and his ſuite are arrived at Madrid; a paſſport was applied for by the General to proceed to Liſbon, in order to have a conference with the prince regent. The requeſt however was refuſed, becauſe it was ſuſpected that Berthier's real object was to reconnoitre the ſtate of the country. The communications between the courts of Liſbon and Madrid are frequent. General Abercrombie is expected at Liſbon with 10'000 men. The ſituation of Portugal is repreſented, in the letters by the mail, to be deplorable. Proviſions are ſcarce, and the vintage and harveſt have entirely failed.

Government have declared that the ſtatement contained in letters brought by the Hamburgh mail. of the conditions of the convention between this country and Denmark, is erroneous in almoſt every reſpect. No part of the convention with that power ſtipulates that the damages ſuſtained by the Daniſh frigate ſhall be repaired at the expence of Great-Britain; nor is there any reſerve ſtipulated by Denmark for its convoys in the Mediterranean. The only point which was in diſpute between this country and Denmark, the practice of attempting, by ſending convoys to exempt Daniſh veſſels from ſearch, has been adjuſted entirely to the ſatisfaction of his Majeſty's Government. [The Daniſh frigate has gone into an Engliſh dock to be repaired.]

SUMMARY.

Admiral Keith is ſaid to be gone to Minorca to bring away the Engliſh troops.—Buonaparte approves the late revolution in Switzerland—and requeſts no conſtitution may be eſtabliſhed till after peace, as her territory may be altered.—General Abercrombie is at Leghorn, with troops, correſponding with the Auſtrian General Melas.—The French have again poſſeſſion of Romagna.—Buonaparte is ſaid to expect to ſend the fleets out of Breſt, when the equinoxial gales prevail.—Napper Tandy is again indicted.—The report of a change of Miniſters at Vienna gains ground.—The Ciſalpine conſtitution is finiſhed but not to be carried into operation till peace.—Buonaparte has ſent Duroc to Berlin on a miſſion.—Admiral de Winter is the Batavian Charge des affairs at Paris.—The Engliſh are getting freſh troops in readineſs for embarkation,—One paper reports that 60,000 troops are to go by the way of the Red Sea to drive the bur-like French out of Egypt.—A line of gun-boats is moored before the Sound, Hamoaze and Cawſand Bay.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, December 27.

Thoſe who ſent letters by the late Mr. Perry, may have them by applying to Mr. William Cooper.

A Philadelphia paper of the fourteenth inſtant ſtates, that the Britiſh packet has arrived at Halifax in eighteen days from Falmouth:—The news contained in a Halifax paper of the firſt of November, received by this veſſel, is ſimilar to that by the American, arrived at Philadelphia: it mentions the treaty between the United States and France, concluded on the 27th of Sept. at midnight.—The ſigning of preliminaries of peace, by the emperor.—The congreſs of Luneville, to which Joſeph Buonaparte is the French deputy, aſſiſted by gen. Clarke.—The ſurrender of Malta, &c. and ſtates that

The Britiſh and French have not yet concluded on a naval armiſtice; but the conferences on that ſubject continue.

It is ſaid, that the French army for the invaſion of Portugal, is on its march.

The embargo on Engliſh veſſels is taken off in Ruſſia.

Lord Keith with 15,000 troops is gone either to Naples or Egypt.

A Britiſh miniſter has had ſome particular conference with the court of Sweden, in conſequence of the preparations for war by the latter.

The Britiſh ſhip flag has been loſt in Vigo Bay.

The Halifax captain reports that an Engliſh ſquadron have cut 7 ſail of the line out of L'Orient roads.

An odd coincidence occurs in a late tranſfer of property in England. A Mr. Spareribs has ſold his eſtate at Ham to a gentleman of the name of Porket, a relation of Mr. Gammon.

The quartering of Britiſh troops in Ireland tends much to conſolidate the union. A number of matrimonial connections have been formed in the courſe of the war between the natives of the different quarters of the empire.—And by a well timed diſtribution of the various Engliſh, Iriſh, and Scotch regiments, were made innumerable ties, binding the three countries, and conſtituting a moſt complete incorporating union.

The Man of Forty Thouſand Franks.

The following anecdote is taken from a late French paper. "A provincial Footman put in to the lottery of St. Sulpice, gained a prize of 40,000 Livers, took leave of his maſter and came to Paris, not to place out his money to advantage, but to ſpend it. He hired a ſuperb hotel, purchaſed horſes and a carriage, cloathed his numerous domeſtics in a ſuperb livery, played high, and kept an excellent table. He was univerſally feaſted and entertained, and every where in the beſt houſes, nothing was talked of but the generous ſtranger. Stranger indeed! he was known by nobody. Generous too, for he had his purſe full of money, and paid every account that was preſented to him; but ſo freely did he diſburſe and pay, that at the end of the year he had nothing left. At laſt he announced, that he would dine at home, and at two o'clock preciſely. Two o'clock ſtrikes, dinner is ſerved, no gueſt appears. He calls up his coachman, his lacquies, his cook, and his valet-de-chambre. He makes a ſignal for them to ſit down at table with him. They are at firſt aſtoniſhed, and then ſtart difficulties in complying; he inſiſts, they obey; they eat, and when the champaign begins to eſtabliſh familiarity, he ſays to them, "My comrades, you have thought me a great man, I am only a valet like yourſelves. I gained a prize of 40,000 Franks; I have expended it; I have nothing more; I go to reſume my livery—adieu!"—This ſaid he gets into a diligence, and arrives at the home of his old maſter, who is delighted at ſeeing him again. "I expect to hear that you have laid out your money well," ſaid he to him; "Very well; for I have eaten it!"—"Eaten!" "Yes; and that in the ſpace of a year—I wiſhed to ſee what was the life of a man who has 40,000 livers a year. I have done almoſt every thing they do. I have procured all their enjoyments!" "Is it really ſo?"—"Really; there is nothing wonderful in that, behold me ſatisfied; I ſhall be ſo much the better if you will take me into your ſervice." "Very willingly; if your experiment has cured you of the deſire of riches."

CHRISTMAS.

—AN ODE.—

HAIL, the ſeraphic day!
Our ſouls, uniting ſay;
For, on its morn,
Ere up the bright'ning eaſt,
The glowing ſun-beam preſs'd,
JESUS was born.

At this eventful birth,
High to the joyful earth—
In night, ſerene,
Forming a glorious choir,
Tuning the SACRED LYRE,
SERAPHS were ſeen.

With ſpotleſs robes array'd,
O'er MARY'S ſlumbering head,
They, ſoft, began
In tw'ith'd notes, along—
Swell'd their immortal ſong,
With "PEACE TO MAN."

Hear each one loud exclaim
"MARY of Bethlehem,
"God's choſen one."
This ever holy maid,
Low, in a manger laid!
Brought forth her ſon.

Around her glory ſhone,
As from God's beaming throne,
When CHRIST appear'd;
JOSEPH, the pious, came,
Saw the celeſtial flame,
And muſic heard.

Of little cherubs, 'round—
Making extatic ſound,
To praiſe the LAMB;
As down the radiant ſky,
Leaving their realms on high,
They, haſt'ning came.

Shepherds approach'd from far,
"Led by a ſhining ſtar,"
With off'rings great;
On bending knee they fell,
Made the LOW MANGER ſwell—
With praiſe elate.

Now let us each one join,
Aloud in ſong divine,
With firm accord;
And with unending zeal,
Up Heaven ſend the peal
CHRIST IS OUR LORD!

Sheriff's-Office,

DECEMBER 20, 1800.

Home Diſtrict, To wit. } NOTICE is hereby given, that a general court of Quarter Seſſions of the peace, will be holden in, and for this Diſtrict, on Tueſday the THIRTEENTH day of January now next enſuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings, in the town of York; at which time and place all coroners, gaolers, high conſtables, conſtables, bailiff's, and all thoſe otherwiſe concerned, are deſired to be then and there preſent, and to do and perform what to their ſeveral offices in behalf appertain.

ALEX. M'DONELL,
Sheriff.

COUNCIL-OFFICE, 16th Dec. 1800.

WHEREAS ſeveral Aſſignments have formerly iſſued out of the Surveyor General's Office, for permiſſion to occupy certain Lots upon Yonge Street and other places, and whereas no Improvements have been made on ſuch Lots, NOTICE is hereby given, that if the ſame are not Improved, and the Aſſignments brought forward, and lodged in the Council Office within three months from the date hereof, no Claim whatever upon ſuch Aſſignments can be ſuſtained.

J. SMALL, C. E. C.

Notice.

THE Subſcriber takes this method of acquainting the Public, that he is determined to tranſmit the name of every perſon who ſhall be detected in cutting down Trees, or in hauling away Timber or Cordwood from off the Lands reſerved for the uſe of the Lieutenant Governor, near Town, or ſhall cut down any Trees upon the Bank extending along the edge of the Lake, from the Brick Buildings to the Garriſon, to the Solicitor General, with directions to Proſecute.

York, 19th December, 1800.

JOHN M'GILL.
Commiſſary of Stores, &c.
Upper Canada.

To be ſold,

A Healthy, ſtrong Negro WOMAN, about 30 years of age, underſtands Cookery, Laundery, and the taking care of Poultry. N. B. She can Dreſs Ladies Hair.—Enquire of the Printers.

York, Dec. 20, 1800.

Wanted

IMMEDIATELY, five or ſix good Ax Men by the month, to whom a generous price will be given by me

ELIPHALET HALE.

York, December 20, 1800.

Land for Sale,

By WILLIAM WILLCOCKS, Eſquire of YORK.

UPWARDS of twenty thouſand Acres of excellent Wood Land, the greater part in the Township of Norwich, in the Weſtern Diſtrict, between the River Latrench and Long Point, on Lake Erie; the reſt in the Townſhips of York, Whitby, Vaughan, King, and Whitchurch, in eligible ſituations, within a few miles of this town. It will be ſold in lots of 200 Acres, or more.—Mr. William Hambly, at Woodhouſe, near Long Point, will ſhew the land in the Weſtern Diſtrict. For further particulars enquire of Mr. Willcocks, who has alſo for ſale an Acre Lot, Number 77, in the Town of Niagara. He has the King's Letters Patent for the ſundry tracts of Land, wherefore the Purchaſer will meet with no unneceſſary delay.

York, in the Home Diſtrict of Upper Canada, the 6th day of October, 1800.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

N. B. He has alſo two Houſes for ſale, one in Palace-ſtreet, on the front of this Town, and another in King-ſtreet.

BLANKS,

For ſale at this OFFICE.

Secretary's Office,

YORK November 26, 1800.

LIST of the NAMES of PERSONS who have GRANTS in the Secretary's Office, in addition to thoſe heretofore published in this Gazette, ready to be iſſued:

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townſhip.*
John Atkin, ſen.	1	Sandwich
John Atkin, jun.	1	Do.
John Atkin, ſen.	218	Do.
Rev. Robert Addiſon	3000	Dereham
Rev. Robert Addiſon	6000	Dereham
Rev. Robert Addiſon	3000	Dereham
Rev. Robert Addiſon	6000	Norwich
John B. Barthe	1	Sandwich
John B. Barthe	800	Sandwich
Jn. and Geo. Ball	1200	Dereham
Richd. Beaſley, eſq.	400	Glanford
Ethbund Burke	3000	Norwich
Geo. Browce	150	Matilda
Johnſon Butler, eſq.	600	Louth
Wm. Cooper T. Lot		York
Mrs. Mary Davidſon	800	Blenheim
Hugh Earl	1200	Whitby
Joſeph Forſyth	400	Kingſton
Do.	600	Clarke
Do.	150	Kingſton
Do.	400	Cramahe
Do.	100	Scarboro'
Do.	600	Thurlow
Do.	200	Haldimand
Do.	200	Percy
Do.	100	Haldimand
Tim. Fitzgerald	3000	Norwich
Joſeph Forſyth	300	Cramahe
Thos. Frafer	1800	Mountain
Richard Gamble	832	Vaughan
Alex. Grant, eſq.	1	Sandwich
Geo. Landman	3000	Norwich
Thos. Moſley	300	Etobicoke
Miles M'Donell, eſq.	400	Hamilton
Angus M'Donell, eſq;	3000	Norwich
Alexander M'Donell, eſq;	236	Flamboro' E.
John Martin	1	Sandwich
Wm. M'Kay	150	Frederickſburg
Angus and Alexander M'Donell, eſqrs.	190	Flamboro' E.
Do.	2200	Do.
Eve Richardſon	200	Rawdon
Peter Ruſſell, eſq;	3000	Dereham
Do.	3000	Norwich
Do.	3000	Do.
Robt. Richardſon	1	Sandwich
John Snider	114	Colcheſter
Wm. Willcocks, eſq;	15000	Norwich
Miſs Maria Willcocks	1200	Whitby
Miſs Eugenia Willcocks	1200	Do.
William Waters	1000	Kiteley
Archd. Thompſon	400	Thurlow
Wm. Bouket	1	York
Richard Beaſley	100	Barton
Abiel Bradſhaw	600	Rawdon
James Bradſhaw	400	Rawdon
Thos. Butler, jun.	200	Clinton
Elijah Bottom	200	Auguſta
Mary Browce	200	Winchester
Archd. Cameron	500	Etobicoke
James Cranford	500	Etobicoke
Alex. Campbell	100	Elizabethtown
Mrs. Ann Claus	5000	Hawkeſbury
Alex. Campbell	200	Elizabethtown
Elizabeth Cairns	200	Mountain
Elizabeth Cairns	200	Mountain
Jacob Cairns, jun.	200	Mountain
John Dome	200	Matilda
Jacob Detler	300	Rawdon
Martin Delenack	200	Winchester
Hugh Earl	1	York
Thos. Fraſer, eſq;	200	Gower
Mary Fraſer	600	Nepean
Thos. Fraſer, eſq;	249	Gower
Thos. Fraſer, eſq;	200	Gower
Wm. Fraſer	300	Glouceſter
Thos. Fraſer, eſq;	800	Gower
Thos. Fraſer, eſq;	400	Matilda
John Howard	200	Elizabethtown
Hon. Robert Hamilton	6000	Dereham
Hon. Robert Hamilton	9000	Norwich
Mrs. Suſannah Jeſſup	600	Oxford
Mrs. Suſannah Jeſſup	112	Auguſta
Mrs. Suſannah Jeſſup	200	Lanſdown
Mrs. Suſannah Jeſſup	300	Lanſdown
Mrs. Suſannah Jeſſup	400	Elizabethtown
Abraham Johnſon	210	York
Joſeph Johnſon	210	York
Nicholas Johnſon	190	York
Lawrence Johnſon	190	York
Thomas Johnſon	190	York
Wm. Johnſon	190	Halloweil
Ephraim Jones	130	Auguſta
Ephraim Jones	600	Oxford
D. William Kendrick	210	York
Joſeph Kendrick	210	York
Thomas Kirgan	9 ſquare chains	York
Sam. Marther	1-5th	York
John Martin	1200	Dunwich
Allan M'Lean, eſq;	1	York
Edward M'Michael	380	Walſingham
John Merclay	239	Williamſburg
Catherine M'Mullen	200	Rawdon
Archibald M'Ilmyle	100	Auguſta
Thomas Mordiff	200	Rawdon
Aron Oliver	200	Rawdon
David Parks	200	Rawdon
Nathaniel Parks	200	Rawdon
John Peneil	200	Rawdon
William Roſs	1200	Pickering
Walter Roe, eſq;	426	Vaughan
Waite Roſs	200	Rawdon
Walter Roe, eſq;	400	Vaughan
John Shell	123	Williamſburg
Philip Shaver	100	Matilda
John Stuart, jun.	100	Erneſtown
Thomas Steward	1	York
Henry Slaght	200	Townſend
John Stuart	200	Haldimand
Job Slaght	200	Townſend
John Stuart	400	Cramahe
Sam. Thompſon	286	Thurlow
Edwd. Wright	1-5th	York
Alex. Wood, eſq;	600	Murray
Maria Willcocks Town Lot		York
Sam. Weatherhead	100	Auguſta
James Wilſon	200	Ancaſter
Mrs. Suſannah Jeſſup Town Lot		Kingſton.

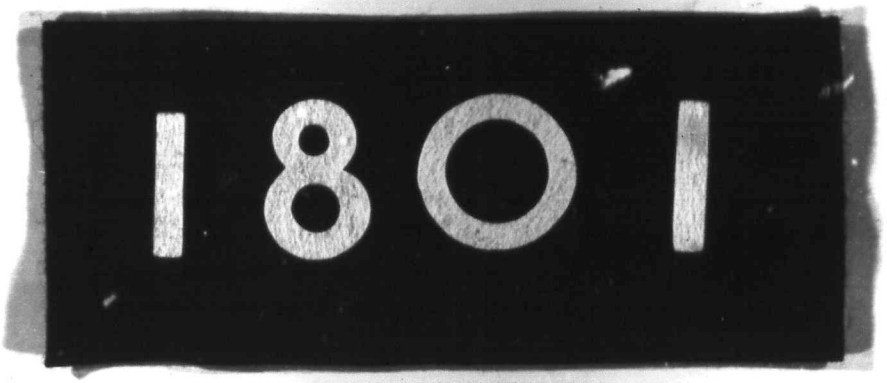
WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

Aſhes wanted.

SEVEN-pence, Halifax currency, per buſhel for Houſe Aſhes, will be given delivered at the POT-ASH works, (oppoſite the Gaol) and FIVE pence, ſame currency, if taken from the houſes; alſo EIGHT-pence, New York currency, for Field Aſhes delivered at the works.—It is recommended to thoſe perſons who ſave aſhes to be careful in keeping them dry, otherwiſe they will not be taken—Any quantity will be received at atime by

W. ALLAN.

York, 21 Nov. (6w.)


1801

ONE ISSUE
MISSING

THE

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UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 504. | *SATURDAY*, JANUARY 10, 1801. | [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth;—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING:—*

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty ninth day of Nov. last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the ninth day of the present month of January, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the fourteenth day of FEBRUARY next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved, PETER HUNTER, Esq. our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this THIRD day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, and in the forty first year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *sec'y.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ THE Proprietors of the UPPER CANADA GAZETTE, feel it at once a duty and a pleasure to express their grateful acknowledgments to their kind Patrons, for the liberal encouragement they have experienced during the course of the preceding year. This testimonial of their thanks and obligations is not the mere dictate of annual custom, but springs warm from the heart, and is a tribute justly due to patronage the most liberal and encouraging; and they flatter themselves they may, without vanity, add, to patronage not wholly unmerited. Anxious to meet the generous predilection of the Public, by proportionate exertions on their part, they have neglected no opportunity—they have shrunk back from no expence which might add to the general interest of their Paper. During the past year they have considerably increased the dimensions of their paper, and, not satisfied with adding to the bulk, have contrived to render their columns still more capacious, by printing a proportion (occasionally) of the occurrences of the week in a small type. Therefore, the Friends and Patrons of the Gazette, will find a very material augmentation of size and contents, without any augmentation of price.

The scenes now acting before our eyes on the grand stage of human events, sufficiently demonstrate the indissoluble connection between Religion and good Government; their interests are inseparably interwoven: and the decay of the former must of necessity involve the downfall of the latter. Convinced of the truth of this position, the Proprietors of the Gazette are determined, as far as in them lies, to exert their utmost vigilance and ability in the support of Religion, Morality, and Social Order. In this view, they will take a retrospect of what passes, as well in the Religious as in the Political World: and propose to notice all occurrences connected with the interests of these grand objects.

In this part of their plan, they may confidently promise themselves the support and encouragement of every friend to Religion, Virtue, and good Order; and as they mean to discharge their duty with the strictest candour and impartiality, they look forward to the patronage of those Gentlemen who coincide with themselves in opinion, respecting the importance of the Literary Character, and its immediate connection with true Religion and good Government.

COUNCIL OFFICE, 16th Dec. 1800.

WHEREAS several Assignments have formerly issued out of the Surveyor General's Office, for permission to occupy certain Lots upon Yonge Street and other places, and whereas no Improvements have been made on such Lots, NOTICE is hereby given, that if the same are not Improved, and the Assignments brought forward, and lodged in the Council Office within three months from the date hereof, no Claim whatever upon such Assignments can be sustained.

J. SMALL, C. E. C.

To be sold,

A Large quantity of INDIAN CORN —Enquire of the Printers.

York, Jan. 3, 1801.

Sheriff's-Office,

DECEMBER 29, 1800.

Home District, to wit. } NOTICE is hereby given, that a general court of Quarter Sessions of the peace, will be holden in, and for this District, on Tuesday the THIRTEENTH day of January now next ensuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings, in the town of York; at which time and place all coroners, gaolers, high constables, constables, bailiff's, and all those otherwise concerned, are desired to be then and there present, and to do and perform what to their several offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX. M'DONELL, *Sheriff.*

BLANKS,

For sale at this OFFICE.

Foreign News.

From London papers to the 18th of October, received at the Office of the Mercantile Advertiser, (New York,) by the Rose from Liverpool.

PARIS, October 7.

IT was only this morning that Citizen Louis Buonaparte set out for Berlin.

Letters from Marseilles announce that the garrison of Malta arrived there on the 8th Vendemiare, to the amount of 6,000 men, and performed quarantine.

They write from Cadiz that an English fleet, compoſed of about 180 tranſports, convoyed by ſix ſhips of the line had appeared before the port of that city, and were making preparations for a deſcent. The conſternation was the greater, as the means of defence of Cadiz are weak.

The epidemic diſorder, which has made ſuch ravages for ſome time, has deſtroyed a part of the only Spaniſh regiment which was in garriſon. The only hope of the inhabitants is in the contagion, which they think will terrify the enemy and prevent their landing.

October 8.

The fortreſs of Philipſburgh was delivered upon the 2d of October to our troops, and General Leborde made his entry into it.

October 10.

An event of an extraordinary nature, though perfectly natural, will probably re eſtabliſh harmony between Spain and Portugal. A Portugueſe fleet ſet out from Brazil for Liſbon, at the ſame time that five Spaniſh veſſels went from Plata to repair to Cadiz. The fleets met.—The commanders, ignorant of the line of conduct agreed upon by their reſpective ſovereigns, proceeded in company, and arrived together at Liſbon. The Spaniſh veſſels, laden with 12 millions of piaſtres, will be deemed a lawful prize if the war takes place; but Spain, which is in want of money, will conſent to a peace to obtain them.

LUNEVILLE, Oct. 6.

General Clarke, the bearer of the orders of government, and who is to command extraordinarily at Luneville, and in the department of the Meurthe, is arrived. After having conferred with the ſub-prefect and the mayor, he viſited in perſon all the houſes of the beſt appearance; and ſpared no pains to procure for the members of the congreſs lodgings and accommodations ſuitable to their dignity.

FRANCKFORT, Oct. 3.

The General in Chief, Augereau, has impoſed on the city of Aſchaffenburgh a contribution of 600,000 livres. The Elector is to pay 250,000 for his part. The firſt payment was made the day before yeſterday.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The American mail of the firſt inſt. is ſtill detained at Falmouth for ſailing orders.

On Saturday arrived at Plymouth, Sir J. B. Warren, with the ſquadron under his command, conſiſting of the Renown of 74 guns; the Impetueux, Sir E. Pellew; the London, and the Courageux. The tranſports, with the troops on board, are gone to Gibraltar.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated the 19th ult. mentions, that information has been received there of its being the intention of the Spaniards to make an immediate irruption into Portugal, for which purpoſe a large army is aſſembled in Andaluſia. Gen. Berthier was at Seville. It is underſtood that a large Britiſh force has been ordered for the defence of Portugal.

Letters from Conſtantinople, dated Auguſt 16, mention the receipt of letters from on board Le Tigre, dated Cyprus, July 8, ſtating that Sir Sidney Smith was in good health, and that the officers and ſhip's company were well. Letters from the Capt. Pacha, written the 18th, ſtate, that he, with the Turkiſh fleet, in company with Sir S. Smith in Le Tigre, were on their way to Alexandria, for the purpoſe of commencing active operations againſt the French.

A letter received by the Liſbon mail of yeſterday, dated Gibraltar, Sept. 10, mentions the following intereſting fact. —Laſt week a brig which had been fitted out by Meſſrs. Lundi, Abudarhams and ſome other Jews, and ſent to Trinadad, coming from thence with a return cargo, appeared in the Gut, when the brig, and a ſhip mounting 18 guns, were attacked by a number of French privateers.—The ſhip was taken, and the brig (owing to the burſting of a gun during the action) took fire, and burnt to the water's edge, under the Apes' Hill, on the Barbary coaſt, where the crew got on ſhore, except one man left in the boat, who reached Gibraltar during the night.

It is not true, ſays a letter from Hamburgh of Oct 3, that the Emperor has ratified the preliminaries concluded for a ſeparate peace by Count St. Julien.—Before the Emperor ſigned the new convention, he demanded twenty-four hours of Laborde, but ſigned it at the expiration of twelve hours. Before the prolongation of the armiſtice was known Lacourbe attacked, on the 21ſt, the famous paſs of Sharnitz in Tyrol. The reſult of the attack remains unknown. Nothing can equal the activity with which the preparations for war are continued in the Auſtrian hereditary dominions. In Tyrol, and on its northern frontiers, an army of 50,000 regulars was aſſembled. The Hungarians are alſo reſolved to bring into the field an army of 64,000 infantry and 18,000 cavalry, before the middle of October.—There are likewiſe advices of the 18th ult. from the Ruſſian frontiers, ſtating, that the army under Gen. Vonderpahlen has had orders to return to its cantonments. The Emperor is ſaid to be perfectly ſatiſfied with the manner in which the diſpute between England and Denmark has been ſettled.

The electors of Bavaria every day exerciſe and manoeuvre the 18,000 troops which he has in the Upper Palatinate.

A letter from Liſbon, dated October 7, ſays—"By the Spaniſh poſt of this morning, information has been received, that the mortality in Cadiz is conſiderably decreaſed. From the 19th to the 23d ult. the northerly winds had prevailed, and the number of perſons dying daily is reduced from 270 to about 200. I am ſorry to have to add, that the ſame terrible diſorder has extended to Seville, where it ſeems to be daily growing worſe. Precautions are taken to prevent its entering this country." There is a report here, that Berthier has prevailed upon the King of Spain to lend all his ſhips to the French. It is ſaid here, that Sir Ralph Abercrombie and Sir James Pulteney, with a conſiderable force are off Cadiz.

October 15.

Rumours of a very gloomy kind reſpecting Ruſſia were circulated yeſterday evening and this morning. The return of the Britiſh conſul, who was not permitted to land at Cronſtadt, was conſidered as a preface of more hoſtile meaſures; and it was added, even that the Ruſſian Charge d'Affaires had applied for a paſſport to leave this country. Glad, indeed, ſhall we be, if theſe rumours prove untrue; and if it ſhall be found that the Ruſſian Charge d'Affaires if he be going from this country at all, is only as ſome have ſaid, going to Liſbon for the benefit of his health; and that the refuſal to permit the Britiſh Conſul to land was in conſequence of the informality of his paſſport.

BOURDEAUX, Oct. 1.

There paſſed this way in the afternoon of the day before yeſterday an extraordinary courier from Paris with diſpatches from the French government to citizen Aſquier, ambaſſador from the republic to the court of Spain. He is ſaid to be the bearer of a treaty of peace concluded with Portugal, at the interceſſion of the Court of Madrid.

HAGUE, Oct. 3.

Reports from Berlin ſpeak of the departure of Mr. De Dobin for the Congreſs of Luneville.

ALGIERS, Sept. 6.

Admiral Keith has not carried into effect his threats of preſenting himſelf before Algiers with a ſquadron. A ſingle frigate, accompanied by two boats, arrived there the 31ſt of Auguſt, and landed Mr. Falcon, the Engliſh Conſul, who three months before had no inclination to debark on finding that the Dey was not diſpoſed to accede to the demands with which he was charged.—They were chiefly for the purpoſe of obtaining the gratuitous diſcharge of about 270 Malteſe, Neapolitan, and Milaneſe ſlaves, taken with Engliſh paſſports. The requeſt was refuſed.

The Dey has coldly received Mr. Falcon, and given him poſitive proofs that the menaces of Admiral Keith had not intimidated him.

This new conſul has made preſents of great value, and renewed the treaties. A new clauſe has been added to them. It expreſsly ſtates, "that Algerine property ſhall be reſpected under every kind of flag, even though it ſhould be deſtined for a blockaded port." The Engliſh are to furniſh in 15 days a frigate to carry to Conſtantinople the Vekiargi with the uſual preſents.—On the 4th September Mr. Falcon was inſtalled in his miſſion, and the ſame day the frigate Carolina, which brought him, ſet out with 22 priſoners, alledged to have been repurchaſed.

HAVRE, Oct. 8.

The Envoys of the American government, whoſe object is to perfect the work of reconciliation deſired by all the friends of peace, are now in our city.—All the civil and military authorities are eager to render their homage to the repreſentatives of an allied nation, acknowledged ſince the year 1778 as the moſt ſincere friends of the French nation. A guard of honor, of 50 men, has been ſent to them; for which they have returned thanks according to cuſtom.—They would already have ſet ſail if contrary winds had not retarded the departure of the American frigate Portſmoth. The calm will keep them here for eight days.

Peace, it is rumoured, has been concluded between France and Portugal, through the medium of Spain.

The French funds have riſen: the tiers conſolide is at 37 livres, 10 ſous. The beſt meat at Dunkirk is ſaid to be only 4 ſous per lb.

United States

YALTIMORE, Nov. 17.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Havanna, to his correſpondent in this city, dated 17th Oct.

"I have juſt heard that diſpatches have been received by the government, in this city, of the French and Spaniſh, with 14 ſhips of the line and 17 frigates having taken Trinidad, and that their preſent object is Jamaica—and have requeſted a ſupply of proviſions for twenty thouſand men; this may probably produce ſome alteration in our market for the better."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable mercantile houſe in Liverpool, England, to their correſpondent in Philadelphia, dated

Liverpool, October 3.

"The harveſt is nearly finiſhed in moſt parts of the kingdom, but the reports with reſpect to its probable produce are ſo various and contradictory, that it is difficult to collect the wiſhed for information. We are of opinion that wheat will prove a good medium crop; barley and oats are eſtimated below an average crop, and both ſeem likely to be dear.—This remark alſo applies to potatoes, although very large quantities of them were planted; and the ſcarcity of herbage, induced by the late long continuance of dry weather, has rendered the prices of meat, butter butter and hay uncommonly high. The exaggerated accounts of the probable abundance of the crops, together with the large ſupplies of imported wheat & flour, had induced very confident expectations that the prices of proviſions in general would decline conſiderably; but the diſappointment in this reſpect, and eſpecially among the lower claſſes, has occaſioned great diſcontent, and a conſiderable diſpoſition to riot has manifeſted itſelf in different parts of the kingdom. We hope this has generally ſubſided, and the urgent neceſſity of appeaſing the popular diſcontent ſeems likely to occaſion, for a while at leaſt, more plentiful ſupplies in the market, and at reduced prices. How long this may continue appears uncertain, and we think it will probably require the interference of the legiſlature to adopt ſome meaſures which may have a permanent tendency either to reduce the prices of proviſions, or enable the labouring poor to purchaſe more adequate ſupplies of them. Upon the whole, we ſee little reaſon to expect that the neceſſaries of life will be reduced to their former rates ſoon. With reſpect to the ſpecific prices which proviſions, and eſpecially wheat and flour, may obtain, it appears to us impoſſible to form an accurate opinion; but it is highly probable there will be a demand for conſiderable ſupplies of both.

"The King, with the advice of the Privy Council, has allowed the importation of wheat, rye, barley, oats, Indian corn, flour, meal, bread, biſcuit, rice, callevances, beef, pork, &c. without the payment of any duty, until the expiration of forty days after the commencement of the next ſeſſion of Parliament. The warrantee to the importer, by the Britiſh Parliament, of prices equal to 100s. per Wincheſter quarter for wheat, or per lack of 280lbs. for flour, & 35s. per cwt. for rice, ſubject to certain regulations, expires the firſt of next month, and it will remain for the next meeting of parliament to conſider whether ſome ſimilar meaſures may not be expedient for inſuring to this country an adequate ſupply.

"The reſult of the late negociations with reſpect to peace, is now ſhortly expected, but what the iſſue will prove is at preſent unknown, altho' a ſubject of great and general anxiety."

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.

By the brig Commerce, arrived here yeſterday, we learn, that on the 24th Sept. ſhe left at Gibraltar 50 ſail of the line and 50 tranſports, with 22,000 troops on board, under the command of Lord Keith. They are taking in water and proviſions; and it was expected they would ſail in a few days—deſtination unknown.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.

On Saturday arrived the U. S. frigate Boſton, captain Little, from a cruize, in company with the French national corvette Le Berceau, Captain Senes, of 22 French nine, and 2 twelve pounders on one deck, and 230 men: which was captured the 12th Oct. in lat. 22, 50, long. 51, after an action of one hour & forty minutes. The Boſton mounts 24 twelve, and 8 nine pounders, and had 230 men: of whom the following ſuffered in the action, viz.—William Ford John Higgins, Mathias Jaſey, and William M'Kee, ſeamen, killed.—Mr. Samuel Young, purſer, Thomas Hartley and Nathaniel Dill, ſeamen, wounded, ſince dead: Mr. J. M. Hiſwell, midſhipman, George Groom, Gavar Walkinſhaw, F. Rice, John Runbet, Francis Francis, John Allore, and John Collins, wounded and likely to recover.

The prize loſt all three of her maſts, and was very much diſabled. The Boſton is much injured in her maſts, ſpars, rigging, and ſails, which obliged capt. Little to return from his cruiſe to refit. We are informed captain Little expreſſed in ſtrong terms his approbation of the conduct of his officers and crew, during the action; and conſiders that it would be injuſtice to the commander of Le Berceau, not to ſtate, that he gallantly defended his ſhip as long as ſhe was capable of making a defence.

Le Berceau has been out from Cayenne 25 days, during which ſhe had plundered two American veſſels, and made prize of one. On a former cruiſe, ſhe had captured ſeveral American, and a great number of Portugueſe ſhips from Brazil.

A variety of circumſtances renders this capture of more importance than appears at the firſt caſt.—Le Berceau is conſidered as one of the faſteſt ſailing corvettes in the French navy; ſhe ſerved as a look out veſſel to the French fleet for eighteen months; has frequently been chaſed by the Britiſh cruizers, and was never overtaken before;—ſhe has been very ſucceſsful in capturing Britiſh, Portugueſe and American veſſels; and was bound this cruize to intercept the American Indiamen, and Spaniſh ſhips. Capt. Senes had been poſt captain in the French navy for many years: and was a midſhipman in Count D'Eſtaing's fleet, in this harbour. He has been in ſeveral engagements, and is eſteemed a brave and intelligent officer.

The Berceau loft in the engagement her firſt lieutenant, maſter, boatſwain, maſter-gunner and pilot, beſides common men.

The Boſton expended upwards of 27 o wt. of powder, above 1500 round ſhot, beſides double that number of chain, double headed, and grape, during the action.

The prize is now commanded by Lieut. Halſwell, firſt Lieutenant of the Boſton.

The carvette meaſures 120 feet upon the gun deck, and nearly the width of the Boſton.

Capt. Senes, and a commiſſioner who was in Le Berceau, after being on board the Boſton 15 days, were, at their requeſt, permitted to go to Barbadoes, on parole—they took paſſage in a veſſel bound to that place.

Le Berceau will be uſed as a priſonſhip until a cartel is provided to carry the French priſoners off. She now lies under the guns of Fort Independence.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.

Extract of a letter from Walhington city, dated November 8.

About 7 o'clock this evening, I was alarmed by fire in the city. We all ran as uſual, and behold it proved to be the War Office. Before I got there all was involved in uncontroulable flames. It fortunately happened that the office had been kept in a houſe, not adjoining any others; for had there been an hundred they muſt all have gone. The accountant's department was in the ſame building; but he had the good fortune to ſave the greateſt part of his papers: the books and papers in the war office were entirely conſumed. How it originated nobody knows; but it is preſumed that the experience which we have had in this caſe of the want of engines, buckets, &c. will induce thoſe whom it concerns, to provide againſt the recurrence of ſuch diſtreſſing calamities.—We had but two ſmall enghies, illy provided with water, and about 30 houſe buckets.

A Baltimore paper adds, "in addition to the above, we have juſt learned, by a letter from Wathington, that Mr. Dexter's apartment, in which the fire originated, had been locked up for the laſt two weeks, the ſecretary having gone on a j[illegible]ney to the northward for his family). Mr. Wolcott, with one of the clerks who firſt diſcovered the ſmoke iſſuing from the ſecretary's chamber, burſt open the door, but they were repelled, almoſt ſuffocated and retreated with difficulty from the flames, which inſtantly ſpread over every quarter of the building.

Mr. Dexter himſelf arrived at the unhappy moment of conflagration, very much injured by a fall from his carriage, which overſet in that city."

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, January 10.

COUNCIL OFFICE, Dec. 30, 1800.

☞ WHEREAS the Perſons who have been permitted to occupy the following Lots in the Town of York, No. 8, 13, 17, and 18, North ſide Hoſpital Street; No. 11, 17, 18, and 19, South ſide ditto; Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 12, 13, and 14, North ſide Newgate Street; Lots No. 4, 9, and 11, South ſide ditto; Lot No. 17, North ſide King Street; and Lot No. 1 and 2, South ſide Market Street, and No. 1, 2, 3, North ſide Front Street, have neglected to comply with the Notice iſſued from his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Office, of the fourth of September,

NOTICE is therefore given, that the ſaid Lots are hereby declared Vacant—leave being given, however, to the reſpective Nominees, to come forward by themſelves, or their Attornies, in one month from the date hereof, and ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why a new Application ſhould be received from them for permiſſion to re-occupy the ſaid Lots, or any others in the ſaid Town of York.

By Order of the Board, JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

To be ſold,

A Healthy, ſtrong Negro WOMAN, about 30 years of age; underſtands Cookery, Laundery, and the taking care of Poultry. N. B. She can Dreſs Ladies Hair.—Enquire of the Printers.

York, Dec. 20, 1800.

Secretary's Office,

YORK, November 26, 1800.

LIST of the NAMES of PERSONS who have GRANTS in the Secretary's Office, in addition to thoſe heretofore publiſhed in this Gazette, ready to be iſſued:

Names.	*Acres.*	*Township.*
John Atkin, ſen.	1	Sandwich
John Atkin, jun.	1	Do.
John Atkin, ſen.	218	Do.
Rev. Robert Addiſon	3000	Dereham
Rev. Robert Addiſon	6000	Dereham
Rev. Robert Addiſon	3000	Dereham
Rev. Robert Addiſon	6000	Norwich
John B. Barthe	1	Sandwich
John B. Barthe	800	Sandwich
Jn. and Geo. Ball	1200	Dereham
Richd. Beaſley, eſq.	400	Glanford
Edmund Burke	3000	Norwich
Geo. Browce	150	Matilda
Johnſon Butler, eſq.	600	Louth
Wm. Cooper	T. Lot	York
Mrs. Mary Davidſon	800	Blenheim
Hugh Earl	1200	Whitby
Joſeph Forfyth	400	Kingſton
Do.	600	Clarke
Do.	150	Kingſton
Do.	400	Cramahe
Do.	100	Scarboro'
Do.	200	Thurlow
Do.	200	Hildimand
Do.	200	Percy
Do.	100	Hildimand
Tim. Fitzgerald	3000	Norwich
Joſeph Forſyth	300	Cramahe
Thos. Frafer	1800	Mountain
Richard Gamble	832	Vaughan
Alex. Grant, eſq.	1	Sandwich
Geo. Landman	3000	Norwich
Thos. Moſley	300	Etobicoke
Miles M'Donell, eſq.	400	Hamilton
Angus M'Donell, eſq:	3000	Norwich
Alexander M'Donell, eſq:	236	Flamboro' E.
John Martin	1	Sandwich
Wm. M'Kay	150	Fredericksburg
Angus and Alexander M'Donell, eſqrs.	190	Flamboro' E.
Do.	2200	Do.
Eve Richardſon	200	Rawdon
Peter Ruſſell, eſq:	3000	Dereham
Do.	3000	Norwich
Do.	3000	Do.
Robt. Richardſon	1	Sandwich
John Snider	114	Colcheſter
Wm. Willcocks, eſq:	15000	Norwich
Miſs Maria Willcocks	1200	Whitby
Miſs Eugenia Willcocks	1200	Do.
William Waters	1000	Kireley
Archd. Thompſon	400	Thurlow
Wm. Baiket	1	York
Richard Beaſley	100	Burton
Aſail Bridihaw	600	Rawdon
James Bridihaw	400	Rawdon
Thos. Butler, jun.	200	Clinton
Elijih Bottom	200	Auguſta
Mary Browce	200	Winchester
Archd. Cameron	500	Etobicoke
James Cranford	500	Etobicoke
Alex. Campbell	100	Elizabethtown
Mrs. Ann Claus	5000	Hawkeſbury
Alex. Campbell	200	Elizabethtown
Elizabeth Carns	200	Mountain
Elizabeth Carns	200	Mountain
Jacob Carns, jun.	200	Mountain
John Dorne	200	Matilda
Jacob Detler	300	Rawdon
Martin Deleback	200	Winchester
Hugh Earl	1	York
Thos. Frafer, eſq:	200	Gower
Mary Fraſer	600	Nepean
Thos. Frafer, eſq:	249	Gower
Thos. Frafer, eſq:	200	Gower
Wm. Fraſer	300	Glouceſter
Thos. Frafer, eſq:	800	Gower
Thos. Frafer, eſq:	400	Matilda
John Howard	200	Elizabethtown
Hon. Robert Hamilton	6000	Dereham
Hon. Robert Hamilton	9000	Norwich
Mrs. Suſannah Jeſſup	600	Oxford
Mrs. Suſannah Jeſſup	112	Auguſta
Mrs. Suſannah Jeſſup	200	Lanſdown
Mrs. Suſannah Jeſſup	900	Lanſdown
Mrs. Suſannah Jeſſup	400	Elizabethtown
Abraham Johnſon	210	York
Joſeph Johnſon	210	York
Nicholas Johnſon	190	York
Lawience Johnſon	190	York
Thomas Johnſon	190	York
Wm. Johnſon	190	Hallowell
Ephraim Jones	130	Auguſta
Ephraim Jones	600	Oxford
D. William Kendrick	210	York
Joſeph Kendrick	210	York
Thomas Kirgan	9 ſquare chains	York
Sam. Marther	1-5th	York
John Martin	1200	Dunwich
Allan M'Lean, eſq:	1	York
Edward M'Michael	380	Walſingham
John Merclay	239	Williamſburg
Catherine M'Mullen	200	Rawdon
Archibald M'Ilmyle	100	Auguſta
Thomas Murdiff	290	Rawdon
Aron Oliver	200	Rawdon
David Parks	200	Rawdon
Nathaniel Parks	200	Rawdon
John Perſell	200	Rawdon
William Roſs	1200	Pickering
Walter Roe, eſqs	426	Vaughan
Waite Roſs	200	Rawdon
Walter Roe, eſq:	400	Vaughan
John Shell	123	Williamſburg
Paiſip Shaver	100	Matilda
John Stuart, jun.	100	Erneſtown
Thomas Steward	1	York
Henry Slaght	200	Townſend
John Stuart	200	Haldimand
Job Slaght	200	Townſend
John Stuart	400	Cramahe
Sam. Thompſon	286	Thurlow
Edwd. Wright	1-5th	York
Alex. Wood, eſq:	600	Murray
Maria Willcocks	Town Lot	York
Sam. Weatherhead	100	Auguſta
James Wilſon	200	Ancaſter
Mrs. Suſannah Jeſſup	Town Lot	Kingſton.

WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

THE

VOLUME X.] OF [NUMBER 37.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

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TOTAL NUMBER 505.] *SATURDAY*, JANUARY 17, 1801. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING:—*

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty ninth day of Nov. laſt, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the ninth day of the preſent month of January, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the fourteenth day of FEBRUARY next, enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſq. our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Eorces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this THIRD day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one, and in the forty-firſt year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, ſec'y.

TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ THE Proprietors of the UPPER CANADA GAZETTE, feel it at once a duty and a pleaſure to expreſs their grateful acknowledgments to their kind Patrons, for the liberal encouragement they have experienced during the courſe of the preceding year. This teſtimonial of their thanks and obligations is not the mere dictate of annual cuſtom, but ſprings warm from the heart, and is a tribute juſtly due to patronage the moſt liberal and encouraging; and they flatter themſelves they may, without vanity, add, to patronage not wholly unmerited. Anxious to meet the generous predileſtion of the Public, by proportionate exertions on their part, they have neglected no opportunity—they have ſhrunk back from no expence which might add to the general intereſt of their Paper. During the paſt year they have conſiderably increaſed the dimenſions of their paper, and, not ſatisfied with adding to the bulk, have contrived to render their columns ſtill more capacious, by printing a proportion (occaſionally) of the occurrences of the week in a ſmall type. Therefore, the Friends and Patrons of the Gazette, will find a very material augmentation of ſize and contents, without any augmentation of price.

The ſcenes now acting before our eyes on the grand ſtage of human events, ſufficiently demonſtrate the indiſſoluble connection between Religion and good Government; their intereſts are inſeparably interwoven; and the decay of the former muſt of neceſſity involve the downfall of the latter. Convinced of the truth of this poſition, the Proprietors of the Gazette are determined, as far as in them lies, to exert their utmoſt vigilance and ability in the ſupport of Religion, Morality, and Social Order. In this view, they will take a retroſpect of what paſſes, as well in the Religious as in the Political World; and propoſe to notice all occurrences connected with the intereſts of theſe grand objects.

In this part of their plan, they may confidently promiſe themſelves the ſupport and encouragement of every friend to Religion, Virtue, and good Order; and as they mean to diſcharge their duty with the ſtricteſt candour and impartiality, they look forward to the patronage of thoſe Gentlemen who coincide with themſelves in opinion, reſpecting the importance of the Literary Character, and its immediate connection with true Religion and good Government.

COUNCIL OFFICE, 16th Dec. 1800.

WHEREAS ſeveral Aſſignments have formerly iſſued out of the Surveyor General's Office, for permiſſion to occupy certain Lots upon Yonge Street and other places, and whereas no Improvements have been made on ſuch Lots, NOTICE is hereby given, that if the ſame are not Improved, and the Aſſignments brought forward, and lodged in the Council Office within three months from the date hereof, no Claim whatever upon ſuch Aſſignments can be ſuſtained.

J. SMALL, C. E. C.

Land for Sale,

By WILLIAM WILLCOCKS, Eſquire of YORK.

UPWARDS of twenty thouſand Acres of excellent Wood Land, the greater part in the Township of Norwich, in the Weſtern Diſtrict, between the River Latrench and Long Point, on Lake Erie; the reſt in the Townſhips of York, Whitby, Vaughan, King, and Whitchurch, in eligible ſituations, within a few miles of this town. It will be ſold in lots of 200 Acres, or more.—Mr. William Hambly, at Woodhouſe, near Long Point, will ſhew the land in the Weſtern Diſtrict. For further particulars enquire of Mr. Willcocks, who has alſo for ſale an Acre Lot, Number 77, in the Town of Niagara. He has the King's Letters Patent for the ſundry tracts of Land, wherefore the Purchaſer will meet with no unneceſſary delay.

York, in the Home Diſtrict of Upper Canada, the 6th day of October, 1800.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

N. B. He has alſo two Houſes for ſale, one in Palace-ſtreet, on the front of this Town, and another in King-ſtreet.

Foreign News.

VIENNA, Sept. 10.

On the news, that the armiſtice was prolonged, our ſtate paper rote 8 per cent.

What muſt greatly contribute to promote peace, or ſhould it not be concluded, muſt have a great influence on the conſequent events, is the armed intervention of two great courts, which in certain circumſtances will take place. We now received certain information, that two numerous Ruſſian armies, which will amount together to no leſs than 130,000 men are aſſembling on the Ruſſian frontiers of Volhynia and Lithuania. We are alſo aſſured that another powerful court will not ſee with indifference the French carry the war into Bohemia.

PARIS, Sept. 25.

Line of Strafburgh.

Gen. Moreau, commander in chief of the army of the Rhine, to gen. Buonaparte, firſt conſul of the republic.

"I have concluded a new armiſtice. The three places of Ingolſtadt, Ulme and Philiſburgh will be given up in five days, and evacuated in ten.

(True Copy) "CHAPPE."

September 27.

We have received from a correſpondent at Caſſels, a letter dated the 23d, containing the following particulars: "Yeſterday at 12 o'clock in the morning, an Engliſh flag of truce brought over two dispatches, the one directed to the miniſter of Foreign affairs, and the other to the miniſter of Marine.—They were inſtantly forwarded to Paris by a courier extraordinary, who will reach that city this evening. Nothing has yet tranſpired reſpecting the ſubject of the diſpatches."

The Engliſh cruizers have again appeared in great numbers off the coaſt of Holland.

September 28.

We know not whether the Britiſh Cabinet will accept the conditions which the French government has wiſely propoſed to it, and we doubt whether it be proper to deſire that envoys from England ſhould aſſiſt at the congreſs. But after the formidable proſition of our army, and the deplorable ſtate in which the emperor ſees his own army, we ſhould be much diſappointed, if the reſult of the congreſs was not ſpeedy pacification between the French republic and his Imperial majeſty.

ACTS OF GOVERNMENT.

Decree of the 24th of September.

Buonaparte, firſt conſul of the republic, decrees as follows:

I. The general of diviſion, Clarke, is appointed extraordinary commandant of Luneville, and of the whole of the department of La Meurthe.

II. He ſhall correſpond during that command directly with the government.

III. Meaſures ſhall be taken for eſtabliſhing a correſpondence with Luneville, by means of a Telegraph.

IV. Gen. Clarke ſhall immediately repair to Luneville, and take every ſtep neceſſary for holding a congreſs.

V. The miniſter at war is charged with the execution of the preſent decree. (Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

We are ſtill without any certain information reſpecting the nature of the diſpatches lately received by government from France. It is thoſe however, that thoſe which arrived on Wedneſday evening, contained nothing abſolutely deciſive of the queſtion of the propoſed armiſtice; and the explanatory communications on the ſubject, we believe have not yet entirely ceaſed.—The difficulties which preſent themſelves on this occaſion, muſt be, indeed both numerous and ſerious. It ſhould ſeem that we are called upon to make no leſs a ſacrifice than the total relinquiſhment, for a given time, of the proud ſuperiority which as a maratime power, we now ſo eminently poſſeſs; and to this diſcouraging conſideration we may venture to add our fears, that the jealouſies and ſuſpicions which the reſpective governments entertain of each other's views, are at the preſent moment of too marked and forcible a deſcription to induce a reaſonable hope of the exiſting differences being brot to a ſpeedy or cordial accommodation.

A council of the cabinet miniſters was held yeſterday afternoon at Lord Grenville's office, a circumſtance which gave riſe to a report of ſome further diſpatches having been received from France, but which we could not trace to any authentic ſource.

Gen. Angerou's troops have now all marched up the Main towards Dohas. In the environs of the Lohn and the Nidda, not a ſingle French Soldier remains.

Gen. Clarke, the officer appointed to repair to the ſeat of negociation at Luneville, is an Iriſhman, and a very confidential friend of the firſt conſul.

The flag of truce which arrived at Dover on Wedneſday morning, brot diſpatches in anſwer to thoſe ſent from London on Friday laſt. They reached town on Wedneſday evening, and contained the anſwer of the French government. To the diſpatches ſent off on Saturday no anſwer has yet been received, but it is hourly looked for. Till ſomething definitive is agreed on, or the matter entirely abandoned, no information on the ſubject can be expected to be publiſhed officially.

A letter from Barcelona dated the 7th September, in the French papers, ſtates that the diſtemper which rages at Cadiz is neither the plague nor the yellow fever. It aſſigns no name to this epidemic diſorder which carried off great numbers of people. It is juſtly conſidered at Barcelona as very ſtrange that no precaution had been taken to prevent its introduction there.

We are extremely ſorry to learn, by authentic letters from Cadiz of the 5th ult, the lateſt date in town, that the mortality in that city has been much greater than there was reaſon to ſuppoſe. The epidemic diſorder, or as ſome ſuppoſe it, the plague, which prevailed there, carried off no fewer than 3600 perſons between the 18th of Aug. and 5th of Sept. on which day 207 perſons died. The diſorder generally carries off thoſe whom it attacks, on the third or fourth day. The firſt ſymptoms are a pain in the limbs and bones, and violent vomitting. About 30,000 inhabitants haveſſed the city, and about 40,000 remain in it. No perſon is now ſuffered to leave Cadiz, and a cordon of troops is drawn along the peninſula to prevent any intercourſe with the country.

We ſome time ſince announced that ſeveral diſtricts in China had been inundated by the overflowing of the Tay and Kam rivers. Recent accounts ſtate the conſequences to have been moſt calamitous. The vaſt quantities of ſlime and mud left on the ſubſiding of the water, and the accumulation of putrid bodies with which its ſurface had been covered, has occaſioned a malignant epidemic diſorder, which has proved fatal to upwards of 100,000 perſons.

The flag of truce which arrived the night before laſt, brot to lord Grenville the anſwer of citizen Talleyrand to the diſpatches ſent on Friday laſt to Paris, relative to the propoſed naval armiſtice.

Reſpecting the particular points of reſtriction or equivalent, which are the ſubjects of delay in the negociations of the naval armiſtice, nothing certain will tranſpire till that object ſhall be finally accompliſhed or refuſed. Miniſters by admitting and attempting to modify a ſimilar propoſition, evince their deſire of procuring a general peace at the congreſs of Luneville. Much difficulty will attend the preſent diſcuſſions, which naturally embrace ſo many parts of the world, where France is in various modes coerced and confined by our maritime ſuperiority. Many flags of truce therefore will paſs, and no doubt repaſs, before ſuch an armiſtice can be finally concluded, and the public will do well to guard itſelf againſt a renewal of ſpeculation and impoſture, to which during every ſpecies of negociation, it is always expoſed.

United States

NEW YORK. December 10.

SUMMARY.

It is with regret we obſerve from the foreign details, by the laſt arrivals, that there has been a great deal of troubleſome rioting in England, among the always diſcontented, on accoun of the ſcarcity of breid, particularly in London, Briſtol, Portſmouth, Birmingham, Harwich, Nottingham, Ipſwich, Durham, Cambridge, Wincheſter, &c. The details of which occupy the greateſt proportion of the late London papers. The military, it appears, have been called in to ſuppreſs the rioters.

The Lord Mayor of London iſſued a handbill on the 17th of October, ordering the inhabitants on the appearance of the military to keep themſelves from the windows, and to keep all the individuals of their, families and ſervants within doors; and if poſſible, to remain in the back rooms of their houſes.

The Swin ſloop of war, from Halifax, has arrived at London, on board of which Mr. M'Donald, and his colleague Mr. Guillemard, two of the American commiſſioners went paſſengers.

It is ſaid the Emperor of Germany's body guard has left Vienna, and joined the army.

The army of Italy was to be reinforced to 125,000 men.

There have been ſerious inſurrections in Naples and Sicily.

It ſeems ſome riots have taken place in different parts of Ireland, on account of the ſcarcity of proviſions, but they were ſoon ſuppreſſed.

Deſertions among the Dutch troops in Germany, are ſaid to be very frequent.

The Vienna Gazette furniſhes ſome long details of the preparations for war now making by the Porte.—According to theſe accounts, the Turkiſh army is about to be raiſed to 100,000 men. The Pacha of Modea has already furniſhed the Grand Vizier with 45,000 freſh troops. The Captain Pacha has a conſiderable body of forces on board the fleet. The operations of theſe corps are under the direction of Kohler, an Engliſh general, and their attack, it is underſtood, to be made on different points at the ſame time.

The Philadelphia Gazette ſays,—"Letters from London, by the American, ſtate, that the principal bar to the negociation between Great Britain and France, is the relative ſituation of the naval powers of the two countries.—The arch Conſul inſiſting upon it that the Britiſh fleets ſhall ceaſe to blockade the harbour of Breſt, preparatory to negociation being opened. To this propoſal, John Bull thinks it is not proper to accede."

The Paris Journals repreſent the preparations by Spain as immenſe. The Spaniſh army they ſay, is already prepared to march, it conſiſts of 70,000 infantry and 8000 cavalry.—The general in chief is M. d'Urtia. It is aſſerted that he will be able to commence hoſtilities by the middle of October; and the Court of Liſbon have nothing to oppoſe ſuch a formidable army.

From the Halifax Journal, Sept. 9.

Monday arrived here the ſchr. Siſters, capt. Cameron, in 26 days from St. Thomas's: a Daniſh King's brig mounting 22 eighteen pounders, arrived there, bringing in with her the ſchooner Eagle, capt. Nutton, of this port. Capt. Cameron went in his boat, to go on board the Eagle, but was prevented by the Daniſh officers, when John Doyle, who was armourer of the Eagle, got upon the gunwale, and informed him they had been fired into by the above brig, in the moſt barbarous manner, without the leaſt provocation. That capt. Nutton and one man was killed, and the firſt lieutenant and five others wounded. Capt. Cameron was refuſed any further communication with the crew of the Eagle, who were landed next day under a ſtrong guard, and confined in the fort; and the only reaſon aſſigned for this extraordinary proceeding, was, that one of their armed ſchooners had been attacked by a Britiſh privateer called Dreadnought, and they were determined to have ſatisfaction.

When we compare the behaviour of the Daniſh frigates in the North Sea & in the Mediterranean, with the above murderous and unprovoked action, and conſider that the Daniſh brig had arrived but five days from Denmark, and was probably he had not brought out the new orders of that court, there can be no doubt but the Danes are provoking that chaſtiſement from the Britiſh navy which it is highly probable they will ſhortly receive.

From a London Paper.

There is now in the river an aſtoniſhing large hairy wild man, caught four hundred miles from the Cape of Good Hope, brought over in the Rundler, South Sea Whaler, he is of aſtoniſhing muſcular ſtrength, a ſpecimen of which had nearly proved fatal to one of the cuſtom houſe officers, who inadvertently went too near him; he ſeized hold of the man, twirled him about two or three times, with the greateſt violence, and then threw him over the ſide. Luckily the man eſcaped with a horrid fright and a ſound ducking.

DENUNCIATION OF LOUIS XIV.

A Mr. Stirling, who was Miniſter of the Epiſcopy Church of Glaſgow, during the war, which this and other countries maintained againſt the inſatiable ambition of Louis XIV. in that part of his prayer which related to public affairs, uſed to beſeech the Lord, that he would take the haughty tyrant of France and ſtake him over the mouth of hell;—"but good Lord," added the worthy man, "dinna let him fa' in." This curious prayer having been mentioned to Louis, he laughed heartily at this new method of puniſhing ambition, and frequently afterwards gave, The good Scotch Parſon, as a toaſt. Ibid.

Extract of a letter from lieut. Charles Stewart, commander of the United States ſchr. Enterprize, dated the 3d October, 1800.

"We cruiſed to windward of St. Bartholomews till the 7th of October, which the day we fell in with and captured the French armed (three maſted) ſch'r Diana, out two days from Gaudaloupe, laden with ſugar, coffee and cotton, bound to France, under convoy of a brig of 16 nine pounders and 150 men. This (ſchooner mounted 8 nine pound carronades, (6 of which they threw overboard in the chace) and 45 men.

"On board of her we had the pleaſure to find General RIGAUD, commander in chief of the ſouth of St Domingo.

"This is the man, ſir, that has wrefted millions from my countrymen; the depredations, the piracies plunder and murders he has committed on my fellow-citizens are but too well known in the United States; and now the ſupreme Ruler of all things has placed him in the hands of that country he has moſt injured."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Camden county, to his friend in Savannah.

"The famous Bowles is ſuppoſed to be in our neighbourhood, a party of his friends, the Indians, have arrived oppoſite to Coleraine, they are much in want of ammunition, which I hope they will not get here—a ſmall party of horſe are watching their motions, and Capt. Boyer is on his march with his detachment of Federal troops for Coleraine."

NEW YORK, November 11.

In yeſterday's Gazette we mentioned the ſurrender of Curracoa to the Engliſh—The following are the Articles of Capitulation, agreed between Frederick Watkins, Eſq: captain of his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip Nereid, now laying off the harbour of Curaccoa; and John Rudolph Lauffer, Governor ad interim of ſaid iſland and its dependencies, and Commander in Chief of all the armed force of ſaid iſland.

1. The iſland of Curracoa and its dependencies ſhall be placed under the protection of his Britannic Majeſty, and ſhall peaceably ſubmit to the government of his ſaid Majeſty. Anſwer—agreed to.

2. The Inhabitants of this iſland and its dependencies ſhall enjoy perfect ſecurity in their perſons and property, and in the full exerciſe of their religon excepting ſuch as ſhall appear to belong to the ſubjects of powers now actually at war with Great Britain, ſuch property only excepted as was on board the veſſels in the harbour on the 10th inſt. Anſwer—agreed to.

3. All ſhips and veſſels of war in the harbour, and artillery, warlike ſtores, ammunition, &c. that may be found in the forts and public magazines, and all property of whatever nature belonging to the Batavian republic, ſhall be delivered up to his Britannic Majeſty in the ſame ſtate in which they now are; and officers ſhall be appointed by each power to take inventories thereof. Anſwer—Agreed to.

4. All debts due by the government of this iſland ſhall be punctually paid out of the revenues of the ſaid iſland. Anſwer.—Agreed to.

5. No alteration ſhall be made in the eſtabliſhed laws of this iſland, excepting ſuch alteration ſhould in future be found neceſſary for mutual benefit and ſafety; in which caſe it ſhall be regulated by the concurrence of both parties. Anſwer.—Agreed to.

6. During the time this iſland ſhall remain under the protection of his Britannic Majeſty, or in caſe the iſland and its dependencies ſhould at the concluſion of the war remain in poſſeſſion of Great Britain, the inhabitants of ſaid iſland and its dependencies ſhall enjoy the ſame rights and privileges as his Majeſty's ſubjects in the Weſt Indies. Anſwer.—Agreed to.

7. The laws heretofore obſerved reſpecting property, ſhall remain in full force. Anſwer.—Agreed to.

Private Article. As it is impoſſible for the inhabitants of this iſland and its dependencies to ſubſiſt without a free intercourſe with the Spaniſh Main, the port of Curacoa and its dependencies ſhall be open to all Spaniſh veſſels. Anſwer.—Allowed, the ſame free trade as the iſland of Jamaica.

Signed, ſealed and ratified in the preſence of Cornelius Spencer and C. A. Van Eck, on the part of John Rudolph Lauffer, and in the preſence of John Lucy March, on the part of Frederick Watkins, at Fort Amſterdam, in the iſland of Curacoa, the 13th of September 1800.

JOHN RUD LAUFFER.
FREDERICK WATKINS.
WM. RIDLY, Secretary.

The particulars are received in London, of the death of the Rev. Mr. P. Greig, the Miſſionary to Africa. Seven men of the Foulah nation came to pay their reſpects to Mr. Greig on the 31ſt January. He received them with the greateſt kindneſs, and with a view of conciliating them, amuſed them with the ſight of various European articles. He allowed three of them to ſleep in his houſe, when theſe wretches, filled with the infatiable deſire of getting poſſeſſion of the things they had ſeen, inhumanly murdered Mr. Graig in the night, and carried off the articles. The Foulahs were purſued by the people of Candia, moſt of the property recovered. & four of the ruffians brought to Free Port in chains.

NORFOLK, Nov. 4.

Arrived at Dumariſcotta, on Friday, the 24th Oct. the ſloop Hunter, from Antigua. On her paſſage home, in the night, voices were heard crying out for aſſiſtance. The ſloop immediately rounded to, and took off 25 men, who were clinging to pieces of a wreck and floating ſpars. It ſeems the unfortunate perſons had belonged to a Britiſh privateer that had been upſet in a gale of wind. One hundred and twenty perſons were on board the privateer, four of whom were ladies; the latter were among the loſt.

A London paper gives the following account of the French fleet at Breſt.—It is divided into two ſquadrons, or two lines; one without the harbour, compoſed of eight three deckers, and four ſhips of 90 guns. The ſecond conſiſts of ſeventeen ſhips of 74 guns each.—Both ſquadrons have ſprings on their cables. In the Bay of Boſcauvel there are eleven 74's and one ſhip of 60, with

113

springs on their cables, to anfwer either line; and each fhip has 400 troops ready to be difembarked, to reinforce the camp of Quebec, which conffits at prefent of 3000 men. The lines at Quebec are 250 toifes in length, and are defended by 72 pieces of artillery of large calibre. Thefe entrenchments are remarkably ftrong; 4000 men would not be able to carry them.

A fhocking circumftance happened at Bruffels, on the 2d September laft, and which unfortunately is not without example. An innkeeper of that city, returning from taking a walk with his wife, dropt down fuddenly to all appearance dead: the medical perfons who were called in declared him to be lifelefs. The next day he was enclofed in an oak coffin, and depofited in a chapel until the funeral was to take place. Some of the neighbours heard a noife in the chapel. They ran to the place, and found the poor man bathed in his blood and really dead, having as it appeared, made moft violent, but ineffectual ftruggles to brake his coffin.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, January 17.

For the UPPER CANADA GAZETTE

An ODE for her MAJESTY's BIRTH DAY.

BRING me an harp from Heav'n, ye facred nine,
And fill each ftring with harmony divine;
Strike your fweet lutes, your dulcet voices raife,
Breathe all your fpirit thro' your poet's lays;
With founds celeftial aid my grateful voice,
'Till every Britifh heart like mine rejoice;
Let tainted flander hide her guilty head,
'Till white rob'd virtue ftrike detraction dead;
Let malice droop, and envy bluffh for fhame,
While to the fpheres I echo Charlotte's name;
Hear it, ye Britons! all ye nations round,
Hear and reverberate the joyful found!
Daughters of Albion catch the much lov'd name,
Which thus I gave to everlafting fame.
With fhouts of tranfport hail the aufpicious morn,
For on this happy day was Charlotte born!
Charlotte! the glory of Britannia's ifle,
Where virtue reigns, and where the graces fmile:
Queen of the people's hearts! her fex's pride,
On earth their pattern, and to heaven their guide!
Mother by nature of a glorious race,
And foffer mother of her country's peace.
For her the orphans prayers to heav'n afcend,
From her the weeping widow finds a friend,
Cheer'd by her bounty, clafps her darling boy,
And tears of grief are chang'd to tears of joy;
Ye high of birth, degenerate in crimes,
Who for your follies plead the graceleis times:
Behold your Queen and bluffh!—'tis there you'll find
The laffing model of a noble mind;
Come all ye maids who round Parnaffus rove,
And for Britannia manifeft your love;
With notes unfung your fweeteft lyres prepare,
And to the world thefe happy tidings bear.
"No more bright virtue dwells in fhades
"unknown,
"She quits her cottage for the Britifh
"throne."

York, 12th January, 1801.

COUNCIL-OFFICE, Dec. 30, 1800.

☞ WHEREAS the Perfons who have been permitted to occupy the following Lots in the Town of York, No. 8, 13, 17, and 18, North fide Hofpital Street; No. 11, 17, 18, and 19, South fide ditto; Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 12, 13, and 14, North fide Newgate Street; Lots No. 4, 9, and 11, South fide ditto; Lot No. 17, North fide King Street; and Lot No. 1 and 2, South fide Market Street, and No. 1, 2, 3, North fide Front Street, have neglected to comply with the Notice iffued from his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Office, of the fourth of September,

NOTICE is therefore given, that the faid Lots are hereby declared Vacant—leave being given, however, to the refpective Nominees, to come forward by themfelves, or their Attornies, in one month from the date hereof, and fhew Caufe, if any they have, why a new Application fhould be received from them for permiffion to re-occupy the faid Lots, or any others in the faid Town of York.

By Order of the Board, JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

KNOW all men by thefe prefents, That whereas I John Fifk, did fome time in the month of December laft paft, give and execute a Power of Attorney to Afa Danforth, of Haldimand, Home Diftrict, to act for me, and in my name to obtain a grant of a lot of land from the Hon. Council of Upper Canada,—Now know ye therefore, that for and in confideration of divers fufficient caufes me thereunto moving, do revoke, and by thefe prefents have revoked and difannuled the faid Letter of Attorney to faid Danforth, and forbid him acting any farther for me or in my name after the date of thefe prefents: and I do farthermore forbid the faid Danforth paying any perfon or perfons for my labor done on the King's Road from the Weft line of Cramahe to the 38 mile tree in faid Cramahe, it being about four miles and one-fourth of a mile, without a fpecial written order from me. In witnefs whereof I do hereunto fet my hand this fifth day of January, 1801. Dated at York. JOHN FISK.

Secretary's Office,

YORK, November 26, 1800.

LIST of the NAMES of PERSONS who have GRANTS in the Secretary's Office, in addition to thofe heretofore publifhed in this Gazette, ready to be iffued:

Names.	*Acres.*	*Township.*
John Atkin, fen.	1	Sandwich
John Atkin, jun.	1	Do.
John Atkin, fen.	218	Do.
Rev. Robert Addifon	3000	Dereham
Rev. Robert Addifon	6000	Dereham
Rev. Robert Addifon	3000	Dereham
Rev. Robert Addifon	6000	Norwich
John B. Barthe	1	Sandwich
John B. Barthe	800	Sandwich
Jn. and Geo. Ball	1200	Dereham
Richd. Beafley, efq.	400	Granford
Edmund Burk	3000	Norwich
Geo. Browce	156	Matilda
Johnfon Butler, efq.	600	Louth
Wm. Cooper	T. Lot	York
Mrs. Mary Davidfon	800	Blenheim
Hugh Earl	1200	Whitby
Joleph Forfyth	400	Kingfton
Do.	600	Clarke
Do.	150	Kingfton
Do.	400	Cramahe
Do.	100	Scarboro'
Do.	200	Thurlow
Do.	200	Haldimand
Do.	200	Percy
Do.	100	Haldimand
Tim. Fitzgerald	3000	Norwich
Joleph Forfyth	300	Cramahe
Thos. Frafer	1800	Mountain
Richard Gamble	832	Vaughan
Alex. Grant, efq.	1	Sandwich
Geo. Landman	3000	Norwich
Thos. Moffey	300	Etobicoke
Miles M'Donell, efq.	400	Hamilton
Angus M'Donell, efq:	3000	Norwich
Alexander M'Donell, efq:	236	Flamboro' E.
John Martin	1	Sandwich
Wm. M'Kay	150	Frederickfburg
Angus and Alexander M'Donell, efqrs.	190	Flamboro' E.
Do.	2200	Do.
Eve Richardfon	200	Rawdon
Peter Ruffell, efq:	3000	Dereham
Do.	3000	Norwich
Do:	3000	Do.
Robt. Richardfon	1	Sandwich
John Snider	114	Colcheffer
Wm. Willcocks, efq:	15,000	Norwich
Miss Maria Willcocks	1200	Whitby
Miss Eugenia Willcocks	1200	Do.
William Waters	1000	Kitley
Archd. Thompfon	400	Thurlow
Wm. Bouket	1	York
Richard Beafley	100	Barton
Afail Bradihaw	600	Rawdon
James Bradfhaw	400	Rawdon
Thos. Butler, jun.	200	Clinton
Elijah Bottom	200	Auguffa
Mary Browce	200	Wincheffer
Archd. Cameron	500	Etobicoke
James Cranford	500	Etobicoke
Alex. Campbell	100	Elizabethtown
Mrs. Ann Claus	5000	Hawkesbury
Alex. Campbell	200	Elizabethtown
Elizabeth Carns	200	Mountain
Elizabeth Carns	200	Mountain
Jacob Carns, jun.	200	Mountain
John Dorne	200	Matilda
Jacob Detler	300	Rawdon
Martin Delebeck	200	Wincheffer
Hugh Earl	1	York
Thos. Frafer, efq;	200	Gower
Mary Frafer	600	Nepean
Thos. Frafer, efq;	249	Gower
Thos. Frafer, efq;	200	Gower
Wm. Frafer	300	Glouceffer
Thos. Frafer, efq;	800	Gower
Thos. Frafer, efq;	400	Matilda
John Howard	200	Elizabethtown
Hon. Robert Hamilton	6000	Dereham
Hon. Robert Hamilton	9000	Norwich
Mrs. Sufannah Jeffup	600	Oxford
Mrs. Sufannah Jeffup	112	Auguffa
Mrs. Sufannah Jeffup	200	Lanfdowa
Mrs. Sufannah Jeffup	900	Lanfdown
Mrs. Sufannah Jeffup	400	Elizabethtown
Mrs. Sufannah Jeffup	Town Lot	Kingfton.

WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

THE

VOLUME X.] GAZETTE [NUMBER 38.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 506.] *SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1801.* [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and fo forth:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING:—*

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty ninth day of Nov. laft, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the ninth day of the preſent month of January, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the fourteenth day of FEBRUARY next, enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſq. our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this THIRD day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one, and in the forty-firſt year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *ſec'y.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ THE Proprietors of the UPPER CANADA GAZETTE, feel it at once a duty and a pleaſure to expreſs their grateful acknowledgments to their kind Patrons, for the liberal encouragement they have experienced during the courſe of the preceding year. This teſtimonial of their thanks and obligations is not the mere dictate of annual cuſtom, but ſprings warm from the heart, and is a tribute juſtly due to patronage the moſt liberal and encouraging; and they flatter themſelves they may, without vanity, add, to patronage not wholly unmerited. Anxious to meet the generous predileſtion of the Public, by proportionate exertions on their part, they have neglected no opportunity—they have ſhrunk back from no expence which might add to the general intereſt of their Paper. During the paſt year they have conſiderably increaſed the dimenſions of their paper, and, not ſatisfied with adding to the bulk, have contrived to render their columns ſtill more capacious, by printing a propoſition (occaſionally) of the occurrences of the week in a ſmall type. Therefore, the Friends and Patrons of the Gazette, will find a very material augmentation of ſize and contents, without any augmentation of price.

The ſcenes now acting before our eyes on the grand ſtage of human events, ſufficiently demonſtrate the indiſſoluble connection between Religion and good Government; their intereſts are inſeparably interwoven; and the decay of the former muſt of neceſſity involve the downfall of the latter. Convinced of the truth of this poſition, the Proprietors of the Gazette are determined, as far as in them lies, to exert their utmoſt vigilance and ability in the ſupport of Religion, Morality, and Social Order. In this view, they will take a retroſpect of what paſſes, as well in the Religious as in the Political World; and propoſe to notice all occurrences connected with the intereſts of theſe grand objects.

In this part of their plan, they may confidently promiſe themſelves the ſupport and encouragement of every friend to Religion, Virtue, and good Order; and as they mean to diſcharge their duty with the ſtricteſt candour and impartiality, they look forward to the patronage of thoſe Gentlemen who coincide with themſelves in opinion, reſpecting the importance of the Literary Character, and its immediate connection with true Religion and good Government.

COUNCIL-OFFICE, 16th Dec. 1800.

WHEREAS ſeveral Aſſignments have formerly iſſued out of the Surveyor General's Office, for permiſſion to occupy certain Lots upon Yonge Street and other places, and whereas no Improvements have been made on ſuch Lots, NOTICE is hereby given, that if the ſame are not Improved, and the Aſſignments brought forward, and lodged in the Council Office within three months from the date hereof, no Claim whatever upon ſuch Aſſignments can be ſuſtained.

J. SMALL, C. E. C.

COUNCIL OFFICE, Dec. 30, 1800.

☞ WHEREAS the Perſons who have been permitted to occupy the following Lots in the Town of York, No. 8, 13, 17, and 18, North ſide Hoſpital Street; No. 11, 17, 18, and 19, South ſide ditto; Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 12, 13, and 14, North ſide Newgate Street; Lots No. 4, 9, and 11, South ſide ditto; Lot No. 17 North ſide King Street; and Lot No. 1 and 2, South ſide Market Street, and No. 1, 2, 3, North ſide Front Street, have neglected to comply with the Notice iſſued from his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Office, of the fourth of September,

NOTICE is therefore given, that the ſaid Lots are hereby declared Vacant—leave being given, however, to the reſpective Nominees, to come forward by themſelves, or their Attornies, in one month from the date hereof, and ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why a new Application ſhould be received from them for permiſſion to re-occupy the ſaid Lots, or any others in the ſaid Town of York.

By Order of the Board, JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Foreign News.

CARLSHRUE, Sept. 15.

By an extraordinary courier.

EARLY this morning an Auſtrian courier paſſed through this city, who was ſent off the day before yeſterday from the Auſtrian head-quarters, to proceed with all diſpatch to Straſburgh and Paris.—By the way he met two French couriers, who were going to General Moreau, and from who he learned that new propoſitions for peace had been tranſmitted from Buonaparte, which the Emperor had accepted and ratified. A French courier from Munich to Paris paſſed through this city, who ſaid he carried orders to tranſmit by the Telegraph from Straſburgh, intelligence of the ſigning of the preliminaries of peace.

RATISBON, Sept. 28.

A letter by an extraordinary courier.

The Emperor has ratified the preliminaries of peace, which were ſigned at Paris on the 28th of July, by the French miniſter, Talleyrand, and Count St. Julien. They were ratified at Alt Oettingen, and Munich, in the Auſtrian and French head quarters, on the 20th inſt.

Peace will again be reſtored. France obtains the Rhine for the boundary; and the Emperor as a guarantee of his ſincere deſire for peace, gives the French poſſeſſion of the fortreſſes of Ingoldſtadt Philipſburgh, and Ulm, till the definitive treaty will be concluded. The French army will likewiſe ſtill keep its preſent poſition.

OSTEND, September 16.

A dreadful event has plunged this town into deſolation and mourning. A barque, traverſing the canal, yeſterday evening, at the riſing of the tide, with more than two hundred perſons of every age and ſex, was ſunk in the mid-channel, and out of the whole only 20 were ſaved, all the reſt periſhed. The day had been fair, and a *fete* was held at Slyckens, a village a league and a half from Oſtend, to which more than 4000 of the inhabitants had repaired. The boat had ſcarcely quitted the bank when the damage was perceived. But inſtead of returning whilſt it was yet practicable, the conductors, as if infatuated, would purſue their way. The water entering at every part, ſeveral men threw themſelves overboard, but were drowned in the whirlpool. Arrived at mid channel, the cries of the people were dreadful, the boat ſoon after ſunk, and nothing was to be ſeen but the bodies of the women and children, rolling amidſt the waves, and ſinking, never to re appear. Some few were reſcued and brought to life, but when the boats arrived they could only bring up about 100 corpſes. Suttonax, the commandant of artillery, loſt three four of his children. The ſuperviſor of artillery periſhed, with his wife and ſon; the wife, ſon and niece of a captain of artillery, alſo periſhed. The latter threw himſelf into the ſtream and ſaved three perſons, but could not find thoſe who were moſt dear to him. All Oſtend is in tears, almoſt every perſon has loſt a relation or a friend. One circumſtance deſerves to be recited. A woman was this morning taken lifeleſs out of the water, it was perceived, however, on undreſſing her, that there was a palpitation in her womb. A ſurgeon was called in, who performed the *ceſarean* operation, and drew forth an infant, which according to every appearance, is full likely to live.

LONDON, October 10.

The progreſs of a dreadful fire in Wapping, High-ſtreet, was ſtopped on Monday evening, by pulling down ſome buildings. It began on the premiſes of Meſſrs. J. Tiddy and S. Batuer, ſhip chandlers.

The avennes to the ſpot where the fire was venting its fury, were ſo extremely narrow, that the engines, when they arrived, had ſcarce room to play, and every attempt to get the flames under were unavailing.

Things were ſo alarming an aſpect in the early part of the day, that the greater number of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood moved their goods, &c. to Wapping church yard for ſafety.

The church yard on this occaſion, was a very convenient receptacle for thoſe who had time and means to convey their effects there, which were vigilantly protected by the Wapping Corps, under the command of Captain Batſon, and the Union Corps, Captain William Mellish, who remained under arms from 7 o'clock in the morning till one at night. The damages ſuſtained by this conflagration are eſtimated at two hundred thouſand pounds.

The peace of the continent can never be fixed or durable as long as France continues at war with England. We have it therefore in our power to prevent in ſome degree, the chains from being riveted which Europe is about to receive from the French republic. We are ourſelves invulnerable; except, indeed, in our finances; but even here we poſſeſs immenſe and unknown reſources, and much as we deſire a peace, we cannot yet feel the neceſſity of ſubmiſſion. If Buonaparte wiſhes to be believed to have ſincerely deſired a peace with us, he muſt know that to extort conceſſions as the price of treating will not make converts amongſt thoſe who juſtly doubt his ſincerity; and who can have no motive for granting conceſſions unprofitable towards the great end of peace, and merely advantageous to him whom they conſider as endeavouring to deceive them.

The great object in all the plans of peace of Buonaparte is to deſtroy the defences of other nations, and to expoſe every frontier in Europe to the deſtructive inroads of the French. In Piedmont and upon the Rhine, whatever ſeparates and proteſts the nations from his military Republic, is to be thrown down! Turin, Tortona, Aleſſandria, the citadel of Milan, all the frontier places of Italy, have already fallen, or at this time diſmantling.—Ehrenbreiſtein, Caſſel, Kehl, and all the fortreſſes of the Rhine, not actually in the poſſeſſion of France, are now to be demoliſhed; ſo that the barriers of Italy and the German empire are to be pulled down, as the price of a peace which France will never want a pretext to violate, after having ſecured in her own hands every facility of doing ſo with impunity.—Reſpecting England, the ſea is her barrier, and it muſt be remembered that it is her only barrier, both at the peace and during its negociation. If we conſent to any ſpecies of armiſtice, we muſt conſider in the wiſdom of his Majeſty's miniſters, that the negociations will not conclude in limine after France has derived the advantages the expects from the ceſſation of hoſtilities.

Before they will accede to the demands of the French government upon this point, it may be inferred that previous explanations will have taken place with regard to Belgium and Holland, and that the broad preliminary principle and baſis of the future peace have been adjuſted.

Pall Mall, 18 October, 1800.

SIR—Incloſed is a copy of my new Proſpectus, which I request you to have inſerted in all the Canada Papers. I remain, Sir, your very humble ſervant,

WILLIAM COBBETT.

Mr. Edward Edwards,
Montreal.

By WILLIAM COBBETT.

PROSPECTUS OF A DAILY PAPER, TO BE ENTITLED

The Porcupine.

HAVING, in America, witneſſed the fatal effects of revolution; having ſeen piety give place to a contempt of religion, plain-dealing exchanged for ſhuffling and fraud, univerſal confidence for univerſal ſuſpicion and diſtruſt; having ſeen a country, once the ſeat of peace and good neighbourhood, torn to pieces by faction, plunged, by intriguing demagogues, into never-ceaſing hatred and ſtrife; having ſeen a people, once too fond of what they called liberty to bear the gentle ſway of a Britiſh King, humbly bend their necks to the yoke, nay, to the very foot, of a ſet of groveling deſpots; having, in ſhort, ſeen the crime of rebellion againſt monarchy puniſhed by the tormenting, the degrading curſe of republicaniſm, it is with the utmoſt aſtoniſhment and indignation that I find many of thoſe, who have the preſs at their command, endeavouring to bring down on my native country the very ſame ſpecies of calamity and diſgrace. Notwithſtanding the example of America, & the more dreadful example of France, I find the emiſſaries of the Republican faction (for ſuch it really is) ſtill preaching fanatiſiſm & infidelity, ſtill bawling for that change which they have the audacity to denominate *reform*, ſtill exerting all their nefarious ingenuity in ſapping the foundation of the Church and the Throne. Thoſe who want experience of the conſequences, may, for aught I know, be excuſed for conniving at theſe attempts, but, for me, who have ſeen acts paſſed by a republican legiſlature, more fraudulent than forgery or coining; for me, who have ſeen republican officers of ſtate offering their country for ſale for a few thouſands of dollars; for me, who have ſeen republican judges become felons, and felons become republican judges; for me to fold my hands & tamely liſten to the inſolent eulogiſts of republican governments and rulers, would be a ſhameful abandonment of principle, a daſtardly deſertion of duty. With theſe ſentiments then, I reſume the publication of a Daily Paper, duly apprized, by paſt experience, of the hoſtility I ſhall excite, and firmly reſolved to repel it by all the honorable means in my power.

THE PORCUPINE will, of courſe, embrace all the uſual topics of a Newspaper: Parliamentary and Law Reports, Court, City, and Country News, &c. An early and correct account of thoſe foreign events, which may be conſidered as *news*, is a thing ſo much in the beaten track, and ſo indiſpenſably neceſſary, that any ſpecific promiſe on that head would be ſuperfluous; but it may not be amiſs to mention, that to faithful tranſlations from foreign journals, I ſhall endeavour to add ſuch a commentary as will prevent my paper from being (what too many others are) a mere vehicle for theſe articles, which are fabricated on the Continents of Europe & America, for the ſole purpoſe of deceiving the too credulous people of this kingdom. The intrigues of the French, the ſervile, the inſidious, the inſinuating French, ſhall be an object of my conſtant attention. Whether at war or at peace with us, they ſtill dread the power, envy the happineſs, and thirſt for the ruin of England. Collectively and individually, the whole and every one of them hate us. Had they the means, they would exterminate us to the laſt man; they would ſnatch the crutch from our parents, the cradle from our children, and our happy country itſelf would they ſink beneath thoſe waves, on which they now flee from the thunder of our cannon. When we ſhall ſheath the ſword it is for our Sovereign to ſay; but, while we retain one drop of true Britiſh blood in our veins, we never ſhall ſhake hands with this perfidious and ſanguinary race, much leſs, ſhall we make a compromiſe with their monkey-like manners and tiger-like principles.

In my endeavours to detect and expoſe *home bred* falſehoods and miſrepreſentations, I do not propoſe to confine myſelf to the diurnal and weekly prints, for, though they are certainly a moſt copious ſource of miſchief, it is probable that more laſting evil is produced by monthly and occaſional productions, which are, comparatively ſpeaking, cheaper than newſpapers, more conveniently referred to, and much more eaſily preſerved. Without, therefore, attempting to uſurp the critic's chair, which I have neither the capacity nor the leiſure to fill, I ſhall point out to my readers the injurious tendency of works, to which, otherwiſe, they might incautiouſly give their encouragement. In the diſcharge of this, as of every other part of my duty, I ſhall, I truſt, be guided by juſtice; but, I ſhall aſſuredly pay much leſs regard to the feelings and intereſts of fanatical and factious booklellers than to the cauſe of religion and loyalty.

I ſhall ſtand in great need of, and I hope, I ſhall receive, voluntary aſſiſtance, in every department of my Paper, but more particularly in that which will treat of the artful manœuvres of the factious in the country towns, and in the villages. The unperverted ſenſe of the people is ſo decided in favour of the eſtabliſhed order of things, that the contrivers of innovation are never formidable, except where their real views are unperceived. It is their hypocritical cant, their clandeſtine intrigues in the numerous ſocieties and inſtitutions into which they imperceptibly worm themſelves: it is their viſor, and not their viſage, that we have to fear. On this topic, therefore, I thus early ſolicit information from every part of the United Kingdom, being well aſſured, that, if the malecontents have ſometimes ſucceeded in exciting a ſpirit of oppoſition and revolt, their ſucceſs is to be ſolely attributed to the want of a regular, well conducted, widely extended ſyſtem of expoſure.

It is with no ſmall mortification that I find too many of the periodical publications (as well pamphlets as papers) in the hands of Fanatics and Infidels, all of whom, however numerous their mongrel ſects, however oppoſite their tenets, however hateful their perſons to each other, do moſt cordially unite in their enmity to the national Eſtabliſhment, and moſt zealouſly co-operate for its deſtruction. Convinced as I am, from the experience of America, as well as from hiſtory in general, that an eſtabliſhed Church is abſolutely neceſſary to the exiſtence of religion and morality; convinced alſo, that the Church of England while it is an ornament, an honor, and a bleſſing to the nation, is the principal pillar of the Throne, I truſt I never ſhall be baſe enough to decline acombat with her enemies, whether they approach me in the ſank locks of the Sectary, or the ſcarlet crop of the Jacobin.

Having thus ſtated what will be the principles of my Paper, it is incumbent on me to ſay, that thoſe principles will always be my own; for, though I utterly reject that inſolent maxim of diſaffection, which will allow of reward to no talents but ſuch as are exerted in the cauſe of rebellion; though I hold it to be the duty of men in power to employ the pen as well as the ſword in defence of the government committed to their charge; yet, the peculiar circumſtances under which I now come forward, demand from me an explicit and ſolemn aſſertion of my *independence*. My undertaking is my own, it was begun without the aid, without the advice, and even without the knowledge, of any perſon either directly or indirectly connected with the Miniſtry: if therefore, I hope to yield ſome trifling ſupport to that Miniſtry, it is not becauſe I have received, or ever ſhall receive, any gratification at their hands; but becauſe I am moſt ſincerely perſuaded, that, next to the virtues of his Majeſty and the general loyalty of his ſubjects, this country owes its preſervation to the wiſdom and integrity of Mr. Pitt and his colleagues. This perſuaſion ſhall not, however, deter either me or my correſpondents from the exerciſe of our judgment. The Porcupine never was, in America, nor ſhall it ever be in England, the blind inſtrument of party, the trumpet of indiſcriminate applauſe. The wiſeſt men may ſometimes commit errors, which the moſt ignorant may perceive: I ſhall, therefore, feel no reſtraint but that of decency and candour; truſting, from the wiſe, to a liberal interpretation of my motives, and totally diſregarding the diſpleaſure of thoſe who may be weak enough to prefer flattery to truth.

The ſubjects of a Britiſh King, like the ſons of every provident and tender father, never know his value till they feel the want of his protection. In the days of youth and of ignorance, I was led to believe, that comfort, freedom, and virtue, were excluſively the lot of Republicans. A very ſhort trial convinced me of my error, admoniſhed me to repent of my folly, and urged me to compenſate for the injuſtice of the opinions I had conceived. During an eight years abſence from my country, I was not an unconcerned ſpectator of her perils, nor did I liſten, in ſilence, to the ſlanders of her enemies. Though divided from England by the ocean, though her gay fields were hidden perhaps for ever, from my view, ſtill her happineſs and her glory were the objects of my conſtant ſolicitude; I rejoiced at her victories, and mourned at her defeats; her friends were my friends, and her foes were my foes. Once more returned, once more under the ſafeguard of that Sovereign, who watched over me in my infancy, and the want of whoſe protecting arm I have ſo long had occaſion to lament, I feel an irreſiſtible deſire to communicate to my countrymen the fruit of my experience; to ſhew them the injurious and degrading conſequences of diſcontentment, diſloyalty, and innovation; to convince them, that they are the freeſt, as well as happieſt, of the human race; and, above all, to warn them againſt the arts of thoſe ambitious and perfidious demagogues, who would willingly reduce them to a level with the cheated ſlaves, in the bearing of whoſe yoke I have had the mortification to ſhare. WM. COBBETT.

Pall Mall, 29th Sept. 1800.

THE PORCUPINE will be a *Morning Paper*. The firſt Number will be publiſhed on *Monday* the 24th of *Nov.* next.

The Office for printing and publiſhing the Paper, and for receiving Advertiſements, is at No. 3, *Southampton ſtreet, Strand*.—On this ſubject it is neceſſary to notify, that, while all *other* Advertiſements will be thankfully received and carefully inſerted, the *obſcene* and *filthy* boaſtings of quackery will, on no conſideration whatever, be admitted.

For the convenience of Correſpondents a Letter-box will, previous to the day of publication, be fixed near the door of the Printing Office: thoſe who may have occaſion to write by poſt, will pleaſe to direct their letters (*always poſt paid*) to WILLIAM COBBETT, No. 18, *Pall Mall*,

Orders for the Paper, whether from Town or Country, will be received and executed by the Newſmen in general. Orders may alſo be ſent to No. 18, *Pall Mall*.

BLANKS,
For ſale at this OFFICE.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, January 24.

On Friday the 16th inst. some villain or villains, allured by the hope of plunder, broke open the ſtable of Mr. Patrick Mealey, of this town, ſtore-keeper, wherein he lately kept a quantity of liquors and other merchandize; but luckily they were removed a few days before.—In their ſearch they found an old bridle, which not thinking worth carrying off, they left at the outer gate.

Thoſe merchants who are, for the want of room in their ſtores, obliged to keep part of their goods in out-houſes, cannot be too cautious, as this neſt of robbers will, moſt probably, be on the conſtant watch to ſee where they can make their prey.

It is ſaid, and we have no reaſon for diſbelieving it, ſays a London paper, that peace has been concluded between France and Portugal, through the medium of the court of Madrid.

From the Montreal Gazette of Sept. 15.

Yeſterday morning about ten minutes before one o'clock, two ſevere ſhocks of an earthquake were felt in this city.—By information obtained immediately after from the centinel at the Pay-Office, it appeared to have come from the Southward, and proceeded Northerly.

Sheriff's-Office,

20th JANUARY, 1801.

Home Diſtrict, } NOTICE is hereby
To wit. } given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, and of Aſſize, and Nifi Prius, will be holden for this Diſtrict, at the Government Buildings in the town of York, on Monday the Sixteenth day of February next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day; at which all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gooleis, High Conſtables, Conſtables, Bailiffs, and all thoſe otherwiſe intereſted, are deſired to take notice, and that they reſpectively be then and there preſent, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and all other Remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their ſeveral Offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX. M'DONELL, Sheriff.

THE Subſcriber thus publicly returns Thanks for the liberal and flattering encouragement which he has hitherto met with in his buſineſs of Inn keeper—to merit a continuance of it, he has, at great expence and much trouble, ſupplied his Houſe with a ſtock of choice Liquors,—his own grateful endeavours will be added, to make the accommodations and attendance agreeable to Cuſtomers. To enable him to carry on his buſineſs to the Public, and his own ſatisfaction, he requeſts thoſe indebted to him to make payments. The delays in recovering debts, obliges him to embrace the plan of giving no credits in future—and he begs of ſuch as may honor him with their cuſtom, to attend particularly to this part of his advertisement. JOHN M'DOUGALL.

York, Jan. 24, 1801.

Sheriff's Office,

2d JANUARY, 1801.

Home Diſtrict, } NOTICE is hereby
To wit. } given, that on Saturday the 14th of enſuing February, the following Goods and Chatrels, will be expoſed to Sale, and ſold to the higheſt Bidder, at Mr. TERRY's MILLS, on the River Don, viz.

Two yoke of Oxen,
Two milch Cows,
One Sow and three Pigs,
Fifteen thouſand feet of inch Boards,
Eight thouſand feet inch and quarter ditto,
Ten thouſand feet lathing do.
Five thouſand feet refuſe do.
Two thouſand feet inch and half do.
Five thouſand feet three quarter inch ditto.
The purchaſe money to be paid on the ſpot.

ALEX. M'DONELL, Sheriff.

KNOW all men by theſe preſents, That whereas I John Fiſk, did ſome time in the month of December laſt paſt, give and execute a Power of Attorney to Aſa Danforth, of Haldimand, Home Diſtrict, to act for me, and in my name to obtain a grant of a lot of land from the Hon. Council of Upper Canada,—Now know ye thereforе, that for and in conſideration of divers ſufficient cauſes me thereunto moving, do revoke, and by theſe preſents have revoked and diſannuled the ſaid Letter of Attorney to ſaid Danforth, and forbid him acting any farther for me or in my name after the date of theſe preſents: and I do furthermore forbid the ſaid Danforth paying any perſon or perſons for any labor done on the King's Road from the Weſt line of Oramahe to the 38 mile tree in ſaid Cramahe, it being about four miles and one-fourth of a mile, without a ſpecial written order from me. In witneſs whereof I do hereunto ſet my hand this firſt day of January, 1801. Dated at York. JOHN FISK.

Secretary's Office,

YORK, November 26, 1800.

LIST of the NAMES of PERSONS who have GRANTS in the Secretary's Office, in addition to thoſe heretofore publiſhed in this Gazette, ready to be iſſued:

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townſhip.*
John Atkin, ſen.	1	Sandwich
John Atkin, jun.	1	Do.
John Atkin, ſen.	218	Do.
Rev. Robert Addiſon	3000	Dereham
Rev. Robert Addiſon	6000	Dereham
Rev. Robert Addiſon	3000	Dereham
Rev. Robert Addiſon	6000	Norwich
John B. Barthe	1	Sandwich
John B. Barthe	800	Sandwich
Jn. and Geo. Ball	1200	Dereham
Richd. Beaſley, eſq.	400	Glanford
Edmund Burk	3000	Norwich
Geo. Browce	150	Matilda
Johnſon Butler, eſq.	600	Louth
Wm. Cooper	T. Lot	York
Mrs. Mary Davidſon	800	Blenheim
Hugh Earl	1200	Whitby
Joſeph Forſyth	400	Kingſton
Do.	600	Clarke
Do.	150	Kingſton
Do.	400	Cramahe
Do.	100	Scarboro'
Do.	200	Thurlow
Do.	200	Haldimand
Do.	200	Percy
Do.	100	Haldimand
Tim. Fitzgerald	3000	Norwich
Joſeph Forſyth	300	Vaughan
Thos. Fraſer	1800	Mountain
Richard Gamble	832	Vaughan
Alex. Grant, eſq.	1	Sandwich
Geo. Landman	3000	Norwich
Thos. Moſley	300	Etobicoke
Miles M'Donell, eſq.	400	Hamilton
Angus M'Donell, eſq:	3000	Norwich
Alexander M'Donell, eſq:	236	Flamboro' E.
John Martin	1	Sandwich
Wm. M'Kay	150	Frederickſburg
Angus and Alexander M'Donell, eſqrs.	190	Flamboro' E.
Do.	2200	Do.
Eve Richardſon	200	Rawdon
Peter Ruſſell, eſq:	3000	Dereham
Do.	3000	Norwich
Do.	3000	Do.
Robt. Richardſon	1	Sandwich
John Snider	114	Colcheſter
Wm. Willcocks, eſq:	15000	Norwich
Miſs Maria Willcocks	1200	Whitby
Miſs Eugenia Willcocks	1200	Do.
William Waters	1000	Kiteley
Archd. Thompſon	400	Thurlow
Wm. Bouket	1	York
Richard Beaſley	100,	Barton
Aſa Bradſhaw	600	Rawdon
James Bradſhaw	400	Rawdon
Thos. Butler, jun.	200	Clinton
Elijah Bottom	200	Auguſta
Mary Browce	200	Wincheſter
Archd. Cameron	500	Etobicoke
James Cranford	500	Etobicoke
Alex. Campbell	100	Elizabethtown
Mrs. Ann Claus	5000	Hawkeſbury
Alex. Campbell	200	Elizabethtown
Elizabeth Carns	200	Mountain
Elizabeth Carns'	200	Mountain
Jacob Carns, jun.	200	Mountain
John Dorne	200	Matilda
Jacob Detler	300	Rawdon
Martin Delebaek	200	Wincheſter
Hugh Earl	1	York
Thos. Fraſer, eſq:	200	Gower
Mary Fraſer	600	Nepean
Thos. Fraſer, eſq:	249	Gower
Thos. Fraſer, eſq:	200	Gower
Wm. Fraſer	300	Glouceſter
Thos. Fraſer, eſq:	800	Gower
Thos. Fraſer, eſq:	400	Matilda
John Howard	200	Elizabethtown
Hon. Robert Hamilton	6000	Dereham
Hon. Robert Hamilton	9000	Norwich
Mrs. Suſannah Jeſſup	600	Oxford
Mrs. Suſannah Jeſſup	112	Auguſta
Mrs. Suſannah Jeſſup	200	Lanſdown
Mrs. Suſannah Jeſſup	900	Lanſdown
Mrs. Suſannah Jeſſup	400	Elizabethtown
	Town Lot	Kingſton.
Abraham Johnſon	210	York
Joſeph Johnſon	210	York
Nicholas Johnſon	190	York
Lawrence Johnſon	190	York
Thomas Johnſon	190	York
Wm. Johnſon	190	Hallowell
Ephraim Jones	130	Auguſta
Ephraim Jones	600	Oxford
D. William Kendrick	210	York
Joſeph Kendrick	210	York
Thomas Kirgan	9 ſquare chains	York

WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE; OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

VOLUME X.] G R [NUMBER 39.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 507.] *SATURDAY*, JANUARY 31, 1801. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty ninth day of November, laſt, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the ninth day of the preſent month of January, at which time to our town of YORK you were held and conſtained to appear; but we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council aforeſaid, to relieve you and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the fourteenth day of FEBRUARY next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſquire our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this THIRD day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one, and in the forty-firſt year of our reign.

F. H.

WM. JARVIS, ſec'y.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Proprietors of the UPPER CANADA GAZETTE, feel it at once a duty and a pleaſure to expreſs their grateful acknowledgments to their kind Patrons, for the liberal encouragement they have experienced during the courſe of the preceding year. This teſtimonial of their thanks and obligations is not the mere dictate of annual cuſtom, but ſprings warm from the heart, and is a tribute juſtly due to patronage the moſt liberal and encouraging; and they flatter themſelves they may, without vanity, add, to patronage not wholly unmerited. Anxious to meet the generous predileCtion of the Public, by proportionate exertions on their part, they have neglected no opportunity—they have ſhrunk back from no expence which might add to the general intereſt of their Paper. During the paſt year they have conſiderably increaſed the dimenſions of their paper, and, not ſatisfied with adding to the bulk, have contrived to render their columns ſtill more capacious, by printing a proportion (occaſionally) of the occurrences of the week in a ſmall type. Therefore, the Friends and Patrons of the Gazette, will find a very material augmentation of ſize and contents, without any augmentation of price.

The ſcenes now paſſing before our eyes on the great ſtage of human events, ſufficiently demonſtrate the indiſſoluble connexion between Religion and good Government; their intereſts are inſeparably interwoven and the decay of the former muſt of neceſſity involve the downfall of the latter. Convinced of the truth of this poſition, the Proprietors of the Gazette are determined, as far as in them lies, to exert their utmoſt vigilance and ability in the ſupport of Religion, Morality, and Social Order. In this view, they will take a retroſpect of what paſſes, as well in the Religious as in the Political World; and propoſe to notice all occurrences connected with the intereſts of theſe grand objects.

In this part of their plan, they may confidently promiſe themſelves the ſupport and encouragement of every friend to Religion, Virtue, and good Order; and as they mean to diſcharge their duty with the ſtricteſt candour and impartiality, they look forward to the patronage of thoſe Gentlemen who coincide with themſelves in opinion, reſpecting the importance of the Literary Character, and its immediate connection with true Religion and good Government.

COUNCIL-OFFICE, 16th Dec. 1800.

WHEREAS ſeveral Aſſignments have formerly iſſued out of the Surveyor General's Office, for permiſſion to occupy certain Lots upon Yonge Street and other places, and whereas no Improvements have been made on ſuch Lots, NOTICE is hereby given, that if the ſame are not Improved, and the Aſſignments brought forward, and lodged in the Council Office within three months from the date hereof, no Claim whatever upon ſuch Aſſignments can be ſuſtained.

J. SMALL, C. E. C.

COUNCIL OFFICE, Dec. 30, 1800.

☞ WHEREAS the Perſons who have been permitted to occupy the following Lots in the Town of York, No. 8, 13, 17, and 18, North ſide Hoſpital Street; No. 11, 17, 18, and 19, South ſide ditto: Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 6, 12, 13, and 14, North ſide Newgate Street: Lots No. 4, 9, and 11, South ſide ditto; Lot No. 17, North ſide King Street; and Lot No. 1 and 2, South ſide Market Street, and No. 1, 2, North ſide Front Street, have neglected to comply with the Notice iſſued from his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Office, of the fourth of September,

NOTICE is therefore given, that the ſaid Lots are hereby declared Vacant—leave being given, however, to the reſpective Nominees, to come forward by themſelves, or their Attornies, in one month from the date hereof, and ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why a new Application ſhould be received from them for permiſſion to re-occupy the ſaid Lots, or any others in the ſaid Town of York.

By Order of the Board, JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Foreign News.

PARIS, October 5.

SIR SIDNEY SMITH.

IN the beginning of last month a flag of truce arrived from Mahon, at Barcelona. It brought about 105 prisoners, Spanish, Ligurian and French, rescued by the English from Turkish slavery.—The cruelties they had experienced would freeze the soul. Among them was young Thevenard, son of Thevenard of Toulon. He had lost a brother at the battle of Aboukir; and he himself had languished in chains among the Turks till Sir Sidney Smith was apprised of the circumstance. By means of letters and applications of every kind Sir Sidney procured his release. But this generous enemy did not stop there. He furnished Thevenard with money, clothes, &c. and recommendations to his brother at Constantinople, and for all the English naval officers. Sir Sidney carried his generosity so far as to equip an avilo to go and find him at Rhodes.

The following is a copy of one of the letters—Thevenard has, out of gratitude, preserved them all. They testify the pleasure which Sir Sidney enjoyed in restoring a son to his aged father, and in acknowledging the efforts, tho' fruitless, made by the brother of Thevenard to alleviate his captivity at Havre, previous to his removal to the Temple.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Sir Sydney Smith, to Capt. Gabriel Thevenard, on board the Tyger, June 15, 1800.

M. Thevenard is requested to come and dine with Sir Sidney Smith on board the Tyger this day at three. Sir Sydney Smith takes the liberty to send some clothes, which he supposes a person escaped from prison may require. These, however, are not of the best; but, excepting English naval uniforms, they are the only ones he has on board the Tyger, and they are the same which Sir Sydney wore from the Temple till his reaching the sea.—They will have done good service if they answer the same purpose a second time, in again restoring a son to his aged father dying of grief.

By an arrival at New York.

By the ship Rose, in 41 days from Liverpool, which vessel arrived here last evening, we have received London papers to the 18th of October—ten days later. At present we have only time to make a few extracts. The papers, upon the whole, are barren. Great complaints of the scarcity of grain in England continue; and partial tumults prevail. There are great talks of peace and continued preparations for war; neither of which events can be calculated on with any degree of certainty.—The Congress at Luneville was about to be opened, where something pacific may be agreed upon.

LONDON, October 13.

The proclamation for the meeting of parliament is expected to be published in to-morrow night's Gazette.

It has been reported, that the session will last only a fortnight. But when we reflect upon the importance and delicacy of the business which is to occupy the attention of the two houses; when we consider that it will be necessary to proceed with the utmost caution in devising a remedy for the present high price of the necessaries of life; when we consider too that this will not be the only measure submitted to parliament; that the late correspondence with the French republic will be laid before them; that it is just and possible also, that some final propositions may be submitted to them; when all these things, we repeat, are taken into consideration, it can scarcely be supposed that the session will last so short a time as a fortnight.

October 16.

Paris papers have at length arrived. We received them last night to the 14th instant.

It was not, perhaps, to be expected, that they would communicate to us any information upon the subject of a correspondence between the English and French governments. The official paper preserves the most profound silence and the Chief Consul has not thought proper to publish any account yet of the progress or the termination of the negociation. The resignation of Baron Thugut, and the appointment of the Count de Lehrbach to succeed him, have been officialy notified to the French government.

CONGRESS at LUNEVILLE.

The congress will be opened immediately. Carnot, who has resigned the situation of minister of war to Berthier, and Joseph Buonaparte, who conducted the negociation with the American ministers, are to be ministers plenipotentiaries of the French Republic. It is supposed that the deputies of the empire will not be admitted to the congress till peace has been definitively settled between Austria and France.—To such an arrangement, however, Prussia has objected, and has expressed a desire that the deputies of the empire shall assist at the congress immediately. M. de Dohm is said to have been appointed plenipotentiary to the Congress on the part of Prussia. Admist these pacific appearances, Austria has not relaxed in her preparations for war, and the Emperor, upon his return to Vienna, published a proclamation, recommending redoubled zeal and ardour in every thing necessary for the defence of the country.

Mr. Liston our Ambassador to the United States, is, it is said, on his return. Mr. Adams, the President, has it is stated, for upwards of a twelvemonth made complaints to Mr. Liston of British cruizers capturing American ships and property at the very mouths of their harbours. Mr. Liston, we are informed, transmitted these remonstrances to this government, but he did not find that they were sufficiently attended to, and his situation at Philadelphia became irksome and very unpleasant. (*Courier*)

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Letters from Berlin state, that the Marquis de Lucchesini is soon to have a place in the Cabinet. It is certain that the King treats him with distinction.—Although he does not enjoy the same favour as during the late reign; he possesses great influence through the means of M. Lomard, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and M. de Kalchyoz, the King's Adjutant, who are both in great favour. M. de Luchesini insists that Prussia ought to take an active part in the general concerns of Europe. He is not friendly to Austria, and he detests Thugut.

In the whole contents of the Paris papers that arrived on Wednesday evening, we find but one thing of importance, the double change which has taken place in the administration of Vienna and of Paris. From this, tho' no positive consequences can be deduced, we may, at least, draw some probable inferences. The appointment of Count Lehrbach, a man whom a paper of yesterday unjustly calls weak, in the room of Baron Thugut, appears to indicate that the political system of the latter is not abandoned, while the nomination of Count Cobentzel, as a negociator at Luneville, has a contrary aspect. It is not impossible to reconcile this apparent opposition. We may suppose that the former has been done with an intention of producing satisfaction at Vienn, and the latter with a view to the same object at Paris. It is possible that the party which has placed Count Lehrbach in Administration, may not have been displeased that a person foreign to them should have been entrusted with the negociations for peace.—Count Cobentzel will naturally be a mere instrument; he cannot do any thing but what is previously decided at Vienna or what must be ratified there. His commission may not operate so much in favour of peace as some persons imagine. The sending of a Prussian minister, M. Dohm, deserves to be remarked, and will have a particular influence on the issue of the congress. It will be time to turn our attention to it when the fact shall be better authenticated.

The Chief Consul appears desirous of rivaling another Foreign Government, in its mutability in the choice of Ministers and Generals. This imitation of the policy of the Directory, ought not to be passed over without observation: it shews very little consistency in the ideas of Buonaparte, or what is more probable, very little confidence in men who having been formerly his equals, are now reduced to be merely his tools.

Address to the King.

In the British house of lords on the 14th of Nov. the Speaker acquainted the house that he had yesterday waited on his majesty with the address, to which his majesty returned as an answer "That he relied on the assurance which his faithful commons had given, that they would use every endeavor to encourage the importation of corn, and introduce economy into the management of it, and to effect a speedy restoration of peace as soon as it could be found compatible with the security and honor of these kingdoms."

Negociation.—Mr. Sheridan, in the British house of commons, the same day, said that he had perused the papers on the table with great attention relative to the Naval armament; and that there appeared to be deficiency, as he did not find among them an account of the negociations between Austria and the French government respecting a separate Negociation. If such did exist, Ministers must be in possession of them, as having passed between this country and Austria. He would move for these papers on Monday next.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, January 31.

THE alterations (says a London paper of Nov. 12) in the New Great Seal, now finished, in the custody of the lord high chancellor, are—*that the arms of France are entirely expunged*; the arms of England, of Scotland, of Wales, and of Ireland, are quartered; and the arms of Hanover are placed upon the centre of the four quarters. His majesty, in the new seal, instead of being stiled "*King of Great Britain, France and Ireland*," *stiles himself simply*, "BRITANNIARUM REX;" KING OF THE BRITISH. This title has a very expressive and appropriate meaning. It includes not only the British Isles, but all subjects in every quarter of the globe living under the British dominion. His majesty, in council, has given orders that his title, arms, &c. shall be altered after the expiration of the present year, in all public instruments, &c. And orders are likewise given to have the arms of all the royal carriages altered as above.

FOR THE ORACLE.

TO THE

EDITOR *of the* HERALD,

SIR,

WERE you an object worthy of institution, I should ask you this plain question, do you appreciate your own merit by your endeavors to lessen that of others? Your late attempt at wit has caused much mirth in York, and all at your own expence. The patronage you are soliciting is not to be obtained by indiscriminate abuse, and surely you cannot be so weak as to suppose, that the emissions of *spleen* will be mistaken for the sallies of wit; no, master *Sylvester*, I think experience might have taught you, that the applause of the customers, who you formerly invited to liquidate accounts with "*Oats and Indian corn*," is no permanent reliance. The "*lay long*" (as you lately taught your customers to 'pronounce the word) added to the approbation of sensible men is the butter you ought to encourage; however, the catastrophe has been approbrious to the conduct of the piece, and "*six months, beggary*" have afforded six months silence.

If in changing the title of your paper, you had substituted, *Impothume*, for "HERALD," it would have been the better improvement; reasoning from the matter which it contains. The ORACLE (independent of your opinion or mine) has merit sufficient to secure regular and liberal payments to its Printers, consequently the subscribers are not periodically annoyed with the wailings of misery, nor whining strains of the mendicant. It may be the province of the *lully* to bluster, and of the *superseded* to rail, but you ought to recollect, that you are railing at men, whose merits place them on that eminence from which your demerits dislodged you. A very slight knowledge of your biography has convinced me that gratitude is no more an ingredient of your mental composition, than uniformity is of your corporal; you are, therefore, at liberty to ridicule that principle in others, to which you, individually, are a stranger. And I am not at all surprised that the exordium of the address to the new year, should offend the editor of the Herald. A person nearly allied to you in blood as in principles, has received from public justice an honorary testimonial of his affection to the cause, this with you may be thought a mean, of justifying hostility to the Divinity, and to all who are sensible of the benignity of his influence. As one of the retainers of criticism, I give you the rank of *scavenger*—and from the perverseness of a Jewish disposition, I anticipate nothing but to see you constantly groveling amongst filth, your natural element. You are right with respect to the "apostemphe," it is to Upper Canada—that fame U. C. which reluctantly tolerates the editor of the Herald—that fame U. C. which unfortunately for it, is an asylum to *exiles* and *aliens*, to *atheists* and *praising democrats*! The "benediction" is of course obnoxious to your comments, it is not to be supposed that wishes for the prosperity of this Province are congenial to known disaffection, and mere offensible apostacy: as well might the moderation of the *dove* be sought in the capacity of a *gull*.

It would argue inconsistancy of principles in you to attempt the eradication of vice, or the promotion of order and morality, such lessons are rarely taught, and such opinions we kly inculcated in the school of *embryo republicanism*, where you received the rudiments of your faith, your politics, and education.

Now mr. *Cripple Critic*—I think it would be to your interest not to reckon without your host, to be civil when you cannot be silent. The quaint and melancholy conceit of attributing the new-year's ode to your canine acquaintance, "*Sancho*," disgraces even your own growling and cur like genius.—Were I inclined to retort or bandy scurrility with you, I might quote that elegant moment of genius (at once) tortured and returned by the Constellation—"*Niagara is a town without a steeple*," but avaunt ye *filth-mongers*. Permit me notwithstanding to advise you, when you next attack benevolence, to come better armed to the field, your imbicility in the present instance, provoke the contempt, not the anger of

SANCHO.

York, Jan. 29.

NOTE.—On enquiry I find that the "Niagara Sancho" is an animal who acts upon fixed principles, and altho' a cur as such is *respectable*. Without the gift of prophecy I will venture to affirm that having witnessed the END of the Constellation, he will also live to howl over the MANES of the Herald. The York Sancho though untaught, has an excellent nose, and having got scent of the Herald and its editor's character he will not be called in without much difficulty, before he hunts down the brace.

L. Willard,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he will open School on Monday next, Feb. 2d, in the room lately occupied by mr. Cooper.

Jan. 30.

Sheriff's-Office,

20th JANUARY, 1801.

Home District, } NOTICE is hereby
To wit, } given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize, and Nisi Prius, will be holden for this District at the Government Buildings in the town of York, on Monday the Sixteenth day of February next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day; at which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise interested, are desired to take notice, and that they respectively be then and there present, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and all other Remembrances, to do those things which to their several Offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX. M'DONELL, Sheriff.

THE Subscriber thus publicly returns Thanks for the liberal and flattering encouragement which he has hitherto met with in his business of Inn-keeper—to merit a continuance of it, he has, at great expence and much trouble, supplied his House with a stock of choice Liquors,—his own grateful endeavours will be added, to make the accommodations and attendance agreeable to Customers. To enable him to carry on his business to the Public, and his own satisfaction, he requests those indebted to him to make payments. The delays in recovering debts, obliges him to embrace the plan of giving no credits in future—and he begs of such as may honor him with their custom, to attend particularly to this part of his advertisement.

JOHN M'DOUGALL.

York, Jan. 24, 1801.

Land for Sale,

By WILLIAM WILLCOCKS, Esquire of YORK.

UPWARDS of twenty thousand Acres of excellent Wood Land, the greater part in the Township of Norwich, in the Western District, between the River Latrench and Long Point, on Lake Erie; the rest in the Townships of York, Whitby, Vaughan, King, and Whitchurch, in eligible situations, within a few miles of this town. It will be sold in lots of 200 Acres, or more.—Mr. William Hambly, at Woodhouse, near Long Point, will shew the land in the Western District. For further particulars enquire of Mr. Willcocks, who has also for sale an Acre Lot, Number 77, in the Town of Niagara. He has the King's Letters Patent for the sundry tracts of Land, wherefore the Purchaser will meet with no unnecessary delay.

York, in the Home District of Upper Canada, the 6th day of October, 1800.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

N. B. He has also two Houses for sale, one in Palace-street, on the front of this Town, and another in King-street.

A FEW COPIES OF THE

LAWS,

PASSED IN THE

2d, 3d & 4th Sessions

of the Second Parliament of Upper Canada,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BLANKS,

For sale at this OFFICE.

Sheriff's Office,

22d JANUARY, 1801.

Home District, } NOTICE is hereby
To wit, } given, that on Saturday the 14th of ensuing February, the following Goods and Chattels, will be exposed to Sale, and sold to the highest Bidder, at Mr. TERRY'S MILLS, on the River Don, viz.

Two yoke of Oxen,
Two milch Cows,
One Sow and three Pigs,
Fifteen thousand feet of inch Boards,
Eight thousand feet inch and quarter ditto,
Ten thousand feet lathing do.
Five thousand feet refuse do.
Two thousand feet inch and half do.
Five thousand feet three quarter inch ditto.

The purchase money to be paid on the spot.

ALEX. M'DONELL, Sheriff.

KNOW all men by these presents, That whereas I John Fisk, did some time in the month of December last past, give and execute a Power of Attorney to Asa Danforth, of Haldimand, Home District, to act for me, and in my name to obtain a grant of a lot of land from the Hon. Council of Upper Canada;—Now know ye therefore, that for and in consideration of divers sufficient causes me thereunto moving, do revoke, and by these presents have revoked and disannulled the said Letter of Attorney to said Danforth, and forbid him acting any farther for me or in my name after the date of these presents: and I do farthermore forbid the said Danforth paying any person or persons for any labor done on the King's Road from the West line of Cramahe to the 38 mile tree in said Cramahe, it being about four miles and one-fourth of a mile, without a special written order from me. In witness whereof I do hereunto set my hand this first day of January, 1801. Dated at York.

JOHN FISK.

Secretary's Office,

YORK, November 26, 1800.

LIST of the NAMES of PERSONS who have GRANTS in the Secretary's Office, in addition to those heretofore published in this Gazette, ready to be issued:

Names.	*Acres.*	*Township.*
John Atkin, sen.	1	Sandwich
John Atkin, jun.	1	Do.
John Atkin, sen.	218	Do.
Rev. Robert Addison	3000	Dereham
Rev. Robert Addison	6000	Dereham
Rev. Robert Addison	3000	Dereham
Rev. Robert Addison	6000	Norwich
John B. Barthe	1	Sandwich
John B. Barthe	800	Sandwich
Jn. and Geo. Ball	1200	Dereham
Richd. Beasley, esq.	400	Glanford
Edmund Burk	3000	Norwich
Geo. Browce	150	Matilda
Johnson Butler, esq.	600	Louth
Wm. Cooper	T. Lot	York
Mrs. Mary Davidson	800	Ernheim
Hugh Earl	1200	Whitby
Joseph Forsyth	400	Kingston
Do.	600	Clarke
Do.	150	Kingston
Do.	400	Cramahe
Do.	100	Scarboro'
Do.	200	Thurlow
Do.	200	Haldimand
Do.	200	Percy
Do.	100	Haldimand
Tim. Fitzgerald	3000	Norwich
Joseph Forsyth	300	Cramahe
Thos. Fraser	1800	Mountain
Richard Gamble	832	Vaughan
Alex. Grant, esq.	1	Sandwich
Geo. Lindman	3000	Norwich
Thos. Mosley	300	Etobicoke
Miles M'Donell, esq.	400	Hamilton
Angus M'Donell, esq.	3000	Norwich
Alexander M'Donell, esq.	236	Flamboro' E.
John Martin	1	Sandwich
Wm. M'Kay	150	Fredericksburg
Angus and Alexander M'Donell, esqrs.	190	Flamboro' E.
Do.	2200	Do.
Eve Richardson	200	Rawdon
Peter Russell, esq.	3000	Dereham
Do.	3000	Norwich
Do.	3000	Do.
Robt. Richardson	1	Sandwich
John Snider	174	Colchester
Wm. Willcocks, esq.	15002	Norwich
Miss Maria Willcocks	1200	Whitby
Miss Eugenia Willcocks	1200	Do.
William Waters	1000	Kiteley
Archd. Thompson	400	Thurlow
Wm. Bouket	1	York
Richard Beasley	100	Barton
Asa Bradshaw	600	Rawdon
James Bradshaw	400	Rawdon
Thos. Butler, jun.	200	Clinton
Elijah Bottom	200	Augusta
Mary Browce	200	Winchester
Archd. Cameron	500	Etobicoke
James Cranford	500	Etobicoke
Alex. Campbell	100	Elizabethtown
Mrs. Ann Claus	5000	Hawkesbury
Alex. Campbell	200	Elizabethtown
Elizabeth Carns	200	Mountain
Elizabeth Carns	200	Mountain
Jacob Carns, jun.	200	Mountain
John Dorne	200	Matilda
Jacob Detler	300	Rawdon
Martin Delebaek	200	Winchester
Hugh Earl	1	York
Thos. Fraser, esq.	200	Gower
Mary Fraser	600	Nepean
Thos. Fraser, esq.	249	Gower
Thos. Fraser, esq.	200	Gower
Wm. Frafer	300	Glaucester
Thos. Fraser, esq.	840	Gower
Thos. Fraser, esq.	400	Matilda
John Howard	200	Elizabethtown
Hon. Robert Hamilton	6000	Dereham
Hon. Robert Hamilton	3000	Norwich
Mrs. Susannah Jessup	600	Oxford
Mrs. Susannah Jessup	112	Augusta
Mrs. Susannah Jessup	200	Lansdown
Mrs. Susannah Jessup	900	Lansdown
Mrs. Susannah Jessup	400	Elizabethtown

Mrs. Susannah Jessup — Town Lot		Kingston.
Abraham Johnson	210	York
Joseph Johnson	210	York
Nicholas Johnson	190	York
Lawrence Johnson	190	York
Thomas Johnson	190	York
Wm. Johnson	190	Hallowell
Ephraim Jones	130	Augusta
Ephraim Jones	600	Oxford
D. William Kendrick	210	York
Joseph Kendrick	210	York
Thomas Kirgan	9 square chains	York

WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

THE

VOLUME X.] GAZETTE [NUMBER 40.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 508.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1801. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING:—*

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-ninth day of Nov. last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the ninth day of the present month of January, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the fourteenth day of FEBRUARY next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved PETER HUNTER, Esq. our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this THIRD day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, and in the forty-first year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

Foreign News.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, November 11.

BRITISH HOUSE OF LORDS.

THIS day, a little after three o'clock, his Majesty came down to the House, and opened the Session of Parliament with the following most gracious Speech from the Throne, the Speaker of the House of Commons and several members attending at the bar.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"My tender concern for the welfare of my subjects, and a sense of the difficulties with which the poorer classes particularly have to struggle, from the present high price of provisions, have induced me to call you together at an earlier period than I had otherwise intended.—No object can be nearer my heart than that, by your care and wisdom, all such measures may be adopted as may, upon full consideration, appear best calculated to alleviate this severe pressure, and to prevent the danger of its recurrence, by promoting, as far as possible, the permanent extension and improvement of our agriculture.

"For the object of immediate relief, your attention will naturally be directed, in the first instance, to the best mode of affording the earliest and the most ample encouragement for the importation of all descriptions of grain from abroad.

"Such a supply, aided by the examples which you have set on former occasions of attention to economy and frugality in the consumption of corn, it is most likely to contribute to a reduction in the present high price, and to ensure at the same time, the means of meeting the demands for the necessary consumption of the year.

"The present circumstances will also, I am persuaded, render the state of the laws respecting the commerce in the various articles of provision the object of your serious deliberation.

"If on the result of that deliberation, it shall appear to you that the evil necessarily arising from unfavorable seasons has been encreased by any undue combinations or fraudulent practices, for the sake of adding unfairly to the price, you will feel an earnest desire of effectually preventing such abuses; but you will, I am sure, be careful to distinguish any practices of this nature from that regular and long established course of trade, which experience has shewn to be indispensible for the present state of society, for the supply of the markets, and for the subsistence of my people.

"You will have seen with concern the temporary disturbances which have taken place in some parts of the kingdom. Those malicious and disaffected persons who cruelly take advantage of the present difficulties to excite any of my subjects to do acts in violation of the laws and of the public peace, are in the present circumstances doubly criminal, as such proceedings must necessarily and immediately tend to increase in the highest degree the evil complained of, while they at the same time endanger the permanent tranquility of the country on which the well being of the industrious classes of the community must always principally depend.

"The voluntary exertions which have on this occasion been made for the immediate repression of these outrages, and in support of the laws and public peace are therefore entitled to the highest praise.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"Under the circumstances of the present meeting, I am desirous of asking of you such supplies only as may be necessary for carrying on the public service, till the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland may conveniently be assembled.—The estimates for that purpose will be

laid before you; and I have no doubt of your readiness to make such provision as the public interests may appear to require.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have directed copies to be laid before you of those communications which have recently passed between me and the French government, respecting the commencement of negociations for peace. You will see in them fresh and striking proofs of my earnest desire to contribute to the re-establishment of general tranquillity. That desire on my part has hitherto been unhappily frustrated, by the determination of the enemy to enter only on a separate negociation in which it was impossible for me to engage, consistently either with public faith, or with a due regard to the permanent security of Europe.

"My anxiety for the speedy restoration of peace remains unaltered; and there will be no obstacle or delay on my part to the adoption of such measure, as may best tend to promote and accelerate that desirable end, consistently with the honor of this country and the true interest of my people; but if the disposition of our enemies should continue to render this great object of all my wishes unattainable, without the sacrifice of these essential considerations, on the maintainance of which all its advantages must depend, you will I am confident, persevere in affording me the same loyal and steady support which I have experienced through the whole of this important contest, and which has, under the blessing of Providence, enabled me, during a period of such unexampled difficulty and calamity to all the surrounding nations, to maintain, unimpaired, the security and honor of these kingdoms."

[After the delivery of the King's Speech a very long debate took place on the answer which it was proposed to send to it by the Commons: and especially on that part of the speech which relates to the general scarcity of provisions in the kingdom. Mr. Pitt moved for a committee to consider what bounties should be granted on the importation of corn; the first object of which, he said, would be to adopt, a practicable remedy for the scarcity, and afterwards to enquire into the causes. Granted.—He then obtained leave to bring in a bill to prevent distilleries using grain for a limited time, a bill to prevent the making of starch, another to prohibit the exportation of provisions or food, particularly rice, and moved for a committee to consider of the duty on the importation of hops, with a view of obtaining a supply of that article.

November 17.

The arrival of Cobentzel and Joseph Buonaparte at Luneville, is put out of doubt by the Paris papers to the 12th, which we received on Saturday. The journals were brought to Dover by the vessels which purposely sailed from Calais with Mr. Maurix, the messenger, who some time ago brought dispatches from Cobenzel to the British Court.—Stahlemberg, being at Twickenham when Mr. Maurix reached town, his dispatches did not regularly come before our Cabinet on Saturday.

By accounts from Italy, it appears, hostilities have been on the point of being renewed in that country; but an agreement has been made between the Austrian General, Bellegarde, and the French General, Brune, by which the latter yields up Ferrara, and the former consents to wave any claims respecting Tuscany so unjustly seized by the French. That violation of faith made a great impression on the court of Vienna; but prudence stifled its resentment. The demolition of Ulm, Ingolstadt and Philipsburgh, contrary to treaty, has also made considerable sensation in Germany, and the Moniteur has attempted a defence of the measure. The demolition of Ulm, it is said, has been suspended, in consequence of certain remonstrances. Lucien Buonaparte is gone to Madrid, but how a mission thither can promote peace and humble the English, as the Paris Journals have informed us, we know not, unless it is intended that Spain shall materially contribute the means of attack on this country. The storms in which our fleet suffered at Gibraltar, is noticed in letters from Spain, published in these journals, and it is said one or two transports have been driven on shore. The fleet must be considerably embarrassed by the loss of anchors, &c. which it has sustained, and it will be unable to undertake active operations till it receive a supply of stores. The French funds still continue at 34 and a fraction, notwithstanding the apparent opening of the Congress of Luneville. If it be true that apartments are fitting up both for Joseph Buonaparte and Cobenzel, they must intend to make some stay there, and actively enter upon negociations.

The northern gazettes state, that great preparations are making at Grodno for the immediate reception of that city, of the Emperor of Russia, with a numerous suite, and that quarters are providing for the army of Lithuania.

In the consistory, which was to be held last month at Rome, the infant of Spain was to be made a Cardinal.

It is said, an English ship of the line arrived at Civita Vecchia, to take on board the King of Sardinia.

Paul I. has created the title of counsellor of commerce in favor of such merchants as distinguish themselves by their application to trade and the utility of their enterprises.

M. Spaina, archbishop of Corinth, who was said about a month ago, to have left Rome on his way to Vercelli, to confer with commissioners on the part of the first Consul, relative to the differences at present subsisting between the Catholic Clergymen, has arrived at Paris, and has taken up his residence at the Hotel de Rome.

November 14.

The Speaker of the House of Lords acquainted the House that he had yesterday waited on his Majesty with the Address, to which his Majesty returned as an answer, "That he relied on the assurance which his faithful Commons had given, that they would use every endeavour to encourage the importation of corn, and introduce economy into the management of it, and to effect a speedy restoration of peace as soon as it could be found compatible with the security and honor of these kingdoms."

This day Mr. Sheridan, in the house of commons, said, that he had perused the papers on the table with great attention, relative to the naval armifice; and that there appeared to be a deficiency, as he did not find among them an account of the negociations between Austria and the French government respecting a separate negociation. If such did exist, Ministers must be in possession of them, as having passed between this country and Austria. He would move for these papers on Monday next.

PARIS, November 4.

A courier arrived yesterday from Milan has brought intelligence that the French troops had taken Arezzo by assault.

Nov. 5.

The Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt has appointed as his Envoy at the Congress of Luneville, the Count de Pappenheim his present Minister at Paris.

November 6.

Two of our journals have announced that Tuscany had been evacuated by our troops, and even that the invasion of the country had not been authorised by the government. The official Journal has demanded upon what circumstances the conductors of these papers have founded the assertion, that the generals had entered upon operations of importance without the consent of government.—The motives, continues the Moniteur, which have determined and authorised the occupation of Tuscany sufficiently display themselves in facts and public acts.

1st. In the preliminaries signed by M. de St. Julien, the Emperor was pledged to disarm the levy en mass of Tuscany.

2d. By the additional convention made at Castiglione, between gen. Marmont and gen. Hohenzollen, gen. Brune had consented to wait the answer of the Cabinet of Vienna relative to the evacuation of the country of Ferrara by the Austrians, who ought to have evacuated the country, in execution of the convention of Marengo, but there is no doubt that Tuscany was the price of this condescension in the convention of Castiglione.

3d. The Austrians had essentially violated the convention of Marengo, since it specified they should only occupy the town and citadel of Ferrara, but not 40 leagues of country. This fundamental convention, the basis of all the others, and ratified by the two governments, could not be modified by any convention made by general officers. The government had expressly disavowed all modification.

4th. The levy en mass was paid by the English, and directed in part by Wilot.* A Neapolitan corps had arrived to inforce it, otherwise the French army would not have concluded an armistice with the Neapolitan troops.

5th. A few days after the French took possession of Leghorn, an English fleet appeared off the port with 12,000 land troops on board. The Republic had not concluded any armistice with the English. Precaution is the first duty imposed by war. Whenever it is neglected by a government, victory waves and defeats success.

6th. M. de Sommativa, commandant of the Austrian troops in Tuscany, retired without giving any assistance to the levy in mass, which it was necessary to disarm. Those 20,000 banditti committed all kinds of excesses and respected no treaty.

While General Dupont was cannonading the town of Arezzo, and carried by assault that place, the Austrian troops took no part in the action. General Sommariva obtained permission to march with the corps under his command across the French army, and to re join the Austrian army at Ferrara.

The levy en masse was so oppressive to Tuscany, that those persons who were most attached to the Grand Duke saw with pleasure the arrival of the French, was conducted according to the manner of regular troops who came to deliver a country from the yoke of undisciplined barbarians. In other respects the Government was preserved, as it had been established by the authority of the Grand Duke.

Nov. 10.

The report of the entrance of the French into Rome is untrue.

Lucien Buonaparte set off yesterday. It is said that he is going to Spain.

From Luneville we learn, that the young citizen Roederer, Portalis, and Simeon, have declared to the officers of police of that city, that they are attached to the French Legation.

Nov. 11.—French funds 34f.-300.

LUNEVILLE, Nov. 7.

The Count de Cobentzel arrived here this morning at five o'clock, and Joseph Buonaparte at noon. The former was saluted with 19 pieces of cannon, and the latter by ringing of the only bell left us. The two ministers lodge in private houses, until their apartments in the castle shall be completely furnished.

A very fine corps of 1500 grenadiers arrived to-day; it will form part of the garrison.

The Telegraph is erected on the top of the castle.

STRASBURG, Oct. 2.

Four thousand two hundred florins, intended for the Austrian garrison of Ulm, have passed through Augsburg. The German garrisons are now croiling Swabia to repair to the Imperial army. The garrison of Ulm has suffered much from sickness, as has that of Philipsburgh. The Imperial army is now leaving Bavaria, to resume its cantonments in Austria, and the environs of Salzburg.

Oct. 7.

A courier dispatched by the Emperor with orders to the Austrian troops to retire from Ulm, arrived on the 28th ult. A French demi-brigade will occupy that fortress. The Austrians have employed 4000 horses to carry away their ammunition and artillery, which amounts to 300 pieces of cannon.

November 4.

A Russian courier passed through this city for Paris, he travelled with great speed. This is the second within a week.

United States

BOSTON, December 13.

FROM EUROPE.

Capt. Griffin, who arrived here since our last from Naples and Gibraltar,—which last he left the 2d November, informs, that the French took possession of Leghorn the 16th of October, as was reported, by capitulation.—That apprehensions were entertained at Naples of another visit of the French, and measures were taken to oppose them:—That a large fleet of transports, with 20,000 troops on board, was at Gibraltar:—12,000 of which were supposed to be destined for Egypt, and the residue for Lisbon:—That the English had projected an attempt on Cadiz, but the dread of introducing the plague amongst the troops had induced the commander to abandon the enterprize.

From the Philadelphia Gazette of Dec. 17.

The advices which have been received within the last three days, render it more than probable, that Thomas Jefferson has been elected President of the United States for four years, commencing the 3d of March next.—The return from South-Carolina has decided this question.

While every good man and honest patriot will deeply lament this unfortunately vicissitude in the government, and be prompted by motives of virtuous forbearance to acquiesce in the event, it equally becomes them if, as there is strong reason to apprehend, undue efforts have been practised in S. C. to bias the issue, to express, in clear terms, their abhorrence of the artifice and coercion by which it has been effected.

The expences of government have long been the theme of democratic abuse and complaint. In the event of a democratic administration, therefore, their sincerity will be fully tested. If their clamours have indeed sprung from principle, we may expect to see the whole system frugalized. A President as he does not eat more than a commoner, can surely live very comfortably, on 5000 dollars, a Vice President on half that sum, and so on, in ratio thro the whole range of executive officers. If these retrenchments are realized, our treasury will indeed overflow, and our ability to pay tribute be as ample, as the disposition for it will be strong.

Ibid.

"General Davie has arrived in the Portsmouth at Norfolk, and brought the Treaty with France. Chief Justice Elkfworth is gone to England, Mr. Murray is the Hague."

TREATY

Between France and America.

PARIS, October 10.

The chancery of the of the American Consul General, has given an abstract of the fourth article of the Treaty between France and the United States, which is the only article of the Treaty which has yet been divulged; and it is expected the government will send it to council of Prizes, to regulate their conduct. The literal purport of this important article is as follows:—

"All captured, and not definitively condemned, vessels, or which were so before the exchange of the ratification, excepting as it respects contraband goods destined to an enemy's port, shall be delivered up to the original owners, that is to say, if certificates are produced that the vessels and cargo are American property, whether the vessel was armed or unarmed, if furnished with the passports which are prescribed by the treaty of 1778, which shall be valid, notwithstanding any laws made in France to the contrary. In future it shall not be necessary to renew this pass if the vessel does not return home in a year from the time of her departure.—In respect to cargoes, there shall be certificates from the Custom-House from where the vessel departs, of the contents of the cargo, where from and where bound, in order to discover if contraband goods on board. This certificate shall be signed by the collector, and be conformable to the usages in the port from which the vessel sails. And if the passports, or certificates, by any accident should be lost, or forcibly taken away, any satisfactory proof of being American property shall be admitted, agreeable to the established custom of nations.

"In regard to national vessels, their commissions shall be respected.

"This article shall be in force, from the date of signing the treaty; and if any vessels shall be condemned after the rising of this convention, before the same could be known, they shall be restored, or paid for.

"OLIVER ELSWORTH,
(Signed) "W. R. DAVIE,
"W. V. MURRAY."

CHARLESTON, S. C. Dec. 4.

Yesterday was brought to trial, before justices Jonson and Glover, Ben and Smart, Two negro slaves, the property of Mr. Gregmiles, of the thirteen mile house, for the murder of William Maxwell, ship carpenter, who was in the employ of Mr. Gregmiles as patron. The magistrates and freeholders were unanimous in bringing them in guilty; and further, from the circumstances of aggravation, the punishment should be severe. They were accordingly sentenced. Ben to be carried, between the hours of 10 and 12 this day, out-side the Tobacco Inspection, and there to suffer death by being burned alive—the other, Smart, to be carried to the place where the murder was committed, near the thirteen-mile house, between the hours of 10 and 4, and there to suffer the like punishment, on Friday the 5th inst.

This day was burnt pursuant to sentence, Ben, a negro fellow belonging to Mr. Cregmiles, for the murder of Mr. William Maxwell, in a barbarous manner. Smart, concerned with Ben, will suffer death in like manner, this day, at the place where the murder was committed, near the thirteen-mile house, between the hours of ten and four.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.

Two men borne alive, in the United States near the beginning of the nineteenth century!! Whatever sensations such a sentence and the execution of it may have excited in *South Carolina*, it certainly excites the utmost *horror* in New England. But these are *black men*, who committed the murder. But is the crime of murder worse in a *black man* than in a *white one*? Has a black man less sensibility to the torture of fire than a man of any other colour? Who of us could bear to see a *dog* or a *cat* tied to a stake and gradually burnt to death, amidst its piercing cries and all those contortions which agonizing nature expresses under such a shocking operation? Still more, who of us could endure the *horrible sight* of two men, formed, organized, and endowed with every feeling and passion common to each human being, chained to a stake and burning to death amidst all those heart-piercing cries and lamentations which tortured human nature must send forth under such an *hellish* operation. *America* boasts of the mildness of her laws. I must have mistaken, and read *Carolina* instead of *Algiers!*

From Washington, Dec. 4.

The issue of the election of President and Vice President of the United States, so far as it depended upon the individual States is at length known. Previous to the votes of South Carolina, which decided the election, the four candidates for those high and important offices, had each 65 votes. The Antics, from mere accident, had obtained a majority in the legislature of that State, and of course, appointed electors who bestowed their suffrages on Mr. Jefferson and Col. Burr. The whole number of votes will, therefore, on the final count stand thus:

For Col. Burr,	73
Mr. Jefferson,	73
Mr. Adams,	65
Mr. Pinckney,	65

Such then being the fact, on which of the two candidates having the greatest number of votes, will the House of Representatives, who are constitutionally empowered to decide in the event of an equal vote, confer their sanction?

The choice indeed lies between two evils; but as the Federal Republicans are under existing circumstances, not only empowered for the reasons aforesaid, but enabled by their numbers to make it, ought they not to choose the least? and if this be the case, will they not elect Col. Burr as certainly the least physical and most probably, the smallest political evil?

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, February 7.

ALMANAC, for FEBRUARY, 1801.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.	Sat.	Sun.
FEBRUARY.							1
First qr. 6th	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
N. m. 12th	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
L. qr. 20th	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
F. m. 28th	23	24	25	26	27	28	

To be sold by Anction

☞ On Monday the 30th of March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, that commodious and well situated House in Duke-street, wherein Mr. Cooper lately kept School, with the fifth of an acre of Land thereunto belonging.

Also to be let, a neat and convenient well finished two story House, with three rooms on each floor, good kitchen and cellar, with one acre of land: it will be let from one to five years. Enquire of WILLIAM COOPER.

York, Feb. 7, 1801.

Sheriff's-Office,

20th JANUARY, 1801.

Home District, } NOTICE is hereby
To wit. } given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize, and Nisi Prius, will be holden for this District, at the Government Buildings in the town of York, on Monday the Sixteenth day of February next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day; of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise interested, are desired to take notice, and that they respectively be then and there present, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and all other Remembrances, to do those things which to their several Offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX. M'DONELL, Sheriff.

THE Subscriber thus publicly returns Thanks for the liberal and flattering encouragement which he has hitherto met with in his business of Inn-keeper—to merit a continuance of it, he has, at great expence and much trouble, supplied his House with a stock of choice Liquors,—his own grateful endeavours will be added, to make the accommodations and attendance agreeable to Customers. To enable him to carry on his business to the Public, and his own satisfaction, he requests those indebted to him to make payments. The delays in recovering debts, obliges him to embrace the plan of giving no credits in future—and he begs of such as may honor him with their custom, to attend particularly to this part of his advertisement. JOHN M'DOUGALL.

York, Jan. 24, 1801.

Sheriff's Office,

22d JANUARY, 1801.

Home District, } NOTICE is hereby
To wit. } given, that on Saturday the 14th of ensuing February, the following Goods and Chattels, will be exposed to Sale, and sold to the highest Bidder, at Mr. TERRY's MILLS, on the River Don, viz.

Two yoke of Oxen,
Two milch Cows,
One Sow and three Pigs,
Fifteen thousand feet of inch Boards,
Eight thousand feet inch and quarter ditto,
Ten thousand feet lathing do.
Five thousand feet refuse do.
Two thousand feet inch and half do.
Five thousand feet three quarter inch ditto.

The purchase money to be paid on the spot.

ALEX. M'DONELL, Sheriff.

A FEW COPIES OF THE

LAWS,

PASSED IN THE

2d, 3d & 4th Sessions

of the Second Parliament of Upper Canada,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Secretary's Office,

YORK, November 26, 1800.

LIST of the NAMES of PERSONS who have GRANTS in the Secretary's Office, in addition to those heretofore published in this Gazette, ready to be issued:

Names.	*Acres.*	*Township.*
John Atkin, sen.	1	Sandwich
John Atkin, jun.	1	Do.
John Atkin, sen.	218	Do.
Rev. Robert Addison	3000	Dereham
Rev. Robert Addison	6000	Dereham
Rev. Robert Addison	3000	Dereham
Rev. Robert Addison	6000	Norwich
John B. Barthe	1	Sandwich
John B. Barthe	800	Sandwich
Jn. and Geo. Ball	1200	Dereham
Richd. Beasley, esq.	400	Glanford
Edmund Burk	3000	Norwich
Geo. Browce	150	Matilda
Johnson Butler, esq.	600	Louth
Wm. Cooper T. Let		York
Mrs. Mary Davidson	800	Blenheim
Hugh Earl	1200	Whitby
Joseph Forfyth	400	Kingston
Do.	600	Clarke
Do.	150	Kingston
Do.	400	Cramahe
Do.	200	Scarboro'
Do.	200	Thurlow
Do.	200	Haldimand
Do.	200	Percy
Do.	100	Haldimand
Tim. Fitzgerald	3000	Norwich
Joseph Forfyth	300	Cramahe
Thos. Fraser	1800	Mountain
Richard Gamble	832	Vaughan
Alex. Grant, esq.	1	Sandwich
Geo. Landman	3000	Norwich
Thos. Mosley	300	Etobicoke
Miles M'Donell, esq.	400	Hamilton
Angus M'Donell, esq.	3000	Norwich
Alexander M'Donell, esq.	236	Flamboro' E.
John Martin	1	Sandwich
Wm. M'Kay	150	Fredericksburg
Angus and Alexander M'Donel., esqrs.	190	Flamboro' E.

THE

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

VOLUME X.] [NUMBER 41.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA:) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 509.] *SATURDAY*, FEBRUARY 14, 1801. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the seventh day of Jan. last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the fourteenth day of the present month of February, at which time in our town of YORK you were required and constrained to appear; but we taking into our Royal consideration the safe and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Twenty-first day of MARCH next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esq. our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this Tenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, and in the forty-first year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Secy.*

We are much indebted to an ingenious Gentleman of this Town for the following

Meteorological Observations for Jan. 1801,

TAKEN AT SUN RISE, MERIDIAN, AND SUN-SET.

And to be continued for each succeeding Month during the present Year. We hope they may prove agreeable to our Readers, as they are the first of the kind ever published in this Province:

	Sun Rise.	Meridian.	Sun Set.	Below 0.	Sun Rise	Meridian	Sun Set.
1	8	20	6	—	Clear	Cloudy	Cloudy
2	8	26	6	—	Cloudy	Cloudy	Snow
3	—	4	4	16	Clear	Clear	Clear
4	16	30	25	—	Cloudy	Snow	Snow
5	20	30	26	—	Snow	Cloudy	Cloudy
6	22	30	29	—	Cloudy	Snow	Snow
7	34	39	39	—	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy
8	29	38	26	—	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy
9	20	30	28	—	Clear	Squalls	Snow
10	29	40	37	—	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy
11	32	49	30	—	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy
12	25	35	25	—	Clear	Clear	Cloudy
13	29	38	38	—	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy
14	25	37	34	—	Cloudy	Cloudy	Rain
15	39	40	34	—	Rain	Clear	Rain
16	28	40	29	—	Cloudy	Clear	Clear
17	25	32	32	—	Cloudy	Clear	Clear
18	17	25	25	—	Rain	Rain	Cloudy
19	32	37	36	—	Clear	Clear	Rain
20	17	32	32	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
21	13	29	30	—	Cloudy	Cloudy	Snow
22	10	23	14	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
23	18	30	27	—	Cloudy	Cloudy	Clear
24	18	31	30	—	Cloudy	Clear	Clear
25	19	28	29	—	Cloudy	Snow	Cloudy
26	23	34	18	—	Cloudy	Clear	Clear
27	7	38	31	—	Clear	Clear	Cloudy
28	28	26	28	—	Cloudy	Sleet	Rain
29	35	42	35	—	Rain	Cloudy	Cloudy
30	32	32	34	—	Cloudy	Snow	Snow
31	22	33	26	—	Cloudy	Cloudy	Snow

N. B. These Observations are from a South Exposure, and on moving the Thermometer to the North, the difference is near as follows:—Three Degrees on cloudy Days; ten Degrees when clear at Noon, and five Degrees when clear also at Sun Down.—On the 15th at night, about 9 o'clock, heavy rain and a severe clap of thunder.—Mercury at 33.

QUESTION.—Why should the word METEOROLOGICAL be applied in taking a Statement of the Weather?—An answer in the next paper will much oblige a Subscriber.

Foreign News.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

ON the 15th Oct. a plot was discovered at Paris for setting fire to the opera house; and about the same time an unsuccessful attempt was made to fire the powder magazines.

On the 19th, the first Consul received an intimation that a plot was in agitation to assassinate him in the evening as he quitted the opera house; that eleven conspirators had pledged themselves to each other for the performance of the deed; and that it would be prudent in the consul to decline going thither. "I will go," said Buonaparte: and having made the necessary arrangements, and named Moreau as his successor in the consulate, he went to the opera, in his accustomed manner, unattended.—The conspirators being known, the officers of police took suitable precautions and arrested two of the principals, who confessed their criminal intention, and discovered their accomplices, amongst whom were Barrere, Delirenil, and Lamarque. Diligent search was making for the remainder. The person to

whose friendship the Conful is indebted for the diſcovery of the plot, is ſaid to be an emigrant who had received permiſſion from the government to return to his native country.

October 31.

We this morning received Paris papers to the 27th inſt. They bring intelligence of the arrival of Count Cobenzel at Luneville, whither in the expectation of his arrival, the French plenipotentiary had ſet out to meet him. He had previouſly notified to the French Government, that his new appointment would not prevent him from attending the Congreſs.

In Italy, affairs wear a very different appearance from that which the progreſs of France and Auſtria towards negociation would lead us to expect. General Dupont has, by the command of his ſuperior officer, General Brune, entered the dominions of the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, under the pretence of diſperſing the levy en maſſe, has made himſelf maſter of Florence and Leghorn.—We have in a ſubſequent column given the details of this event, which, it will be ſeen, amounts to a revolution in Tuſcany.—The property of the Engliſh at Leghorn was of courſe confiſcated.

The Miniſter of Police at Paris, has publiſhed a report on the ſubject of the late plot againſt Buonaparte, which he endeavours to identify with a conſpiracy detected ſome time ago, and which was charged upon the Agents of England.

November 2.

In a ſhort time after the arrival of Count Cobenzel, at Luneville, he ſent from thence with diſpatches for London his ſecretary, Morris Mourit, furniſhed with proper paſſports from general Clarke, &c. for his journey thro' France, in every part of which he experienced during his rapid progreſs, the moſt marked attention. This gentleman, at about ten o'clock on Thurſday night, came by a flag of Truce to Dover, where meeting ſome detention on account of his paſſport, he did not arrive till late on Friday morning, at the houſe of the Imperial Envoy, in Portland place, where at ten o'clock in the preceding night, a courier had arrived direct from Vienna.

On reading the ſeveral diſpatches, the Imperial Miniſter waited on the Secretary of State, when a council being called, the matter ſubmitted by his excellency was diſcuſſed during a conſiderable part of that day and of yeſterday; and the reſult having been laſt night communicated to the Imperial Miniſter, he held a conference with Mr. Maurix, who immediately after ſet off on his return to Count Cobenzel, at Luneville.

To theſe facts, our information adds belief, that the preliminary requiſitions on the part of France, which impeded or precluded this country from negociating, have been done away, and that overtures have been made by the Emperor, with the approval of the Firſt Conſul, for Britain to aſſiſt at the negotiations at Luneville.

It is aſſerted that during the ſitting of the Congreſs at Luneville, the port of Antwerp is to be open, even to the Engliſh.

The Batavian Republic will have a Miniſter at the Congreſs. An intimation to that effect has been given them by the French Republic.

The King of Pruſſia is about to ſend to Paris, his Miniſter Marquis Lucchefini, and the Secretary and Counſellor of Cabinet, Lombard.

Both the Daniſh Cabinet and the Senate of Hamburg have iſſued proclamations, refuſing admittance to ſhips from Spain, the Levant, and the Barbary coaſt, in their reſpective harbours.

The armiſtice for Italy, was ſigned by Count Hohenzolern, on the part of the Emperor, and by Gen. Marmont, on the part of France, to commence the 20th Sept. and continue for 45 days.

It is reported in letters from Italy, that the French have conſented to cede to the Emperor the three Roman Legations of Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna; and that Piedmont and Genoa will be incorporated with the Ciſalpine republic.

General Moreau arrived on the morning of the 18th Oct. at Paris, and at the houſe of the Firſt Conſul, at the moment when he was in the act of receiving a magnificent pair of piſtols, formerly intended for a foreign prince.—"They could not have come more apropos," obſerved the Firſt Conſul, as he preſented them to the General. Addreſſing himſelf to the miniſter of the interior, "Have, ſaid he, "ſome of the victories of Moreau engraved upon them, not all, for that would not leave room for the diamonds."

Late intelligence.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Two o'clock P. M.

Yeſterday arrived the Hamburgh mail due on Wedneſday laſt. It confirms the important intelligence, which we mentioned in our laſt, that the emperor of Ruſſia has laid an embargo on all Britiſh ſhipping in the ports of his dominions. It is alſo ſtated, on the authority of private letters from Hamburgh, that in addition to this act of violent aggreſſion, he has thrown the captains of theſe veſſels into priſon.

Mr. Sheridan mentioned this circumſtance laſt night in the Houſe of Commons: and as it was contradicted, nor yet doubted, we apprehend the haughty Autocrat has all at once reſigned himſelf to the influence of his paſſions. But he will find that the vengeance of this country is not aſleep, and that the honor of the nation is not to be ſullied by the breath of impotent reſentment, or that the government of this country is to be hurried into any acts unworthy of itſelf by the capricious conduct of even the ſelf-created Grand Maſter of Malta.

Some of the ſhips which were at Narva and Riga made their eſcape and have reached Elſineur. The number detained is eſtimated at 300. Their cargoes are of conſiderable value. The report of the ſequeſtration of Britiſh property throughout Ruſſia is alſo current: and it is alſo reported, that an order has been ſigned by Paul, that paſſports ſhould be delivered to every Ruſſian ſhip that ſails, containing a notification that if the ſhip ſhould be attempted to be viſited by the Engliſh the ſame ſhould be regarded as a declaration of war.

Though no embargo on Ruſſian ſhips in Engliſh ports has been ordered, there being none to ſtop that we can hear of, meaſures of a nature equally hoſtile were reſolved on in the council held at Buckingham houſe on Friday. The Ruſſian merchants, feeling the oppreſſion and injuſtice of being called on to pay to perſons in Ruſſia, for cargoes which they have ſo little chance of obtaining, applied to government for an order of council, prohibiting the payment of bills from Ruſſia, or otherwiſe remitting money thither. This order was made by the king in council, after conſulting the attorney and ſolicitor generals on the ſubject. In the mean time, the merchants held another meeting, and reſolved that they ſhould pay the bills they had accepted, but they ſhould accept no more.

It has been long predicted, that the emperor of Ruſſia would extend his views to Turkey. At this moment he is demanding an indemnity from the Porte for the expences of his fleet in the maritime campaign; a prelude no doubt, to a rupture with that feeble cabinet. Preparations for the war continue with increaſed exertions.

It is ſaid that miniſters have ſent off an order to lord Keith in the Mediterranean, to detain all Ruſſian veſſels that may at preſent be found in that quarter.

Every account from Egypt agrees in the determination of the French to retain that country. Menou has been joined by ſeveral Beys and their partizans, particularly in the South; and had embodied and diſciplined all the Greeks able to bear arms, not excepting the crews of the Turkiſh tranſports and other veſſels which had fallen into his hands. Gen. Kleber had began lines about Alexandria, previous to the convention of El-Ariſch. Theſe Menou were perfecting, and adding to them ſeveral redoubts and batteries.

The elector Palatine is ſaid to be treating for a ſeperate peace, under the recommendation of Pruſſia ann Ruſſia.

Mr. Frere ſet off on Saturday, accompanied by Lord Bolton, to Hackwood Park, and yeſterday morning proceeded to Falmouth, from whence he takes his departure for Liſbon, where he is to reſide as the Britiſh miniſter at the Court.

It can ſcarce be doubted but ſome ſecret league has long ſubſiſted between the Firſt Conſul and the magnanimous Sovereign who declared his diſintereſtedneſs before Heaven and Earth: who arraigned the ambition of Auſtria, and threatened the States of Germany with the abandonment of the general cauſe, if they would not ſacrifice, like himſelf, all local and perſonal views to the common object.—Malta, however, ſeems to have entirely effaced both the common cauſe and the ſolemn declaration from the memory of his Imperial Majeſty; and the Swediſh Enigma appears about to be explained by a complete inverſion of the ſentiments and character of his Councils.

United States

ALBANY, December 26.

A paper called the Times, printed at Alexandria, in Virginia, on the 15th inſt. contains the following important article:

"We are informed by authority upon which we can rely, that Mr. Stoddert has at length negociated an adjuſtment of our differences with Great-Britain, which have ariſen in conſequence of the ſixth article of our treaty of amity, commerce and navigation with that power. Government, we belive, has not yet received an official copy of the inſtrument, and our knowledge of it is not ſufficiently extenſive, to ſtate with preciſion many of the leading features, or the nature of the claims which are barred by it in future; but we can venture to aſſert, that, as the ſolid baſis upon which the future friendſhip of the two nations, is to be founded, it is ſtipulated that a ſpecified ſum of money ſhall be paid by the government of the United States to that of Great-Britain, and in conſequence that in certain claims of a particular nature ſhall not be again adduced. The commiſſioners will then reſume the exerciſe of their functions."

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, February 14.

ALMANAC, for FEBRUARY, 1801.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.
FEBRUARY.							1
Firſt qr. 6th	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
N. m. 12th	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
L. qr. 20th	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
F. m. 28th	23	24	25	26	27	28	

HOICKS! HOICKS! HOICKS!

On Thurſday laſt, William Jarvis, Eſq: entertained the inhabitants of this town with a diverſion new in itſelf to many; and in ſome of its circumſtances to all. About noon he cauſed a fox of full growth to be unbagged, near the center of the fine ſheet of ice which now covers the Bay, and when at a ſuitable diſtance, turned looſe the hounds upon it.—As previous notice had been circulated, the chace was followed by a number of gentlemen on horſeback, and a concourſe of the beau monde of both ſexes in carioles and ſleighs.—Poor Reynard was probably the firſt of his ſpecies cavalcaded in this manner to his fate.—A light coat of ſnow covered the ſurface of the ſhining plain, and contributed much to ſteadineſs in driving and confidence in riding.

After the death of the unfortunate poulterer, his remains ſerved as a dragg to proſong for ſeveral hours the ſport.—It ſeemed doubtful whether the horſes in harneſs or in the ſaddle had the advantage in running, as all indiſcriminately kept up with the hounds in a promiſcuous novelty of group.

NOTA BENE.—We are credibly informed, that the deceaſed, in the article of death, made application to an officious Lawyer—who *chanced* to throw himſelf in his way, according to the laudable cuſtom, on ſuch occaſions, of the profeſſion (for time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary) *to draw up his will*, and that *thereunto, in memory thereof, being unable to write, he made his mark accordingly.*—We are alſo given to underſtand, that he has thereby declared the gentlemen of the long robe, at large, to be his lawful heirs, in joint tenancy, for ever; and has conſtituted them his executors.

Query.—Might not the dying blunder of the poor ſufferer proceed from confounding together two diſtinct ſpecies of rapacious animals; without adverting to the difference of a pair of legs more or leſs; it being difficult upon ſuch emergencies to perceive nice diſtinctions?

FOR THE ORACLE.

IT is during the paroxyſms of pain that the phyſician's ſkill ſhould be applied to alleviate the ſufferings of his patient, and to eradicate the ſeeds of the diſorder. It is alſo in the times of depravation and immorality, that the moraliſt ſhould arraign prevalent vices, and apply his art and endeavours to counteract and deſtroy their effects. To ſtop their extenſion and growth, he ſhould treat them like noxious plants, and laying the ſcythe of reproof to their roots, mow down ſuch as he cannot pluck up.

Time is his, that in caſting his eyes abroad, he will behold an ocean of vices; but let not the difficulty of wading through diſcourage him from attempting. The ſcene is laid at home: then let him begin with ſuch as firſt obſtruct the undertaking. In this ſmall community, unmarried men make the majority:—and it muſt awaken pity in every mind, not rendered callous by vice, to witneſs the diſſipation which reigns in this part of it. To live in the open profeſſion and practice of a ſhameful commerce, is as incompatible with prudence and decency, as it is inſulting to public opinion, and diſgraceful to the parties. Many of them muſt be aware, that the fine for this criminal violation of duty, is the forfeiture of general and private eſteem; growing experience ſtrongly inculcates this truth, and as ſtrongly inculcates the neceſſity of amendment. Let them not be led aſtray with the opinion, that the example of men of brilliant talents and high characters, can be either an excuſe or an apology for treading in their footſteps, or emulating their foibles; although the head of the immortal Pope had an inclination to one ſhoulder, he aſpired not to a compariſon with the Macedonian Monarch.

The faſcinating accompliſhments, and tranſcendent abilities of ſome men, palliate and caſt a ſhade over their follies, yet their weak imitators cannot advance any ſuch exculpatory plea. Some latitude may be allowed to the back-biding of unwary youth and inexperience, at leaſt their deviations from propriety admit of pity rather than excuſe. But when we ſee men whoſe years may be numbered by ſcores, yielding themſelves eaſy victims to the infatuation, we cannot but pronounce, that their ages ſhould ſtimulate them to more rational purſuits, and ſecure them from becoming dupes to the venality of rapacious hirelings. Were men to reflect on the diſgrace of illegitimacy, even that would operate as a reſtraint to their inordinacy, and point out the laſt and only exiſting mean of expiation for reiterated offences: they would perceive that it was not themſelves only that were affected; but that they were entailing infamy on their injured innocent offſpring—and literally viſiting the "iniquities of the fathers upon the children."

It is a ſmall conſolation to the friends of virtue, that the puniſhment in a meaſure accompanies the offences of ſuch tranſgreſſors; we perceive them invariably avoided by the wiſe and the good, we ſee them unpoſſeſſed of rank and reſpect, a moping medley, whoſe bond of union is iniquity, and whoſe motto is contempt of decency. Happy would it be, if every reprehenſible delinquency was equally marked and ſtigmatized, it might then be ſaid, the work of reformation is in reality BEGUN.

A MATRON.

York, Feb. 11, 1801.

Hugh Mc. Call,

TAKES this method of informing his Friends and the Public, of his having commenced the Taylorıng Buſineſs in the Houſe nearly oppoſite to Mr. Simons's Tavern, in Duke-ſtreet. He hopes by the goodneſs of his work, the reaſonableneſs of his charges, and his punctuality in executing all orders committed to him, to merit a preference.

York, Feb. 14, 1801.

To be ſold,

THE Houſe and Lot at preſent occupied by Alexander M'Donell, Eſq: and poſſeſſion given the firſt day of May next. The conditions will be made known by applying to Meſſrs. Forſyth and Symington, Merchants, Niagara, or the Printers in York. Feb. 13.

To be ſold by Auction

☞ On Monday the 30th of March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, that commodious and well ſituated Houſe in Duke-ſtreet, wherein Mr. Cooper lately kept School, with the fifth of an acre of Land thereunto belonging.

Alſo to be let, a neat and convenient well finiſhed two ſtory Houſe, with three rooms on each floor, good kitchen and cellar, with one acre of land; it will be let from one to five years. Enquire of WILLIAM COOPER.

York, Feb. 7, 1801.

Sheriff's-Office,

20th JANUARY, 1801.

Home Diſtrict, } NOTICE is hereby
To wit. } given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, and of Aſſize, and Niſi Prius: will be holden for this Diſtrict, at the Government Buildings in the town of York, on Monday the Sixteenth day of February next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day; of which all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conſtables, Conſtables, Bailiffs, and all thoſe otherwiſe intereſted, are deſired to take notice, and that they reſpectively be then and there preſent, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and all other Remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their ſeveral Offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX. M'DONELL, Sheriff.

THE Subſcriber thus publicly returns Thanks for the liberal and flattering encouragement which he has hitherto met with in his buſineſs of Inn-keeper —to merit a continuance of it, he has, at great expence and much trouble, ſupplied his Houſe with a ſtock of choice Liquors,—his own grateful endeavours will be added, to make the accommodations and attendance agreeable to Cuſtomers. To enable him to carry on his buſineſs to the Public, and his own ſatisfaction, he requeſts thoſe indebted to him to make payments. The delays in recovering debts, obliges him to embrace the plan of giving no credits in future—and he begs of ſuch as may honor him with their cuſtom, to attend particularly to this part of his advertiſement. JOHN M'DOUGALL.

York, Jan. 24. 1801.

A FEW COPIES OF THE

LAWS,

PASSED IN THE

2d, 3d & 4th Seſſions

of the Second Parliament of Upper Canada,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Sheriff's Office,

22d JANUARY, 1801.

Home Diſtrict, } NOTICE is hereby
To wit. } given, that on Saturday the 14th of enſuing February, the following Goods and Chattels, will be expoſed to Sale, and ſold to the higheſt Bidder, at Mr. TERRY's MILLS, on the River Don, viz.

Two yoke of Oxen,
Two milch Cows,
One Sow and three Pigs,
Fifteen thouſand feet of inch Boards,
Eight thouſand feet inch and quarter ditto,
Ten thouſand feet lathing do.
Five thouſand feet refuſe do.
Two thouſand feet inch and half do.
Five thouſand feet three quarter inch ditto.

The purchaſe money to be paid on the ſpot.

ALEX. M'DONELL, Sheriff.

Secretary's Office,

YORK, November 26, 1800.

LIST of the NAMES of PERSONS who have GRANTS in the Secretary's Office, in addition to thoſe heretofore published in this Gazette, ready to be iſſued:

Names.	*Acrts.*	*Township.*
John Atkin, ſen.	1	Sandwich
John Atkin, jun.	1	Do.
John Atkin, ſen.	218	Do.
Rev. Robert Addiſon	3000	Dereham
Rev. Robert Addiſon	6000	Dereham
Rev. Robert Addiſon	3000	Dereham
Rev. Robert Addiſon	6000	Norwich
John B. Barthe	1	Sandwich
John B. Barthe	800	Sandwich
Jn. and Geo. Ball	1200	Dereham
Richd. Beaſley, eſq.	400	Glanford
Edmund Burk	3000	Norwich
Geo. Browne	150	Matilda
Johnſon Butler, eſq.	600	Louth
Wm. Cooper	T. lot	York
Mrs. Mary Davidſon	800	Blenheim
Hugh Earl	1200	Whitby
Joſeph Forſyth	400	Kingſton
Do.	600	Clarke
Do.	150	Kingſton
Do.	400	Cramahe
Do.	100	Scarboro'
Do.	200	Thurlow
Do.	20	Haldimand
Do.	200	Percy
Do.	100	Haldimand
Tim. Fitzgerald	3000	Norwich
Joſeph Forſyth	300	Cramahe
Thos. Fraſer	1800	Mountain
Richard Gamble	832	Vaughan
Alex. Grant, eſq.	1	Sandwich
Geo. Landman	3000	Norwich
Thos. Moſley	300	Etobicoke
Miles M'Donell, eſq.	400	Hamilton
Angus M'Donell, eſq.	3000	Norwich
Alexander M'Donell, eſq.	436	Flamboro' E.
John Martin	1	Sandwich
Wm. M'Kay	150	Fredericksburg
Angus and Alexander M'Donell, eſqrs.	190	Flamboro' E.
Do.	2200	Do.
Eve Richardſon	200	Rawdon
Peter Ruſſell, eſq.	3000	Dereham
Do.	3000	Norwich
Do.	3000	Do.
Robt. Richardſon	1	Sandwich
John Snider	114	Colcheſter
Wm. Willcocks, eſq.	15000	Norwich
Miſs Maria Willcocks	1200	Whitby
Miſs Eugenia Willcocks	1200	Do.
William Waters	1000	Kiteley
Archd. Thompſon	400	Thurlow
Wm. Baiket	1	York
Richard Beaſley	100	Burton
Aſaſ Bradſhaw	600	Rawdon
James Bradſhaw	400	Rawdon
Thos. Butler, jun.	200	Clinton
Elijah Bottom	200	Auguſta
Mary Browne	200	Winchester
Archd. Cameron	500	Etobicoke
James Cranford	500	Etobicoke
Alex. Campbell	100	Elizabethtown
Mrs. Ann Claus	5000	Haſkeſbury
Alex. Campbell	200	Elizabethtown
Elizabeth Carns	200	Mountain
Elizabeth Caros	200	Mountain
Jacob Carns, jun.	200	Mountain
John Dorne	200	Matilda
Jacob Detlier	300	Rawdon
Martin Delebaek	200	Winchester
Hugh Earl	1	York
Thos. Fraſer, eſq:	200	Gower
Mary Fraſer	600	Nepean
Thos. Fraſer, eſq:	249	Gower
Thos. Fraſer, eſq:	200	Gower
Wm. Fraſer	300	Glouceſter
Thos. Fraſer, eſq:	800	Gower
Thos. Fraſer, eſq:	400	Matilda
John Howard	200	Elizabethtown
Hon. Robert Hamilton	6000	Dereham
Hon. Robert Hamilton	9000	Norwich
Mrs. Suſannah Jeffup	600	Oxford
Mrs. Suſannah Jeffup	112	Auguſta
Mrs. Suſannah Jeffup	200	Lanſdown
Mrs. Suſannah Jeffup	900	Lanſdown
Mrs. Suſannah Jeffup	400	Elizabethtown
Mrs. Suſannah Jeffup	Town Lot	Kingſton.
Abraham Johnſon	210	York
Joſeph Johnſon	210	York
Nicholas Johnſon	190	York
Lawrence Johnſon	190	York
Thomas Johnſon	190	York
Wm. Johnſon	190	Hallowell
Ephraim Jones	130	Auguſta
Ephraim Jones	600	Oxford
D. William Kendrick	210	York
Joſeph Kendrick	210	York
Thomas Kirgan	9 ſquare chains	York
Sam. Marther	1-5th	York
John Martin	1200	Dunwich
Allan M'Lean, eſq:	1	York
Edward M'Michael	380	Walſingham
John Merclay	239	Williamſburg
Catherine M'Mullen	200	Rawdon
Archibald M'Ilmyie	100	Auguſta
Thomas Murdiff	200	Rawdon
Aron Oliver	200	Rawdon
David Parks	200	Rawdon
Nathaniel Parks	200	Rawdon
John Peneil	200	Rawdon
William Roſs	1200	Pickering
Walter Roe, eſq:	426	Vaughan
Waite Roſs	200	Rawdon
Walter Roe, eſq:	400	Vaughan
John Shell	213	Williamſburg
Philip Shaver	100	Matilda
John Stuart, jun.	100	Erneſtown
Thomas Steward	1	York
Henry Slaght	200	Townſend
John Stuart	200	Haldimand
Job Slaght	200	Townſend
John Stuart	400	Cramahe
Sam. Thompſon	286	Thurlow
Edwd. Wright	1-5th	York

WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

THE

VOLUME X.] GOD SAVE THE KING [NUMBER 42.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 510.] *SATURDAY*, FEBRUARY 21, 1801. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING:—*

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the ſeventh day of Jan. laſt, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the fourteenth day of the preſent month of February, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Twenty-firſt day of MARCH next, enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſq. our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this Tenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one, and in the forty firſt year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *ſecty.*

We are much indebted to an ingenious Gentleman of this Town for the following

Meteorological Obſervations for Jan. 1801,

TAKEN AT SUN RISE, MERIDIAN, AND SUN SET,

And to be continued for each ſucceeding Month during the preſent Year. We hope they may prove agreeable to our Readers, as they are the firſt of the kind ever published in this Province:

	Sun Riſe.	Meridian.	Sun Set.	Below 0.	Sun Riſe	Meridian	Sun Set.
1	20	30	26	—	Clear	Cloudy	Cloudy
2	8	26	6	—	Cloudy	Cloudy	Snow
3	—	4	4	16	Clear	Clear	Clear
4	18	20	25	—	Cloudy	Snow	Snow
5	20	30	26	—	Snow	Cloudy	Cloudy
6	22	30	29	—	Cloudy	Snow	Snow
7	34	39	32	—	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy
8	29	38	26	—	Cloudy	Cloudy	Snow
9	20	30	28	—	Clear	Squalls	Cloudy
10	27	40	37	—	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy
11	32	47	40	—	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy
12	25	35	25	—	Clear	Clear	Cloudy
13	29	38	38	—	Cloudy	Cloudy	Rain
14	25	37	34	—	Cloudy	Cloudy	Rain
15	39	40	34	—	Rain	Clear	Clear
16	28	40	29	—	Cloudy	Clear	Clear
17	25	32	32	—	Cloudy	Clear	Cloudy
18	12	25	25	—	Clear	Clear	Rain
19	32	37	36	—	Rain	Rain	Rain
20	17	32	32	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
21	13	29	30	—	Cloudy	Cloudy	Snow
22	10	23	13	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
23	18	30	27	—	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy
24	18	34	30	—	Cloudy	Clear	Clear
25	19	28	29	—	Cloudy	Snow	Cloudy
26	23	34	18	—	Cloudy	Clear	Clear
27	7	34	31	—	Clear	Clear	Cloudy
28	28	28	28	—	Cloudy	Sleet	Rain
29	35	41	35	—	Rain	Cloudy	Cloudy
30	32	32	32	—	Cloudy	Snow	Snow
31	22	32	26	—	Cloudy	Cloudy	Snow

N. B. Theſe Obſervations are from a South Expoſure, and on moving the Thermometer to the North, the difference is near as follows:—Three Degrees on cloudy Days; ten Degrees when clear at Noon, and five Degrees when clear alſo at Sun Down.—On the 25th at night, about 9 o'clock, heavy rain and a ſevere clap of thunder.—Mercury at 33°.

QUESTION.—Why ſhould the word METEOROLOGICAL be applied in taking a Statement of the Weather?—As names in the next page will much oblige a Subſcriber.

United States.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.

The following remarks on the important correſpondence between France and Great Britain, are copied from a London paper.

WE have in this days paper (ſays the London print) inſerted the moſt intereſting articles of the very important correſpondence relative to the late overtures of negociation for peace between this country and France. The only part of it which, from its length and our wiſh to preſerve it entire, we are obliged to defer until to-morrow, is the ſubſtance of the conferrences that took place between citizen Otto and mr. Hammond. It is certainly of a curious nature, but as it relate more to the private opinions and ſentiments of mr. Otto than to thoſe of the French government, we are induced to give the preference to the articles of correſpondence which are officially authenticated.

There has not occurred, at any period during the war, not even in the management of the negociations entruſted to lord Malmſbury, a ſuperior inſtance of ſound reaſoning, of firm adherence

to the national dignity, tempered by the true spirit of conciliation, and expressed in energetic and perspicuous language, than the answers and observations of the British ministry in the late discussions. A more insidious and destructive system to the real interest of Great Britain could not well be devised than the projet communicated on the part of the chief consul. We were in fact, required to yield every advantage obtained by the unrivalled exertions of our navy; and in return, we were to throw ourselves upon the candor and the mercy of the government of France. The proposal went to give every thing to the enemy, and to deprive us not only of our superiority, but of the means of safety itself. His majesty's reply is admirably suited to the occasion; exposing the absurdity and danger of the enemy's pretentions, yet conceding more to him than such pretentions could be entitled to.—The *Counter projet*, which gave to France every possible benefit, consistently with the just rights and security of this country, will, we are confident, be considered by every unprejudiced mind, an unequivocal demonstration on the part of the government to effect the restoration of tranquillity. But it appears that nothing but the breach of our most solemn engagements could enduce the chief consul to accept a proposal highly unfavorable to himself, and we have been called upon to lay ourselves prostrate at his feet, by consenting to the condition of a naval armistice, or to tear asunder every bond of alliance from which we hope to contribute to the restoration of the general tranquility of Europe.

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"Without giving any opinion upon that dispute, without saying whether any guarantee could be given with respect to the ships under convoy of neutral powers, I have no hesitation in stating, that if the privilege we contend for be that under which our naval greatness has grown, which is at once the boast, the glory, and security of England; which has been recognized in all treaties, and which is part of the maritime law of Europe; if, I repeat, it be that privilege, I have no hesitation in saying, that it is the character of our existence, the banner under which we should all rally; it is the flag which imitating the example of our gallant seamen, we should nail to the mast of the nation, and go down with the vessel rather than strike it."

December 3.

The last Hamburgh mail brought letters from Constantinople to the 10th October inclusive, at which time the Russian fleet continued at anchor off Boyook Dereh, in expectation of orders. In consequence of the surrender of Malta to the English, countermanding those which would otherwise require them to proceed to the Black Sea.—The state of the capital of Turky was very uneasy, and much apprehension was entertained from the unaccountable stay in the Bosphorus, of the Russian fleet.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Foreign corn has attained a price never before known in this country. American and Baltic mixed wheat having, within the last week, advanced from 125s. to 135s. per quarter; Baltic red wheat has risen 10s. and Hamburgh and Bremen wheats, 25s. per quarter.

STRASBURG, Nov. 17.

The armistice has been denounced to all the armies. Gen. Desolles, who has the provisional command during the absence of Moreau, has notified to the archduke John, the commander in chief of the Austrian army, that the armistice is at an end, and that hostilities will recommence on the 7th Frimaire, Nov. 28. Orders have been publickly given to the army at Mayence, that the armistice is to conclude on the 29th Brumaire, Nov. Adjutant general Angerau arrived at Archaffenburg on the eve of a grand festival.

According to the last intelligence from Switzerland, the government and constituted authorities at Zurich were informed that the armistice had been denounced the 18th Brumaire, Nov. 9.—Hostilities will recommence in that quarter on the 3d or 4th Frimaire, Nov. 24 or 25. The head quarters of gen. M'Donald are at Coire. The greater part of the army of the Grisons has already set out on its march to the frontiers. A confiderable force is assembling in the country of the Grisons.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, February 23.

ALMANAC, for FEBRUARY, 1801.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Satur.	Sunda.
FEBRUARY.							1
First qr. 6th	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
N. m. 13th	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
L. qr. 20th	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
F. m. 28th	23	24	25	26	27	28	

To a SUBSCRIBER.

SIR,

By common acceptation, the word METEOR conveys the idea of a transitory body appearing in the air; it follows hence that "METEOROLOGICAL" relates to the doctrine of Meteors.

It sometimes happens that there are ingenious Gentlemen of keen optics, whose brains are rather aerial than earthly, and the vacuum occupied by dancing Meteors.—This I take to be a rational solution of the propofed query.

It would oblige a Subfcriber, to know how the ingenious Gentleman's mercury ftood, and what his point of expofure, when the happy demonination of his obfervations occurred to him. A treatife on the longitude would be acceptable from the fame able hand.

A SUBSCRIBER.

York, Feb. 20, 1801.

DIED, Laft Saturday night, at his houfe in King-ftreet, Mr. John M'Bride, door keeper to the hon. the Legiflative and Executive Councils.—On Sunday night laft, near this town, after a lingering illnefs, which fhe bore with truly Chriftian fortitude, Mrs. Heron, wife to Mr. Samuel Heron, merchant. She was a tender mother, an affectionate wife, and a fincere friend.

WHEREAS my Wife, Magdelina, has quitted my bed and board without any provocation, and fearing fhe may run me in debt, I therefore caution all perfons from crediting or harbouring her on my account, as I will pay no debt of her contracting. Given under my hand at York, in the province of Upper Canada, this 19th day of February, 1801.

JOHN MATTHEWS.

To be fold,

THE Houfe and Lot at prefent occupied by Alexander M'Donell, Efq; and poffeffion given the firft day of May next. The conditions will be made known by applying to Meffrs. Forfyth and Symington, Merchants, Niagara, or the Printers in York. Feb. 13.

THE Subfcriber thus publicly returns Thanks for the liberal and flattering encouragement which he has hitherto met with in his bufinefs of Inn-keeper —to merit a continuance of it, he has, at great expence and much trouble, fupplied his Houfe with a ftock of choice Liquors,—his own grateful endeavours will be added, to make the accommodations and attendance agreeable to Cuftomers. To enable him to carry on his bufinefs to the Public, and his own fatisfaction, he requefts thofe indebted to him to make payment. The delays in recovering debts, obliges him to embrace the plan of giving no credits in future—and he begs of fuch as may honor him with their cuftom, to attend particularly to this part of his advertifement. JOHN M'DOUGALL.

York, Jan. 24, 1801.

To be Sold,

THE front Town Lot, with an excellent dwelling Houfe and Kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Denniſon now lives, in the town of YORK, with a very commodious Water Lot adjoining, and poffeffion given to the purchafer in June next.

The lots Nos. 5, 6 & 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6 and 7, in the 3d conceffion of WEST FLAMBORO' Township, containing 1000 Acres, by which there are fome very good Mill feats; the Lots Nos. 15, in the 2d and 3d conceffions of the Township of YORK, containing 400 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 32 and 33, with their broken fronts, in the 1ſt, and Nos. 31 and 32, in the 2d conceffion of WHITBY, containing 800 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 22 and 24, in the 11th, No. 23, in the 12th, & Nos. 24, in the 13th and 14th conceffions of TOWNSEND, containing 1000 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14, in the 1ſt and 2d conceffions of CHARLOTTEVILLE, immediately behind the Town Plot, containing 1200 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1ſt conceffion of DELAWARE township, on the River Thames (Le Trench) containing 800 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th conceffions of DURHAM, containing 3000 Acres, with Mill feats thereon:—and alſo, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 1ſt, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28, in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28, in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 12th conceffions of NEWCASTLE, containing 6000 Acres, with Mill-feats thereon.

The terms are either cafh, or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec, for the whole of each purchafe, in which cafe a proportionably lefs price will be expected, or the fame for one moiety of each purchafe, and bonds properly fecured for principal and intereft until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the Proprietor at York,

PETER RUSSELL.

York, Feb. 20, 1801.

Hugh Mc. Call,

TAKES this method of informing his Friends and the Public, of his having commenced the Taylоring Buſineſs in the Houſe nearly oppoſite to Mr. Simons's Tavern, in Duke-ſtreet. He hopes by the goodneſs of his work, the reaſonableneſs of his charges, and his punctuality in executing all orders committed to him, to merit a preference.

York, Feb. 14, 1801.

To be ſold by Auction

☞ On Monday the 30th of March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, that commodious and well ſituated Houſe in Duke-ſtreet, wherein Mr. Cooper lately kept School, with the fifth of an acre of Land thereunto belonging.

Alſo to be let, a neat and convenient well finiſhed two ſtory Houſe, with three rooms on each floor, good kitchen and cellar, with one acre of land; it will be let from one to five years. Enquire of WILLIAM COOPER.

York, Feb. 7, 1801.

BLANKS,

For ſale at this OFFICE,

THE

VOLUME X.] GR [NUMBER 43.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 511.] *SATURDAY*, FEBRUARY 28, 1801. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING:—*

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the ſeventh day of Jan. laſt, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the fourteenth day of the preſent month of February, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Twenty-firſt day of MARCH next, entuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſq. our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this Tenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one, and in the forty-firſt year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *ſec'y.*

The Lieutenant Governor's Office,

4th SEPTEMBER, 1800.

WHEREAS ſeveral perſons claim to hold Lots in the Town of York, and have not performed the Condition of building thereon within the time limited; and whereas the Health and Convenience of his Majeſty's ſubjects, reſident in the ſaid Town, demand that the Ground part of the ſame ſhould be cleared as ſoon as poſſible:—NOTICE is hereby given to all ſuch perſons, that they are required within THREE Months from this date, to CUT and BURN all the Bruſh or Under-wood on their ſaid Lots; and within SIX Months from the date hereof, to fall all the Trees that are ſtanding thereon, on pain of their ſaid Lots being forfeited.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

Council-Office,

DECEMBER, 30, 1800.

WHEREAS the Perſons who have been permitted to occupy the following Lots in the Town of York, No. 8, 13, 17, and 18, North ſide Hoſpital Street; No. 11, 17, 18, and 19, South ſide ditto; Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 12, 13, and 14, North ſide Newgate Street; Lots No. 4, 9, and 11, South ſide ditto; Lot No. 17, North ſide King Street; and Lot No. 1 and 2, South ſide Market Street; and No. 1, 2, 3, North ſide Front Street, have neglected to comply with the Notice iſſued from his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Office, of the fourth of September,

NOTICE is therefore given, that the ſaid Lots are hereby declared Vacant—leave being given, however, to the reſpective Nominees, to come forward by themſelves, or their Attornies, in one month from the date hereof, and ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why a new Application ſhould be received from them for permiſſion to re-occupy the ſaid Lots, or any others in the ſaid Town of York.

By Order of the Board, JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

THE Subſcriber thus publicly returns Thanks for the liberal and flattering encouragement which he has hitherto met with in his buſineſs of Inn-keeper —to merit a continuance of it, he has, at great expence and much trouble, ſupplied his Houſe with a ſtock of choice Liquors,—his own grateful endeavours will be added, to make the accommodations and attendance agreeable to Cuſtomers. To enable him to carry on his buſineſs to the Public, and his own ſatisfaction, he requeſts thoſe indebted to him to make payments. The delays in recovering debts, obliges him to embrace the plan of giving no credits in future—and he begs of ſuch as may honor him with their cuſtom, to attend particularly to this part of his advertiſement. JOHN M'DOUGALL.

York, Jan. 24, 1801.

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York, Feb. 7, 1801.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

Admiralty Office, Nov. 8, 1800.

Copy of a letter from Vice Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour, to Evan Nepean, Eſq; dated on board the Abergaveny, Port Royal harbour, Jamaica, 31ſt of Auguſt, 1800.

I have the very ſincere pleaſure of forwarding to you, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, a letter which I have received from capt. Milne, of his Majeſty's ſhip Seine, deſcribing an action which does great honor to him, his officers & ſhip's company, and which ended in the capture of the French Republican frigate the Vengeance, a ſhip of very ſuperior force to that which he commanded.

Capt. Milne has done ſo much juſtice to his officers and men, by his report of their conduct on that occaſion, that I have only to offer my congratulations

to their Lordships upon the ſucceſs that attended their exertions, and to expreſs my hope that it will receive marks of their Lordſhips favour, proportioned to the ſatisfaction which they muſt derive from the event, which has brought forward the merit of thoſe engaged in it.

I am, Sir, &c.

H. SEYMOUR.

His Majeſty's ſhip Seine, off St. Domingo, Auguſt 22, 1800.

MY LORD,

I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint your Lordſhip, that on the morning of the 20th inſtant, I obſerved a ſhip on the ſtarboard tack ſtanding to the northward through the Mona Paſſage: I ſoon perceived ſhe was an enemy, and made all fail in chace, with very little breezes, the wind having come to the northward obliged her to tack, as ſhe could not weather Cape Raphael, on the St. Domingo ſhore: She then ſtood S. S. E. and made all fail; by this time it was near ſunſet, and I could perceive ſhe was a large frigate; it was near midnight before I could bring her to action, and then not ſo cloſe as I could wiſh, as ſhe always bore up and kept at long ſhot; ſhe however did us conſiderable damage in our rigging and ſails, but to appearance ſhe ſuffered equally. We ſeparated for ſome time, and I took that opportunity to get our rigging, &c. again in complete repair.

On the morning of the 25th I had the pleaſure of bringing her to cloſe action; and after about an hour and an half hard fighting, an officer came out on her bowſprit, (the only place he could be ſeen from owing to the miſs of confuſion, by the loſs of her fore-maſt, mizen maſt, and main top-maſt, having fallen on board) and ſaid they had ſtruck to the Britiſh flag. She was immediately taken poſſeſſion of, and proved to be the French frigate the Vengeance, Citizen Pitot, Captaine de Vaiſſeau, commander, mounting 28 18 pounders on her main deck, 16 12 pounders, and 8 42 pounders, caronades, on her quarter deck and forecaſtle, and braſs ſwivels on the gunwale, with ſhifting guns on the main and quarter decks. The weight of metal I have mentioned in French pounds. The behaviour of the officers and ſhip's company was ſuch as has always characterized the Britiſh ſeamen. To my firſt Lieut. Mr. Cheeſham, I am greatly indebted for his cool and ſteady behaviour, and for the amazing fire kept up from the main deck, which nothing could ſurpaſs. My ſecond Lieut. Mr. George Milne, fell fighting nobly about the middle of the action. In him his Majeſty has loſt a valuable and as zealous an officer as any in the ſervice.

To my third Lieut. Mr. Edevearr, (whom I mentioned on a former occaſion, when gunner of the Pique) I am equally indebted for his ſervices: as likewiſe Mr. Barclay the Maſter, and Mr. Macdonald, Lieut. of marines, who was taken down wounded, and came up again when dreſſed, but was obliged from a ſevere wound to be taken below. But I am happy to ſtate, the life of this valuable officer will be ſaved, to render further ſervices to his Majeſty. The behaviour of the petty officers, ſeamen and marines, was ſuch as does them the higheſt credit. The Vengeance is a very large frigate, five years old, and exactly the dimenſions of the Fifgard in his Majeſty's ſervice, and is the ſhip which had the action ſometime ſince with the American frigate the Conſtellation. Previous to her leaving Curracoa, ſhe had a large ſupply of ſeamen from Gaudaloupe, and was every way completely found and bound to France.

His Majeſty's ſhip under my command has ſuffered much in her maſts and hull; ſails and rigging entirely cut to pieces. Your Lordſhip will perceive the Vengeance is ſuperior in ſize, guns, and number of men, to his Majeſty's ſhip I have the honor to command; but nothing could withſtand the ſteady behaviour of this ſhip's crew.

I have the honor of incloſing a liſt of the killed and wounded. The loſs of the enemy has been very great, but I have not yet got a return. I have the honor to be, &c.

DAVID MILNE.

Rt. Hon. Lord Hugh Seymour, &c. &c.

A Return of the killed and wounded on board his Majeſty's ſhip Seine, in the action with the French Republican frigate the Vengeance, Auguſt 21, 1800.

Killed—One officer and 12 ſeamen.

Wounded—Three officers, 22 ſeamen, 3 marines and one boy.

Name of officer killed—George Milne, ſecond lieutenant.

Names of officers wounded.—Archibald Macdonald, lieutenant of marines; Andrew Barclay, maſter; —— Horn, captain's clerk.

The Emperor Paul, fully apprized of the importance of Malta (the complete key of the Levant) and anxious for its attainment, as the moſt eſſential means to create a commerce, and to augment that naval greatneſs which ought to have long ſince awakened the jealouſy of Britain, appointed the Prince Wolkouſky, governor of that iſland, and by the fleet of Admiral Ouſchakoffs, diſpatched him with a ſtrong and choſen body of grenadiers, which was to form its garriſon.—This fleet came to an anchor in the Boſphorus, at Boyook Dereh, where it was joined by the diviſion from the Baltic, commanded by Vice Admiral Carzoff, for what particular purpoſe thus augmented, is not ſtated; but the account of the ſurrender of Malta to the Britiſh reached them the 28th of September, when it was ſtated they were about to return immediately to Sebaſtopol.

The Court of Sweden, on the 2nd Oct. returned an anſwer to the Spaniſh Reſcript of Sept. 17, in which complaint was made of the capture by the Engliſh, of two Spaniſh frigates, in the harbour of Barcelona, by putting a number of men on board a Swediſh veſſel. In this anſwer, the Spaniſh Government is informed that his Swediſh Majeſty will remonſtrate to the Court of London, to which he is equally induced by his friendly connection with the Spaniſh Court, and the violation of the neutrality of his flag.—But that in doing ſo, he ſhall conceive himſelf the principal party. "Juſtice requires that what has been obtained in an unjuſtifiable manner, ſhall be reſtored.—His Majeſty will demand, but without anſwering for the conſequences of this meaſure." The paper, after inſtancing the caſes in which Swediſh ſhips had been taken or plundered by Engliſh and by French veſſels in the ports of Spain, ſays, "His Majeſty would have been happy, to have ſeen the court of Spain, manifeſt in his favor the ſame energy with which it now makes complaint."

INDIA.

(By overland Diſpatch.)

All apprehenſions of a rupture with the Mahrattas has ſubſided; they have acceded to the arrangements propoſed by the Company, and appear deſirous to promote and ſtrengthen the good underſtanding happily exiſting between the two powers. We before ſtated, that although the Mahrattas ſuſtained no part of the expence or hazard of the late war, yet to give them an intereſt in the new ſettlement, it was determined to allot to them a portion of the conqueſts, the Peſhwa required an equal diviſion with the Nizam, embracing a ſtrong line of forteſſes on our frontiers; this was declined by the Supreme Government, and the Court of Poonah withheld its conſent to the partition and the commercial conditions attached to it; but probably intimidated by the decided arrangements making by the Company, they, immediately previous to the departure of the diſpatch, ratified the treaty, and aſcribed the delay to the changes which had taken place in their Cabinet.

A veſſel arrived in the Hoogley from Queda, reports, that the hoſtile preparations at Siam were wholly ſuſpended, in conſequence of the following circumſtance, which had involved the whole empire in conſternation and alarm.

The great Royal Elephant, which is ſuppoſed by the credulous people to be immortal, is here held in a ſtate of idolatry, and on occaſions of importance, is led in proceſſion with extraordinary parade and ceremony. In order to excite popularity to the war againſt Ava, and direct the ſuperſtitious prejudices of the natives to its active proſecution, the Great Elephant was led forth; but in the midſt of the rites, and within the greedy obſervance of thouſands, the animal fell down and inſtantly expired. Fear and amazement pervaded every boſom; they regarded the event as the preſage of ſome dire calamity and as an unequivocal condemnation of the war, which notwithſtanding all the perſuaſion of the Prieſts, and the influence of the Court, they conſidered impious.—Should the King of Ava take advantage of this event, the conqueſt of Siam muſt be the conſequence.

From the London Oracle of Nov. 27.

We have already ſtated our belief, that it was the determination of our government to attempt ſeriouſly the expulſion of the French from Egypt by a Britiſh force adequate to the occaſion. We have now the beſt authority for confirming our former aſſertion, by aſſuring our readers, that Sir Ralph Abercrombie and a powerful army are detached on this important ſervice.

DECLARATION of WAR againſt Great Britain, by the emperor of all the Ruſſians.

Peterſburgh, Nov. 15, 1800.

WHEREAS war has for many years deſolated the face of empires and diſturbed the tranquility of innocent communities and conſiderations that cannot be juſtified by the laws of nature or nations. And whereas the maritime ſtrength of Great Britain has become dangerous to the privileges and liberties of other ſtates, and on ſundry unwarrantable occaſions violated the rights of neutrality. And whereas the principal ſupport of this overgrown fleet is derived from my faithful allies, Denmark and Sweden. I hereby proclaim it my ſolemn determination to co-operate with them for ſupporting the balance of power in Europe, and equalize the advantages of weak and unprotected ſovereignties. And whereas terms of peace have been offered by the firſt conſul of the French republic that have been thankfully neglected, I hereby proclaim war againſt the king of the Britons, and authorize the ſeizure and detention of all ſhips, goods and merchandize belonging to his ſubjects, and a ſequeſtration of all property. Having no other object but the reſtoration of a general peace, I look up to heaven for the rectitude of my intentions, and ſubſcribe this declaration to advance and promote the general intereſts of mankind. Done at Peterſburgh this 15th day of Nov. 1800.

PAUL.

Dumbrowſkie, G. Sec.

From a French Paper.

The following incident makes conſiderable noiſe at Paris, and very much engages the public attention:—Two young men a few days ago went to the houſe of a midwife, and requeſted her to follow them, in order to deliver a lady in whom they took an intereſt, promiſing her a hundred Louis for her reward. She got into the carriage with them, and after riding nearly an hour, and through a number of turnings, ſhe arrived at the place of deſtination. She there found a young lady, whom ſhe delivered ſafely. While ſhe held the child in her arms, a woman with a maſk came in and took it from her, beſtowing on it at the ſame time the greateſt careſſes. To this extraordinary ſcene one much more horrible ſucceeded. Two men in maſks ruſhed into the room, and diſpatched the unfortunate mother with their poignards.—The midwife was then paid her hundred louis, and carried with as much precaution as had been uſed in taking her out. On the following day ſhe went to the office of police, and depoſited the one hundred louis, declaring at the ſame time that ſhe could not point out the houſe, but that ſhe had, in going out of it, marked the door of it with the blood of the unfortunate victim.

United States.

NEW YORK, January 16.

A gentleman who arrived here yeſterday in the ſhip Borneo, of Boſton, captain Smith, from Sumatra and the Cape, informs, that an Engliſh ſquadron under the command of commodore Hotham, were on the 20th of October, cloſely blockading the Iſle of France; and that this ſquadron has taken ten ſail of French and Spaniſh merchantmen in attempting to paſs them. A Hamburgh ſhip, which had paſſed this ſquadron, was purſued and cutout by the Engliſh boats; the captain of which had his arm ſhot off in defending his ſhip.

Our informant adds, that while at Madras, which was about the firſt of July, a Daniſh gentleman from the Iſle of France, informed him, that two veſſels under American colours, had arrived therefrom Bourdeaux, under convoy of a French corvette.

The ſhip Three Siſters, capt. Murphy, arrived here laſt evening from Liverpool in 38 days.—She left Liverpool on the fourth day of December; and has furniſhed the editor of the Mercantile Advertiſer with a file of London papers, amongſt which is "The Courier," an evening paper of the 2d. They furniſh nothing in addition to our former ſtock of intelligence, excepting that the town of Staade, ſituated near Elbe, is occupied by five battalions of Pruſſian troops. "It appears to be the object of his Pruſſian majeſty to ſecure the navigation both of the Elbe and Weſer: he ſeemed reſolved to ſeize the whole country between the two rivers, and it is expected he will alſo occupy Hamburgh. The commercial intereſts of the city of London, are moſt ſeriouſly affected by this circumſtance."

"The next mail," ſays the Courier of the 3d. December, "is expected to bring intelligence of the Pruſſians having entered Hamburgh; and it is poſſible that interruption may be given to commercial tranſactions with that city. Pruſſia is looking out for acceſſion of territory in the North of Germany, and Ruſſia in Turkey. The Ruſſian Admiral refuſes to quit the Dardanelles till Paul's maritime expences are paid.—Fleets of Ruſſian tranſports, and fleets of Ruſſian men of war are hovering about Conſtantinople; and it is probable that Buonaparte has planned with the court of St. Peterſburgh the overthrow of the Turkiſh empire.

"General Clarke at Luneville gave a grand entertainment on the 28th Brumaire (Nov. 6) to Count Cobenzel and Joſeph Buonaparte; on that day no third miniſter had arrived, nor had quarters been prepared for any. Count Cobenzel expected with great impatience the return of the laſt courier he diſpatched to Vienna, which probably will determine whether that miniſter is to make any longer ſtay at Luneville. No conferences had been held on the 11th.—At eight in the evening, count Cobenzel ſent off a courier from Luneville to Vienna, ſix hours before he had received a return courier from London, with an anſwer to the diſpatches which he had ſent off on the 24th of October from Paris to count Staremberg."

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, February 28.

ALMANAC, for MARCH, 1801.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Satur.	Sund.
MARCH							1
First qr. 7th	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
N. m. 14th	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
L. qr. 22d	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
F. m. 31ſt	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31.					

Meſſrs. PRINTERS.

Please to inſert the following in Anſwer to your Subſcriber, in laſt week's Paper.

SIR,

THE Subſcriber you addreſs yourſelf to, did not aſk after "dancing Meteors," or the etiology nor the etimology of the word "Meteorological;"—but modeſtly wiſhed that ſome modern production might remove a conceived ancient error.

The perſon you have attempted to anſwer, has never reared himſelf up to a peat ſtack in the Iſle of Sky, Mercury 20, nor ſtood up to the neck, ſnow on the mountains of Lapland, Mercury 40 degrees below 0, in order to feaſt his keen optics, or fill up the vacuum of his

bribe with the sight of "dancing Meteors;"—this he supposes would have been irrational.

You should certainly be obliged with an account of the points of exposure height of the Mercury, when the happy denomination of the observations you shade to occurred to him, if in his power to recollect the time; and when he gives you "a treatise on the longitude," he wishes to accompany it with a treatise on the Philosopher's Stone, in which he expects to be equally successful.

Mr. Subscriber, the motives I had in handing "Meteorological Observations" to the printers, was to remove, as much as possible, the prejudices entertained in almost every other country against Canada, from the severity of the winter.—But the question I put, was to satisfy myself, as to the propriety of classing Meteors with the effects air has upon Mercury,—which you have not answered—appearing to prefer ridicule rather than information.

A SUBSCRIBER.

York, Feb. 26, 1801.

For the ORACLE.

To the RATIONAL SUBSCRIBER.

SIR,

THE public are much obliged, no doubt, for your "Rational Solution," "Meteorological relates to the doctrine of Meteors."—Good.—What are we to infer from this? That, the weather, or the weather glass are "transitory bodies appearing in the air." O! rare "Rational Solution;" 'tis the practice with a number of rational gentlemen to fortify the "vacuum of their brains" with a strong solution of Irish whiskey, until their optics are not so keen, but may mistake earthly objects for "dancing Meteors."—Now I would advise the rational gentleman to defer his accustomed beverage, look at the question again, and if he cannot resolve it, to say nothing about the point of exposure.

"*All fools have still an itching to deride,*
"*And fain would on the laughing side.*"

A SUBSCRIBER.

TO THE

EDITOR OF THE HERALD,

SIR,

YOUR paper of the 14th inst. will effect the transmission of your shame offering to posterity. It is happy for mankind, that works form the criterion by which the authors are to be judged. The cunning hypocrite may long accomplish his purposes—to irritate him is to unveil him—to detect him is the mean of forcing him to work out his own commitment. The motly and phrenetic ebullition of your late anger, threw you into some extravagancies of expression hardly compatible with decency, yet characteristic of the editor of the Herald, and an epitome of the man. To convince you that the rank I assigned you was not *of the nature of a sinecure* or a mere empty honor, I now encourage you to proceed and diligently discharge the duties of your station; Your merits shall neither pass unnoticed or unrewarded. The Oracle shall transmit such truths and responses (when duly consulted) as shall stimulate you to prodigious exertions in the cause of filth, and if possible to the outdoing your memorable phylactery.—You have made a happy improvement in a short space, your first rhapsody proved you only wanton and envious, your last monument of genius will rescue your memory from oblivion, and immortalize your wit; it will equally secure you from the charge of malignity or passiveness, and doubtless will gratify such of your friends, as admire you for a wit and a critic. I cannot master scorn, condescend to make use of such inelegant epithets and unconnected abuse as you have done, for various reasons:—The first of which is, that I always preserve equanimity; the second is, that having some *two-edged truths* and caustic arguments in store—I execrate that stale trick of recurring to *Billingsgate*; a third, that I cannot stoop to the degrading level of employing the same weapons with a *recreant* editor.

So sir, mr. editor, from thinking of your head, as you effect to think of mine, I think you have a skull and that moderately thick into the bargain; I also think that it underwent a profound percolation before you produced that highly rectified extract. The being "*kicked out.*" was, I think, an injudicious expression to fall from a man of your figure and atchievements; it reminds those who know you, of a person who allowed himself to be turned out of an office, to prevent his employers the trouble of kicking him out. I do not mean by this to impeach your valour, for I dare to say, you are a valiant little *Almanac maker*. I draw this inference from an instance of magnanimous valour displayed by your late worthy fraternal coadjutor whilst hunting the "*larsfong*" in York.

Had I ever been on sufferance in the "*kitchen of the maids &c.*" I should not have basely attempted to dispossess my host of that mansion which afforded me shelter. The manner in which you was once lodged at Newark, will teach you how to make the application.—These terms you will probably understand better than "*superseded and dislodged.*"

By the bye, you promise me "AN EMOLLIENT;" but as *quackery* is a family appurtenance, will you change the prescription and prepare a phlegmagogue. With thanks for your friendly recognition and an assurance of a punctual correspondence on my part,

I am your's &c.

SANCHO.

Present my respects to my Newark namesake. York, Feb. 19.

☞ M's favour is received, and shall appear in our next.

BLANKS,

For sale at this OFFICE.

Take Notice.

THE Partnership of John Cumming and Company, will end on the first day of May next ensuing.—their Business will then be put into the hands of a Lawyer to settle by

JOHN CAMERON.

York, 27th Febeurry, 1801.

OFFICE of CLERK of the PEACE,
YORK, 17th Feb. 1801.
HOME DISTRICT.

Notice

IS hereby given to all persons who have been called upon by the Collector of this District, for the payment of their quota of Assessment, and who have not paid the same; that unless they pay their said quota into the hands of the Collector, Mr. Herchmer, on or before Monday the ninth day of March next ensuing, they will be proceeded against as the Law directs.

By Order of the Magistrates,

T. RIDOUT, C. P.

To be Sold,

THE front Town Lot, with an excellent dwelling House and Kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Denniſon now lives, in the town of YORK, with a very commodious Water Lot adjoining, and possession given to the purchaser in June next.

The lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6 and 7, in the 3d concession of WEST FLAMBORO' Township, containing 1000 Acres, on which there are some very good Mill-seats; the Lots Nos. 16, in the 2d and 3d concessions of the Township of YORK, containing 400 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 32 and 33, with their broken fronts, in the 1st, and Nos. 31 and 32, in the 2d concession of WHITBY, containing 800 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 22 and 23, in the 11th, No. 23, in the 12th, & Nos. 24, in the 13th and 14th concessions of TOWNSEND, containing 1200 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14, in the 1st and 2d concessions of CHARLOTTEVILLE immediately behind the Town Plot, containing 1200 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1st concession of DELAWARE township, on the River Thames (La Trench) containing 800 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th concessions of DERHAM, containing 3000 Acres, with Mill-seats thereon:—and also, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 1st, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28, in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28, in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 12th concessions of NORWICH, containing 6000 Acres, with Mill-seats thereon.

The terms are either cash, or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec, for the whole of each purchase, in which case a proportionably less price will be expected, or the same for one moiety of each purchase, and bonds properly secured for principal and interest until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the Proprietor at York.

PETER RUSSELL.

York, Feb. 20, 1801.

To be sold,

THE House and Lot at present occupied by Alexander M'Donell, Esq: and possession given the first day of May next. The conditions will be made known by applying to Messrs. Forsyth and Symington, Merchants, Niagara, or the Printers in York. Feb. 13.

THE

VOLUME X.] [NUMBER 44.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 518.] SATURDAY, March 7, 1801. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, Lieutenant Governor.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the seventh day of Jan. last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the fourteenth day of the present month of February, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Twenty-first day of MARCH next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esq. our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General* commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this Tenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, and in the forty-first year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, sec'y.

Meteorological Observations for Feb. 1801,

TAKEN AT SUN RISE, MERIDIAN, AND SUN SET.

Days.	Sun Rise.	Meridian.	Sun Set.	Below 0.	Sun Rise	Meridian	Sun Set.
1	14	35	31	—	Cloudy	Clear	Cloudy
2	14	34	34	—	Clear	Clear	Cloudy
3	37	43	36	—	Cloudy	Clouds	Clear
4	28	29	28	—	Cloudy	Cloudy	Snow
5	30	39	32	—	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy
6	16	36	32	—	Clear	Cloudy	Cloudy
7	30	37	30	—	Clear	Clear	Cloudy
8	13	36	24	—	Clear	Clear	Cloudy
9	8	42	27	—	Snow	Clear	Clear
10	17	32	24	—	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy
11	5	30	30	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
12	—	20	20	2	Clear	Clear	Cloudy
13	10	28	20	—	Snow	Snow	Cloudy
14	12	30	14	—	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy
15	1	27	16	—	Cloudy	Snow	Cloudy
16	10	34	25	—	Clear	Clear	Cloudy
17	33	39	36	—	Snow	Cloudy	Clear
18	30	41	32	—	Cloudy	Cloudy	Clear
19	11	31	28	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
20	9	32	28	—	Clear	Clear	Cloudy
21	11	30	28	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
22	1	32	15	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
23	21	37	35	—	Cloudy	Cloudy	Rain
24	38	51	40	—	Rain	Cloudy	Rain
25	38	57	40	—	Cloudy	Clear	Clear
26	36	53	50	—	Clear	Cloudy	Clear
27	40	49	36	—	Cloudy	Clouds	Clear
28	31	40	34	—	Cloudy	Clear	Clear

N. B. These Observations are from a South Exposure, and moving the Thermometer to the North, the difference is near as follows:—Three Degrees on cloudy days; ten Degrees when clear at noon, and five Degrees when clear also at sundown.—On the third very high winds through the day, S. W. W.

For the ORACLE.

TO THE

EDITOR OF THE HERALD,

SIR,

I AM happy to observe that your attempted vindication has an apparent tincture of that "*meek, manly, and Christian temper*" which you charge "*Sancho*" with the want of. I cannot, however, reconcile the unchristian and unjust construction which you put upon the meaning of a former paper, with either your honesty or judgment. Does my taxing you generally with a want of gratitude, involve the question with respect to myself? are hostility and ingratitude synonimous? have I ever sought that I shou'd expect or claim your gratitude? Fie, fie, Mr. Editor, this is no solemn mockery; but a pitiful subterfuge, a piece of ridiculous mummery, too palpable to glut the lowest of your friends with, or even to titillate your own vanity.

The mention of "*Mother Beach and her Son's infarnal old Granny,*" is a well conceived shade to the part of your picture designed as light, and worthy of the "Herald Editor." I pity such despicable drivelling, and from having an indifferent opinion of your heart, begin to have a mean one of your head and understanding. You have disco-

☞ A Meeting of the Inhabitants of York and Yonge Street, is particularly requested on Monday next the 9th inst. at the Government Building, on business of the greatest utility.

vered much profitable policy in the titular change of your Gazette; to have perfected the piece, and given full *credit to your patrons*, you ought alſo to have told us, that you applied to the chords of their liberality at a time, and on an occaſion, when you were ſure they were *tangible*, and when your *talent* was not buried. Without "*grinding*" your ſilence or feelings, I ſhall barely remind you, that your well-timed application had nearly procured you ſomething more "*grinding*" than patronage or larſhong; but this is not the firſt inſtance wherein pity has prevented chaſtiſement, and injury eſcaped puniſhment through humane interpoſition. There was a time, Mr. *Editor*, when the bounty of Government to its Printers would not have been a heinous ſin in your eyes, or a ſubject to have commented upon; that bounty once extended, ceaſes not, except it ceaſes to be deſerved. When you ſay the York Gazette is impoſed on, and ſupported by force of "*law*," I muſt confeſs I do not underſtand you: But when you ſay its printers depend on the treaſury for money which the country denies them, I muſt beg leave to contradict you flatly. The wealth and munificence of the Britiſh Government are inſeparable, the firſt enables and the laſt inclines them to attach their ſervants and friends by gratitude; and for their attachment and ſervices, to afford a full and ample remuneration. The liberality of Government to their Printers at York, is admitted. Independent thereof, the paper has a circulation which produces a fund exceeding whatever the Conſtellation could, or the Herald will boaſt. You value yourſelf highly upon your abilities; the abilities of individuals often depend on ſomething fortuitous; their intentions and conduct wholly upon themſelves. Were your abilities greater, I pledge myſelf to furniſh an ample range for their exertion. You ſhall manfully keep the field, or ſhamefully abandon it. If the odds lie on the ſide of abilities, you may eventully enjoy a public as well as private triumph. Of your caution relative to the biography, the manner in which it affects me will appear by my future circumſpection; the offended ſnail will thruſt out his horns, the garron prance by force of goading, and SANCHO is prepared to avert a Snail's, a Garron's, or an Editor's anger. By what ſubtility of perverſion, by what diabolical conception could you think of the execrable and impious charge you advance, of comparing myſelf to my Maker,—this is certainly extorting a meaning by the rack, and breaking it upon the wheel.—It raiſes in me ſenſations of horror, and obliges me to view you in the light of a monſter. You ſay "that being challenged, you will defend yourſelf with decency and truth;" if recrimination is defence, if ſcurrility and falſehood are decency and truth, your defence has been ably commenced; and will, I dare ſay, be induſtriouſly proſecuted. You propoſe yourſelf as the future ſubject.—Agreed. And if you have a principle fixed or unfixed, I will take care to bring the principle itſelf to light, and faithfully hand down its operation. When you preſcribe terms, recollect that you were the aggreſſor; I confine myſelf to no mean, but ſhall freely (without departing from truth) uſe which, and whatever may make for the purpoſe; I ſhall think none extraneous or improper, which may contribute to ſhew you to the world in your true colours, and make a vile character odious.

You are entitled to the credit of not being a party in a brother's cauſe; the *diſintereſted* manner in which you handle that ſubject, fully eſtabliſhes the point: However, there is as wide a difference between making converts by the ſword, as there is between the iron graſp of force, and the due exertion of Juſtice; the firſt of which, you nevertheleſs inſinuate, was uſed on the occaſion.

It is foreign to my purpoſe, to meddle with the politics of this province: It is unneceſſary to declare of what country I am, or to what conſtitution I am attached; and equally ſo, to give an opinion in the event of a provincial war: Were I to do ſo, the public might attach to the affirmations of veracity, the ſame degree of credit which it now does to the hardy aſſertions of falſehood.

I leave to yourſelf the taſk of demonſtration, and of inferring from your negatives and affirmatives.—I will however ſay, that if theſe were to form the pillars of character and the ſtandard of good opinion, memory would in a meaſure be an uſeleſs faculty—and you, then paſs for what you are NOT.

SANCHO.

York, March 1, 1801.

Meſſrs. PRINTERS.

Bow, wow, yugh, yugh, wow.

WHEN I anſwered the queſtion of your Meteorological Subſcriber, I muſt confeſs that I anticipated a ſolo; but was not aware, that I ſhould bring down the muſic of a pack upon myſelf: However, ſince they have given tongue ſo powerfully, I will do them the *honor* to ſound a rallying horn. I take No. I. to be of the blood-hound race, as he neither follows by ſight, ſcent or track; It is difficult to ſay what his powers in the purſuit are; but he certainly is terrible at the death: Number and caſe he mangles; conſtruction flies before him; mood and tenſe vaniſh; and diſmayed orthography trembles at his touch. No. II. ſeems good at the trail, an accident in his youth which befel his teeth, unfits him for the chace. He is tolerable in overtaking, but cannot keep a hold. Oh! ye Gods of propriety!!! that the ſable armed ſhavers of ſheep ſkins, the ſteam ſtewed ſtraddlers of death's heads, ſhould bray in your faces, and "*rear*" themſelves up as wits in defiance of decency, in contempt of contempt, and maugre reaſon and nature.

I ſhall ſelect a few *beauties* from their doleful ſatires on ſenſe—that the public may feel for them, if they cannot feel for themſelves.

Satire No. I.—*a.* "Or the etiology, nor the etimology, &c."—*Oh! thou midwiſe to error, ſhame! ſhame!!* *b.* "Modern production might remove conceived antient error," "*modern*" *error conceived, begotten, and brought forth by thy preſumption.* *c.* "The perſon you have attempted to anſwer." *Blunderbuſs that thou art; queſtions, not perſons are anſwered.* *d.* "Has never reaſed himſelf up to a peat ſtack." *Heaven forefend, thou ſtack of inſignificance.* *e.* "Nor ſtood up to the neck, ſnow on the mountains of Lapland." *Thou forked icicle—it is impoſſible to ſay whether ſtupidity or frigidity prevail in thy conceptions.* *f.* "Or fill up the vacuum of his brains with the fight, &c." *A vacuum filled by fight—peerleſs nonſenſe! unparallelled ſoliciſm!!* *g.* "You ſhould certainly be obliged with an account, &c. if in *his* power to recollect the time."—*Ariſe O God of tenſe, and thunder* ***—*. *h.* "The motives I had in handing, &c. *was* to remove, &c." *Number! number! What haſt thou done?* *i.* "Prejudices entertained *from* the ſeverity."—*Oh! Logwood, Copperas beauty!!!* *j.* "Appearing to prefer ridicule *rather* than information." *Sublime, ſublime; thy meaning is obvious thou builder in buff.*—I will not torture the alphabet further with noting your beauties, my man—but will now give a lift to your potent coadjutor.

Satire No. II.—*k.* "The public are much obliged for your, &c." *Symphathetic blunderbolt, could you not have written one ſentence properly?* *l.* "That the weather and the weather glaſs are, &c." *Oh! reckleſs, brainleſs, toothleſs inference.* ☞ "To fortify the vacuum of their brains with a ſtrong ſolution of *Iriſh whiſkey*."—Alas my man, you are poor in brains but rich in fortification, the vacuum (if any there is) which ſhould have contained your brains, is doubly fortified—you cannot dread a fracture; a ſolid maſs of the kind is bomb proof. If ever you had brains, they muſt have contended for a change of ſituation, and obtained it in a different part of the ſtructure.

Meſſrs. Printers, wit; borrowing terms in gunnery is of different kinds,

viz. round, caniſter, langrage, grape, double-headed, &c. &c. the volleys diſcharged in your laſt week's paper, by Subſcribers No. I. and II. (above mentioned) were langrage and double-headed—had their ordnance been caſt of common *braſs*, they muſt inevitably have burſted.—Pleaſe to caution them againſt ſurcharging; as they are my wards, I ſhould be ſorry were the lads hurt.

Their old friend and guardian,

A SUBSCRIBER.

N. B. It is a cuſtom of mine, when annoyed by a twig or a ſhrub, to uſe the pruning knife; to thiſtles, dock and day-nettles, I apply the ſhoe-heel.

York, 4th March, 1801.

—

To whom theſe preſents ſhall come, Greeting:

KNOW YE, that on the 28th day of February, eighteen hundred and one, M. and N. otherwiſe called Subſcribers, otherwiſe Meteorologiſts, otherwiſe Felt-mongers, otherwiſe Nincompoops, late of the pariſh of Stepney or otherwiſe, now of York, in the county of York, not having the fear of ſhame before their eyes, but inſtigated by the Dog Star, furor-Scribenda, or the Devil, did moſt violently aſſault, gnaw, mangle, worry, bait, bang, kill, ſlay, ſlaughter and deſtroy many of our liege and loving ſubjects. And further, againſt our peace and dignity have raiſed divers grievous ſeditions, innovations, conſpiracies, rebellions and warfare in our ſeveral provinces of Orthography, Etimology, Proſody and Syntax. And whereas they have diabolically, wickedly, feloniouſly and infernally ſpirited up, deluded, corrupted, and otherwiſe miſled, tormented and damnified our heretofore loyal verbs, adverbs, nouns, adjectives, articles, conjunctions, pronouns, prepoſitions and interjections. And whereas, they have alſo ſubverted, inverted, deſpoiled, deflowered, and otherwiſe inhumanly abuſed our good friends and allies, the tenſes, moods, caſes, genders and numbers, to the great detriment of our peace, laws and good government.

Now know ye, that divers urgent cauſes us hereunto moving, we have cauſed a reward of one hundred fleeces to be offered for the bodies of the ſaid M. and N. (alias Subſcribers, alias Meteorologiſts, alias Feltmongers, alias Nincompoops:) And we do hereby ſtrictly enjoin and command, that they the ſaid M. and N. be forthwith apprehended and in durance, cloſe cuſtody, and ſtrict confinement kept, until our Imperial Will and Pleaſure be fully known.

Given under our hand at York aforeſaid, this ſeventh day of March, eighteen hundred and one.

GRAMMAR.

By his Highneſs's Command,
L. S. Secretary.

Meſſrs. PRINTERS.

IT muſt be flattering, and in the laſt degree gratifying to every one intereſted in the improvements and proſperity of this country, to behold the rapid advances daily making in cultivation, buildings, and the opening of roads to the different and diſtant parts of the province. Any citizen, or inhabitant of this neighbourhood, who was a witneſs to the beginning of its ſettlement, has it now in his power to draw a pleaſing contraſt: the ground that five years ago was an abſolute wild, and haunt for beaſts of prey, we now ſee occupied by works and ſtructure of public and private convenience and utility. Nothing can be a greater ornament, nor of more direct and immediate advantage to the country and the people at large, than ſafe and convenient roads: they promote and encourage travelling; they enable the farmer to tranſport his commodities with eaſe and ſafety to a market; they make the communications with neighbourhoods expeditious and commodious: in fact, it is unneceſſary to enlarge upon the advantages, ſince they muſt be obvious to every one at firſt view.

The citizens and inhabitants of this town and part of the country, have the ſtrongeſt imaginable inducements to open roads to the interior, and in particular to Lake Simcoe, as well from views of local convenience, as the certain and extenſive advantages which will ariſe, from having the rout of the North Weſt traders transferred to this quarter. It certainly depends upon ourſelves to make this a depoſitory to the wealth, and common centre of the province: We have nothing to do but improve upon the ſituation and advantages with which nature has diſtinguiſhed it, to make it vie with the moſt favoured ſea port. The views of Government, no doubt, coincide with the intentions of the traders, which leave but little for us to do—and when it is conſidered, that this place will be a depot to the exports and immenſe imports (the fruits of the North Weſt trade) every one in the leaſt intereſted, will contribute ſomething to put us in poſſeſſion of advantages, which we now enjoy but in proſpect.

We have ſeen that the Hon. Chief Juſtice Elmſley, and ſeveral other gentlemen, (whoſe independent ſituations preclude every idea of intereſtedneſs or profit on their part) have been the firſt to propoſe, and with a praiſeworthy liberality to contribute to the public ſpirited undertaking.

The examples of men, actuated ſolely by pure patriotiſm, are well worthy imitation, and will, it is hoped, ſtimulate ſuch as have the ſtronger motives of ſelf-intereſt and perſonal advantage in view, to promote and encourage to the utmoſt, a work fraught with ſo many and ſuch general advantages. There is a ſecond ſubſcription circulating for this deſirable purpoſe, and it is preſumed, that whoever conſiders the object in its right point of view, will generouſly throw in their mite to accompliſh it.

A CITIZEN.

York, 5th March, 1801.

Burlington Bay, 1ſt March, 1801.

Meſſrs. PRINTERS.

Whoſoever has viewed with taſte the picturelque ſcenery around the Head of this Lake, will read with ſympathy the following

ODE.

NEAR yonder ſolitary bower,
Lone glooming midſt the moony light
I roam at midnight's ſpectered hour,
And climb the wild majeſtic height.
Lo! to the mountain let me rev'rent bow,
Where ancient virtue taught its founts to flow.

Pale on a rock's aſpiring ſteep,
Behold a Sachem ſits forlorn;
I ſee the halfrob'd phantom weep,
I hear his reed of ſorrow mourn.
The vaniſh'd grove provokes his deepeſt ſigh,
And fields laid open to the gazing eye.

Permit me, Sachem, here to ſtray,
And ponder midſt thy drear retreat
To wail the ſolitary way,
Where Wiſdom held her hallowed ſeat.
Here let me roam in ſpite of folly's ſmile
A penſive pilgrim o'er each piti'd pile.

Poor ghoſt, no more the Indian race
Shall here the pipe of peace relume,
No more their counſel fire ſhall blaze,
Nor that of feaſt diſperſe the gloom,
Lo! ſnakes obſcene, along the proſpect creep,
And oxen o'er each worſhipp'd circle ſleep.

No more along the golden brook
The trophies of the chace ſhall fall;
Time treats alike the ſhrub and oak,
Whoſe power at length ſhall cruſh the ball.
Led by the circling hours with magic mein,
Gigantic change now treads the weeping ſcene.

vered much profitable policy in the titular change of your Gazette; to have perfected the piece, and given full *credit to your patrons*, you ought also to have told us, that you applied to the chords of their liberality at a time, and on an occasion, when you were sure they were *tangible*, and when your *talent* was not buried. Without "*grinding*" your silence or feelings, I shall barely remind you, that your well-timed application had nearly procured you something more "*grinding*" than patronage or larshong; but this is not the first instance wherein pity has prevented chastisement, and injury escaped punishment through humane interposition. There was a time, Mr. *Editor*, when the bounty of Government to its Printers would not have been a heinous sin in your eyes, or a subject to have commented upon; that bounty once extended, ceases not, except it ceases to be deserved. When you say the York Gazette is imposed on, and supported by force of "*law*," I must confess I do not understand you: But when you say its printers depend on the treasury for money which the country denies them, I must beg leave to contradict you flatly. The wealth and munificence of the British Government are inseparable, the first enables and the last inclines them to attach their servants and friends by gratitude; and for their attachment and services, to afford a full and ample remuneration. The liberality of Government to their Printers at York, is admitted. Independent thereof, the paper has a circulation which produces a fund exceeding whatever the Constellation could, or the Herald will boast. You value yourself highly upon your abilities; the abilities of individuals often depend on something fortuitous; their intentions and conduct wholly upon themselves. Were your abilities greater, I pledge myself to furnish an ample range for their exertion. You shall manfully keep the field, or shamefully abandon it. If the odds lie on the side of abilities, you may eventully enjoy a public as well as private triumph. Of your caution relative to the biography, the manner in which it affects me will appear by my future circumspection; the offended snail will thrust out his horns, the garron prance by force of goading, and SANCHO is prepared to avert a Snail's, a Garron's, or an Editor's anger. By what subtility of perversion, by what diabolical conception could you think of the execrable and impious charge you advance, of comparing myself to my Maker,—this is certainly extorting a meaning by the rack, and breaking it upon the wheel.—It raises in me sensations of horror, and obliges me to view you in the light of a monster. You say "that being challenged, you will defend yourself with decency and truth;" if recrimination is defence, if scurrility and falsehood are decency and truth, your defence has been ably commenced; and will, I dare say, be industriously prosecuted. You propose yourself as the future subject.—Agreed. And if you have a principle fixed or unfixed, I will take care to bring the principle itself to light, and faithfully hand down its operation. When you prescribe terms, recollect that you were the aggressor; I confine myself to no mean, but shall freely (without departing from truth) use which, and whatever may make for the purpose; I shall think none extraneous or improper, which may contribute to shew you to the world in your true colours, and make a vile character odious.

You are entitled to the credit of not being a party in a brother's cause; the *disinterested* manner in which you handle that subject, fully establishes the point: However, there is as wide a difference between making converts by the sword, as there is between the iron grasp of force, and the due exertion of Justice; the first of which, you nevertheless insinuate, was used on the occasion.

It is foreign to my purpose, to meddle with the politics of this province: It is unnecessary to declare of what country I am, or to what constitution I am attached; and equally so, to give an opinion in the event of a provincial war: Were I to do so, the public might attach to the affirmations of veracity, the same degree of credit which it now does to the hardy assertions of falsehood.

I leave to yourself the task of demonstration, and of inferring from your negatives and affirmatives.—I will however say, that if these were to form the pillars of character and the standard of good opinion, memory would in a measure be an useless faculty—and you, then pass for what you are NOT.

SANCHO.

York, March 1, 1801.

Messrs. PRINTERS.

Bow, wow, yugh, yugh, wow.

WHEN I answered the question of your Meteorological Subscriber, I must confess that I anticipated a solo; but was not aware, that I should bring down the music of a pack upon myself: However, since they have given tongue so powerfully, I will do them the *honor* to sound a rallying horn. I take No. I. to be of the blood-hound race, as he neither follows by sight, scent or track; It is difficult to say what his powers in the pursuit are; but he certainly is terrible at the death: Number and case he mangles; construction flies before him; mood and tense vanish; and dismayed orthography trembles at his touch. No. II. seems good at the trail, an accident in his youth which befel his teeth, unfits him for the chace. He is tolerable in overtaking, but cannot keep a hold. Oh! ye Gods of propriety!!! that the sable armed shavers of sheep skins, the steam stewed straddlers of death's heads, should bray in your faces, and "*rear*" themselves up as wits in defiance of decency, in contempt of contempt, and maugre reason and nature.

I shall select a few *beauties* from their doleful satires on sense—that the public may feel for them, if they cannot feel for themselves.

Satire No. I.—*a.* "Or the etiology, nor the etimology, &c."—*Oh! thou midwife to error, shame! shame!!* *b.* "Modern production might remove conceived antient error," "*modern*" *error conceived, begotten, and brought forth by thy presumption.* *c.* "The person you have attempted to answer." *Blunderbuss that thou art; questions, not persons are answered.* *d.* "Has never reased himself up to a peat stack." *Heaven forefend, thou stack of insignificance.* *e.* "Nor stood up to the neck, snow on the mountains of Lapland." *Thou forked icicle—it is impossible to say whether stupidity or frigidity prevail in thy conceptions.* *f.* "Or fill up the vacuum of his brains with the fight, &c." *A vacuum filled by fight—peerless nonsense! unparallelled solicism!!* *g.* "You should certainly be obliged with an account, &c. if in his power to recollect the time."—*Arise O God of tense, and thunder ***—*.* *h.* "The motives I had in handing, &c. was to remove, &c." *Number! number! What hast thou done?* *i.* "Prejudices entertained *from* the severity."—*Oh! Logwood, Copperas beauty!!!* *j.* "Appearing to prefer ridicule *rather* than information." *Sublime, sublime; thy meaning is obvious thou builder in buff.*—I will not torture the alphabet further with noting your beauties, my man—but will now give a lift to your potent coadjutor.

Satire No. II.—*k.* "The public are much obliged for your, &c." *Symphathetic blunderbolt, could you not have written one sentence properly?* *l.* "That the weather and the weather glass are, &c." *Oh! reckless, brainless, toothless inference.* ☞ "To fortify the vacuum of their brains with a strong solution of *Irish* *woiskey*."—Alas my man, you are poor in brains but rich in fortification, the vacuum (if any there is) which should have contained your brains, is doubly fortified—you cannot dread a fracture; a solid mass of the kind is bomb proof. If ever you had brains, they must have contended for a change of situation, and obtained it in a different part of the structure.

Messrs. Printers, wit; borrowing terms in gunnery is of different kinds,

viz. round, canister, langrage, grape, double-headed, &c. &c. the volleys discharged in your last week's paper, by Subscribers No. I. and II. (above mentioned) were langrage and double-headed—had their ordnance been cast of common *brass*, they must inevitably have bursted.—Please to caution them against surcharging; as they are my wards, I should be sorry were the lads hurt.

Their old friend and guardian,
A SUBSCRIBER.

N. B. It is a custom of mine, when annoyed by a twig or a shrub, to use the pruning knife; to thistles, dock and day-nettles, I apply the shoe-heel.

York, 4th March, 1801.

To whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

KNOW YE, that on the 28th day of February, eighteen hundred and one, M. and N. otherwise called Subscribers, otherwise Meteorologists, otherwise Felt-mongers, otherwise Nincompoops, late of the parish of Stepney or otherwise, now of York, in the county of York, not having the fear of shame before their eyes, but instigated by the Dog Star, furor-Scribenda, or the Devil, did most violently assault, gnaw, mangle, worry, bait, bang, kill, flay, slaughter and destroy many of our liege and loving subjects. And further, against our peace and dignity have raised divers grievous seditions, innovations, conspiracies, rebellions and warfare in our several provinces of Orthography, Etimology, Prosody and Syntax. And whereas they have diabolically, wickedly, feloniously and infernally spirited up, deluded, corrupted, and otherwise misled, tormented and damnified our heretofore loyal verbs, adverbs, nouns, adjectives, articles, conjunctions, pronouns, prepositions and interjections. And whereas, they have also subverted, inverted, despoiled, deflowered, and otherwise inhumanly abused our good friends and allies, the tenses, moods, cases, genders and numbers, to the great detriment of our peace, laws and good government.

Now know ye, that divers urgent causes us hereunto moving, we have caused a reward of one hundred fleeces to be offered for the bodies of the said M. and N. (alias Subscribers, alias Meteorologists, alias Feltmongers, alias Nincompoops:) And we do hereby strictly enjoin and command, that they the said M. and N. be forthwith apprehended and in durance, close custody, and strict confinement kept, until our Imperial Will and Pleasure be fully known.

Given under our hand at York aforesaid, this seventh day of March, eighteen hundred and one.

GRAMMAR.

By his Highness's Command,
L. S. Secretary.

Messrs. PRINTERS.

IT must be flattering, and in the last degree gratifying to every one interested in the improvements and prosperity of this country, to behold the rapid advances daily making in cultivation, buildings, and the opening of roads to the different and distant parts of the province. Any citizen, or inhabitant of this neighbourhood, who was a witness to the beginning of its settlement, has it now in his power to draw a pleasing contrast: the ground that five years ago was an absolute wild, and haunt for beasts of prey, we now see occupied by works and structure of public and private convenience and utility. Nothing can be a greater ornament, nor of more direct and immediate advantage to the country and the people at large, than safe and convenient roads: they promote and encourage travelling; they enable the farmer to transport his commodities with ease and safety to a market; they make the communications with neighbourhoods expeditious and commodious: in fact, it is unnecessary to enlarge upon the advantages, since they must be obvious to every one at first view.

The citizens and inhabitants of this town and part of the country, have the strongest imaginable inducements to open roads to the interior, and in particular to Lake Simcoe, as well from views of local convenience, as the certain and extensive advantages which will arise, from having the rout of the North West traders transferred to this quarter. It certainly depends upon ourselves to make this a depository to the wealth, and common centre of the province: We have nothing to do but improve upon the situation and advantages with which nature has distinguished it, to make it vie with the most favoured sea port. The views of Government, no doubt, coincide with the intentions of the traders, which leave but little for us to do—and when it is considered, that this place will be a depot to the exports and immense imports (the fruits of the North West trade) every one in the least interested, will contribute something to put us in possession of advantages, which we now enjoy but in prospect.

We have seen that the Hon. Chief Justice Elmsley, and several other gentlemen, (whose independent situations preclude every idea of interestedness or profit on their part) have been the first to propose, and with a praiseworthy liberality to contribute to the public spirited undertaking.

The examples of men, actuated solely by pure patriotism, are well worthy imitation, and will, it is hoped, stimulate such as have the stronger motives of self-interest and personal advantage in view, to promote and encourage to the utmost, a work fraught with so many and such general advantages. There is a second subscription circulating for this desirable purpose, and it is presumed, that whoever considers the object in its right point of view, will generously throw in their mite to accomplish it.

A CITIZEN.

York, 5th March, 1801.

Burlington Bay, 1st March, 1801.

Messrs. PRINTERS.

Whosoever has viewed with taste the picturesque scenery around the Head of this Lake, will read with sympathy the following

O D E.

NEAR yonder solitary bower,
  Lone glooming midst the moony light
I roam at midnight's spectered hour,
  And climb the wild majestic height.
Lo! to the mountain let me rev'rent bow,
Where ancient virtue taught its founts to flow.

Pale on a rock's aspiring steep,
  Behold a Sachem sits forlorn;
I see the halfrob'd phantom weep,
  I hear his reed of sorrow mourn.
The vanish'd grove provokes his deepest sigh,
And fields laid open to the gazing eye.

Permit me, Sachem, here to stray,
  And ponder midst thy drear retreat
To wail the solitary way,
  Where Wisdom held her hallowed seat.
Here let me roam in spite of folly's smile
A pensive pilgrim o'er each piti'd pile.

Poor ghost, no more the Indian race
  Shall here the pipe of peace relume,
No more their counsel fire shall blaze,
  Nor that of feast disperse the gloom,
Lo! snakes obscene, along the prospect creep,
And oxen o'er each worshipp'd circle sleep.

No more along the golden brook
  The trophies of the chace shall fall;
Time treats alike the shrub and oak,
  Whose power at length shall crush the ball.
Led by the circling hours with magic mein,
Gigantic change now treads the weeping scene.

No more the brave in strains sublime,
Their feats of hardihood proclaim,
To rescue from the rage of time
Each glorious deed approv'd by fame.
Deep in the dust is laid each bow unstrung,
And mute, for ever flopp'd each warrior's tongue.

Here Wisdom—Virtue's awful voice
Inspired the youth of former days,
With such no more these hills rejoice,
But echo plodding labour's lays,
While melancholy in yon mouldering tower
Sits listening to Ontario's distant roar.

Let others heedless of the hill,
With eye incurious, pass along,
My muse with grief the scene shall fill,
And swell with softest sighs the song.
Ah pleased each vestig'd mansion to explore,
Where unschool'd wisdom dwelt, but dwells no more.

M.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, March 7.

ALMANAC, for March, 1801.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Satur.	Sund.
March							1
First qr. 7th	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
N. m. 14th	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
L. qr. 22d	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
F. m. 31st	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31.					

At a Town Meeting, held on Monday the 2d of March inst. at the house of Messrs. J. and E. Playter, the following persons were elected to serve as public officers for the present year, viz.

Fly Playter, Town Clerk.
Simon Mc. Nabb and James Playter, Assessors.
John Cameron, Collector.

Overseers of the Highways, viz.

John Ashbridge, from Scadding's Bridge to Scarborough.
John Playter, from the Bay Road to the Don Mills.
Benjamin Davis, for the Circle of the Humber.
John Wilson, junr. for Yonge-street, from No. 25 to Big Creek, and half the bridge.
Duke William Kendrick, from half the bridge at Big Creek to No. 1.
Elisha Beman, for the East end of the town of York.
Robert Young, for the West end of the said town.
Wm. Jones and Wm. Cornell, for Scarborough.

Pound Keepers, viz.

Alex. Gallaway, for the Don.
John Dennis, for the Humber.
James Evelon, for Yonge-street, from No. 1 to 25.
Andrew Thomson, for the town of York.
Wm. Jones, for Scarborough.
Duncan Cameron and Jacob Herchmer, Town Wardens.

It was agreed by the inhabitants of the town, at the above meeting, that if any hog or hogs, should be found running at large in the town of York, any person shall be at liberty to confine the same, and after advertising them at three public places, the owner does not within forty-eight hours redeem them, by paying one dollar for each hog, the confiner shall be at liberty to dispose of them at public sale, and pay the money arising therefrom, into the hands of the Treasurer of York, which shall be disposed of in such a manner as a majority of the inhabitants shall think most proper and necessary.

It was further agreed by the inhabitants of the country, that all hogs under three months old shall be confined and not allowed to run at large, and all over three months old shall be yoked, with a good and sufficient yoke, extending three inches below, and four above the hog's neck; or if found otherwise, shall be subject to the aforesaid penalties agreed on in favour of the town.

ELY PLAYTER, Town Clerk.

At public Auction

WILL BE SOLD,
On Saturday the 14th inst. at 11 o'clock forenoon,

20 barrels of Salmon,

At Mess'rs Allan and Wood's wharf.—Three months credit will be given on approved notes.

ALSO

On the same day and at the same time, will be sold, at the house of Mr. John M'Dougall, a quantity of excellent

Port Wine,

and a large quantity (superior quality) of PLUG and CARROT

Tobacco.

York, 6th. March.

To the public.

THE subscriber gives notice, that he has taken the house in King-street lately occupied by Mr. M'Murrie as a tavern, which he is now fitting up, and will be prepared about the first of April next for the accommodation of lodgers, boarders and travellers. Nothing shall be wanting on his part to place it as nearly on the footing of an English Inn, as local circumstances will permit, and to render it pleasant and agreeable to gentlemen who honor him with their countenance and custom,—He flatters himself that from the quality of the liquors he will keep, the conveniencies of the house, and the punctual attendance which he pledges himself to give on all occasions, that his house will have a preference and his undertaking be worthy the patronage of a generous public.

W. COOPER.

☞ He will have good provender and stabling for horses.

Fruit Trees

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 2100 Fruit trees of various kinds from the best seed; 500 do grafted from the best fruit of Mr. Prince's garden L. Island, most of which six and nine years old, some have borne fruit: viz.—Apple, pear, peach, plumb, cherry, apricot, nectarine, quince, gooseberry, currant, grape, mulberry, &c. Also a few Lumberdy poplar and arcasia or locus trees.—For further particulars apply to the printers of the Oracle. (121f.)

Take Notice.

THE Partnership of John Cumming and Company, will end on the first day of May next ensuing—their Business will then be put into the hands of a Lawyer to settle by

JOHN CAMERON.

York, 27th February, 1801.

OFFICE of CLERK of the PEACE,
YORK, 27th Feb. 1801.
HOME DISTRICT.

Notice

IS hereby given, to all persons who have been called upon by the Collector of this District, for the payment of their quota of Assessment, and who have not paid the same, that unless they pay their said quota into the hands of the Collector, Mr. Herchmer, on or before Monday the ninth day of March next ensuing, they will be proceeded against as the Law directs.

By Order of the Magistrates,
T. RIDOUT, C. P.

To be Sold,

THE front Town Lot, with an excellent dwelling House and Kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Denniston now lives, in the town of YORK, with a very commodious Water Lot adjoining, and possession given to the purchaser in June next.

The lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6 and 7, in the 3d concession of WEST FLAMBRO' Township, containing 1000 Acres, on which there are some very good Mill-seats; the Lots Nos. 16, in the 2d and 3d concessions of the Township of YORK, containing 400 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 32 and 33, with their broken fronts, in the 1st, and Nos. 31 and 32, in the 2d concession of WHITBY, containing 800 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 22 and 24, in the 11th, No. 23, in the 12th, & Nos. 24, in the 13th and 14th concessions of TOWNSEND, containing 1000 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14, in the 1st and 2d concessions of CHARLOTTEVILLE, immediately behind the Town Plot, containing 1200 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1st concession of DELAWARE township, on the River Thames (Le Trench) containing 800 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th concessions of DERHAM, containing 3000 Acres, with Mill-seats thereon:—and also, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 1st, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28, in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28, in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 12th concessions of NORWICH, containing 6000 Acres, with Mill-seats thereon.

The terms are either cash, or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec, for the whole of each purchase, in which case a proportionable less price will be expected, or the same for one moiety of each purchase, and bonds properly secured for principal and interest until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the Proprietor at York,

PETER RUSSELL.

York, Feb. 20, 1801.

To be sold,

THE House and Lot at present occupied by Alexander M'Donell, Esq; and possession given the first day of May next. The conditions will be made known by applying to Messrs. Forsyth and Symington, Merchants, Niagara, or the Printers in York. Feb. 13.

THE

VOLUME X.] GAZETTE [NUMBER 45.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G.r SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 513.] *SATURDAY*, MARCH 14, 1801. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING:—*

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the tenth day of Feb. last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until Wednesday the twenty-first day of this present month of March, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Twenty-ninth day of APRIL next, enluing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esq. our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this Fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, and in the forty-first year of our reign.

P. M.

WM. JARVIS, *sec'y.*

Meteorological Observations for Feb. 1801,

TAKEN AT SUN RISE, MERIDIAN, AND SUN SET,

Days.	Sun Rise.	Meridian.	Sun Set.	Below 0.	Sun Rise	Meridian	Sun Set.
1	14	35	31	1	Cloudy	Clear	Cloudy
2	14	34	34	1	Clear	Clear	Cloudy
3	37	43	36	1	Cloudy	Clouds	Clear
4	28	29	28	1	Cloudy	Cloudy	Snow
5	30	34	32	1	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy
6	16	36	32	1	Clear	Cloudy	Cloudy
7	39	37	39	1	Clear	Clear	Cloudy
8	13	38	24	1	Clear	Clear	Cloudy
9	18	42	27	1	Snow	Clear	Clear
10	17	32	24	1	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy
11	5	30	30	1	Clear	Clear	Clear
12	—	20	20	2	Clear	Clear	Cloudy
13	10	28	29	1	Snow	Snow	Cloudy
14	12	30	14	1	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy
15	1	27	16	1	Cloudy	Snow	Cloudy
16	10	34	25	1	Clear	Clear	Cloudy
17	33	39	36	1	Snow	Cloudy	Clear
18	30	41	32	1	Cloudy	Cloudy	Clear
19	11	31	28	1	Clear	Clear	Clear
20	9	32	28	1	Clear	Clear	Cloudy
21	11	30	28	1	Clear	Clear	Clear
22	1	32	15	1	Clear	Clear	Clear
23	21	37	35	1	Cloudy	Cloudy	Rain
24	38	51	40	1	Rain	Cloudy	Rain
25	38	57	40	1	Cloudy	Clear	Clear
26	36	53	50	1	Clear	Cloudy	Clear
27	40	49	36	1	Cloudy	Clouds	Clear
28	31	40	34	1	Cloudy	Clear	Clear

N. B. These Observations are from a South Exposure, and mowing the Thermometer to the North, the difference is near as follows:—Three Degrees on cloudy days; ten Degrees when clear at noon, and five Degrees when clear also at sun down.—On the third very high winds through the day, S. W. W.

For the ORACLE.

Messrs. PRINTERS,

Please to insert the following pieces, in answer to two which appeared in your last week's paper.

SUBSCRIBER, I take the liberty to tell thee, that it is a pity that thou should'st know half so much of letters, unless thou madest better use of them. Thou ought'st to be ashamed of thyself for thy impertinence—and as thou hast taken the liberty to ridicule, and throw thy poisoned darts, and in some degree personal, I think thou art entitled to an answer in thy own way, to which thou wast not provoked—so I must call thee a howling Son of Sancho, a frothy headed cauliflower; thou ought'st to be ashamed of thyself for thy impudence; —thou fable painted Indian—thou ped-lar—thou in which thou continuest in "contempt of contempt." Thou certainly must be of a worthless disposition, to attack characters who never did, or ever meant thee any harm—thou skunk of scurrility, which appears thy forte, and in which thou appearest very capable,—would it not have been much more to thy credit to have given an answer in a modest way, without a mixture of ridicule? If thou hast had the advantage of a literary education, thou ought'st to turn it into another channel—try to enlighten thy fellow subjects, and quit thy scurrilous nonsense. But thy race is nearly run, thy metamorphoses are discovered, which I hope will be generally known; and as thou hast begun with impertinence, I will not leave thee where thou art. Though I dont profess any great literary talents, perhaps I can convey my meaning, which I will endeavour to

give the public.—As it is not a person of thy insignificance that can make me feel shame, fear, or anger—thou mayest excite pity and contempt. I shall answer all thy productions (pointed at me) in which I need not tell thee, to do thy worst—thou hast given a good specimen. Thou hast even gone so far, as to point thy ridicule, in which thou callest "No. II." at a person no way concerned—I stand solous; and thou wilt, probably, find that the young dog "No. II." has got a good set of teeth, likely "to keep hold when he overtakes,"—but I leave him to fight his own battles—I shall fight mine, for which purpose I have many weapons in store.

A SUBSCRIBER.

York, 10th March, 1801.

N. B. Thou sayest it is a custom of thine, when "annoyed by a twig or a shrub, to use the pruning knife; to thistle, dock, and day nettles, thou appliest the shoe heel."—Did'st thou not mean the mockesin!

To whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

KNOW YE, that in the month of May, eighteen hundred, A. B. otherwise called Grammar, otherwise Mineralogest, otherwise Chymist, otherwise Alchymist, otherwise Septentrion, of the parish of South Uist, otherwise now of York, in the county of York, not having the fear of shame before his eyes, but instigated by his supposed lucubent ideas on his liquatious, did most violently assault, gnaw, worry, bait, bang, kill, flay, slaughter, and destroy many of our liege and loving subjects. And further against our peace and dignity, have raised divers grievous seditious inovations, conspiracies, rebellions and warfare in our several provinces of Chymestry, Alchymy, and Metallic Bodies A B: And whereas he has diabolically, wickedly, feloniously, and internally spirited up, deluded, corrupted, and otherwise misled, tormented and damnified our heretofore loyal Minerals, Crystals, Salts, Spars, Alkalies, Fluids, Gases, Fires, Airs, Heats, Barytes, Primitive Matters, Decompositions, Combinations and Classifications: And whereas he has also subverted, despoiled, deflowered, and otherwise inhumanly abused our good friends and allies, the Waters △—Quintessences Q. E.—Cements Z Z—Abstracts A—and Vapours V B—to the great detriment of our laws and good government.

Now know ye, that divers urgent causes us hereunto moving, we have caused a reward of one hundred weight of good silver ore, to be offered for the body of the said A. B. alias Grammar, alias Mineralogist, alias Chymist, alias Alchymist, alias Septentrion; and we do hereby strictly enjoin and command that he the said A. B. be forthwith apprehended, and in durance, close custody and in strict confinement kept until our Imperial Will and Pleasure be fully known.

Given under our hand at York aforesaid, this tenth day of March eighteen hundred and one.

SILICEOUS.

By his Highness's Command,
PLATINA, Secretary.

United States

NEW YORK, February 7.

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In the debate in the British house of commons on the first of December, on the late negociations, Mr. Sheriden, after a lenthy and animated speech, moved,

That an humble address be presented to his majesty, humble to assure him, that we have taken into our most serious consideration the papers relative to the negociation for peace with France; and that the result of our reflections on this important subject, founded as well on the due examination of the documents now refered to us, as on the experience of the past conduct of most of your majesty's allies, is an humble but earnest desire that your majesty will omit no proper opportunity which may arise, consistently with the good faith ever preserved on the part of your majesty, of entering into a seperate negociation with the government of France for a speedy and honorable peace.—And further, we implore your majesty not to sanction any new engagements which shall preclude such a mode of negociation.

This motion produced a warm debate; and on a decision, there were for the motion, 35—against it, 155—majority 120."

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By the Nancy we have received Charleston papers to the 26th of January, inclusive. They mention the arrival there of the ship Greyhound, Pratt, in 38 days from Gibraltar, and the barque Neptune, Dryburgh, in 39 days from Liverpool. Captain Pratt informs that he was in Leghorn at the time that the French took possession of that place.—There was no contest, the French being too numerous for the Austrians to contend with; and the utmost order and harmony succeeded. At first, some few individuals, who had been oppressed and persecuted by the Tuscan government, for their attachment to the French cause indicated a revengeful disposition, and threatened severe relentment; but they were imprisoned, and a proclamation was immediately issued by the commandant, setting forth that they had come to protect, not to destroy. The only injury suffered by the mercantile interest, on account of the change of matters, in the place, was the payment of a duty of two per cent. imposed by the chamber of commerce of the city, by way of compromise with the French, for not searching strictly for enemy's property. On the payment of this duty, and of one per cent. imposed by the Tuscan government under the pretext of convoy duty, neutral vessels were permitted to depart freely, with their cargoes.

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The Moniteur (French paper) of the 23d October, has the following paragraph:—"While our enemies undervalue our resources, and our return to prosperity is doubted by the impatience of some minds, Government occupies itself with perseverance, but without parade, in ameliorating the state of our finances. It postpones to other times, the vast projects and other bold plans which would not be seconded by the confidence of the public. It is neither its desire nor its duty to be indebted for its success to any thing but the influence of order; and order is but the flow and progressive effect of measures combined with wisdom and pursued with unceasing perseverance. It was formerly asked, what were the objects that occupied the attention of Sulli and Colbert? Their enemies calumniated their silence and accused the weakness of their genius. It was only after several years that the public was enabled to judge of the measures which they had taken, and to perceive how much France was indebted to them for its prosperity and happiness. Such will be the case in our own time. It appears a singular phenomenon to reflect upon the astonishing activity of the present government in war, and its wise and regular conduct with respect to the administration of public affairs. The attentive observer must have perceived that a more regular and economical system has been introduced in almost every branch; that there is every where more energy and vigilance; that more than fifty millions of delegations, which belonged to the 7th have been absorbed in the 8th year; that the interest of money which was at five per cent the month, has already fallen two per cent, and tends every day to a more satisfactory depression, and that a progressive activity is to be seen in the state of commerce and manufactures.—But what weight has all this with superficial minds? Nothing is worhty of their attention which is not astonishing in its results. Without that there is no administration which can merit their praises. If amidst their principles of orderand prosperity they think they discern some shades of irregularity, they lay hold of them with avidity, and would alam us with the return of past evils—Thus for instance, because the year 8 has not been separated from the year 9, some call out that we are in arrear. But they have thought proper to overlook that in separating the expence of the year 8 from that of the year 9, the resources of the two had likewise been separated, and that all the revenue belonging to these years will be referred to meet their expenditure. In the begining of Brumaire considerable sums will be issued from the public treasury to discharge the pay and expences of the year 8, and preceding years, and these payments will continue regularly every month without encroching the least upon the funds destined for the current expences. Thus what in former years was only a fiction will now be realized. There will be no loan or anticipation on the funds of one year for the expences of another, and the past will no longer devour the future."

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THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, March 14.

ALMANAC, for MARCH, 1801.

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JAMES MACAULAY, Esq; M. D.
WILLIAM WEEKES, Esq;
A. WOOD, Esq;
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Mr. JOHN CAMERON,
Mr. SIMON Mc. NABB.

After the Meeting, the Committee went in a body, accompanied by the Honorable J. ELMSLEY, to view that part of the street, which Mr. Hale, the undertaker, had in part opened. After ascertaining the alterations and improvements necessary to be made, and providing for the immediate building of a bridge over the creek between the

give the public.—As it is not a person of thy insignificance that can make me feel shame, fear, or anger—thou mayest excite pity and contempt. I shall answer all thy productions (pointed at me) in which I need not tell thee, to do thy worst—thou hast given a good specimen. Thou hast even gone so far, as to point thy ridicule, in which thou callest "No. II." at a person no way concerned—I stand solous; and thou wilt, probably, find that the young dog "No. II." has got a good set of teeth, likely "to keep hold when he overtakes,"—but I leave him to fight his own battles—I shall fight mine, for which purpose I have many weapons in store.

A SUBSCRIBER.

York, 10th March, 1801.

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S. McNABB, Sec'y. to the Committee.

York, 9th March, 1801.

Subjoined is a List of Subscribers, with the sums severally subscribed:

Hon. J. Elmsley	80	Dollars.
Hon. P. Russell	20	Do.
Hon. J. M'Gill	16	Do.
Hon. D. W. Smith	10	Do.
John Small, Esq;	20	Do.
R. J. D Gray, Esq;	20	Do.
Wm. Jarvis Esq;	10	Do.
Wm. Willcocks, Esq;	15	Do.
D. Burns, Esq;	20	Do.
Wm. Weekes, Esq;	15	Do.
James M'caulay, Esq;	20	Do.
Alexander M'Donell, Esq; the work of one yoke of oxen for four days.		
Alex. Wood, Esq;	10	Dollars.
Wm. Allan, Esq;	10	Do.
Mr. John Cameron	15	Do.
Mr. D. Cameron	10	Do.
Mr. Jacob Herchmere	5	Do.
Mr. Simon M'Nabb	5	Do.
Mr. P. Mealey	5	Do.
Mr. Elisha Beaman	10	Do.
Thos. Ridout, Esq;	4	Do.
Mr. T. G. Simons	4	Do.
Mr. Wm. Waters	5	Do.
Mr. Robt. Young	10	Do.
Mr. J. Vanzantee	5	Do.
Mr. Thos. Hamilton	10	Do.
Mr. Dan. Tiers	5	Do.
Mr. John Edgell	5	Do.
Mr. Geo. Cutter	10	Do.
Mr. James Playter	6	Do.
Mr. Joseph M'Murtrie	5	Do.
Mr. Wm. Buckett	6	Do.
Mr. John Horton	4	Do.
Mr. John Karr	2	Do.
Total	392	Dollars.

Subscription papers for additional subscriptions, are left at the Taverns of Messrs. John M'Dougall and William Cooper.

Yonge Street Road.

Messrs. PRINTERS.

PUBLIC spirit, manifested by contributing liberally to undertakings of a common and general nature, lifts the individual, in civilized society, as much above his fellow citizens, as those are superior to the rude and unconnected wanderers of the forest. Man, in his single capacity, in his separate and solitary sphere of being, scarcely surpasses his fellow animals in any qualities, but craft and cruelty.

It is from a combination of powers—a coalition of the faculties and endeavours of the many, that mankind derive the character of their proud pre-eminence in nature. Public institutions and labours form, agrandize and perpetuate a people—the Roman name, even at this day, commands the admiration of the world.

Some people are apt, Messrs. Printers, to conceal their vices under fair disguises of virtue: the timid man endeavours to pass his fear for prudence; the selfish, his avarice for œconomy; yet none are deceived but themselves.—Will, any one ascribe to virtuous motives, the refusal of a mite towards effecting so desirable a purpose as rendering the beginning of Yonge Street passable? No—little will be expected from mediocrity, but something from all.—True œconomy consists in retrenching from the sixpences of selfish gratification, the fund bestowed upon such an object.

In nothing can man resemble the Divinity more than in leberality.—Liberality is not to be measured by the amount of the donation; but by the proportion between the gift and the means of giving. On this principle, the farmer or tradesman, who gives his day or two days labour, may proudly say, I have done as much as any—I have put myself upon a common level with generous minds—my offering has been proportionate to my circumstances, had these been greater, that would have been more ample.

VORAZ.

York, March 12, 1801.

TO BE LET for one, two, or three years, and possession given the first of May next, a Farm at the Etobicoke, about sixty acres of which are under improvement, and produce twenty-five tun of good wild Hay, and ten of Timothy and Clover, annually. There is on the premises a commodious House, with eight rooms; an excellent Fishery, with many other advantages. For terms apply to the Printers of the Upper Canada Gazette. March 24.

To the public.

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☞ He will have good provender and stabling for horses.

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York, Jan. 24, 1801.

To be Sold,

THE front Town Lot, with an excellent dwelling House and Kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Denniston now lives, in the town of YORK, with a very commodious Water Lot adjoining, and possession given to the purchaser in June next.

The lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6 and 7, in the 3d concession of WEST FLAMBRO' Township, containing 1000 Acres, on which there are some very good Mill seats; the Lots Nos. 16, in the 2d and 3d concessions of the Township of YORK, containing 400 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 32 and 33, with their broken fronts, in the 1st, and Nos. 31 and 32, in the 2d concession of WHITBY, containing 800 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 22 and 24, in the 11th, No. 23, in the 12th, & Nos. 24, in the 13th and 14th concessions of TOWNSEND, containing 1000 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14, in the 1st and 2d concessions of CHARLOTTEVILLE, immediately behind the Town Plot, containing 1200 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1st concession of DELAWARE township, on the River Thames (Le Trench) containing 800 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th concessions of DERHAM, containing 3000 Acres, with Mill-seats thereon;—and also, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 1st, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28, in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28, in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 12th concessions of NORWICH, containing 6000 Acres, with Mill-seats thereon.

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PETER RUSSELL.

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path him to open and friendly intercourse with a country from which he has every thing to hope and nothing to fear. Such a conduct would, in a few years, perhaps in a few months, remove all obstacles, which have hitherto impeded the progress of commerce between the two countries, and would probably have produced through a long train of years the most beneficial consequences. By the want of confidence on both sides, both are deprived of the means of enjoying the highest degree of prosperity and happiness. Both are obliged to maintain the same, or nearly the same establishments for the protection of their commerce, as they would require, if they were in a state of hostility with each other. Both are obliged to keep up the same number of ships of war, to protect their trade in the Mediterranean, and in the Indian seas, as they would require, if they were at war with each other. Both are obliged to maintain the same military establishments, as they would require, if they were at war with each other. Both are obliged to keep up the same number of troops in the West Indies, as they would require, if they were at war with each other. Both are obliged to keep up the same number of troops in the East Indies, as they would require, if they were at war with each other. Both are obliged to keep up the same number of troops in the Mediterranean, as they would require, if they were at war with each other. Both are obliged to keep up the same number of troops in the Indian seas

notice of the curious. It is an immense pillar or column of solid rock, situated on the pinnacle of a high mountain, and very near the verge of it, from which it rises in an irregular manner to the height of four hundred feet.— It is small at its base, but it gradually enlarges towards its summit, and from many of its projecting parts issue streams of the finest water, which, falling from so many sources, and from such a stupendous height, gives the whole a glittering appearance in the sun, indescribable. The upper part of this enormous rock, which is rather flat, appears to be covered with shrubs and verdure; but as it is absolutely inaccessible, there is no possibility of knowing the kind of plants which grow on it. It is esteemed, and with great propriety, by the Chinese, as among the first natural curiosities of their country, and is known by the name of Fonfuloshung.

There are three tremendous large serpents, supposed to be of the most venomous kind, on board the French schooner la Magicienne, now laying at Plymouth, lately arrived from Senegal; they make their appearance on the ship's deck, to the great annoyance of the people on board, but they immediately retreat to the hold on perceiving any one taking notice of them; they have hitherto proved harmless (probably from no violence having been attempted on them,) but this is not expected to be the case on clearing the cargo from the vessel, when they will be at a loss for shelter. They are in the middle about the size of a man's arm, about seven feet long, appear extremely agile, and are supposed to have got on board by the cable, while the ship lay at Senegal. One of them crept over a hammock a few days since, in which one of the crew was laying, but without doing him the least injury.

"There has been presented to the French government a plan for the improvement of the port of Antwerp, which will be executed as soon as a general peace shall have secured the liberty of the Scheldt. According to this plan this large and commodious harbor, which has been blocked up for two hundred years, will be cleared out, vessels of 600 tons will then be able to enter it with ease, and an extensive commerce will restore to Antwerp the splendour which that city enjoyed during the sixteenth century."

The amount of the income of Great-Britain, arising from houses, is estimated at eight millions five hundred thousand pounds annually.

In the year 1664, the whole national stock did not exceed seven hundred millions according to the present value of money; since that time, therefore, there has been an average gain of upwards of four millions per annum, a very considerable part of which must have arisen from foreign commerce, for commerce could not be carried on without gain; even the increased value of the land and houses is, in a great measure, owing to the affluence of capitals acquired in trade.

The increase of laborers in agriculture is estimated at fifteen millions per annum.

The capital employed by Great Britain upon foreign commerce is estimated at seventy five millions; the profits upon which, included those of all persons immediately depending on foreign trade, may be fairly estimated at fifteen per cent.

The profits of mines, collieries and inland navigations, are estimated at two millions per annum.

The annual profits of shipping in merchants service and small craft, are estimated at one million.

The annual profits drawn by Great Britain from other countries by commerce, is estimated at eleven millions two hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

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THE

VOLUME X. | NUMBER 47.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 515.] SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1801. [2 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, Lieutenant Governor.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the tenth day of Feb. last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty first day of this present month of March, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you that on the Twenty-ninth day of APRIL next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esq. our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this Fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, and in the forty-first year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

FOR THE ORACLE.

To WALTER.

BARELY to inform you that I am an American—and that I profess myself in the same, would, I conceive, be a sufficient answer to all that you have said; but since you have volunteered it for your friend, and thrust yourself forward as an advocate for the Americans, you are entitled to some further consideration. I must at the same time remark, that the American cause (you have endeavoured to make it a cause,) is too good an one to be benefitted by so weak an advocate as you are. Were it a bad one, such a pitiful scribbler could afford it no assistance. You are possessed of as little knowledge of Sancho, as you are of modesty or good sense.—Know then, thou Ninny, that Sancho values himself too highly to obey the call of a meddling Jackanapes.—I shall simplify the composition you aim at, and point out the grounds on which you have built your discourse (I deny that it is argument.)—You begin by applying to all emigrants, 'from the United States,' what was directed at most, to a few undeserving individuals; you are mistaken when you think me an European—you think me the engine of a party—you arrogate the liberty of speaking the sense of the emigrant Americans—you ask questions which have as much for their object, as to ask if the sun shone when men's eyes were shut.—Forsooth, you attempt to be witty upon the New Year's Ode.

You ask if my using a fictitious signature be not an acknowledged want of respectability on my part. Poor ignoramus! Were you acquainted with even the history of your own days, you could not have blended so much ignorance with so much impertinence in the question. To the foundation on which your rhapsody is constructed, I say simply, your premises are false: I am an American—I am emigrant from the United States, I am not the tool of a party: independent in principles as I am in circumstances, I know no superiors, but superiors in virtue and abilities.

With respect to the present population of this country, and the manner in which it was effected, I shall say but little; however, this much I shall say, the well known munificence of the British government encourages many to resort to it, whose only pretensions to its bounty or protection, are those of self interest and hope of advantageous change. People of this description, I neither fear nor care to offend—the country can spare them, and be strengthened by their defection. To the honor of my countrymen be it spoken, and with a conscious pride I speak it, they are the most numerous, and the most useful class of subjects; used to agriculture, to that particular kind which the country requires—I have the heartfelt pleasure of seeing them prosper in proportion to their industry and merit.

When you say that my "pretended respect for morality, &c." is a "glaring profanity,"—I cannot charge myself with incivility in saying, that you are a puppy and a liar. As you seem anxious to know my real name, a number of my acquaintances in this town will readily communicate it to you, and if you really are, what I think you are not—you may, if it is your wish, experience that I am not the tool of party, and that there is a person to be found who will answer to all calls upon

SANCHO.

York, 24th March, 1801.

N. B. I am not disposed to comment upon your performance; the wit you attempt to exercise on the Ode, is a bungled plagerism from the man who is your superior in abilities.

BLANKS,

For sale at this OFFICE.

United States

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16.
Office of the Daily Advertiser.
Saturday, 1 o'clock P. M.

BY advice received from the city of Washington, it appears, that no decision was yet made as to president.

On Wednesday last, the day appointed to count the electoral votes, it appears, that there were 73 votes for mr. Jefferson, 73 for mr. Burr, 65 for mr. Adams, 64 for mr. Pinckney, and 1 for mr. Jay.

The highest candidates possessing equal votes, the house of representatives immediately proceeded to designate which should be our future president. They voted according to the constitution, by states.

On the first trial New-York, New-Jersey, Pensylvania, Virginia, N. Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, and Tenessee voted for Jefferson; New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, and South Carolina, for Burr—Maryland and Vermont, being divided, had no votes.

A majority of the states being necessary to a choice, the house proceeded again to vote, but the issue was still indecisive.

Congress have come to a resolution to suspend all other business, and have a permanent session till this important struggle was concluded.

They continued voting without effect, according to our account, till 9 o'clock Thursday morning.

☞ LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.
Received yesterday at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser, from our Philadelphia correspondent.

From a supplement to the Philadelphia Gazette.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 11.
Half past 3 o'clock, P. M.

According to the rules of proceedings established by the house, they proceeded to the chamber, where (mr. Nicholas, mr. Rutledge, the tellers on the part of the house, and mr. Wells on the part of the senate) the votes were counted, and the result was declared by the vice president as follows—

For Tho's Jefferson,	73
Aaron Burr,	73
John Adams,	65
C. C. Pinckney,	64
John Jay,	1

The tellers declared there was some informality in the votes of Georgia, but believing them to be the true vote reported them as such.

The vice-president then, in pursuance of the duty enjoined upon him, declared, that Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr, being equal in the number of votes, it remained for the house of representatives to determine the choice.

The two houses then separated, and the house of representatives returned to their chamber, where seats had been previously prepared for the members of the senate. A call of the members of the house, arranged according to states, was then made; upon which it appeared that every member was present, except general Sumpter, who is unwell and unable to attend. Mr. Nicholson of Maryland, was also unwell, but attended, and had a bed prepared for him in one of the committee rooms, to which place the ballot-box was carried to him by the tellers appointed on the part of the state. The mode of balloting was this: each state had a ballot-box, in which the members belonging to it having previously appointed a teller, put the votes of the state. The teller on the part of the United States having then counted the votes, duplicates of the result were put by him into two general ballot-boxes. The tellers being nominated by each state for the purpose of examining the general ballot-boxes, they were divided into two parts, of whom one examined the general ballot-boxes, and the other examined the other. Upon comparing the result, and finding them to agree, the votes were stated to the speaker, who declared them to the house.

The first ballot was,
Eight states for Jefferson,
Six for Burr, and
Two divided.

Which result continues to be the same although they have already balloted seven times. A motion was made about half an hour since to repeat the ballot in one hour, and was agreed to. The balloting is to commence at the expiration of that time. Some of the members have gone to their lodgings to dine, and others are taking refreshments in the committee rooms.

It is not improbable that the balloting will continue for some days yet to come. I cannot learn, from any conversations, what will be the result; but I am inclined to suppose mr. Jefferson will be chosen.

Yours, &c.
(Thus far our correspondent.)

THREE O'CLOCK, A. M.

Two ballots have been taken since—the same result.—Ballot to be repeated again at four o'clock.

Our communications from the city of Washington are as late as Thursday morning, half after five o'clock. At that time the balloting had been several times postponed for an hour at a time: when the hour expires, and the members are called to proceed again, it is ludicrous to see some of them running with anxiety from the committee rooms with their night caps on. Numbers of them are provided with pillows and blankets, and the contest would seem to be who has most strength of constitution, or who is most able to bear fatigue. Many of the members lie down in their places, determined, like the heroes of old, at least to sleep, if not to die at their posts.

At the request of the speaker of the house of representatives, the mail from Washington was detained until four o'clock, Thursday morning, to give to the members an opportunity of communicating to their friends advice of the above proceedings.

The balloting which was to take place at four o'clock, made the 22d effort of the house to come to a decision. It is most probable the result will be similar to the preceding.

Washington, Feb. 12—2 o'clock P. M.

We waited all yesterday in the hourly expectation of being able to announce to our anxious countrymen the result of the presidential election. But it remains to this moment undecided; and the happiness of five millions of people awfully suspended in the balance!

The house of representatives have balloted upwards of 30 times, and adjourned till to-morrow, 12 o'clock.

From the National Intelligencer.
Feb. 13, quarter past 2 o'clock, A. M.
23 ballots—Result still the same.

On the first ballot the individual votes were for

	Jefferson.	Burr.
New Hampshire,	0	4
Massachusetts,	3	11
Vermont,	1	1
Rhode Island,	0	2
Connecticut,	0	7
New York,	6	4
New Jersey,	3	2
Pennsylvania,	9	4
Delaware,	0	1
Maryland,	4	4
Virginia,	15	5
Kentucky,	2	0
N. Carolina,	9	1
S. Carolina,	*0	5
Georgia,	†1	0
Tennessee,	1	0
	55	49

* Mr. Sumpter sick.
† Mr. Jones dead.

The individual votes on the succeeding ballots have occasionally fluctuated, without changing the general result.

Eight ballots were taken previously to 9 o'clock P. M. yesterday, all which gave the same result, when the house adjourned for one hour—when being again resumed 27 ballots were taken previously to 7 o'clock on this morning, all of which gave the same result.

The house are still in session.

It follows that as yet there is no election.

We stop the press to announce that at 9 A. M. Feb. 12, the house adjourned at 12 o'clock, without producing any other result.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Washington, dated Feb. 13.

"The House of Representatives did not break up until sunrise this morning—during which time they gave 27 ballots precisely similar to their first one—8 votes for Mr. Jefferson—6 for Mr. Burr—Maryland and Vermont divided. They then suspended the business until 12 o'clock, when after taking two further ballots it was again suspended until to-morrow 12 o'clock. Thus rests this all important question. What to-morrow will produce God only knows."

Another letter of the same date, contains the following:

"The house, after having balloted 29 times, postponed the balloting until 12 o'clock, in order to take some refreshment. When that hour arrived, they balloted 4 times—each producing the same result. In consequence of this apparent determination of both sides to adhere to their man, they have done away the resolution which required them to remain together, and adjourned to meet to-morrow at 12 o'clock, in their usual form and for their current business."

Washington, Feb. 13.

At 12 o'clock yesterday the 30th ballot was taken, the result of which corresponded with the preceding ballots; after which further balloting was postponed till Friday 12 o'clock.

On Thursday morning, the speaker stated that persons were in waiting to deliver messages from the president and senate, and he asked a decision of the house whether they should be received. On the suggestion of a member, it was agreed, without formally putting the question, to receive the messages.

At 12 o'clock on Friday, the 35th ballot was taken—result the same.

It was then determined that the next ballot should be taken to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Saturday morning, Feb. 14.

Congress met yesterday, agreeable to suspension. Two ballots were taken without any alteration from those of Friday. Some talk is made of accommodation.

The decision of the house of representatives in choice of a president, will be known in a few days. The aristocrats say their friends in congress will choose Mr. Burr for president, notwithstanding he has said himself that he ought not to be president; and this was expressed no doubt because the people of the United States intended that Mr. Jefferson should be president, and Mr. Burr vice president. The declaration of Mr. Burr is no less honorable to himself than it is conformable to the wishes of his republican constituents. The anglo-federalists will not vote for Mr. Burr, under the impression that he is less a republican than Mr. Jefferson, but in order to counteract the public will, and destroy its effects in every possible case. We expect there are some of the representatives in congress who join the monarchial party, but are not disposed to make bold strokes, and to go with them all lengths.

The republican representatives in congress have no other objection to Mr. Burr being president, but that of thwarting the expectations and intentions of the people. His administration would like Mr. Jefferson's, be republican, and in strict conformity with the constitution.

NEW YORK, February 12.

It appears by one of the letters from Washington, that the lobby of the chamber of the house of representatives was cleared in consequence of the threats of some violent persons who had been stationed there.—This circumstance, connected with the diabolical declaration "that the people of Philadelphia had seized upon the public arms," indicates a design in some deluded persons to intimidate the representatives of the nation. If the representatives of the people are thus to be forced into measures, contrary to their judgment and their consciences, there is an end to the government—an end to liberty in this country—where such violence is allowed there can be no security for the property, no safety for the lives of the citizens. These measures, which must be reprobated by the honest and the good of both parties, (and of such is the great body of the American people composed) should no longer be tolerated. It is the duty of the civil officers of the national and of the state governments to prevent the repetition of them.

[Poulson's Phil. paper.

SALEM, (Mass.) Feb. 2.
Latest News from India.

Capt. Joseph Ropes, who arrived at this port on Wednesday night last from India, has politely favoured us with the following important intelligence: He visited Madras and Sumatra. He left Madras on the 3d of August, previously to which, the expedition under Admiral Rayner, said to have been designed against Manilla or Batavia, has been countermanded, and the troops and stores had been relanded from the transports, in consequence of very alarming disturbances in the Mysore Country, where an enterprising officer, formerly in the service of Tippoo Sultan had collected an army, consisting of 30,000 men, and had surprised a fort, which the English held in that country, and had destroyed every soul in the fort, supposed to be 1000 men. The capital of Mysore is near Seringapatam, and the country was part of the dominions which Hyder Ally shared with the Nabob of Arcot. It is 240 English miles from Bombay, and from Madras, and 1240 from Calcutta.

Captain Ropes arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, in company with the British packet Apollo, and the captain of the packet informed him, that he left Madras on the 12th September, and that the officer in the Mysore Country had had three engagements with the English army, in all of which the English had been successful. But that the officer of the late Tippoo still continued to recruit his forces, and was considered as a very formidable enemy.

The disturbances between the English and the Caffres, at the Cape of Good Hope, still continue. Fifteen hundred English troops were out against the Caffres in the back country, when captain Ropes left the Cape.

Jefferson, President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.

The house balloted at 12 o'clock, the result of which was the same as before. The ballot was repeated at 1 o'clock, when the Speaker declared to the house that Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, had the votes of ten states, Aaron Burr, of New York, four, and that the votes of two states had been given in blank, and that consequently Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, had been agreeably to the constitution, elected President of the United States for the term of four years, commencing on the fourth day of March next.—Messages were sent to the President of the U. States and to the Senate, to notify them thereof.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, March 28.

ALMANAC, for MARCH, 1801.

March	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Satur.	Sund.
First qr. 7th	2	3	4	5	6	[illegible]	8
N. m. 14th	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
L. qr. 22d	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
F. m. 30th	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					

MARRIED.] On Thursday last, by the Rev'd Geo. O. Stuart, mr. WILMOT to the amiable miss STEGMAN of this town.

At each kind glance may their souls unite,
While love's soft sympathy imparts
The tender transports of delight,
Which beats in undivided hearts.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that proposals for completing that part of Yonge Street between the Town of York and the Three-mile Post, will be received by the Subscriber until the 10th day of April next.

Persons wishing to undertake, may propose for the whole or any part. Answers will be given on the day on which proposals are made.

SIMON M'NABB,
Secretary to the Committee,
York, 27th March, 1801.

A young man of good character, and of a fine figure, proposes a lottery in the Bourdeaux Journal. The conditions are not hard: all the widows and maidens who have not attained the age of [illegible] invited to take of him a ticket at the price of 24 livres. There are to be 4,000 of these tickets. Only one number is to be drawn from the wheel, and the fortunate holder is to gain the young man for a husband, and to partake with him the 100,000 livres produced by the lottery!

FROM THE
COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER,
AN AMERICAN PAPER.

SHOULD any one enquire, why the necessity of the circle of revolutions in States? Is there no remedy for the mischievous theories of closet speculation, but the fights, sorrows and sufferings of whole nations? Unquestionably none but power. One of the main fatal errors of modern republicanism, is the opinion that men may be so well educated and instructed in their rights and duties, that they will do as they ought, and consult their best interests from the mere impulse of their reason and conviction. This opinion is [illegible] by the Godwinites, who believe, or pretend to believe that the human mind is in a rapid state of advance towards perfection, and that in time, this *improved mind* will supersede the necessity of law and government. And to accelerate this march of mind, to use their cant phrase, they are filling our book stores and libraries with novels, romances, declamations, plays and pamphlets, crowded with fictitious and visionary schemes of reform, enough in all conscience to disgust every person of discernment. Wretched stuff! fatal errors!

In truth, the human mind, instead of being expanded and invigorated by modern improvements in science, has been rather infeebled, by the modern taste for novelty, for translations, abridgments and extracts. The student loiters over three or four classics for a few years, learns a few general principles of grammar, geometry and philosophy, without being able to apply them, runs over a summary of history without maps, without system, and without application—reads plays and magazines—makes a ballad of verses, and struts about with dogmatic airs, swaggering about the great light and information of modern ages! "How wise we grow! We live in a second Athens! Who does not hold in contempt the science of the ancients and our fathers?"

Softly, young gentlemen! These were not the paths which Newton, and Haller trod! How would Aristotle, Cicero, Pliny, and Bacon, smile at a modern man of learning, who has read only the latest writers; a mere skeleton, fed on extracts from extracts, the froth of science!

Yet such are the men who now offer their services to invent new systems of government and correct all the evils of society! And unhappily, their opposers are no ways wiser, than as they sooner learn from experience the source of our present evils. In truth the human mind is not in a state of advance. The modern authors compared with the ancients, for instance Hume, Robertson and Gibbon, with Livy and Tacitus, prove that the mind, in these days, has gained nothing in accuracy, but has lost much in vigor and energy.

Secretary's Office,
UPPER CANADA.

23 March, 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned, that Shop, Tavern and Still LICENCES for the year, commencing 6th of April next, will be ready to be issued on that day at the offices of the following persons:

Jacob Farrand, esq. for the Eastern district; Samuel Sherwood, esq. for the district of Johnstown; Tho's Markland, esq. for the Midland district; Tho's Dickson, esq. district of Niagara; Tho's Welch, esq. for the district of London; Walter Roe, esq. for the Western district; and at the Secretary's office for the Home district.

Wm. JARVIS.

Sheriff's-Office,

March 27, 1801.

Home District, Town. } NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, will be holden in, and for this District, on Tuesday the Fourteenth day of April, now next ensuing, at eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, at the Government Buildings, in the Town of York; at which time and place all Coroners, Goalers, High Constables, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise concerned, are desired to be then and there present, and to do and perform what to their several offices in that behalf appertains.

ALEX. M'DONELL, Sheriff.

TO BE LET for one, two, or three years, and possession given the first of May next, a Farm at the Etobicoke, about sixty acres of which are under improvement, and produce twenty-five tun of good wild Hay, and ten of Timothy and Clover, annually. There is on the premises a commodious House, with [illegible] rooms; an excellent Fishery, with many other advantages. For terms apply to the Printers of the Upper Canada Gazette. March 19.

To the public.

THE subscriber gives notice, that he has taken the house in King-street lately occupied by Mr. M'Murtrie as a tavern, which he is now fitting up, and will be prepared about the first of April next for the accommodation of lodgers, boarders and travellers. Nothing shall be wanting on his part to place it as nearly on the footing of an English Inn, as local circumstances will permit, and to render it pleasant and agreeable to gentlemen who honor him with their countenance and custom.—He flatters himself that from the quality of the liquors he will keep, the conveniencies of the house, and the punctual attendance which he pledges himself to give on all occasions, that his house will have a preference and his undertaking be worthy the patronage of a generous public.

W. COOPER.

☞ He will have good provender and stabling for horses.

A clean sober Woman, who understands Cooking well, is wanted at the above Tavern.

He has to let, a neat and convenient well finished two story House, in which he lately lived, with three rooms on each floor, good kitchen and cellar, with one acre of land. Immediate possession will be given.

Fruit Trees

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 2000 Fruit trees of various kinds from the best seed [illegible] preserved from the best fruit of Mr. Prince's garden, Long Island, most of which six and nine years old, some have borne fruit: viz.—Apple, pear, peach, plumb, cherry, apricot, nectarine, quince, gooseberry, currant, grape, mulberry, &c. Also a few Lumbardy poplar and seeds of locust trees.—For further particulars apply to the printers of the Oracle. (1st.)

Take Notice.

THE Partnership of John Cumming and Company, will end on the first day of May next ensuing—their Business will then be put into the hands of a Lawyer to settle by

JOHN CAMERON.

York, 27th February, 1801.

To be Sold,

THE front Town Lot, with an excellent dwelling House and Kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Dennison now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious Water Lot adjoining, and possession given to the purchaser in June next.

The lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 8 and 9, in the 3d concession of WEST FLAMBORO' Township, containing 1000 Acres, on which there are some very good Mill-seats; the Lots Nos. 15, in the 2d and 3d concessions of the Township of YORK, containing 400 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 32 and 33, with their broken fronts, in the 1st, and Nos. 32 and 33, in the 2d concession of WHITBY, containing 800 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 23 and 24, in the 13th, Nos. 23 in the 14th, & Nos. 23, in the 15th and 14th concessions of TOWNSEND, containing 1000 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 17, 13 and 14, in the 1st and 2d concessions of CHARLOTTEVILLE, immediately behind the Town Plot, containing 1200 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1st concession of DELAWARE township, on the River Thames (La Trench) containing 800 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th concessions of DERHAM, containing 3000 Acres, with Mill seats thereon;—and also, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 1st, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28, in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 3d, Nos. 21, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28, in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 12th concessions of NORWICH, containing 6000 Acres, with Mill-seats thereon.

The terms are either cash, or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec, for the whole of each purchase, in which case a proportionably less price will be expected; or the same for one moiety of each purchase, and bonds properly secured for principal and interest until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the Proprietor at York.

PETER RUSSELL.

York, Feb. 20, 1801.

To be sold,

THE House and Lot at present occupied by Alexander M'Donell, Esq. and possession given the 1st day of May next. The conditions will be made known by applying to Messrs. Forsyth and Symington, Merchants, Niagara, or the Printers in York. Feb. 13.

THE

VOLUME X.] [NUMBER 48.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY Wm. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 516.] SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1801. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE *the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth:—*

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,
GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the tenth day of Feb. last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-first day of this present month of March, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Twenty-ninth day of APRIL next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary; Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esq. our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this Fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, and in the forty-first year of our reign.

P. H.

Wm. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Meteorological Observations for March, 1801,

TAKEN AT SUN RISE, MERIDIAN, AND SUN SET.

FAREHEIT'S SCALE.—NORTH EXPOSURE.

Days.	Sun Rise.	Meridian.	Sun Set.	Below 0.	Sun Rise	Meridian	Sun Set.
1	[illegible]	40	41	—	Clear	Cloudy	Cloudy
2	40	47	34	—	Rain	Cloudy	Clear
3	32	48	34	—	Clear	Clear	Cloudy
4	29	[illegible]	26	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
5	31	40	40	—	Cloudy	Cloudy	Rain
6	36	[illegible]	38	—	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy
7	32	42	34	—	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy
8	[illegible]	31	30	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
9	28	40	34	—	Clear	Cloudy	Clear
10	32	47	43	—	Rain	Cloudy	Cloudy
11	[illegible]	46	41	—	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy
12	30	40	46	—	Cloudy	Clear	Cloudy
13	30	47	44	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
14	[illegible]	38	38	—	Cloudy	Rain	Rain
15	40	46	44	—	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy
16	40	54	46	—	Cloudy	Cloudy	Clear
17	41	52	52	—	Cloudy	Clear	Cloudy
18	44	46	48	—	Cloudy	Rain	Cloudy
19	49	56	42	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
20	38	50	41	—	Cloudy	Clear	Cloudy
21	37	51	[illegible]	—	Cloudy	Clear	Rain
22	49	54	42	—	Rain	Cloudy	Cloudy
23	42	51	[illegible]	—	Clear	Cloudy	Rain
24	30	41	18	—	Snow	Clear	Cloudy
25	27	43	34	—	Cloudy	Clear	Cloudy
26	30	42	30	—	Cloudy	Clear	Clear
27	27	40	28	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
28	27	41	43	—	Clear	Clear	Cloudy
29	33	39	38	—	Sleet	Sleet	Cloudy
30	35	44	35	—	Cloudy	Clear	Cloudy
31	37	52	32	—	Clear	Clear	Clear

On the 20th, very high Wind N.E. by E. [illegible] from 10 o'clock in the Morning until Sun-set. [illegible]

United States.

NEW YORK, February 21.

IMPORTANT.

LAST evening arrived at the Tontine from on board the British Packet Harlequin, capt. Hervey, (having left the Packet below the Narrows) Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Brush, Mr. Collens, and the capt. with the mail. From one of these gentlemen, the editors of the New York Gazette have received London papers to the 14th of Dec.—12 days later than by former arrivals. From these papers it appears that all prospects of peace have vanished for the present, hostilities having actually commenced between the Austrians and the French, near Hohenlinden, where, the French state, a battle was fought, in which they were victorious, having taken 80 pieces of cannon, 200 ammunition waggons, and 10,000 prisoners.—The French estimate their loss at 2000 men, killed, wounded and taken. The particulars of, and remarks on, this victory, will be found under the proper head; together with many other articles, of which we have no time to give a summary.

FRANCE.

BATTLE OF HOHENLINDEN.
ARMY OF THE RHINE.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

Moreau, General in Chief, to the Minister at War.

Head Quarters at Anzing, 13th Frimaire.

I have the pleasure of giving you an account, citizen General, of an action most glorious for the army which I command, and of the greatest advantage to the republic.

By my dispatch of yesterday, in giving you an account of the battle of the 10th, I announced the concentrating of the army, and of my plans to commence offensive operations.

Yesterday the corps under Gen. Grenier assembled between Hohenlinden and Hartopfen, while Gen. Grouchy extended his left to the village of Hohenlinden, and the divisions Richepanse and Decaen to Eberiberg.

Expecting to be attacked by the enemy at Hohenlinden, I gave orders to Generals Richepanse and Decaen to advance by St. Christopher upon Matenpoet, and to fall upon the rear of the enemy. This movement was executed with the greatest intrepidity and talent.

The enemy commenced the attack upon Hohenlinden at half past 7 in the morning. It was at this moment I judged it expedient that the attack should be commenced by General Richepanse.

I ordered Gen. Grenier to commence at the same time. Gen. Ney rushed vigorously into the defiles, and half way to Matenpoet, formed a junction with Gen. Richepanse. All those who were in the forests, comprising about a league and a half, were killed, taken or dispersed.

The attack of Gen. Ney was well supported by the division of General Grouch, which fell upon the reserve of the enemy's grenadiers, who had attempted to flank upon the right. Those attacks were directed by Gens. Grandjean and Bovet. The movements by Gens. Richepanse and Decaen met with the greatest obstacles. Obliged to march by roads surrounded with the enemy, Gen. Richepanse, with five or six battalions of infantry and a regiment of chasseurs, found himself separated from the other divisions, and without regarding those he had left behind him, marched up in the centre of the enemy, not at all discomposed, with only a few troops with him, and united himself with the head of the division, which was conducted with equal intrepidity by the Adjt. Gen. Ruffin.

Gen. Vallier was dangerously wounded; Gen. Decaen was prevented from supporting Gen. Richepanse.

During these complete successes in the centre, a column advancing from Vellersburg upon Ebersburg, obliged Gen. Decaen to change his position from the van to the right to arrest their progress. He charged and routed them with the greatest disorder.

The battle appeared completely decided by 3 o'clock, but another corps coming from the Lower Inn attempted to penetrate by Burtisain Le Hohenlinden, with the intention of making a diversion upon the left. The enemy having a number of troops stationed in the valley of the Ifen, Lieut. Gen. Grenier left his position. The divisions of Le Grand, Bastoul, and the reserve of cavalry, which were about to act on the offensive, were now attacked; a number of troops from Ney's and other divisions on the right were sent to support them.

Gens. Legrand and Bastoul, after having repulsed these attacks, charged with the greatest vigour. The enemy, after a number of efforts, were routed with the loss of a great part of their artillery. Gen. Bastoul being wounded, was replaced by Gen. Bonnet.

This was a general battle, as there was not a corps in the French army which was not engaged, and the same with the Austrians.

There was much frost during the battle. We have taken 80 pieces of cannon, 200 caissons, 10,000 prisoners, a great number of officers, among whom are three Generals. The pursuit continued till night. Our loss consists in 1000 men, killed, wounded and missing. The loss of the enemy is incalculable. All did their duty; I cannot pay any particular compliment to one more than to another. Artillery, infantry, and cavalry, all deserve praise. The officers of the Etat Major particularly distinguished themselves.

The corps of Gen. Lecourbe, which on the 10th had taken possession of Rosenheim, was ordered to cover the Inn, and to defend all the passes of the Tyrol. The Chief of the Etat Major will send you a detailed account of the battle of Hohenlinden, which place is well known for the convention which ceded to us the three fortresses.

The republic ought to know such of the army who have distinguished themselves. The Chief of the Staff will also inform you of the different detachments of the enemy, to which at present we can pay no attention. Our army is elated with its success, and hopes that it will contribute to accelerate a peace.

(Signed) MOREAU.

ARMY OF ITALY.

PROCLAMATION of Gen. BRUNE.

Head Quarters at Milan, Nov. 17.

"It was in vain that the French shewed themselves generous after victory. There are men who possess influence in the court of Vienna who still wish for war. The cession of fortresses and diplomatic compliance were merely evasive, and the only object was to gain time. We must then again have recourse to arms, and put an end to this long contest, which has desolated the Continent.—Government has given the signal.—Soldiers of liberty and glory, the scene of glory, the scene of grand actions is opened to you.

"Never did a campaign commence under more happy auspices. Your situation with respect to your current pay, and that which was in arrears, is ameliorated, and the number of sick have diminished. But why do I enter into these details? It is of glory that one ought to speak for Frenchmen on the eve of a battle. The enemy's troops only serve for interest; it is the fate of a slavish people; but we are all the children of our country, and glory belongs to us.

"*Vive la Republique.*"

ENGLAND.

London, Dec. 8.

This morning arrived the three Hamburgh mails which were due. The intelligence which they bring is highly important.

We are at length in possession of the pretext advanced by the Emperor Paul for the embargo laid upon the British ships in the Russian ports.—It is indeed one of the most singular reasons ever offered by one power for an act of unprovoked aggression on the subjects & property of another. The Court Gazette of Petersburg states, that in consequence of an agreement entered into on the 30th Dec. 1798, the island of Malta, taken from the French, was to be restored to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and that the embargo should be continued until the execution of the convention.—His Imperial Majesty insists upon the surrender of Malta to himself as Grand Master of the Order, and expresses a firm determination to maintain his right to the island in that capacity. It would be no very difficult task to shew the absurdity of this claim, as the Emperor Paul was not only never regularly elected Grand Master of the Order of Malta, but also could not have been elected, had he even come forward as a candidate for the office. For it was absolutely indispensable according to the rules of the Order, that the Grand Master should have been one of the Knights for a considerable number of years, that he should profess the *Roman Catholic* religion, exercise perpetual hostilities against the Turks, and live in a state of celibacy and chastity. In all these necessary respects Paul is totally disqualified from being admitted into the meanest and most servile situation of the Order of Malta, and the right which he sets up and professes his resolution to maintain, is a directly wrong, and a gross breach of the regulations of the institution whose self elected chief he is, and of whose privileges he professes himself the champion. The motive advanced by his Imperial Majesty should therefore be treated as a mockery, too idle and contemptible to be credited, and the real cause of the seizure of our shipping must be traced to the views of the armed neutrality of the North.—Upon this head our private correspondence furnishes much important intelligence; and it is stated with considerable confidence, that an armed confederacy between *Russia, Prussia and Denmark* was actually signed at Petersburgh before the 14th of last month. It was understood that the King of Prussia would superintend the operations of the confederacy by land, and the proceedings by sea would be entrusted to the direction of the three other powers. The most active preparations are making in the Russian dock yards to fit out a formidable fleet, destined to cruize in the Baltic, in the spring season.

December 10.

Our readers will find in our publication of this day, some additional extracts from our Hamburgh private correspondence, which are not destitute of interest.

Orders have certainly been dispatched to Lord Keith to watch, with the utmost vigilance, the proceedings of the Russian fleet in the Mediterranean; and we understand that instructions have also been sent to him to assist the Turks in repelling any acts of hostility which may be attempted against the Porte by the Russian squadrons and troops, either in the Mediterranean or the Dardanelles.

The information received from the army under the command of Gen. Augereau, is unquestionable; and we learn that after driving the Mentz troops from Aschaffenburgh, the French pursued them to Wurtzburgh, of which they took possession, and immediately invested the citadel.

Augereau seems determined to penetrate into the interior of Franconia, from which he will be enabled to threaten the frontiers of Bohemia.

In Italy, Gen. Brune is prepared to open the campaign, and his troops have already commenced their movements. The last accounts from that quarter state, that hostilities were to be resumed on the 2d of last month.

Notwithstanding every appearance of the renewal of hostilities, the public funds have gradually risen to the 6th inst. The Tiers Consolide was at 31 francs, 40 cents, on the preceding day.

This morning arrived the Hamburgh mail which became due on Wednesday.

The Emperor had not yet left Vienna on the 26th ult. nor is it very probable that he will proceed to place himself at the head of his army should the accounts of Moreau's victory be confirmed. It was supposed that his Imperial Majesty had declined going to the army, in consequence of the Archduke Charles, who had arrived at Vienna.

Our readers will find in the following extracts from our private correspondence several interesting articles, exclusively given in the Traveller.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

"*Hamburgh, Dec. 2.*

"Most respectable private accounts from Vienna and Paris positively state, that the answer given by Buonaparte to count Cobentzel's proposal relative to the evacuation of Tuscany, and the preservation of the works at the three ceded fortresses, was:

"That these demands could not be admitted as points of negotiation, before a final definitive arrangement of the basis of pacification should have been settled."

Zurich, Nov. 26.

"Dispatches, which have been received from our minister at Paris, give us hopes of our being soon declared neutral, by a convention of the Belligerent powers. It is generally reported that our executive commission is to be superseded by a new government, under the title of consuls.

"The most recent accounts from the Valais represent the political state of that country as truly alarming. The whole of the Canton is again a prey to anarchy. The president of the chamber of administration has written to Berne, that his colleagues were dispersed, and that the situation which remained for him was to retire from office."

"*Hamburgh, Dec. 5.*

"The last post from Petersburgh, which was anxiously expected, is not yet arrived; but by several ships which reached Lubeck from the Baltic, we have certain intelligence, that not only all the property of the subjects of Great Britain in Russia has been put under sequestration, but that seals have even been put on every ware-house suspected to contain British goods and property. The owners are obliged to declare in an inventory the different goods their ware houses contain, under pain of confiscation, and being sent to Siberia. They must also swear to what property is their own, and give up the names and places of residence of the persons of whom they hold any in trust.

"All debts due to British subjects will, it is said, likewise be attached.

"The expected continuance of the war, and the gloomy prospect of affairs in the North, continue to depress more and more the course of exchange upon London, so that a guinea scarce fetches eighteen shillings.

"Considerable failures are expected to take place at Hamburgh and Lubeck, if the bills from England for money due in Russia, should return protested to those places.

"By respectable private letters from Vienna, of the 26th ult. the emperor is said to have changed his resolution of going to the army in Germany, till the arrival of an Austrian courier with dispatches of a decisive nature from Paris.

"All the government papers almost had fallen very much. On the day when the letters of the 26th came away, the bills of five per cent. fell so much that they lost three per cent. viz. with a loss from 36 to 33.

"The arrival of the archduke Charles from Bohemia, which was expected in a few days, is said to have induced the emperor not to go to the army."

"*Warsaw, Nov. 29.*

"All the advices which reach us from the Russian frontiers, as well as the reports of the few travellers that are let out of that empire, plainly shew that a rupture between the cabinets of Petersburgh and London is pre-determined by the former. Besides the preparations made in the Russian harbors, two armies, of near 8000 men each, are collected on the frontiers, a third corps near Riga, and a fourth, with a park of 50 pieces of artillery, was stationed near Cronstadt; the latter had orders some time ago to hold themselves in readiness to embark, but they have since been put in cantonments.

"All strangers, especially the English, are narrowly watched, both in their conduct and conversation, by emissaries of the court, who infest, not only the public places, but also private circles."

"*Berlin, Dec. 2.*

"The prohibition of exporting corn has been renewed by an edict of the 2d ult. with the following amendment: "Every exporter, who transgresses a second time, is to suffer, besides the confiscation of the corn, an imprisonment of four or six weeks in a fortress. His accomplices are to suffer the same punishment. Foreigners attempting to purchase corn to export it, must pay the value in money, or else their persons and effects are to be seized."

"The epidemic disorder among the cattle has spread from Prussia to Frankfort, on the Oder, and the frontiers of Saxony."

"*Copenhagen, Nov. 29.*

"Our frigate the Freya, after being repaired in England, has been directly ordered to the Mediterranean. Her captain who engaged the English frigates, received as a present a gold sword from the king, which was sent him with a flattering letter from our prince royal."

LONDON.

Dec. 11.—A report prevailed pretty generally last evening, and among the best informed circles, that America had shewn a very hostile disposition towards this country, and was likely to support the claims of the northern powers—This has been expected for some time past—but as it has not been traced to any recent intelligence from that quarter, it is therefore probably a speculation on the ascendancy of Jefferson and the French party.

Advices have been received at the admiralty, but not officially, of the capture of two French frigates, by the Belliqueux man of war, and six outward bound China ships.

THE UNION.

On the first of January, the flags and banners of the United Kingdoms are to be hoisted and displayed on all his majesty's forts and castles within the United Kingdoms, and the island of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark and Man; and also on board all his majesty's ships of war then lying in any of the ports or harbours of the said United Kingdoms, or of the islands aforesaid.

No less than 8000 emigrants have already left the country to France, which is about one half of the whole that were in it.

Buonaparte was in Paris on the 5th inst. but his departure for the army was daily expected. The emperor has left Vienna in order to expose his person on the line.

His Prussian majesty has signified to the Senate of Hamburgh by his minister at that place, his perfect satisfaction of the manner in which the affair of the Prussian vessel was adjusted; but his troops still continue in the ... to occupy Cuxhaven.

Accounts from Vienna of the 26th ult. state, that the emperor was to set out from that capital on the 28th, on his way to the head quarters of the grand army. General Moreau reached ... on the 29th Nov. and after stopping there a few hours, proceeded on his journey to the French head quarters. Accounts from Munich, dated the 29th, state, that the archduke Charles had arrived at Schwandorf on his way to the imperial head quarters, where he is to concert a plan of operations with the archduke John.

Some fruitless attempts appear to have been made on the part of the Austrians to effect a further prolongation of the armistice; but an action took place, on the 24th, between the Mentz troops stationed at Aschaffenburgh, and the advanced posts of general Augereau, in which the latter were repulsed. The engagement lasted nearly the whole of the day, and we learn from our private correspondents, that several hundred men were killed on both sides. It was thought that the imperialists would be compelled to evacuate Aschaffenburgh, as the enemy was preparing to renew the attack in great force.

The Hungarian levies have been ordered to march into Germany since it was reported that hostilities had been recommenced in Italy, on the side of the Borgo Forte.

Letters from Constantinople of the 25th October, state, that the differences between the Porte and Russia, with respect to the maritime expenses of the latter, have been adjusted, and that admiral Uschakow had sailed with his squadron and transports for the black sea, but had been forced back by contrary winds. An armistice is said to have been concluded between general Menou and the grand Vizier.

Paswan Oglou, the Turkish rebel, it appears, occupies the whole of Bulgaria and part of Servia, intercepting the communication between Belgrade and Constantinople. He possesses also the upper part of Balkham, and pushes his patrolling parties to Adrianople, where the rebels, called the "Robbers of Romelia" are guilty of greater atrocities than ever, since they were informed that the porte had given orders to attack Paswan Oglou.

December 13.

This morning we received Paris papers to the 10th inst.

The Moniteur of the 9th contains gen. Moreau's account of the victory obtained on the 3d inst. at Hohenlinden. It appears however, that another battle had been fought the preceding day, in which it is evident, from the admission of gen. Moreau himself, that the Austrians were successful, as he was then only reduced to the necessity of concentrating his army, in order to enable him to make head against the imperialists; but that the latter ...

...ntered the attack on his flank, and the general point of distance, which was estimated to very few miles, in the engagement. The battle of Eylau ... will no doubt produce very important consequences, and will, in all probability, check the ... projects of ambition in the present political system of the cabinet of Vienna.

The Parisians ... were busily employed in ... have visited, on board of which a Russian ambassador, sent by Count Colentcoff from Louisville, were dispatches for the Imperial ambassador here, Count Soltikoff, ... The dispatches were received at a late hour ... night by his excellency, and immediately communicated to ministers. A cabinet council was summoned to meet at one o'clock this day, at lord Grenville's office, to take into consideration the intelligence which they contained.

We are enabled to state, upon the authority of private letters, brought by the Edinburgh mail of yesterday, which we have every reason to credit, that the debt ... been given by his Britannic majesty for the immediate evacuation of Cadiz ... by his troops. It is very ... that a detachment of them had already marched from that port.

The King of Sweden left Stockholm on the 29th of last month for Petersburg. He was accompanied ... by Gen. Tolf, Vice Admiral Cronstedt, and a numerous suite. The object of this visit to the Emperor Paul, is said to ... relate to the measures which are to be pursued by the powers engaged in the armed neutrality.

In addition to the defensive and vigorous acts of aggression enforced by Paul against the trade of this country, we learn, that all debts due to British subjects are to be attached.

The report that all Russian vessels were to be provided with passports, is confirmed by the following letter from Copenhagen:—

"We have received the confirmation of the news, that all vessels sailing from the ports of the Russian Empire are to be furnished with a passport, in which it is declared that the visiting of any Russian ship shall be considered as a declaration of war."

The outward bound Lisbon and Mediterranean convoys were forced back to Falmouth last Wednesday by contrary winds.

This morning arrived a mail from Lisbon, brought to Falmouth by the Prince Adolphus packet, in 13 days.—Private letters brought by it notice the activity which is continued by the Government of Portugal, in providing for the defence of that kingdom against invasion.

We are sorry to find that the Batavian government has been forced, by the clamours of the people, to shut the ports of Holland against the exportation of grain. Several vessels are arrived in the river, which left their moorings in the Texel on Friday se'nnight. The masters bring advice, that all vessels which had passed the outer gate of both the canals, were allowed to proceed, but all vessels loading or loaded, and lying in channels, were stopped; and it was ... that the prohibition would be ... in.

BERLIN, (Prussia) Nov. 22.

The Emperor of Russia has sent an official note to all foreign ministers at Petersburgh, of which the following is the substance:—That on mounting the throne, he found his states involved in a war provoked by a great nation, which had fallen into delusion; that ... considering the conduct to ... measures of precaution, this ... was induced ... to join it; that he did not at that time think it necessary to adopt the system of an armed neutrality on the ... for the protection of commerce, not doubting but that the Secretary of his allies, and their reciprocal interests, would be sufficient to secure the flag of the Northern Powers from insult. But ... being disappointed in his expectations ... of perfidious enterprizes of a great power which had sought to enchain the liberty of the seas by ... Danish country, the independency of the maritime powers of the north appeared to him to be openly menaced. He consequently considers it a measure of necessity to have recourse to an armed neutrality, the success of which was acknowledged in the time of the American war.

NEW YORK, February 21.

A London paper of the 15th Dec. ... which we have had the promise, in ... to obtain the particulars of an engagement on the Rhine, in which the Austrians were defeated with very great slaughter.

The keeper of Newgate prison, lately ... the nails made by the convicts under his care, reprimanded one ... by the name of O'Brien, for neglecting to make good heads to his nails, at the same time observing, ... well executed, and ... it to him, asked him how it came about that the heads were not all equally as good as that? The ... somewhat embarrassed ... his head, made this ingenuous reply: "Why sir, if all our heads had been made one as good as another, perhaps we would not all of us been here at this time, good master."

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, April 4.

ALMANAC, for April, 1807.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday	Satur.	Sund.
April.			1	2	3	4	5
First qr. 5th	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
N. m. 12th	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
F. qu. 19th	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
L. qr. 28th	27	28	29	30			

John Clark,

REQUESTS that his creditors will have the goodness to meet at Mr. John M'Dougall's tavern in this town, at two o'clock P. M. Monday next.

York, April 2.

To be sold by Auction,

AT the House of Mr. JOHN ENDICOTT, on Wednesday next the 8th inst. at 10 o'clock, morning, his entire Household Furniture, consisting of Windsor Chairs, Tables, &c.—also, some excellent Vinegar, Salt, and ready made Clothes.

York, April 4.

To the public.

THE Subscriber cautions any person or persons from purchasing his Promissory Note, payable to *Dorcas Porter*, or Order; he having claims and accounts on and against *George Porter*, husband to the said Dorcas, exceeding the above mentioned Note.

JOHN VAN ZANTE.

York, April 1, 1807.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that proposals for completing that part of Yonge Street between the Town of York and the Three mile Post, will be received by the Subscriber until the 20th day of April next.

Persons wishing to undertake, may propose for the whole or any part. Answers will be given on the day on which proposals are made.

SIMON MCGILL,

Secretary to the Commissioners.

York, 4th March, 1807.

Secretary's Office,

UPPER-CANADA,

23 March, 1807.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned, that Shop, Tavern and Still LICENCES for one year, commencing 25th of April next, will be ready to be issued on that day at the offices of the following persons:

Jacob Farmer, esq. for the Eastern district; Samuel Sherwood, esq. for the district of Johnston; Thos. Markland, esq. for the Midland district; Thos. Dickson, esq. district of Niagara; Thos. Welch, esq. for the district of London; Walter Roe, esq. for the Western district; and at the Secretary's office for the Home district.

Wm. JARVIS.

Sheriff's Office,

March 23, 1807.

Home District, } NOTICE is hereby
To wit. } given, that a General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, will be holden in, and for this District, on Tuesday the fourteenth day of April, now next ensuing, at eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, at the Government Buildings, in the Town of York, at which time and place all Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise concerned, are desired to be then and there present, and to do and perform what to their several offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX. M'DONELL, Sheriff.

TO BE LET for one, two, or three years, and possession given the 1st of May next, a Farm at the Etobicoke, about sixty acres of which are under improvement, and produce twenty-five tun of good wild Hay, and ten of Timothy and Clover, annually. There is on the premises a commodious House, with eight rooms; an excellent Fishery, with many other advantages. For terms apply to the Printers of the Upper Canada Gazette.

March 14.

Fruit Trees

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 2000 Fruit trees of various kinds from the best seed; 500 do grafted from the best fruit of Mr. Prince's garden L. Island, most of which six and nine years old, some have borne fruit; viz.—Apple, peat, peach, plumb, cherry, apricot, nectarine, quince, gooseberry, currant, grape, mulberry, &c. Also a few Lumberdy poplar and stocks of locust trees.—For further particulars apply to the printers of the Oracle.

(tf.)

Take Notice.

THE Partnership of John Cumming and Company, will end on the first day of May next ensuing—their Business will then be put into the hands of a Lawyer to settle by

JOHN CAMERON,

York, 27th February, 1807.

THE

Volume X. No. 9. Number 49.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

YORK, (UPPER CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 542.] SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1807. [PRICE ONE SHILLING AND THREE PENCE.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT Governor.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of *Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith*, and so forth ——

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the tenth day of Feb. last, we did, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, [illegible] our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-first day of this present month of March, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and commanded to appear, for us taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby countermanding, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Twenty-ninth day of APRIL next, (unless you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and thereon to do us that seem necessary:) Herein fail not.

In testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esq. our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this Fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, and in the forty-first year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

Foreign News.

LONDON, January 3.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, Dec. 31.

ABOUT half past three o'clock his Majesty came down to the House in his usual state and in his usual robes, being preceded by the Lords with the mace, sword, &c. the Lords having taken their seats, and then put a period to the session, by delivering the following most gracious speech from the throne:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I cannot [illegible] without returning to you my particular acknowledgments for the diligence, fidelity and [illegible] with which you have applied yourselves to the interesting objects which, at the commencement of the session, I most especially recommended to your attention.

"It has been my warmest wish that nothing [illegible] might occasion, or tend to relieve the pressure occasioned by the present dearth of provisions, and to induce a sufficient supply, till the produce of the next harvest can be brought into use.

"The diligence with which your enquiries have been conducted, has afforded you the best means of ascertaining the true circumstances of our present situation; and the extensive measures which you have wisely adopted to counteract for diminishing the consumption of grain, and procuring an increased supply, will, I doubt not, be found productive of the most salutary effects.

"Much, however, will depend on the disposition which will, I am confident, be manifested by all those who have the means of carrying into execution my paternal recommendation and injunction, [illegible] at present, for the adoption of all practicable economy in the use of all those articles which are necessary to the sustenance of the poorer classes of my subjects.

"The time fixed for the commencement of the Union of Great Britain and Ireland, will necessarily remove your proceedings on this important subject; but I am persuaded the consideration of it will be resumed with the same zeal and temper on the first meeting of the parliament of the united kingdom.

"The early period which I have appointed for that meeting, will afford a speedy opportunity of completing whatever you may have necessarily left unfinished, and of considering what measure may tend further to alleviate the pressure on my people, or to prevent the danger of its occurring.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the readiness with which you have granted the supplies necessary under the present circumstances for the public service.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The protection of the property of my subjects in the seas of Europe, contrary to the most solemn treaties, and the independence of British letters in that country, have excited in me feelings, to which you and all my faithful subjects will, I am sure, participate.

"I have, however, taken such steps on this occasion, independently, I trust, of any combination, the honor and independence of the British empire, and those maritime rights and interests on which both our prosperity and our security must always essentially depend, I entertain no doubt, either of the success of those measures which, in such an event, I shall be enabled to exert, or of the determination of my parliament and my people, to afford me a support proportioned to the importance of the interests and of the rights to maintain.

Then the Lord Chancellor by his Majesty's command, said,

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is his Majesty's command, that the proclamation declaring his Majesty's most gracious intention that the members of parliament composing this parliament should be the members of parliament of the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, on the part of Great Britain, and that the first parliament should be assembled on the 22d day of January next, be delivered in full parliament, and now read, which closes the present session.

Defence of Boonaparte's life.

A French paper says the life of the First Consul has been, it seems, again providentially saved. As he was going to the Opera, on the night of 9 o'clock in the evening, escorted as usual, by his picquet of cavalry, when he got into the Rue St. Nicaise, a small cart, with a lame little horse in it, stopped the way—the coachman, tho' driving very fast, was lucky enough not to touch it; a few minutes after, however, a dreadful explosion broke all the windows of the consular carriage, wounded one of the soldier's horses, broke all the windows in the neighbourhood, killed three or

men, a man and a child; the number of wounded when the papers left Paris was known to be fifteen; fifteen or sixteen houses were very much damaged by the explosion.

It seems, as the Paris Journals state, the cart contained a kind of *infernal machine*. One of the cart wheels was thrown over a house, and fell in the yard of the Consul Cambaceres. Buonaparte, however, not dismayed, went to the Opera, and staid till it was over.

Government it appears, was long apprized of the probability that such an attempt would be made. Several people are taken up on suspicion of being concerned in this plot against the life of the First Consul.

The *infernal machine*, as the French term it, is a kind of barrel, supposed to be filled with powder, ball, nails, &c.—One of the accomplices says, that in each barrel there were sixty or seven pounds of powder; to the barrel is fixed a firelock without its stock.

On Buonaparte's return from the opera, he found all the ministers in his apartment, as well the counsellors of state, the generals then in Paris, &c. who came to felicitate him on his happy escape.

Boston, Jan. 10.—We yesterday received Paris Journals to the 4th inclusive. The Moniteur of the 12th and 13th, the numbers being consolidated, contains official copies of gen. Dessolle's dispatches, announcing the successes of the army of the Rhine, and of the convention by which it was followed. Gen. Dessolles states as inducements for the conclusion of the armistice, the possibility of Gen. Bellegarde detaching from the army in Italy, a body of troops to join those in the Tyrol, and falling on the rear, intercepting the communications with France. They had not heard of the commencement of hostilities in Italy, and it seems to be inferred that Brune was rather tardy.

The conditions of the armistice, however, are so favourable to the enemy, they require no other motive, than the advantages they offer. The French having obtained entire possession of the Tyrol, having united their armies of Germany and Italy by a complete line of posts, and being in possession of every strong place behind them, would be enabled to renew the war with almost a certainty of success. Respecting the permanent fortresses which the French have got into their hands, provision has been made that they shall be restored in their present state, if hostilities are not renewed; but if peace does not follow, it seems they will be left in the power of the enemy to destroy them if they think proper. The debouches of [illegible], Nauders, and other fortifications of this description are left at the disposal of the French.

It appears by a dispatch from General Brune, dated the 27th of Dec. that the campaign had at last been seriously opened in Italy;—He has not waited to turn the line of the Mincio but attacked it in front.

On the 25th the French made a vigorous attack upon the Austrian positions on the Mincio, and with success. The passage, after a desperate engagement, was carried at Montebano, and Molino. These places are between the Lake di Garda and Mantua, lying nearer to the former. On the 27th, at 1 in the morning, the head quarters were at Valegio, on the left bank. The army is stated in the official communication to the Legislative body, to blockade Mantua. The account given by Brune of the business, however, is very short, and not very explicit. It is evident that much blood must have been spilled on both sides. A great number of superior officers are stated to have been wounded on the side of the French. They certainly gained their object; and had the war continued, the army of the Rhine would have experienced the benefit of the diversion. From Brune's dispatch it appears that he intended to renew the battle next day.—He could not by that time have received an account of the armistice. Indeed he is not bound by it. He (as well as Augereau in Franconia) is left at liberty to negociate a separate one; and if his advantages are as decisive as he states he will not fail to exact considerable sacrifices from the Austrians in Italy.

The Chief Consul has announced all these successes to the legislative bodies with the utmost eclat, and the latter have willingly voted, that the four principal armies have deserved well of their country. Peace on the Continent is considered as certain; indeed the Chief Consul states that Count Cobentzel had officially announced on the 31st of December, that he was empowered to treat for a separate peace; and next day the conferences were to open. The points of detail will not be difficult to adjust, after the basis of treaty is agreed upon, and considering the discussion that must already have taken place. As we conjectured, the terms of peace will not be more severe than they were formerly offered. The Chief Consul states the principles on which he acts, in the following words:

"The left bank of the Rhine shall be the boundary of the French Republic: She makes no pretensions to the right bank. The interest of Europe does not permit the Emperor to pass the Adige. The independence of the Helvetic and Batavian Republics shall be insured and guaranteed. Our victories add nothing to the pretensions of the French people; Austria ought not to expect from her defeats what she would not have obtained from her victories.

"Such are the invariable intentions of the Government. The welfare of France shall be to restore calm to Germany and Italy; her glory to deliver the Continent from the avaricious and destructive genius of England."

It is deserving of remark, that while the Batavian and Helvetic republics are mentioned as to be recognized, not a word is said of the Cisalpine republic. Has Buonaparte conceived any new plan for the settlement of that country, and of Italy at large? It is stated generally, that tranquility will be restored to Italy. Have Prussia and Russia prevailed upon him to renounce the project of making republicans of the Italians? The circumstance may give rise to many conjectures; at present we are at a loss what opinion to form; but we are disposed to believe, that the vague allusion to Italy is calculated to avoid giving any ground of offence to those powers which the Chief Consul finds it prudent to conciliate, and that nothing final is yet decided, respecting these fine countries, the slave of incessant war, and the prey of alternate conquerors.

In the official message there are to be found several severe insinuations against the influence of this country on the Continent. The Tribunate and Legislative Body likewise re-echo those reproaches. It seems evident therefore, from the temper of the French Government, that Ministers, who have opposed negociation in every shape, who lately rejected absolutely the offer of a separate negociation, must now submit to the ignominy of making that proposal, to which so lately they had refused to listen. That the Emperor will conclude a separate treaty, in a very short time, cannot now be doubted.

The French funds have risen very much. They were on the 3d. 46 3-4.

London, Jan. 15. All surmise as to the northern league is now at rest. The question is completely decided, and in consequence the following proclamation has been published:

At the Court at Saint James's, Jan. 14,
Present—*The King's most excellent Majesty in Council.*

Whereas his Majesty has received advice, that a large number of vessels belonging to his Majesty's subjects have been and are detained in the ports of Russia, and that the British sailors navigating the same have been and now are detained as prisoners in different parts of Russia; and also, that, during the continuance of these proceedings, a confederacy of a hostile nature, against the just rights and interests of his Majesty and his dominions, has been entered into with the Court of St. Petersburgh by the Courts of Denmark and Sweden, respectively—his Majesty, with the advice of his Privy Council, is thereupon pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that no ships or vessels belonging to any of his Majesty's subjects be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the ports of Russia, Denmark or Sweden, until further order; and his Majesty is further pleased to order, that a general embargo or stop be made of all Russian, Danish and Swedish ships and vessels whatsoever, now within or which hereafter shall come into any of the ports harbors, or roads, within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, together with all persons and effects on board the said ships and vessels, but that the utmost care be taken for the preservation of all and every part of the cargoes on board any of the said ships and vessels, so that no damage or embezzlement whatever be sustained.

And the right honorable the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, and the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and the lords warden of the Cinque Ports, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

On the 26th ult. General Moreau dined with the Archduke Charles at Steyer, where Counts Lehrbach, Saurau, and Colloredo were present.

The Dutch Government has prohibited under very severe penalties, the importation of tea from England. This prohibition was at first but temporary; it is now ordered to continue until six months after the conclusion of a general peace.

January 19. Every thing now seems to announce the approach of a bloody naval campaign. The Northern Powers must have made up their minds to hazard all the consequences of a naval warfare before signing the league. The part that Prussia may take is not yet known; but we would not be surprised if, following the same policy that seems to have actuated the Court of Berlin for some years, the Prussian Monarch should endeavour to remain neutral—if the threats of his neighbours will allow him.

"A Paris paper of the 14th November, contains the following article:—

"It is seriously said at Manheim, that Poland is likely to be re-established, and that the three powers interested in this business, having agreed upon the principal question, are only prevented from

performing this act of justice immediately, but their not having yet determined what form of government shall be given to it."

London, Dec. 17. This morning arrived the Diana packet, capt. Osbert, with several passengers and a messenger from Vienna, with dispatches for Government. Report states, that the Arch Duke John has defeated the French, and taken 5000, some say 9000 prisoners, besides several pieces of cannon.

This morning Government received dispatches from Col. Crawfurd, containing an account of the action at Hohenlinden on the 3d inst. The messenger arrived in the Diana packet from Cuxhaven, which came off without any mail. We are happy to learn that these dispatches give a more favourable account of the action, than the French details taught us to expect.

The French may have the advantage upon the whole, but we have no doubt that it will be found, when the Austrian details shall be published, that in some parts of the line our ally had the superiority, and took from the enemy a number of cannon, and several thousand prisoners.—As Government will probably soon publish the accounts they have received, we forbear mentioning the various reports that have been put in circulation in consequence of the arrival of these dispatches. *Sun.*

Three o'clock. The messenger, whose arrival we have mentioned, brings, we understand, an account of an advantage gained by the Austrians on the 4th inst. in consequence of which they crossed the Iser, and possessed themselves of Munich. *Star.*

Half past one o'clock. We have just heard a report, that the messenger whose arrival from Cuxhaven we have announced in a preceding column, brought an account of a subsequent battle on the 5th, in which the victory was on the side of the Austrians, who succeeded in taking Munich. At the late hour at which we heard this rumour, it was impossible for us to ascertain upon what grounds it rests, or whether it is entitled to any credit.—We suspect however, [illegible] messenger has only brought the Austrian account of the battle of the 3d. [*Courier.*

Three o'clock. We again stop the press to say, we learn, a letter has been received at the secretary of state's office, dated the 5th, asserting that the French are flying in all directions, in consequence of their defeat on the 4th and 5th. [*Ib.*

Lucien Buonaparte has certainly been sent to Madrid in disgrace, and his apparent mission is merely to veil his exile.—By private letters from Paris, he behaved in a most corrupt and profligate manner; made an attempt upon his sister, Madam Murat, which produced a duel between him and Gen. Murat; and he also demanded sums of money for his own private pocket from the merchants, for permission to export corn. Though the newspapers dared not to publish these and such facts, they were well circulated in Paris; and Lucien was held in the utmost abhorrence which his luxurious and splendid style of living tended greatly to increase.

From the London Gazette.

Head quarters, Haag, 2d Dec. 1800.

My Lord,

I have the honor to send your lordship the enclosed copy of a report I have this day received from his serene highness the Prince of Conde, containing an account of the attack which the enemy made yesterday on a part of his serene highness's corps, commanded by the duke of Enghein in front of Rosenheim. I have the honor to be, &c.

WILLIAM WICKHAM.

The Rt. hon. lord Grenville, &c.

Report of the affair at Rosenheim, on the 1st of Dec. 1800.

Our advanced posts on the left side of the Inn, were attacked this day at noon; their right, had been absolutely uncovered for three days past, and the enemy was already on the banks of that side of the river; the advanced posts commanded by the duke d'Enghein, were engaged upwards of four hours, disputing the ground inch by inch; the whole corps was not assembled on the right side of the Inn before five o'clock. A pretty strong column of the enemy having marched out of the town, it was allowed to advance till within the proper distance, when the prince of Conde ordered all the batteries to fire upon it at once; this fire, well directed and well sustained, compelled the column to retreat into the town immediately. Lieutenant-colonel de Sarrere, of the engineers, protected by the fire of the artillery, broke down the bridge, but in such a manner as that it could promptly be re-established, if, as it is hoped, it should be necessary.

Our loss is very small; that of the enemy must have been more considerable. An artillery man was wounded by the side of the duke d'Angouleme. No officers are known as yet to have been wounded, except Mr. de Vesse, adjutant to the duke d'Angouleme, and the engineer de Cotte.

Head quarters, Haag, 2d Dec. 1800.

My Lord,

The march of Gen. Kienmayer, towards the Iser, and the direction which the whole army had first taken towards Landshut, having drawn a considerable part of Gen. Moreau's force towards Aerding, the heights between Ampfing and Haag had been occupied by one single division under Gen. Ney.

In the course of last night, however, Gen. Moreau had reinforced his position with two more divisions, and had taken the command of the whole himself.

Yesterday at day break, the heights were attacked. After an obstinate resistance on the part of the enemy, they were carried in succession as far as the hill on the side of Ramsau, where the troops were obliged to halt, from excessive fatigue, about 6 in the evening.

In the night Gen. Moreau abandoned this place, and retired to his old position at Hohenlinden and Aerding.

The whole ground from Ampfing to Ramsau was particularly favourable to the enemy, and consisted in heights covered with thick woods, and interfered with deep marshy vallies, where the Austrian cavalry could not possibly act.

The Austrians took 300 prisoners and 2 pieces of cannon, the cannon were taken with 4 others, by the hussars of Wezley, who distinguished themselves very much during the whole of the affair, throwing themselves into the woods in places where it was thought impossible for cavalry to have penetrated. The other 4 pieces of cannon were retaken by a charge of the enemy's grenadiers, there not having been time to send a sufficient force to support the hussars.

The loss of the Austrians is computed to be about 1500 killed, wounded, and prisoners.

General Moreau is said by the prisoners, to have received a musket ball through his cloak.

The Archduke was on horse back twelve hours, and slept in a hovel on the heights. I have the honor to be, &c.

W. WICKHAM.

France appears to take a more active part than she has done in naval affairs for some time; with this view all the privateers have been called in, and the hands as they arrive at the different ports, are marched to Brest to man the navy.

The part that America may take will be of much importance. If Mr. Jefferson be elected President, which letters by the Mails, which arrived yesterday, state to have taken place, there is no possibility of saying how far the French interest may succeed in that quarter.

At all events this country will have many foes to contend with; but, notwithstanding our naval superiority, all the abilities of the kingdom will not be more than sufficient to defeat their machinations.

January 20.

On Friday the Magnet frigate arrived at Torbay, with dispatches to Earl St. Vincent, from Sir Henry Harvey, commanding the fleet off Brest, stating that the combined fleet, amounting to fifty two sail, were completely ready for sea. On Thursday last ten sail of the line made a movement seemingly with an intention to put to sea, but our fleet appearing, the enemy put into a bay close to Brest. All accounts from France agree that considerable efforts are making to prepare the navy for action in as great force as the means of the republic will permit. It does not appear probable, however, that the enemy will yet come out to venture an engagement. They will keep our squadrons on the alert, and perhaps endeavour to send out detached parties on particular expeditions. As soon as the fate of the continent is fixed, the French will discover the mode of attack they propose to employ against this country.

The letters from the outports mention that several ships of war have sailed with orders to take and bring in such Danish and Swedish vessels as they met with. No letters of Marque, however, have yet been issued, though a great number of applications have been made. Perhaps ministers may entertain the hope that the embargo which they have laid upon the ships of the Northern Powers may bring them to views of peace.—But surely Denmark and Sweden, in entering into the league of armed confederacy, must have been aware that this country had the means of attacking their commerce.

We understand, however, that ministers are meditating the acquisition of great indemnities for the expence of the new war, in the capture of the little possessions of the Danes in the West Indies. General Maitland, it is said, is to be sent out with a military force to perform this undertaking.

Should hostilities actually take place between us and the three Northern powers, our trade with Hamburgh will be cut off, although the communication with Cuxhaven may remain. If batteries be erected by the Danes along the side of the Elbe, it will be impossible for our vessels to navigate the river.

Government it is said is taking measures for the establishment of four packet boats at Gravesend, two of which are intended to pass between that place and Calais, and two are intended for Holland. They are all to be under a neutral flag.

We have heard it frequently asserted, that America, whether Adams or Jefferson succeed to the Presidentship, will concur with the other powers of Europe in asserting the principles on

vasion the Northern Confederacy is founded, and will resist the march of mercenary armies. We hope this opinion is unfounded. Though the accession of America to a league now strengthened to be hostile, might be attended with much inconvenience to England, the people of the United States could not be without a thousand mutual inducements might it lead deprive us of a part of that supply of provisions which the circles requires, and has now taken private market for cheap off- ry. America might augment our ... by ... the supply of ... whom the wants to the West-India islands, and contributing as to feed them ourselves, upon a world can be ... by any probable ... to do so effectually against the temptation of high price and great ... He trade on the other hand, is to be supported by our navy, and her property to wealth accumulated by the labors of peaceful and unfavourable war. Nevertheless, we know that the destruction which the commerce of the United States receives from ... seizures, and the intolerable ... occasioned by too rigorous an application of the claimed not a very great exercise of the right of search, has created as many enemies and it would be very proper to take care that this right should not be resorted to but when necessary, and never to seek a pretence for capture. It exists as a right conducive to our self defence, not as a captious regulation to shield booty."

Bulletin of the Official Journal of Vienna, Paris, (France) Feb. 9.

Government this evening received very important dispatches from the army of the Rhine. The time at which they arrived, and their ... renders it impossible for us to send off the number of this day to the departments: our these dispatches are of so interesting a nature that we think it our duty to give a short notice of them to such of our subscribers as may reside at Paris, that they may participate in the happy intelligence as early as possible. It is as follows:

"The General of Div. ... Desolle, chief of the staff of the army of the Rhine, in a letter addressed to the Minister at war dated the 25, head quarters at Steyer, announces that gen. Lecourbe had made ... five hundred prisoners, and that General Richepanse had entered Steyer, where the enemy abandoned 17 pieces of cannon, and nearly four thousand prisoners, &c.

"We have every where found immense magazines; the loss of the enemy in ammunition and baggage is prodigious. At Linz we found 10,000 bbls. of wheat and 2,000 sacks of oats. We are marching against Brinck, and everything announces that the Austrians are going to rally themselves on the Traisen and perhaps under the walls of Vienna.

"In a second letter of the 26th ult. dated also from Steyer, General Desolles informs the minister at war, that the Archduke Charles had proposed to general Moreau an Armistice, announcing to him that the emperor was to send [illegible] courier to Count Cobenzel with orders to sign a peace.

"The Character of the Archduke Charles and his well known good faith were fair pledges of the emperor's desire to terminate the war. He must be soon forced to this measure by the deplorable state of his army, which having lost in 20 days 70 leagues of ground, 25,000 killed or wounded, 130 pieces of cannon, and immense magazines, was no longer able to keep our army from conquering all Austria, and dictating laws to the emperor himself, even in his capital.

"The commander in chief, in accepting the armistice, thought, that to stop which the most brilliant victories was contributing to that character of moderation by which the chief consul has made himself known to all Europe.

"The armistice was signed at Steyer, Dec. 25, it contains 12 articles, the principal of which are of such a nature, that they will enable us, even if it should be broken, to recommence the war with great advantages, and certainly with great security.

"The enemy, as a guarantee of the armistice, give up to the French army the forts of Kufstein, Scharnitz and other permanent points of fortification in the Tyrol, the defiles of Fitzlermunz, and Naudorf, and other fortified places in the country of the Tyrol; and in the last place the forts of Wurtzburgh, Francontz, and Braunau in the circle of Bavaria."

The ORACLE.

YORK, *Saturday, April 11.*

ALMANAC, for April, 1801.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Satur.	Sund.
April			1	2	3	4	5
Full. 7h 6h	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
N. M. 10h 54m	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
F. Q. 8th	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
L. Q. 4th	27	28	29	30			

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On Monday the 4th day of May next, at COOPER'S TAVERN, in York, the following LANDS, Situate in the Township of Etobicoke, viz.

Lots No. 39 and 40, in the 3d Concession of said Township, containing 200 Acres each Lot.

Lots No. 34 and 35, in the second Concession of said Township, containing 200 Acres each Lot.

A broken Lot, No. 40, on the Humber, in range called Broken Front A. and a broken Lot 40, in the fourth Concession, containing together about 100 Acres.

Also, a Building Lot, in the Town of York, containing one Acre, described by Lot No. 1, Saith-side of King-street, on which is a Frame building, two stories high and well finished.

The advantageous situation of the above Lands, as well as their excellent quality, are so well known as to render any observations thereon unnecessary.

Six months Time will be given for the payment of the purchase money on approved security; and if more agreeable to purchasers, the Land will be let up to Auction by one or more Lots, and a good Title in Fee, will be immediately given by signing to. W. ALLAN.

YORK, April 11, 1801.

To the public.

THE Subscriber cautions any person or persons from purchasing his Promissory Note, payable to *Darius Perrin*, or Order; he having claims and accounts on and against George *Barker*, husband to the said *Darius*, exceeding the afore-mentioned Note.

JOHN VAN ZANTE.

York, April 1, 1801.

Secretary's Office,

UPPER-CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Gentlemen that Shall ... are STILL LICENCES for the year, ... commencing ... day of April next, will be ready to be ... on that day at the offices of the following persons:

... Eastland ... for the Eastern District; Samuel ... for the Johnstown district; for the Midland district; ... Durand, Esq. district of Nassau; ... Weston, Esquire, for the Western district; and at the Secretary's office for the Home district.

WM. JARVIS.

Sheriff's Office,

March 27, 1801.

Home District. NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, will be holden in, and for this District, on Tuesday the Fourteenth day of April, now next ensuing, at the ... o'clock in the Forenoon, at the Government Buildings, in the Town of York; at which time and place all Constables, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, Bailiffs, and all others who connected, are required to be then and there present, and to do and perform what to their several offices in that behalf appertaining.

ALEX. M'DONELL, *Sheriff.*

TO BE LET for one, two or three years, and possession given on the 1st of May next, a Farm of the Rideau, about sixty acres of which are under improvement, and produce twenty-five tun of good wild Hay, and ten of Timothy and Clover, annually. There is on the premises commodious House, with eight rooms, an excellent Kitchen, with many other advantages. For terms apply to the Painters of the Upper Canada Gazette. March 14.

Fruit Trees

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 3000 fruit trees, of various kinds, from the last year's growth, are now ready for sale, and will be disposed of on reasonable terms. Also, a few Lombardy poplar and acacia or locust trees.—For further particulars apply to the printers of the Oracle. (1256.)

Take Notice.

THE Partnership of John Cumming and Company, will end on the 1st day of May next ensuing—their Business will then be put into the hands of a Lawyer to settle by

JOHN CAMERON.

York, 27th February, 1801.

To be sold,

THE House and Lot at present occupied by Alexander M'Donell, Esq. and possession given the 1st day of May next. The conditions will be made known by applying to Messrs. Forsyth and Springstun, Merchants, Niagara, or the Printers in York. Feb. 18.

THE

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

VOLUME I. [NUMBER 2.

YORK, (Upper-Canada) ... WATERS and D. C. SIMONS.

SATURDAY, April 18, 1801. ... PRICE TWO AND ...

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, Lieutenant Governor.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God ... Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL ... LOVING SUBJECTS ... GREETING.

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation ... of Feb. last, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Council ... to publish and declare ... commercial Embargo ... for the space of ... days of March ... which time to our town of YORK, and ... well and confirmed ... upon a full, ... and mature deliberation ... the ... of our loving subjects, ... thereto ... by, and with the advice of our respective ... to, by publick ... and each of you, of your ... power ... the time aforesaid, ... and ... and ... day of April ... next ensuing, you, ... as is ... Provincial Peace, ... on our town of York, there to take into consideration the ... and welfare of ... Province of Upper-Canada, ... therein to do as may seem necessary ... Given ... [illegible]

... [illegible] whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great ... of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness ... at York, this ... day of ... in the ... year of ... reign. PETER HUNTER.

By ... Lieutenant Governor ... of our said province, and Lieutenant General ... commanding our Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this ... day of ... in the year of our Lord ... thousand eight hundred and ... and in the forty-first year of ... reign.

P. M.

Wm. Jarvis, Sec'y.

Foreign News.

PRINCE HOHENLOE, ... Tribunate, ... the Council of the Republic of the Tribunate.

THE Republic ... [illegible] ... abandoned through ... [illegible] ... be counted by history among ... [illegible] ... first of the ... [illegible] ... Illustrious ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]

It is an armistice of sixty five days.—The Archduke Charles has sent the [illegible] extraordinary courier to [illegible].

DOVER, Jan. 18.

Many of his majesty's cruisers have sailed this day, to cruise to the westward, to intercept the Russian, Danish and Swedish vessels, (orders having been received to bring them in) and this afternoon three Danish vessels have been sent in by different cruisers; and there is great reason to believe that our harbour will in a very short time be filled with ships belonging to the above nations.

PORTSMOUTH, Jan. 1[illegible].

Sailed his majesty's ships Jason, Brilliant, Hermes, Beaver, Snake, and Harpy, and the Antelope revenue cutter, and the Royal William's tenders, Asia and Advice, to bring in all Danes, Swedes, and Russians, that they could meet. The Asia has sent in a Dane from Dieppe to Mogadore, with tobacco.

PARIS, January 4.

When Prince Charles [illegible] sent [illegible] Count de Merveldt to the head quarters of Moreau, for the purpose of demanding a suspension of arms for 48 hours, he at the same time dispatched the prince de Lichtenstein as a courier to Vienna, for the purpose of representing to the Emperor the urgency of making peace. Mr. Wickham was present, and immediately set out for Vienna to prevent a determination so fatal to the interests of his master. Prince Charles being made acquainted with his intention, ordered Prince de Lichtenstein to contrive, either by bribery or doing something to the postillions, or to the horses, to retard the journey of Mr. Wickham. Prince de Lichtenstein executed his commission completely; he caused the harness of the horses to be cut, and the horses to be let loose about the fields. He caused the postillions to be kept out of the way; and by that means reached Vienna fifteen hours sooner than the British agent, who on his arrival found the business decided by his imperial majesty.

The day before yesterday an account was received by the Telegraph that the army of the Rhine was five days journey from Vienna; that the army of Italy has gained a great victory, and passed the Mincio; that an armistice had been concluded; and that Austria was treating separately from England. The first news was by the same conveyance ordered to announce this happy event by a general discharge of cannon.

The Emperor [illegible] sent orders to count Cobenzel at L[illegible], to sign the peace.—On the 26th December General Suchet defeated the army commanded by Generals Hohenzollern and [illegible], with the loss of 10,000 men, 6000 of whom were taken prisoners, and 40 pieces of cannon.

HAGUE, Dec. 6.

Intelligence has been received from our Ambassador at Paris, citizen Schimmelpenninck, that the congress at Luneville, though it hitherto still continued, might now be considered as terminated; the answers and declarations that had been received from Vienna, not having been acceptable to the French Government. It is not thought, however that the war will be of long duration. The French cavalry will be considerably increased the ensuing campaign. A considerable number of horses are passing Dusseldorff for that service.

AUGSBURG, Dec. 6.

The battle which took place in Bavaria was very bloody. The Generals Grenier, Ney and [illegible], are wounded. The Austrians [illegible] Ingolstadt [illegible] Freysingen. The [illegible] of Gen. Moreau [illegible] killed. [illegible] several thousands of the French [illegible] according [illegible] have been brought in here. The 23d regiment of French chasseurs [illegible]. Wasserburg, which, on the retreat of the Austrians, was taken possession of by the French, was afterwards burned by the former. Moreau has his head-quarters at Hohenlinden; those of the Archduke, according to the latest advices, are at Muhldorf.

VIENNA, Dec. 4.

Yesterday the Emperor was so well that it was said he would set out this day for the head-quarters of the Archduke John. It is positively said that government has received intelligence from Hungary, of a conspiracy which was on the eve of breaking out, particularly at Pest, where several persons have been arrested by the Police. The object of this conspiracy is said to have been to thwart the measures of government respecting the formation of a very considerable army in Hungary. [illegible] is said to have discovered this conspiracy, by sending intelligence of it to one of the Austrian generals on the frontiers.

Extract of a letter from his royal highness the archduke John to the council of war at Vienna, dated Haag, Dec. 1, 1800.

According to the intention which I yesterday communicated to the council of war, I advanced this morning, before day-break, with three columns, in order to attack the enemy. We found them advantageously posted on a rising ground; and they defended themselves with the greatest obstinacy.

Our attacks were repeatedly repulsed; at length, however, our brave troops remained victorious, after ten hours resistance on the part of the enemy, who disputed the ground inch by inch, but who were compelled to abandon to us (in as far as I am at present informed) six pieces of cannon and eight hundred prisoners.

Our out posts are near Haag. From what I have been able to collect from the prisoners, the number of troops that opposed us amounted to three divisions.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, January 15.

The English property [illegible] confiscated in Russia, is said to amount to a million sterling; and our sailors, according to the same report, have been marched to Siberia and Moscow.

The Swedish merchantmen, now detained in our ports are said to amount to upwards of 300 sail.

Government has contracted for the immediate equipment of 30 64 gun ships, which are the best calculated for the North Seas.

The Imperial Parliament will meet upon the 22d. His Majesty will go down and open the session, but he will not communicate the subjects on which he calls for their deliberations till the members are sworn, the speaker chosen, and the usual formalities on the meeting of a new Parliament gone thro'. It is understood however, that qualifications will not be called for anew.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, April 25.

ALMANAC, for April, 1801.

April				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
[illegible]	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
[illegible]	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
[illegible]	27	28	29	30			

☞ PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership of ALLAN and WOOD expired on Monday the 13th April inst. Those indebted to the said Firm, either by Promissory Note or Book Debt, will please make payment to Alexander Wood, and those who have demands against the Company are requested to exhibit their accounts to him for payment.

W. ALLAN.
ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 16th April, 1801.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION

☞ On Monday the 4th day of May next, at COOPER's TAVERN, in York, the following Lots of LAND situate in the Township of Etobicoke, viz.

Lots No. 32 and 40, in the 3d Concession of said Township, containing 200 Acres each Lot.

Lots No. 32 and 33, in the second Concession of said Township, containing 200 Acres each Lot.

A broken Lot, No. 40, on the Humber, in range called Broken Front A, and a broken Lot 30, in the fourth Concession, containing together about 180 Acres.

Also, a Building Lot, in the Town of York, containing one Acre, described by Lot No. 1, South Side of King Street, on which is a Frame Building, two stories high and well inclosed.

The advantageous situation of the above Lands, as well as their excellent quality, are so well known as to render any observation thereon unnecessary.

Six months time will be given for the payment of the purchase money on approved security; and if more agreeable to purchasers, the Land will be set up to Auction by one or more Lots, and a good Title in Fee, will be immediately given by applying to W. ALLAN.

YORK, April 16, 1801.

Fruit Trees

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 3000 Fruit trees of various kinds from the best seed & 500 do grafted from the best fruit of Mr. Prince's garden L. Island, most of which six and nine years old, some have borne fruit; viz.—Apple, pear, peach, plumb, cherry, apricot, nectarine, quince, gooseberry, currant, grape, mulberry, &c. Also a few Lumbardy poplar and acacia or locust trees.—For further particulars apply to the printers of the Oracle. (3taf.)

Take Notice.

THE Partnership of John Cumming and Company, will end on the first day of May next ensuing—their Business will then be put into the hands of a Lawyer to settle by

JOHN CAMERON.

York, 27th February, 1801.

THE

VOLUME X. [illegible] G R {NUMBER [illegible]

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER [illegible] SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1801. [illegible] DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith and so forth:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING:—*

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the fourteenth day of March last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-ninth day of this present month of April, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Twenty-eighth day of MAY next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esq. our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this twenty-second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, and in the forty-first year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secy.

Foreign News.

LONDON, December 22.

A Paris paper of the 13th inst. is received in town, but contains no important news, and is wholly silent as to the issue of the Champaign subsequent to the battle of the 3d inst.—Their silence is calculated to inspire us with hopes that the battle of Hohenlinden has not been attended with such very advantageous consequences to the republicans.

The most active preparations are making by the Board of Admiralty to increase our naval establishment. It is said more than 20 sail of the line, principally fourth rates, will immediately put into commission, and get ready for sea by spring. The squadron to be sent to the Baltic will consist of 30 sail of the line, and lord Nelson, with Sir Sidney Smith, whose return is shortly expected, will probably be employed in the fleet, Sir Sidney being perfectly acquainted with the Baltic.

Orders from the admiralty, it is said, have been received at Portsmouth, directing his majesty's squadrons and cruisers to stop and bring into port all vessels, whether ships of war or merchantmen belonging to Russia.

A mail arrived yesterday in ten days from Lisbon. General Maitland and several other officers came passengers.—It is said Sir James Pulteney is expected in the next packet. It is rumoured that the troops under his command are soon to return home.

The Dutch government has renewed for six months the law prohibiting the importation of British manufactured goods.

VIENNA, Dec. 31.

The following proclamation was published on the 28th, in the Court Gazette:

"As in the proclamation of the 24th inst. it was announced that negociations were entered into for peace, at the same time that our faithful subjects and citizens were called upon to be ready to make every exertion in defence of their property and effects; it is now hereby notified, that between the Austrian and French troops, an armistice for 30 days with 15 days notice, making in the whole 45 days, has been concluded.—Notwithstanding the certain hope, a consequence of an approaching conclusion of peace, yet it behoves every prudent Government, till peace is actually concluded, to remit in no manner, the preparations for defence and security on which the welfare of the whole monarchy depends, as well as the property and tranquillity of individuals. With respect to this defence it is therefore ordered that such as are to serve in person, shall appear before the proper officers, and receive their directions under the orders of the General of artillery, the Prince of Wirtemberg. Such as cannot serve in person, but are in possession of arms, shall deliver up the same to the arsenal, to be employed in the defence of the city, whence they may receive them again at the peace.

"People of the Austrian monarchy, You have ever lived under the happiest and mildest Government; to this all Europe attests. Austrians, your fidelity to your religion, your prince and your country; your morality; your courage and bravery in all the wars you have waged, has been ever your inheritance and an example to others, however the fortune of war may be changeable to every state and every people.—This mutability is in the nature of human events; but the virtues of a people, their courage, fidelity, and loyalty to their monarch, the state, and religion, (the greatest good and comfort of man) nothing can so alter and depress, that they shall not be exerted, and calmly repair every loss.—Persevere,

therefore, and trust will atone every thing. (Signed)

"COUNT LEHRBACH.

"Member of State, the Minister Plenipotentiary, Count Colloredo."

MUNICH, Dec. 19.

Private letters from Upper Austria mention, that the Archduke Charles, through the time of his arrival at the seat of war, declared he had no hopes of saving the Austrian monarchy if the Russian auxiliary forces were not taken for completing a peace. He said, he did not expect, that the Imperial army in such a state of disorganization and disencouragement as that in which he found it. It was his opinion that his presence would reanimate the courage of his soldiers; but the hope was not fulfilled. A fallen heart could not continue to manifest itself in all the traits. Cold, fatigue, humiliations, produced by retreats, had exhausted in the hearts of all of them every sentiment of national pride. Hence while the Archduke was willing to make a second attempt; and after an hour's distribution of brandy, he ordered the army to turn about and support the rear guard, which was broadly pressed. But the sense of action [illegible] the soldiers could not all [illegible] the field of battle, which was confined between the two streams of Kamnick and the left bank of the Traun. After some hours of obstinate fighting during which the Austrians lost 7 or 8000 men either in killed, wounded, or prisoners, they were put to the rout; and it was not until the noon that the Archduke was able to rally them on the other side of the Enns. It is said that on that day he received a courier from the Emperor, to advise to a diffusion which he had sent off on the 18th ward, that is not in consequence of misfortunes taken by the Emperor to conclude a peace at any price, that the Archduke dispatched Mr. Mortier de to Gen. Moreau, to demand an armistice for three days.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Government have directed the immediate equipment of every 74 of the line in a fleet for service. At Chatham the shipwrights have begun to work two tides every twelve hour upon the Bienheim, of 90 guns, which is to be cut down to a third rate. The Irresistible, Rhetian and Zealous, of 74 guns; Ocricht, of 86; Ala, De Ruyter, Queybeik, Lion and Standard, of 64; and Barrosa and Belchenaer, of 56, are also under equipment at the same port. In addition to similar exertions to other of his Majesty's yards, contracts have been concluded with the owners of private yards for 12 more 74's as they can immediately build.

By the carnal which arrived here yesterday from Russia, intelligence is received that a general illumination took place throughout France on the receipt of information of his failure, on account of which the Austrians and French

From the London Star, Dec. 28.

MR. PRINTER,

Since Vienna became having been abandoned, excepting the unfortunate Bavarian hospitals now in Ratisbon, I send you the following authentic information, which I request you to insert in your paper.

The persons of the British merchants have hitherto remained unmolested; and what really grieves they had in their possession has not been seized; but their accounts are sealed, and all their property is under inquiries. All the British ships and their cargoes are seized by the Russian government. The captains and crews are marched into the interior of the country, to companies of one captain [illegible] two or twelve families. They are distributed in above one hundred different towns, at one hundred to one thousand miles distance from the capital. The Russian government allows for their [illegible] distance sixty five copeks in money (about three half pence) a half measure of rye and one of buck wheat.

My brother and some other British merchants at St. Petersburgh, advanced about forty thousand roubles (a rouble is about half a crown) for their better accommodation, from which he furnishes every captain with two hundred roubles for the use of himself and ten men, and bought for every man a sheep's skin coat, a fur cap, a belt, a pair of gloves, some warm shoes, and two pair of stockings. Kibitkas, or common carts of the country, are provided for most of the captains, and some old men; the rest walk and the peasants furnish horses for the baggage. On the 21st of November, fifty captains and five hundred sailors, were then dispatched from St. Petersburgh, and the remainder were daily setting off on this melancholy journey.

(Signed) STEPHEN SHAIRP,

Consul General to Russia.

POSITIONS OF THE ARMIES.

HANAU, December 24.

The French and Austrian armies in Germany and Italy at the end of the last month, were in the following positions:—The French army of the Rhine under the command of Marshal Augereau, is stationed in Bavaria, from the frontiers of the Tyrol, along the Vils, unto the debouches thereof into the Danube—its right wing includes the mountains of Tyrol as far as Feldkirch. Its left wing, under lieut. gen. St. Suzanne, forms a detached corps, in order to maintain the communication with the corps of gen. Augereau, in Franconia. The said left wing is intended to act against the Upper Palatine, and to threaten the frontiers of Bohemia, so as to secure the left flank of the main army. The army of the Grisons commanded by gen. Lecourbe, between that of Italy and that of the Rhine. On the frontiers of the Grisons joins the right wing of the army of the Rhine, and in the Valtoline joins the left wing of the Italian army and threatens Tyrol and its western frontiers. On the south side of this country, is ruled by native and now by peasants under arms, the left wing of the Italian army, Bavarians and French. From thence the centre of the French army stretches down to the Po. The right wing forms again a detached corps, which extends from the right bank of the Po through Romagna and Tuscany, to the frontiers of the Roman territory, in order to be able to defend any attempts of the English or Neapolitans. The mass of troops which forms this immense chain from Munich by Ratisbon, Ratisbon, Munchin, Bregenz through the Valtoline to Brescia, from thence to the Po, and in the frontiers of the Ecclesiastical States, Ancona, according to the French papers, three hundred thousand men. The position of the Imperial army is as follows: The main army in Germany is stationed on the river Inn, under the command of the archduke John. The right wing of this army forms the corps of general Glezuik, on the left bank of the Danube, which communicates with the corps of general Stahlberg in Franconia. With this corps are the greatest part of the troops of the Empire. These troops, which properly ought to defend the frontiers of Bohemia, are to be supported by the Bohemian legion and the riflemen and rangers under the immediate command of the Archduke Charles. The left wing of the Imperial army extends to the Tyrol, and comprehends, besides, the detached corps of general Miller, which is intended to defend the Northern and Western entrances of this natural fortification.—With this corps is connected general Laudon in the Southern Tyrol, who commands a detachment of the right wing of the Imperial army in Italy under the command of gen. Count Bellegarde. This right wing extends to the Tyrol and Lake Garda. The centre stretches from the lake of the Po, and has the fortresses of Peschiera, Mantua and Legnago in front. The left wing which, like the French right wing forms a detached corps, under general Mylius, occupies the city and fortress of Ferara, with its territory, and its outmost post is the fortress of Ancona. The

enemy have the left flank of defence and protecting to all the fortress of the pass of Tyrol to the Lake of Garda, and also Tyrol to the Lake of Garda, and also Tyrol to the Lake of Garda, and also

of New York, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the French Republic.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 23.

Since the late turn that affairs have taken in Europe every thing, both negociation and hostilities, have been suspended. The Turks have, on their side, made a kind of reconciliation, and the Grand Vizier has received a Grand Master to be built at Jaffa, in order thereby to gain the straits to an hereditary vizier. It is soon left to French gentlemen and to English interest to arrange affairs in Egypt, which will remain in statu quo as soon as the two nations shall be able to understand each other. In the mean time Passwan Oglou seeks hard against the Ottoman empire; every thing that can be collected is going to march against him, and every pacha contrives to run himself by inspiring fears are entertained for the first interference of Russia, which, under the pretext of coming forward actively to defence of Wallachia, the integrity of which is threatened by Passwan, will probably send a body of troops which may perhaps reduce him to submission, but which may establish itself in that country to prevent new disorders. The politic views of this country is surely that the less Russia has either to fear or to see, would defence not only the present system, but all the system of government, the springs of which are so relaxed, that they are held by the feeblest supports.

ST. JOHN D'ACRE, Oct. 22.

The Vizier is at Jaffa with a few troops, which, till further reinforced are known by intelligence to act effectively against the French.

Mamou has advanced a strong detachment of his army to Salahie, and is vigorously fortifying that key to Egypt on the side of the desert. He has a force to accompany at Catieh, at the desert, and parties of Bedouins there advanced, as far as El Arish.

From this step no conclusion is followed, save that of alarming the Turks, who determined to fortify Jaffa, and to cover the old walls of El Arish.

November 23.

The Grand Vizier is said to have marched from Jaffa with his whole army.

The Turkish ministry seems now more active than ever. Lord Elgin had on the 19th a conference with the Reis Effendi and the Chevalier Tamara, the Russian Ambassador. On the 13th he had again a conference with the Reis Effendi. The Grand Signior is present at frequent councils of state.

VIENNA, December 19.

It appears that the plot discovered lately in Hungary had very extensive communications, and that the object of the conspirators was not only to stop the levies, but to effect a complete revolution. The result of several examinations of the army of insurrection is considered as one of the first effects of their manœuvres. These, after cashiering their officers, got possession of several castles, which they completely plundered. A squadron of the militia of Czeremisch, which was sent against these insurgents, was unable to subdue them. It lost thirteen men, and would have been entirely destroyed, if the peasants of the neighbouring villages had not flocked together to its assistance.—The rebels, out of revenge, set fire to four villages, and then withdrew into the woods.

NEW YORK, March 19.

Captain Bourne, who arrived last evening from Amsterdam, left that place on the 20th ult. He informs us, that it was a current report, and entertained credit, that the articles of a peace between the emperor of Germany and the French republic had been signed; and that Admiral Nelson had taken the command of a fleet which was destined to act in the Baltic.

There is a report in town, that the island of Porto Rico is going to be surprised by an armament from some of our islands.

According to accounts from Constantinople of the 12th of December, a Russian courier had appeared in that capital between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, and had communicated to the Porte an ultimatum from Paul; to whom he had dispatched an extraordinary courier with an account of the circumstance.

Several accounts state, that the Russians have provoked the quarrel in order to furnish their sovereign with a pretext to make war on the porte. It is true that the emperor Paul has guaranteed Egypt to the French, as stated in the London papers, this affair, it is not unlikely, was intended for the purpose.—In the present critical situation in which the porte is placed, a war with Russia would produce ruinous consequences to the Ottoman empire. Every thing indicates, that the flames of war, which begin to blaze in the north, will spread to the east. According to the last advices from Constantinople, no accounts had been received of the appearance of Sir Ralph Abercrombie at the place of his destination. Some private letters from the continent, however, state that intelligence had been received of his safe arrival at Rhodes, whence he was soon to sail for Egypt.

March 5. On Thursday the National House of Representatives were occupied in discussing the provisions of a bill providing for a naval peace establishment. The bill, as reported, directed that as soon as the *differences with France shall be accommodated*, the President shall be authorized to sell all the national ships except twelve frigates, *(having previously of their guns, such as were to be retained) all the others sold.* The parts printed in Italic were struck out, a similar unqualified discretion vested in the President to sell when he shall think the measure expedient. The second proviso directs that six of the frigates to be retained *shall be put in constant service in time of peace, and* shall be officered and manned as the President may direct; the residue of the frigates retained to be laid up. The words in *Italic* were struck out.

The *fourth* section allows to all captains, majors, lieutenants, and midshipmen in service at the time of the reduction of the navy, half their annual pay for life. This section was entirely struck out.

A new section, empowering the president to retain such part of the marine corps as he shall see fit, was added.

On Friday the house of representatives passed the bill so amended.

TO BE SOLD,

A good Farm,

On Yonge-Street, containing one hundred and ninety acres, commonly known by the name of BOND's Farm—For further particulars apply to the Simon M'Nabb in the town of York, or JOHNSON BUTLER in Niagara.

April 21. (51.)

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, April 25, 1801.

ALMANAC, for April, 1801.

	19	20	21	22	23	24
Aurora	5	5	5	5	5	5
Sun rises	6	7	6	6	5	5
Sun sets	7	7	7	7	7	7
Moon rises	33	10	13	16	17	18
Moon sets	28	28	29	29	30	31
Twilight ends	37	38	39	39		

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership of ALLAN and WOOD expired on Monday the 20th April inst. All those indebted to the said Firm, either by Promissory Note or Book Debt, will please make payment to Alexander Wood, and those who have demands against the Company are requested to exhibit their accounts to him for payment.

W. ALLAN,
ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 16th April, 1801.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On Monday the 4th day of May next, at COOPER's TAVERN in York, the following Lots of LAND, situate in the Township of Etobicoke, viz.

Lots No. 33 and 48, in the first Concession of said Township, containing 200 Acres each Lot.

Lots No. 32 and 33, in the second Concession of said Township, containing 200 Acres each Lot.

A broken Lot, No. 40, on the Humber, in range called Broken Front A, and a broken Lot 30, in the fourth Concession, containing together about 100 Acres.

Also, a Building Lot, in the Town of York, containing one Acre, described by Lot No. 4, South side of King-Street, on which is a Frame Building, two Stories high and well inclosed.

The advantageous situation of the above Lands, as well as their excellent quality, are so well known as to render any observation thereon unnecessary.

Six months time will be given for the payment of the purchase money on approved security; and if more agreeable to purchasers, the Land will be set up to Auction by one or more Lots, and a good Title in Fee will be immediately given by applying to W. ALLAN.

YORK, April 11, 1801.

Fruit Trees

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 2000 Fruit trees of various kinds (from the best seed) also grafted from the best fruit of Mr. Prince's garden L. Island, most of which are one and nine years old, some have borne fruit, viz.—Apple, pear, peach, plumb, cherry, apricot, nectarine, quince, gooseberry, currant, grape, mulberry, &c. Also a few Lumbardy poplar and maple of large trees.—For further particulars apply to the printers of the Oracle. (tf.)

Take Notice,

THE Partnership of John Cumming and Company, will end on the first day of May next ensuing—their Books will then be put into the hands of a Lawyer to settle by

JOHN CAMERON.

York, 27th February, 1801.

THE

VOLUME I.] [NUMBER 18.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA) PUBLISHED BY E. W. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

(PRICE PORTIN-DOLL.) SATURDAY, May 2, 1801. (2 DOLLARS PER ANN.)

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, Lieutenant Governor.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth:—

TO ALL WHOM THESE PRESENTS, GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by the Proclamation of bearing date the fourteenth day of March last, we thought fit to and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue a certain Provincial Parliament until the twenty-fifth day of this present month of April, at which time, in the town of YORK, you were duly and constitutionally to appear, for the dispatch of business, and to treat, consult, and agree upon such measures as might then and there be judged necessary for the welfare and good government of our Province of Upper-Canada, and the inhabitants thereof; and whereas, by the Royal Proclamation, bearing date at our Court at St. James's, the eighth day of October, in the fortieth year of our reign, and by the Commission and Instructions to our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and by the laws and statutes of this Province, it is provided, that a new Parliament shall be called within six months after the demise of the Crown, which has happened by the death of our late Sovereign Lord King George the Third, of blessed memory, and whereas we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to order and direct writs to be issued for calling a new Provincial Parliament, to be held at the time and place above mentioned, and whereas we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to publish our Royal intention of calling a new Parliament, and of proroguing the present Parliament, to the end that all our loving subjects, and others concerned, may have notice thereof, and may govern themselves accordingly;

impeach them for their misconduct.—Lords Spencer and Grenville defended the conduct of Ministry with their usual ability. The latter observed, as to peace with France, he for one declared that there was universally to be a question now merely of the terms to be adopted; nothing better could now be, than the earliest peace.—The address was carried.

In the house of Commons the address was opposed by Mr. Grey, who in a very long and able speech, moved an amendment for inquiry; on the result of which the support of the house should be predicated.—He entered into an ample review of the conduct of ministry, which he contended had been arrogant and foolish.—Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas defended their conduct with spirit;—and they were replied to with much ability by Mr. Tierney and Mr. Sheridan. After a long debate the house divided.—For the address 244.—Against it 63. Almost all the new Irish members voted for the address.

From the London Courier of Feb. 9.

The rumours which have been for some days in circulation, and which have so much agitated the public mind, appear to be well founded.—We have before stated that disagreements had taken place in the Cabinet, upon the subject of Catholic emancipation. Those disagreements have produced a change of administration, and Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dundas, Lord Grenville, Earl Spencer and Mr. Windham, have actually resigned. It was their intentions that no allusion to the delay of the King's speech, some of the Cabinet ministers thought that the subject of Catholic emancipation should be alluded to; others were of a different opinion. It was finally settled that no reference should be made to the subject. For Mr. Pitt and his friends, together with Lord Castlereagh, were fearfounded of opinion that all restraints with respect to religious outlines should be done away, and it was known that many of the persons who supported the Union, supported it under the idea that such a measure would be among the first boons granted by the Imperial Parliament.

The Portland party and Lord Clarke differ totally in opinion with Mr. Pitt and his friends. They thought that the measure proposed would endanger the established church, and it was announced that it would be a violation of his Majesty's coronation oath, which is as follows:

"I promise to the utmost of my power to maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the gospel, and the Protestant Reformed Religion, established by law; and I will preserve unto the Bishops and Clergy of this realm, and to the churches committed to their charge all such rights and privileges as by law do, or shall appertain unto them, or any of them."

How the measure of Catholic Emancipation can be supposed to be a violation of the coronation oath, we are at a loss to guess. In this it may, the opposers of the measure succeeded, and Mr. Pitt and his friends resolved to resign. When they last to their resignations, they accompanied them with an assurance that they would continue to discharge the duties of their respective situations until his Majesty could call to his councils men to whom he had confidence, and who had not the same feelings on this particular question of Catholic Emancipation. The motion that stood for Thursday last was postponed at Mr. Pitt's desire, and upon that day the Addresses of Mr. Pitt's Majesty to the throne.

A message was the day last from the Duke of the Board of Admiralty, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, to the House of Commons, announcing those, that Sidmouth having a new administration was now forming, Mr. Pitt would continue in office till the business of the loan and the budget is settled.

February 10.

Mr. Pitt and administration is differed, but it hath lost its week before.—The distinctions in the cabinet, strange to tell, take out of the Union. It was necessary for the carrying of that measure, that the high church party in Ireland should be admitted to a share of power in this country; and it was equally necessary that certain promises be made the catholics. Mr. Pitt was the advocate for the catholic emancipation. He could not carry the question and finds himself obliged to relinquish office of withdrawing, in favor of some relation. The other changes will wear [illegible] of the late completion.

The emancipation of the Irish catholics has occasioned serious disputes in the cabinet for some time. Marquis Cornwallis and Lord Castlereagh, chief of them, it is to obtain it. His majesty has, however, been advised by a majority of the privy council to refuse it. Mr. Pitt declared the birth of government pledged to the catholics.—He was, however, beaten on the question, and the influence of lord Clare prevailed. On this mr. Pitt told the king he could not undertake to carry on his affairs any longer. Mr. Addington interposed as a mediator and was closeted a long time with his majesty; in the conference it was agreed, that mr. Pitt should continue to conduct the public affairs and the emancipation should not make a part of the speech.

At the opening of the session, mr. Pitt, however, his symptoms of defection, which convinced him that his power was gone. A member of the king's friends were absent, and out of thirty bishops, but eight voted for the address. He then resolved to retire, and tendered his resignation to his majesty; but with an assurance, that he would not desert the station until his majesty could call men to his councils, who had not the same feelings with himself on the emancipation. On Thursday the dissolution of the ministry took place; by the resignation of mr. Pitt, mr. Dundas, earl Spencer, lord Grenville and mr. Windham; but with the declaration to keep the seals and keys until their successors should be appointed.

February 16.

A LAY OF

THE NEW MINISTRY.

At length the principal departments of the new administration have been finally arranged; and on this day by before our readers a list of the different members of it, which may be depended on. It will be perceived that many of them have already appeared in our paper, but we think it will be interesting to the public to have the whole arrayed together. The arrangements were not completed till Friday, when mr. Addington had again a private audience of his majesty, which lasted three hours.

The right hon. Henry Addington, first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer.

Lord Eldon, lord high chancellor.

The earl of Chatham, president of the council.

Duke of Portland, secretary of state for the home department.

Lord Hawkesbury, secretary of state for the foreign department.

Lord Bathurst, secretary of state for the war department.

Lord St. Vincent, first lord of the admiralty.

Earl of Westmoreland, privy seal.

Earl of Liverpool, president of the board of trade.

The right hon. T. Pelham, president of the board of controul.

Lord Charles Spencer, joint postmaster-general, in the room of lord Gower.

Lord Auckland, master of the mint.

Charles York, esq. secretary at war.

Lord Glenbervie and the right hon. T. Steele, paymasters.

Nicholas Vansittart, and Charles Bragge, esqrs. secretaries of the treasury.

Mr. Serjeant, a lord of the treasury, in the room of lord Lovelace Gower.

Sir R. P. Arden, chief justice of the common pleas.

Sir Wm. Grant, master of the Rolls.

Mr. Law, attorney gen.

Mr. Perceval, solicitor gen.

The viceroyalty of Ireland, and the mastership of the board of Sidmouth still remain open. Lord Hardwicke has been named for the first of these offices, and the office has been made to Sir Charles Saxton to go as commander in chief, but nothing is yet settled. The viceroyalty may perhaps be put in commission. The report of the duke of York being appointed master general of the ordnance is without foundation.

Lord Loughborough is to retire from public affairs, with a pension of 4000 l. a year.

The three noted lords, admiral Young, Minto, and Gambier, all retire from the board of admiralty, and also lord Temple, sir Philip Stephens and mr. Elliot, jenkin, and to do me. Nepean and mr. Marsden. Sir Thomas Troubridge is the only new lord yet appointed. Lord St. Vincent will take his seat at the board on Wednesday next.

February 19.

A confidential degree of anxiety prevailed yesterday at St. James's on account of the King's unexpected absence from the Levee, where a great number of the nobility and gentry had assembled, to pay their respects to his Majesty. On enquiry, it was told that the King was recommended not to go abroad on account of a severe cold, with which he had been incommoded for several days attended with a slight degree of fever. It is pleasing, however, that public anxiety might have had some share in keeping his Majesty at home, as a Council was holding at the Queen's House, from two to three o'clock, at which were present their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York and Kent; Earls Clarke, Spencer, Harrington, Lord Loughborough, sir Wm. Grant, and mr. Addington.

The King's absence from the Levee appeared the more particular, as several of the late ministers resigned their offices yesterday. It was intended that Lord Grenville should deliver the seals into the King's hands; and Lord Spencer took his leave of the Board of Admiralty.

Feb. 20.

Mr. Fox proposes to qualify to attend in his place in parliament.

The progress of all the tax bills is stopped.

Most of the leading members of opposition have left their seats at Charlton House; this week a list of members of the new administration was presented to the King, and graciously received. It is understood that the Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has given his assent to what is contained in the Royal Message.

The King is dangerously ill of a fever, accompanied about the 18th with a total delirium of the face of his person is exhibited daily, by the two attending physicians, to gratify the anxiety of the people respecting their sovereign.

March 2.

BULLETIN.

"Queen House, Feb. 28, 1801.

"His Majesty's fever continues, but is somewhat abated.

(Signed) "T. GISBORNE.

"J. R. REYNOLDS."

"Queen House, March 1.

"His Majesty's fever continues to abate, and he is somewhat better in all respects. (Signed)

"T. GISBORNE.

"J. R. REYNOLDS."

The report of this morning, we are sorry to find, not to favourable.

"Queen House, March 2.

"His Majesty had some intervals of sleep in the afternoon of yesterday, which has not yet subsided.

(Signed) "T. GISBORNE.

"J. R. REYNOLDS."

There was very numerous meeting on Saturday evening at a private room at Nobleman's, in Gerrard street, which is become since more the headquarters of the opposition, since Mr. Fox returned to town. All the leading men of the party in both Houses of Parliament were present; and from what we hear, there was a regular canvass for places, as if the administration were going to be cancelled and appointed. But this is not the only place where there has been a canvassing the last week. There is scarcely a spot of doubtful politics, where sentiments have not been changed.

Mr. Pitt told the sale of his effects on the second of March.—It was agreed that he should have enquired to delist and there was to the person named in his succession; but that he had absolutely refused, on the ground that the King's unhappy situation imposed a double duty on the Chancellor of the Exchequer to retain his situation, and that he should not retire until his Majesty was in a capacity to receive his former retinue; or until the important Parliament had made suitable legislative provision for any unfortunate exigency which might arise in the public affairs.

Harvey, Morris, Corbett, and other Irish gentlemen confined in Kilmainham (Dublin) have effected their escape. They proposed to liberate Napper Tandy, but he declined the offer. The rope by which Buckwell was delivering Blake, when he was seized by the jailors, and remanded to the gaol.

The Russian ambassador, Gen. Tamara, has presented to the sublime Porte a note, by command of the Emperor, demanding the British troops in Egypt; and requesting an explanation of their doing so would be looked upon by the Court of Petersburgh as an action of hostility against Russia on the part of the Turks. The above note made a very considerable impression at Constantinople, and a divan was immediately held: the deliberations have not transpired, but it is evident that Turkey, in her present state of debility and decay, will not think it best to risk the displeasure of Russia.

The Emperor Paul has ordered those vessels in the Texel on the invasion of Russia, to Poland, which were to remain there [illegible] of the season of [illegible] and ordered beyond the Sound. [illegible] Minister at the Court of [illegible] to this is confirmed by the Royal Highness.

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The Suspension Act is not only difficult the Death warrant from Ireland, but has not reached the Secretary of State's office.—Letters, however, from the latter place, state that every thing is tranquil, and the many honours lately conferred by government on the people, will greatly increase the loyalty of the people respecting their sovereign.

March 3

of the Hanover, for this shore in the last season.

The British Envoy and Plenipotentiary, Gen. Abercrombie, has arrived at Rhodes, and expects to embark in a few days for the shore of Syria from England.

Advices from Smyrna, to the 10th ult. state, that the Turkish fleet, consisting of 12 sail of the line, had passed the Dardanelles, and was steering its course towards Egypt. The Capitan Pacha, Seyed Ogiou, has been ordered to proceed with the fleet to Alexandria, and to take on board the Turkish troops there, and land them in Egypt. The whole army was about 20,000 men, and all the artillery, and the military chest, are on board the ships. The new Ogiou has since taken the chief command of the Turkish government, divan and hunmar. The united confederate fleet prevailed at Belgrade.

VIENNA, Feb. 7.

THE English mission has received official dispatches, announcing that general Abercrombie had successfully disembarked on the coast of Egypt the beginning of January, and that the disembarkation of his troops was effected almost without any difficulty at Damietta. It is said that the French had no knowledge of the plan of this expedition, and that they were even ignorant that general Abercrombie had quitted Malta.

FRANCE.

ACTS OF GOVERNMENT—Feb. 8.

Message of the consuls to the legislative body and the tribunate.

THE peace of the continent has been signed at Luneville. It is such as the French people wished. Their full wishes and the boundary of the Rhine. Their enemies did not alter their inclination; these vicissitudes ought not to enlarge their pretensions. After restoring the ancient limits of Gaul, it belongs to them to secure to liberty, nay to which were united to them by the ties of blood, of custom and the ties of interest and interests. The freedom of the Batavian and Ligurian republics is secured. Next to this duty, there was another which justice and generosity prescribed to them. The king of Spain has been faithful to our cause, and has suffered for it. Neither our reverses nor the perfidious insinuations of our enemies have been able to detach him from our interests. He shall receive a full return. A prince of his blood is to be placed on the throne of Tuscany. He will remember that he owes it to the fidelity of Spain, and the friendship of France. His fleets and his ports will be but one against our enemies, and become the asylum of our commerce and our sailors. Austria, and in this conflict the pledge of peace—Austria, henceforth separated from France by extensive regions, will no longer entertain that rivalship, and those retchlessness, which have for so many ages been the torment of these two powers, and rendered them the calamities of Europe. By this treaty every thing is combined in favour of France. She will have no longer to contend with the hostilities and intrigues of accomplices. The government owes a testimony of satisfaction to the minister plenipotentiary who has concluded this negociation so fortunate as it is. There remains no interpretation to be dreaded, no explanation to be demanded, not any of those equivocal dispositions, in which the art of diplomacy deposits the germ of a new war. Why is it that this treaty is a treaty of general pacification? That was the wish of France! that was the constant object of the efforts of its government! but all its efforts have been in vain.—Europe knows all that the British ministry have done to prevent the success of the negociations at Luneville. It were due to appear authorized by the government, declared to them on the 30th October, three, that France was ready to enter into a negotiation with them. His declaration was not words only to a cabinet under the pretext that England could not abandon her allies. Since that period, and after that ally had consented to treat without England, this government seeks for other means of compassing a peace which is necessary to the whole world. It violates a convention only favoured by humanity, and declares war against Sweden. Vexatious proceedings contrary to the dignity and rights of all nations. All the commerce of Spain, and immense colonies, are no longer sufficient to satisfy its ambition.—Its arms against Russia, Denmark and Sweden, under cover of the Baltic, have by treaties mutually guaranteed their sovereignty, their independence and their seas. The powers of the North equally attacked, have a right to rely on the alliance of France. The French government will, with them, arrange an injury common to all nations without at any time forgetting, that it ought to contend only for peace and the happiness of the world. Signed, BUONAPARTE.

By the 1st consul,

H. B. MARET,

secretary of state.

PARIS, Feb. 14.

Yesterday evening the news of the conclusion of peace spread through every circle, and was announced at every ball. It is impossible to describe the impression it has made upon the public mind. Every class of description of citizens manifest the same joy and exultation. As soon as this joyful intelligence reached the hotel Longueville, where there was a masked ball, the company came out dancing on the Carrousel, and, with the enthusiasm of patriotic enthusiasm, they learned to adore the bustle of folly.

Peace, the first object of the general's vow the topic of general conversation, and the bosom of the republicans swells with the liveliest emotions of gratitude.

This morning, at five o'clock, the ministers and the counsellors of state proceeded to the Thuilleries, together with several members of the legislative body, and several of the public functionaries, both civil and military.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, May 2.

ALMANAC, for MAY, 1801.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
May						1	2
Full qr. 3th	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N. m. 10th	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
L. qr. 20th	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
F. m. 27th	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						

A letter from London, dated Feb. 26, states, that, owing to the immense influx of grain, the Baltic had ceased, and a considerable fall was daily expected to take place. Petitions for peace were pending in from most parts of the United Kingdom. His Majesty's fever was not dangerous. It also states, that peace upon honourable terms, seemed to be the wish of all parties, and that overtures for that end were daily expected.

Albany, April 7. Orders were issued at the War Office at Washington, last Wednesday fortnight, (says the Baltimore Advocate) for the flotilla lying at Washington to be manned, and to proceed to the Mediterranean, to join the squadron of the United States now in that sea. All letters of marque, against the vessels of the French republic are null and void.

THE PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership of ALLAN and WOOD expired on Monday the 20th April inst. Those indebted to the said firm, either by Promissory Note or Book Debt, will please make payment to Alexander Wood, and those who have demands against the Company are requested to exhibit their accounts at this for payment.

W. ALLAN,
ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 30th April, 1801.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION (For Ready Money) on Monday the 4th day of May next, at COOPER'S TAVERN, in York, the following Lots of LAND, situate in the Township of Etobicoke, viz.

Lots No. 39 and 40, in the 5th Concession of said Township, containing two Acres each Lot.

Lots No. 32 and 33, in the second Concession of said Township, containing one Acre each Lot.

A Broken Lot, No. 42, on the Humber, in front called Broken Front A, and a broken Lot 20, in the fourth Concession, containing together about 100 Acres.

Also, a Building Lot, in the Town of York, containing one Acre, described by Lot No. 7, South side of Queen-street, on which is a Frame Building, two stories high and well inclosed.

The advantageous situation of these Lands, as well as their excellent quality, are so well known as to render any observation thereon unnecessary.

Six months time will be given for the payment of the purchase money on approved security; and if more agreeable to purchasers, the Land will be let up by Auction 3, one or more Lots, and a good Title in fee, will be immediately given by applying to W. ALLAN.

YORK, April 11, 1801.

TO BE SOLD,

A good Farm,

On Yonge-street, containing one hundred and ninety acres, commonly known by the name of BOND's Farm. For further particulars apply to Mr. Simon M'Nabb, in the town of York, or JOHNSON BUTLER in Niagara.

April 21. (5t.)

Take Notice.

THE Partnership of John Cumming and Company, will end on the 1st day of May next: All those indebted will then be put into the hands of a Lawyer to settle by

JOHN CAMERON.

York, 27th February, 1801.

Fruit Trees

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 1800 Fruit trees of various kinds from the best (and) 500 dwarfed from the best trees of Mr. Prince's garden, L. Isl. 4, most of which are nine years old, some have borne fruit; viz.—Apple, pear, peach, plumb, cherry, apricot, nectarine, quince, gooseberry, currant, grape, mulberry, &c. Also a few Lombardy poplar and acacia or locus trees.—For further particulars apply to the printer of the Oracle. (12t.)

THE

VOLUME XI.] UPPER CANADA GAZETTE; [NUMBER I.

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 521.] SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1801. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth :—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING :—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the fourteenth day of March last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-ninth day of this present month of April, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Twenty-eighth day of MAY next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, for the speedy dispatch of public business, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed :—Witness our trusty and well beloved PETER HUNTER, Esq. our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this twenty second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, and in the forty first year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *sec'y.*

Home District, } SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
to wit, } 6th May, 1801.

To the GENTRY, CLERGY and YEOMANRY of the HOME DISTRICT.

HAVING received an application from several respectable persons, to summon a meeting of the Gentry, Clergy and Yeomanry of this District, in order to take into consideration the propriety of adopting measures for the encouragement of the culture of Hemp; and judging it expedient and proper, that a Meeting of the District should be held for that purpose, I do hereby appoint Thursday the fourteenth instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for such Meeting, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York.

ALEX. M'DONELL, Sheriff.

Foreign News.

ENGLAND.

LONDON January 25.

THE United Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland met yesterday for the first time. The wishes of every true friend to these countries are gratified in seeing the legislators of both consolidated in one assembly. The state of the inhabitants of the British isles were the most contemptible and wretched, when they were distributed in a multitude of petty, independent, unassociating hordes of savages. As cultivation and refinement advanced, they were conjoined into large communities. The Scots were of little consequence as a people, till their five principalities had been united into one kingdom. How wretched and barbarous the state of Anglo Saxon England, till the Union of the dominions of the Heptarchy? The conquest of Wales, and at length its entire political and legislative coalition with England, contributed, in the most eminent manner, to invigorate and consolidate the powers of the English Monarchy. What ineftimable benefits have not already enfued from that union of Scotland with England, which did honor to the reign of Anne—to the councils of Godolphin, Queensbury, Halifax, and Somers—to the spirit of the Revolution Settlement—to the commencement of the eighteenth century?

It was the desire of Swift, one of the most enlightened patriots who ever exerted himself for the public good of Ireland, that the Irish should be received into an Equal Union, political and legislative, with the British. To have happily accomplished this Union, is the glory of the reign of George the Third, of the Administration of Pitt, of a Commonalty and Peerage, whose efforts have arrested the destroying arm, and in part subdued the fatal malignity of the demon of democratical innovation, amid his threats to render Europe and Asia one scene of common carnage and devastation.

There is in the national character of the Irish, much to encourage Britons to rejoice in an Union which makes the two nations entirely one. The Irish are in arms, in arts, in political talents, in commercial enterprize, diligence, and ingenuity, in the praise of public and of private virtue, in the glory of science, in the pride of literary genius, in all the powers of exertion and endurance which can exalt humanity—a people, many of the most illustrious whose deeds and fortunes are recorded in history. Those imperfections which have been remarked in their general character, were the consequences of political, civil, and religious disadvantages which the Union must speedily remove. Irish virtue and talents have been too long loft, in a large proportion, to their country and to the British Empire; while they were lavished for the benefit of France, Germany, Spain, and the Anglo American States. Go to the volumes of the British literature—what names do they present more illustrious than those of a Swift, a Goldsmith, a Sterne, a Steele, a Berkely, and a Leland? What name in modern science, deserves equal praise with that of Kirwan? The Butlers, the Boyles, the Brodericks, the Carews, the Fitzgeralds, the Stuarts, are among those most highly distinguished in civil and political history. The annals of Austria, of Russia, of Spain, of America, will for ever commemorate, in some of their fairest pages, the praise of Irish merit. Such are the people whom Britons now take warmly to their hearts!

January 26.

Yesterday we received Paris journals to the 21st inst. inclusive. They are full of important matter, which, together with other intelligence we have to communicate, will not fail to rouse the national spirit, and recall the true character of Englishmen.

The official paper of the French government announces the signature of the *neutral Convention* at St. Petersburgh on the 16th of December, by the ministers of Russia, Denmark and Sweden, as principals; and by those of Prussia the next day, as *acceding* to the treaty.

The Moniteur contains an order of

government prohibiting any further captures to be made of Ruſſian veſſels, and enjoining thoſe of the republic to give aid and aſſiſtance to the Ruſſian flag. The ſame paper announces in an official letter from the commander in chief in Italy, that he will ſubſcribe to no armiſtice for that country, which ſhall not be preceded by the ſurrender of Mantua, Peſchiera, Ferrara and Ancona. The Chief Conſul next commands an army of obſervation to be aſſembled at Bourdeaux, under a lieutenant gen. who is to correſpond with the miniſter at war, and with the ambaſſador of the republic at Madrid. A general review of the ſeveral ſquadrons in the ports of Breſt, Toulon, Rochefort, and L'Orient, is ordered by the miniſter of marine to take place upon the 20th of February.

The official paper of the 21ſt inſtant contains alſo a tranſlation of the late order in council for the detention of Swediſh and Daniſh ſhips, which the new ally of Paul I. does not bluſh to call "the greateſt violation of the rights of nations and of ſovereigns, that the madneſs of ambition, avarice and deſpotiſm ever dictated to any government." The Moniteur obſerves upon this order in a note, that it makes no mention of the court of Berlin, "becauſe the electorate of Hanover is too near to Pruſſia."

If there were any difficulty in underſtanding the obſervation of the Moniteur, it would be in our power to remove its obſcurity, by making known what we have for ſome time been informed of, the intentions of the king of Pruſſia to occupy both the electorate of Hanover and the more important city of Hamburgh, our laſt key to the continent of Europe. Under what pretext, with what views, and with what certainty of not being forced to exceed his intentions, his Pruſſian majeſty has taken this reſolution, we cannot at this moment explain. There is certainly candour in the manner in which it has been made known, and there is no doubt of the repugnance with which his majeſty would be driven to the extremes of hoſtility to this country.

Hamburgh, as we have more than once ventured to intimate, might be occupied by the Pruſſians as guardians of the neutrality of the north of Germany, and our connections might be more ſafe and permanent with the continent under the king's auſpices, than it can be conſidered from the good will & weakneſs of the ſenate. But what motive will be aſſigned for taking poſſeſſion of Hanover, it may not altogether become us to predict, altho' under the preſent circumſtances of the continent, it is very unlikely it ſhould remain unmoleſted under the government of its regency.

Such is the information which it is our duty to communicate to the public, and it would be miſplaced and unprofitable to attempt to throw any veil over the importance or unhappineſs of its contents. The French government, proſiting of the unaccountable madneſs and deptavity which diſfigure, diſgrace and diſlocate the continent, will evidently ſucceed in their project of ſhutting us out from the reſt of Europe, unleſs the court of Berlin ſhall faithfully and vigorouſly defend the neutrality of Hamburgh.—The army of obſervation at Bourdeaux, governed by the ambaſſador Lucien Buonaparte at Madrid, forbids us to expect that our connections with Portugal will very long ſurvive. We owe it only at preſent to the policy of Buonaparte, who would not expoſe the Braſils and Goa to the enterprizes of this country. The ſurrender of Ancona extorted by the republic, and the ruin of the houſe of Auſtria, very plainly tells us that we ſhall ſoon be out of from Trieſte and the Adriatic Sea; as the dependence of Naples upon Ruſſia, and the interference of the latter power in its favor, as ſtrongly indicate that we ſhall be cut off from the coaſts of Sicily and Naples.

It will not be ſaid that we have diſſembled in this ſtatement any part of the unhappy circumſtances which threaten us at the preſent moment from a conſpiracy, more unnatural, if it be poſſible, than unwiſe; and more unprecedented even than it is unjuſt. It is not by conceaſing the inconveniences we may ſuffer, or the dangers to which we are expoſed, that we can hope to ſurmount them.—It is by confronting, by examining, by weighing them together with our own means of defence and oppoſition, that we are to triumph over the new and unknown predicament in which we are placed. We have a navy, and a naval adminiſtration, of which we are juſtly proud; and without ingratitude to which, as well as folly, we can never tremble before the confederate ſquadrons of the earth. We know from all hiſtory and experience, that leagues have never triumphed over ſingle powers, if theſe latter have been able to make head againſt their firſt inroads and violence; we know they have never perſevered to the common object, and that even the proſpect of ſucceſs is the ſignal of their diſſolution. We have reaſon to hope the ſpirit, the perſeverance, and the pride of this great nation will riſe in proportion to the malice and ingratitude of thoſe neighbours, whoſe ſtates and independence the Britiſh arms, more than any other human cauſe or means, have hitherto defended.

If the juſteſt league which was ever formed in the hiſtory of man has failed before our eyes, from the ſelfiſhneſs, ambition, or madneſs of the allies, can we fear that the preſent combination, containing in its boſom all the ſeeds of diſſolution—uniting in itſelf the moſt contending objects, the moſt irreconcileable intereſts, the moſt diſſociable characters, wanting every principle, every pretext and colour of juſtice, policy or honor, can long endure? If nothing be wanting on our part—if the occaſion and neceſſity call forth the patriotiſm and energy of the United empire, we may have ſome dangers to encounter, ſome difficulties to ſtruggle through, and ſome ingenuous ſacrifices to make upon the altar of our country; but, under Providence, we may be certain of the victory. If we look at thoſe miſguided and unhappy ſtates who now ſo ignominiouſly crowd the heels of Buonaparte, and point their weapon at their benefactreſs, what encouragement, what motive have they for perſeverance and what promiſe of ſucceſs? Can they ſtrike a blow at England which will not reverberate againſt their own boſoms—can they inflict a wound which muſt not recoil into their own vitals?

It is impoſſible, therefore, to doubt, that the preſent ſtruggle will be more violent than laſting, or that the combination will long ſurvive the firſt loſſes and diſappointments of the allies. If we have nothing to fear from weakneſs and diſſention at home, there will be little to apprehend from the ſtrength & union of the enemy. There can be nothing deſperate in our circumſtances, but from our own needleſs and unpardonable deſpair!

The French funds, as under the preſent circumſtances it might well be expected, continue to riſe.—On the 19th inſt. they left off at 54 frs. 50 cts.

Lord St. Vincent keeps up a very ſevere diſcipline in the channel fleet, both at ſea and on ſhore. No officer is ſuffered to go three miles from his ſhip while on ſhore, nor will the noble commander himſelf treſpaſs beyond theſe limits.

A plan will, it is ſaid, be ſhortly ſubmitted to parliament, requiring the ſeveral diſtricts of the United Kingdom, to levy both for the ſervices of the navy and the means of internal defence, a certain number of men. An addition of 20,000 men will be made to our navy eſtabliſhment. It is confidently reported too, that a proclamation will be iſſued ordering all foreigners, who have not reſided in this country for four years to quit the kingdom.

In purſuance of orders from government, the commander and crew of the Ruſſian veſſel Agathony, ſeized at Liverpool, have been liberated. This liberal act was not neceſſary to ſhew by contraſt the groſs violation of humanity and the rights of nations by the Emperor Paul.

The Archduke Charles has received his commiſſion as Field Marſhal, and Preſident of the Chief Council of War.

The Duke of Kent is to ſucceed the Marquis Cornwallis in Ireland.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

THE negociation between Auſtria and France ſeems to have been managed with great addreſs on the part of the French, who avoided the delays and inconveniencies of a congreſs, and treated with the emperor for himſelf and the empire. By this procedure the French avoid the obnoxious talk of interfering in adjuſting the indemnities to be given to thoſe German princes who have been diſpoſſeſſed of their territories. But whence are the indemnities to be procured?—only by diſpoſſeſſing others by ſeculariſation or otherwiſe?—How then are the latter to be indemnified?

It will be ſeen by the meſſage to the councils, that France makes one cauſe with the northern powers againſt Britain. No one has doubted this for ſome time; but now it is avowed, and the ſame abuſe which has for years been popular in Europe againſt France, will now be equally ſo againſt this country.—*Tempora mutantur.*

The news of the peace in Paris raiſed the price of Tiers Conſolides to 64 3-4.

It was reported yeſterday in the firſt political circles, that the marquis of Lanſdowne had written a letter to a certain perſonage, informing him, that by a late event he felt himſelf at liberty to impart to his M——, that he had reaſon to know, Buonaparte was diſpoſed to treat for peace, on terms not injurious either to the honor or intereſt of England!

February 28.

This morning Paris papers to the 26 ult. were received in town. The Hamburgh mail due yeſterday ſe'nnight is alſo arrived. The only important intelligence is the recall of mr. Otto, the cauſe of which aſſigned by Buonaparte is the conduct of our government towards the ſilhermen. The account bro't by the Hamburgh mail, of the landing of ſir R. Abercrombie in Egypt, appears to ſtand in need of confirmation.

Admiral Cornwallis, on Thurſday, hoiſted his flag on board the Ville de Paris, at Torbay, as commander in chief of the channel fleet.

Four flags will be employed in the Baltic, viz. Thoſe of ſir Hyde Parker, lord Nelſon, Admiral Totty, and admiral Graham. The fleet will conſiſt of 21 ſail of the line, including the Iris, of 50 guns; of five large frigates, beſides cutters, gun-boats and fire-ſhips.

All the ſhips of the line to be employed in the Baltic, have received orders to take on board two long 24 pounders.

Letters from Acre ſtate, that the moſt active preparations were making for the debarkation and march of the troops under the orders of ſir Ralph Abercrombie.

In conſequence of the ſtrength of the enemy's works at Alexandria, Roſetta, and Damietta, we underſtand that the army was to land at Acre, and in company with the Turks to march across the deſart, for Cairo. Thirty thouſand canteen for the carriage of water, and a proportionate ſupply of proviſions, had been collected.

None of the horſes intended to mount our dragoons had arrived from Conſtantinople; neither was the note of general Tamara, for reſtraining the expedition, known at the camp. The Britiſh commiſſary at Symrna had collected an extraordinary number of bullocks.

In conſequence of the progreſs made by the French towards their eſtabliſhment in Egypt, the armed aſſociation at Bombay has been conſiderably increaſed.

We have the pleaſure to ſtate, that during the firſt four days of the laſt week no leſs than ſeventy-four veſſels have arrived at Liverpool with grain from foreign parts.

On the 15th February, the parties who had made out liſts for the loan, waited upon mr. Pitt, by appointment, at ten o'clock.

After ſome converſation, the loan was taken by two liſts, viz.

Sir Francis Baring,	Meſſrs. Roberts,
J. J. Angerſtein,	Cuttis & Co.
J. Ayton,	B. & A. Goldſmith
J. Bartye,	E. P. Salomons,
R. Sheweil,	Theluſſon Broth
B. Ellis,	G. Ward,
	R. Aiſtable.

The terms of the loan are—
1251. Conſols, 50l. 15s. reduced, } for every 100l. ſubſcription.

The amount of the loan is twenty-eight millions.

As ſoon as the terms of the loan were known in the city, conſols experienced the following fluctuations; 56 1-4 57 a 56 a 56 1 8 1-4.

The Omnium began at 3 per cent. premium, but fell to 1 and 1 1-2.

It is ſaid that the new miniſtry mean to attempt a negociation for peace; and that Lord St. Helens will be ſent to Paris.

Poſitive intelligence is ſaid to have been received that the French ſquadron under Gantheaume, is gone to the Mediterranean.

It is ſtated that the quantity of hemp in the public magazines is equal to three years conſumption, and of other naval ſtores to that of eighteen months. Orders have been ſent out to purchaſe hemp in India and America. The cultivation of hemp is to be made an object of attention in the plains of Canada and Novalcotia moſt favorable for riſing it.

Gen. Brune has concluded an armiſtice with Gen. Bellegrade in Italy. It contains 15 articles—The principal of which ſtipulate, that there ſhall be a ſuſpenſion of arms until the 25th of Jan. excluſive of 15 days notice:—That the Auſtrians ſhall ſurrender to the French the cities and caſtles of Peſchiera, Sermione, Verona, Legnano, Ferrara, and Ancona:—That the French line of demarcation ſhall follow the left bank of the Livenza from the ſea to its ſource, over Mount Meuſe, thence deſcends into the valley of Lukang by Aigge, thence up to Lintz, where it meets the line of demarcation in Germany.—The imperial army ſhall take the right bank of the Tagliamento from the ſea to its ſource near Mount Maure, &c. This armiſtice was concluded at Treviſa, the 16th Jan. A Paris article adds, by a convention ſigned at Luneville, the day before yeſterday (Jan. 29) Mantua is alſo ſurrendered to the French.

A Paris paper of the 28 Feb. ſays, peace was ſigned at Luneville, between the Emperor of Germany and the French Republic. The treaty is not to be publiſhed until his Imperial Majeſty's engagements ceaſe with Great Britain, viz. on the laſt day of February.

A letter from Paris, dated Jan. 20, ſays, at 7 o'clock yeſterday morning, a Ruſſian officer arrived here, in 17 days from Peterſburgh, and immediately ſet off to the Miniſter for foreign affairs, who is in the country. He is the bearer of a letter to the Chief Conſul, in the hand writing of the Emperor Paul. Extract of a letter from Paris, Jan. 23.

"It ſeems that the projected attack upon Portugal is laid aſide, and that an arrangement has been entered into. What the nature of it is we are not informed. It is ſaid the French intend detaching Portugal from Great Britain; and force her to refuſe admiſſion into her ports to Britiſh veſſels."

The Paris Journals to the 22d January relate that Pruſſia had ſubſcribed to the Treaty of Northern Neutrality, at Peterſburgh on the 17th Dec. the day after it had been ſigned by Ruſſia, Denmark and Sweden.

The Paris Moniteur does not inſtimate that there was any reſervation made upon the part of Pruſſia in this act, ſo contrary to her profeſſions, to her faith, and to her real intereſt; and which, if correctly ſtated, is meant to ſtrike at the moſt vital part of Britain, by ſuſpending our commerce and communications with the North of Europe.

Another paper ſays, the Pruſſian Miniſter diſſented from the article which imports, that neutral veſſels, which ſhould prefent themſelves before a blockaded port without being apprized in time of the blockade, ſhould have a right to enter it freely. It is further ſtated, that his Pruſſian Majeſty, in addition to Ingerodorff and other diſtricts in Sileſia, is to have the city of Hamburgh.

The baſis of the late convention reſts on the ſame as that of 1780.

A treaty juſt concluded between Ruſſia and Sweden, ſtipulates, that the two powers ſhall concur in retaking Malta.

Conjectures are various reſpecting the deſtination of the ſquadron under Admiral Gantheaum; ſome ſay, from the number of troops on board, it muſt be bound for Ireland—others, that Egypt is its deſtination; and ſtill more, that it is bound to St. Domingo. One of Buonaparte's brothers is on board. From the above we may ſuppoſe, that the maritime preparations at Breſt and other ports have an attack on Ireland in view. [We have no doubt but this new expedition will have as much ſucceſs as the former.—The Iriſh are not ſo fond of Frenchmen or French principles as the Firſt Conſul may think.—He ought to recollect that England and Ireland are now one, and that it is beyond the art of French Regicides to diſunite them.]

It is reported that a very ſplendid embaſſy from the French Republic to the King of Perſia is to take place in the courſe of this year. A brother of the Chief Conſul is ſaid to have the appointment of ambaſſador; but citizen de Sacy, the celebrated Perſian ſcholar, is to prepare the way by ſetting out ſome months before. This embaſſy is to be joined at Peterſburgh by one equally magnificent from the Emperor Paul; and both are to proceed by the uſual route of Aſtracan and the Northern Provinces of Perſia to the reſidence of the King.

A few Paris papers, we underſtand, have reached town, which ſtate that 1200 individuals, beſides the hundred Jacobins ordered for tranſportation, have been arreſted on ſuſpicion of being diſaffected to the Conſular Government.

United States

NEW YORK, March 20.

Extract of a letter from the ſupercargo of the ſchr. Thomas, of Baltimore, dated Kingſton, Jamaica, 11th Feb. 1801.

"I am ſorry to inform you we were again captured by an Engliſh frigate, the third day after leaving Curracoa, and arrived at Port Royal about a week ſince; we got up here with the fleet yeſterday. The captain and officers of the Britiſh frigate did not deign even to examine our papers, and gave no other reaſons for detaining us than that they ſhould capture all American veſſels they might meet with, not bound to or from Britiſh or neutral ports."

BOSTON, March 14.

A gentleman who arrived laſt evening from St. Thomas's, via Vineyard, informs, that a ſquadron of five ſail of Britiſh veſſels was cruiſing off that iſland, expecting orders to capture it.

A letter from Surrinam, dated the 2d Feb. ſays, "About ten days ſince, four French frigates of 44 guns, and a corvettes of 22 guns, had ſafely landed 1800 troops from Europe, at Cayenne; and brought in with them the Engliſh ſloop of war Swallow, of 28 guns, and 17 Engliſh and Portugueſe veſſels, laden with proviſions, cloathing, guns, &c. for the Britiſh forces in the Weſt Indies, beſides a large amount in money. Victor Hughes has accordingly ſent here to know if there were any French priſoners to be exchanged for thoſe taken."

NORFOLK, (Virginia) March 14.

On Tueſday arrived the French frigate La Semillante, of 36 guns, captain Montalan, 47 days from L'Orient. In her came citizen Louis Andre Pichon, ſent by the French government as conſul general and charge d'affairs near the United States. Alſo citizen Oſter, formerly conſul at this place.

The papers we have received by the above frigate, mention that the moſt active preparations are making in the marine department; a general review of all the navy officers was to take place on the 23d of January. The miniſter of marine iſſued orders for officers of all denominations to repair on that day to the ports of Breſt, Toulon, Rochefort, or L'Orient, as might be moſt convenient.

Under the Paris head of January 18, we find the following paragraphs:

Three expeditions are now ready for ſea, in the port of Breſt, viz.

One commanded by Vice Admiral Gauteaume, conſiſting of five ſhips of the line.

A ſecond commanded by Vice Admiral La Touche, compoſed of 5 ſhips of the line.

The third commanded by Vice Admiral Bruix, compoſed of 15 Spaniſh and 15 French ſhips of the line.

The camps of Dijon and Lyons, as well as the fine corps of grenadiers lately at Tours, have begun their march for Breſt, Bourdeaux, and Rochefort.

NEW-YORK, April 1.

From the Mercantile Advertiſer.

London papers to the evening of March the ſecond, inclusive, were received yeſterday, at the office of the Mercantile Advertiſer by the ſhip Eliza, captain Brown, in 24 days from Plymouth. They afford us the opportunity of informing our readers that a Peace between France and the emperor of Germany was concluded at Luneville on the 9th of February, the principal articles of which are, 1. The ceſſion of the Netherlands to France, and the country of Falkenſtein and the Frickthal. 2. Iſtria, Dalmatia, the Venetian iſlands in the Adriatic, and Venice, are confirmed to the emperor.—The Briſgau is given up to the duke of Modena.—3. The Grand duke of Tuſcany is to give up Tuſcany to the infant duke of Parma, and is to receive an indemnity in Germany. 4. The emperor conſents, for the German empire, that France ſhall poſſeſs all the countries on the left bank of the Rhine, which formed part of the German empire. 5. France gives up Buſſeldorf, Ehrenbreitſtein, Philliſpburg, Caſſel, Kehl, and Old Briſſac. 6. The German princes, who have been diſpoſſeſſed of territories on the left bank, are to be indemnified on the right. 7.—Holland, Switzerland, Liguria, and the Ciſalpine, are included in the treaty. 8. England is ſhut out from the ports of the emperor of Germany. The treaty is to be ratified in 30 days from the time of its being ſigned.

The pretender has incurred the diſpleaſure of the emperor Paul, and has been driven from Mittau. Our laſt accounts left him at Memel, in the dominions of Pruſſia from whence he intended returning to Edinburgh, on a penſion of 200,000 roubles, which, notwithſtanding the rupture, Paul continues to allow him.

A Ruſſian army is under orders to march to the Turkiſh frontiers, to await the anſwer of the Ottoman Court to the application which we mentioned yeſterday to have been made by M. de Tamara.

A plan is ſaid to be in agitation between Ruſſia, Auſtria and France, for diſmembering the Turkiſh empire in Europe.

Letters from Conſtantinople, dated the 1ſt of January, ſay that the Sublime Porte has ſequeſtrated the property of the ſtates of Barbary.

The French government has recalled M. Otto from England, on account of the depredations committed by order of the Britiſh miniſtry on the French fiſhing-ſmacks, contrary to the good faith, which had been previouſly pledged, that they ſhould be ſuffered to carry on their occupation unmoleſted.

Our readers will be aſtoniſhed to find that Buonaparte, whoſe buſineſs it has hitherto been to unmake kings, has created one of the ſons of the Spaniſh monarch, king of the ideyant dukedom of Tuſcany, as a reward for the fidelity with which his father has obſerved the treaties of offenſive and defenſive alliance which bind him to the republic.

SERIOUS QUARREL.

Captain Noyes, of the revenue, arrived here on Sunday in four days from Norfolk, informs, that a very ſerious diſpute took place there Sunday week, between part of the crew of the French frigate Semillante, and a number of Britiſh and American ſailors on ſhore, in which between 20 and 30 of the former were killed and wounded. Capt. N. ſaw 2 of the French killed.

BOSTON, March 21.

Since our laſt, the Fox, from England, has brought London papers down to the 5th February.

Peace between France and Germany, has been concluded and ſigned at Luneville. The conditions were not to be divulged until the 18 inſt. But as unqueſtionably they were dictated by France, we conclude their outlines were given by Buonaparte to the French councils; which outlines have been heretofore publiſhed. By this the left bank of the Rhine was to be the northern boundary of the republic;—while the Adige was to be the ſouth-weſtern limits of the empire;—which will receive the Venetian States as a ſmall remuneration for the loſs of Belgium, &c. The independence of the Dutch and Swiſs republics were to be recognized by the emperor:—But we hear nothing of the Ciſalpine republic. It is rumoured, that this beautiful territory is to be reſerved for Buonaparte, when he finds the government of France too thorny for his repoſe.

The Northern Confederacy is the next object of importance. It compriſes Ruſſia, Denmark and Sweden, and its object is ſaid to be hoſtile to the Britiſh dominion of the ſeas. From the debates, however, in the Britiſh Imperial Parliament, an immediate war with thoſe nations does not appear inevitable. Negociations to prevent the ultima ratio regum, were in train: and the Daniſh miniſter, in anſwer to a note of the Britiſh envoy, declares, that the confederacy "has no other object than the renewal of engagements which, in the years 1780 and '81, were contracted by Ruſſia, Pruſſia, Sweden and Denmark, for the ſafety of navigation."—Notwithſtanding theſe pretenſions, both ſides were arming for combat.—The combined powers were ſaid to be equipping for ſea, a fleet of near 50 ſail of the line; and the Engliſh a ſtrong ſquadron for the Baltic, to be commanded by admirals Parker and Nelſon. Should theſe preparation end in war, the ſcene of carnage will be tranſfered to the ocean. Thoſe powers, if joined by France, Spain, and Holland, can bring to the combat one hundred and twenty line of battle ſhips.—To meet theſe Great Britain can produce between ninety and an hundred ſail of very excellent veſſels.

The Britiſh channel fleet was off Breſt at the date of the laſt accounts; where the combined armada ſtill remained.

In a ſpeech lately delivered by Duvournier in the French tribunate on the 20th ult. after deſcribing the victorious progreſs of the Republican armies, we have the following deſcription of the ſtate of the interior.

"In the midſt of thoſe triumphs, a war of a new ſpecies, an inteſtine, an unfair, a deceitful war perplexes and threatens the conquerors of Europe.

"Crimes hitherto unheard of ſtrike us with horror by the cruel ſolemnity of the act, and by the dark machinations of the plot; the highways are infeſted with robbers formed into regiments; the ſafety of every citizen is gone, public faith outraged, and the moſt ſacred aſylum impudently violated, the magiſtrates are proſcribed and marked out for the poignard; the purchaſers of national domains perſecuted and tortured as thieves who conceal their booty; the founders, the columns of the republic publicly pointed at, and publicly devoted to death; a general deluge of paſſions and of vice prevails through the land, all ſocial intercourſe is obſtructed, trade is embarraſſed, property inſecure, the order of ſociety, in ſhort, aſſaulted in its centre by a criminality which is more powerful, more extended, and more active than words can expreſs. Such is the picture fairly drawn of France!"

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, May 9.

ALMANAC, for MAY, 1801.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Satur.	Sund.
MAY						2	3
First qr. 5th	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
N. m. 12th	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
L. qr. 20th	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
F. m. 27th	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

We expect the meeting on Thurſday next at the Government Buildings, will be very numerouſly attended, in order to take into conſideration the culture of that moſt neceſſary article Hemp, for the uſe of our navy and ſhipping; and for which no ſoil can be better for its growth, than that of the plains of this province; beſides the advantage of bringing into circulation in this country the large ſums of money, which Great Britain annually expends for that article.

TO BE SOLD,

THE two ſtory frame HOUSE, on Lot No. 1, fronting Toronto-ſtreet, in the town of York, fit for the reſidence of a gentleman, merchant, or tavern-keeper. It is 46 feet long and 35 feet deep; the lot contains one acre of excellent land, from which there is a moſt agreeable proſpect of the bay, lake, town, &c. For further particulars enquire of Mr. Eliphalet Hale, at ſaid houſe, who will allow ſix months credit for the purchaſe money, if agreeable.

York, May 9, 1801.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnerſhip of ALLAN and WOOD expired on Monday the 13th April inſt. Thoſe indebted to the ſaid Firm, either by Promiſſory Note or Book Debt, will pleaſe make payment to Alexander Wood, and thoſe who have demands againſt the Company are requeſted to exhibit their accounts to him for payment.

W. ALLAN,
ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 16th April 1801.

TO BE SOLD,

A good Farm,

On Yonge-Street, containing one hundred and ninety acres, commonly known by the name of BOND's Farm—For further particulars apply to mr. Simon M'Nabb in the town of York, or JOHNSON BUTLER in Niagara.

April 21. (5t.)

Fruit Trees

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 2000 Fruit trees of various kinds from the beſt ſeed; 500 do graſted from the beſt fruit of Mr. Prince's garden L. Iſland, moſt of which ſix and nine years old, ſome have borne fruit: viz.—Apple, pear, peach, plumb, cherry, apricot, nectarine, quince, gooſberry, currant, grape, mulberry, &c. Alſoa few Lumberdy poplar and areaſia or locus trees.—For further particulars apply to the printers of the Oracle. (1aſt.)

THE

VOLUME XI. } GAZETTE [NUMBER

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 522. } *SATURDAY*, MAY 16, 1801. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the fourteenth day of March laſt, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-ninth day of this preſent month of April, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Twenty-eighth day of MAY next, enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, for the actual diſpatch of public buſineſs, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſq. our Lieutenant, Governor of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this twenty-ſecond day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one, and in the forty-firſt year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *ſec'y.*

Meteorological Obſervations for April, 1801,

TAKEN AT SUN RISE, MERIDIAN, AND SUN-SET.

FARENHEIT's SCALE.——NORTH EXPOSURE.

Days.	6 o'clock.	Meridian.	7 o'clock.	Below 0.	6 o'clock	Meridian	7 o'clock.
1	23	52	41	—	Clear	Clear	Cloudy
2	42	55	50	—	Clear	Cloudy	Clear
3	34	52	43	—	Clear	Clear	Cloudy
4	54	58	47	—	Clear	Rain	Rain
5	42	57	40	—	Clear	Cloudy	Cloudy
6	40	49	42	—	Rain	Rain	Rain
7	42	43	34	—	Rain	Rain	Rain
8	30	36	34	—	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy
9	30	42	30	—	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy
10	28	46	35	—	Cloudy	Clear	Clear
11	27	44	33	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
12	25	50	32	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
13	36	52	46	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
14	34	54	44	—	Cloudy	Rain	Cloudy
15	32	49	42	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
16	44	47	42	—	Cloudy	Cloudy	Rain
17	45	54	48	—	Cloudy	Clear	Clear
18	43	50	46	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
19	45	54	48	—	Clear	Rain	Rain
20	43	45	43	—	Rain	Rain	Cloudy
21	43	53	41	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
22	39	55	41	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
23	39	60	52	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
24	53	68	50	—	Cloudy	Cloudy	Rain
25	45	58	48	—	Cloudy	Clear	Cloudy
26	55	56	54	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
27	48	63	55	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
28	43	70	59	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
29	58	57	56	—	Rain	Cloudy	Clear
30	43	61	55	—	Cloudy	Clear	Clear

United States

NEW YORK, April 16.

Yeſterday arrived here the ſhip Briſeis, capt. Dunlevy, in 35 days from Glaſgow—By her we have received Glaſgow papers to the 7th March, containing London news to the 5th.—The following are the only articles worthy of notice:

GLASGOW, March 7.

THE convoy for the Elbe has, at the requeſt of ſeveral ſhip-owners, been detained from ſailing until Sunday forenoon next.

Yeſterday ſeven veſſels arrived at Grangemouth with grain.

During laſt week arrived at Liverpool, 12,315 barrels of flour and 6,489 quarters of wheat.

From our Correſpondent in London.

HOUSE of LORDS, March 4.

The Earl of Suffolk ſaid, he obſerved there was no report from the committee on the high price of proviſions, that conſidering the ſtate of the country, he was extremely ſorry to obſerve the delay in receiving the report, and if any Lord belonging to the committee, was then preſent, he would be glad to be informed of the cauſe of the delay.

The Duke of Athol, (who is a member of the Committee) ſaid, they were proceeding with all the diligence and attention poſſible, but deſerred a report until they could lay a general view of the whole ſubject before the Houſe.

Lord Suffolk ſaid, the price of bread was daily riſing, and with it all other neceſſaries; that he apprehended the

that influx of paper currency was the great cause of it. He therefore meant to propose a measure to prevent the payment of any paper, except that of the Bank of England.

The Duke of Athol called the noble Lord to order, and said, it was utterly unprecedented to introduce a measure of that extreme importance without a regular notice.

Earl Fitzwilliam said, his noble friend was perfectly in order, and in fact did no more than intimate, in a liberal manner, a measure he might think it necessary to bring forward, after seeing the report of the committee.

Lord Romney, (who is also a member of the committee) said, they were proceeding with all possible dispatch, but were unwilling to adopt hasty and partial measures. Too much had already been seen of the mischief of adopting a partial and a hasty measure, (eluding we suppose, to the brown bread bill) and therefore he deprecated any pressure of the business.—Adjourned.

HOUSE of COMMONS, March 3.

The bill for granting a bounty upon American grain, imported into Great Britain and Ireland, was committed for to morrow.

LONDON, March 4.

About 11 o'clock on Monday night, his Majesty fell into a deep sleep, which lasted, with very little intermission, till ten o'clock yesterday morning, when he awoke perfectly composed. This providential rest had the best possible effect. His Majesty's pulse was reduced by it to a little more than 80, so that his fever had most materially subsided, and his health was otherwise in a very perceptible degree bettered.

Government, it is said, have received some intimation, by the way of Vienna, that the French are inclined to negociate anew, for the evacuation of Egypt.

Orders are given to detain all Russians, Danes and Swedes, now serving on board any of his Majesty's ships.

Flour in England is 120s. sterling the sack. Partial disturbances have arisen in some parts of the country from the high price of provisions and the wretched situation of the poor.

At the corn Exchange this day, there was not much business done; the supplies of foreign wheat were pretty large, prime samples of English wheat, however, keep up their price at 9l. to 9l. 0s. was actually given on Monday; fine flour continues at 140s.

GLASGOW, March 7.

In the note transmitted by order of his Prussian Majesty to Lord Carysfort, our ambassador at Berlin, his Prussian Majesty does not hesitate to declare his accession to the convention concluded at Petersburgh on the 16th of December, between Russia, Denmark, and Sweden; that he will take a direct share in all the events which interest the cause of the neutral powers, and maintain that connection by such powerful measures as the impulse of circumstances may require, and that it is only by entirely taking off the embargo laid by Britain, on Danish and Swedish vessels, affairs can be brought to their former situation. His Prussian majesty, with distinguished modesty, asserts, that there exist discussions between the Courts of Petersburgh and London, which have by no means any thing to do with the business which Britain has interwoven with it. After such an intimation, scarcely a doubt remains what part the Court of Berlin will take in this momentous question; and, however much to be lamented, not a doubt remains what must be the conduct of our Government: we indeed have no choice: our existence as a naval power, depends upon its decision.—That neutral ships may carry neutral cargoes, is what none will deny; but that *free ships make free goods*, as the Convention of the Northern Powers maintains, is so repugnant to common sense, that we trust these tramplers upon maritime policy will soon repent of their temerity.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 4.

On Saturday last, died, at his house in Sloughland, near Windsor, Dr. Herschell, the celebrated astronomer, and discoverer of the new planet Georgium Sidus.

Capture of the Kent East Indiaman.

It is with great concern we announce the capture of the Kent East Indiaman, in the bay of Bengal, on the 7th Oct. off the Sand Heads, by the Confiance French privateer, of 26 guns and 250 men, after an obstinate engagement of near one hour and 45 minutes, in which capt. Rivington, of the Kent, was unfortunately killed, bravely defended the company's property till the last moment of his existence, when he exclaimed "do not give up the ship."—Mr. Cator, a free merchant, also fell, covered with wounds. All the surviving passengers who were able to be removed, were put on board an Arab, and landed in Calcutta.

We are in great hopes that the Kent has been recaptured, as the Fox and Arrogant, of 32 guns, had sailed out a cruize, the last of October, having received information of the Confiance.

The Kent was in 25 fathom water, and took the Confiance for a pilot sloop The crew of the Confiance were all armed with sabres, and pistols, and had been thrice encouraged with liquor, previously to their boarding the Kent.

The situation of Mrs. and Miss Cator, must have been distressing in the extreme.

General St. John and his family were on board the Kent, and appear to have been particularly unfortunate. All his jewels, plate and baggage had been burnt on board the Queen. The gallant capt. Pilkington, the general's aid-de-camp, was severely wounded in defending the general's family.

The French behaved with a cruelty almost unexampled, giving no quarter, and stabbing even the sick in their hammocks.

Previous to their boarding, the Kent had evidently the advantage; and had the crew been equally armed with offensive weapons, or had more musquetry the Confiance would, in all probability, have paid dearly for the rashness of the attempt. This is the same ship which was beat off formerly by the Arniston.

The above melancholy account came by an overland express from Bengal, dated the 8th October.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.

By the arrival of the brig Eliza, from Gibraltar, we learn that the George Washington frigate, capt. Bainbridge, upon her arrival at Algiers, from Constantinople, took on board the French Consul at that place, and landed him at Alicant.—He was obliged to quit Algiers in consequence of the Dey having declared war against France, at the instigation of the Ottoman Porte.

Capt. Davis, of the brig James Stuart, of this port, previous to his arrival at Gibraltar, spoke the French fleet from Brest, under the command of Admiral Gantheaume, and was informed they were bound to Naples; it was however generally believed at Gibraltar, that they were going to Toulon, where two ships of the line had been ready for sea for some time, and were to proceed finally to Egypt. A British fleet, under the command of Sir John Borlase Warren, from before Cadiz, consisting of four sail of the line and four frigates, passed the Gut six days after, having previously dispatched a fast sailing frigate to watch their motions.

Extract of a letter from the captain of the brig Enterprize, bound to Amsterdam, to his owner here.

"On the 4th Jan. was boarded by a French privateer brig—took all my cabin stores: I asked them for as much as would last me in—no, they wanted all, and more than I had.

"Was spoken by several British ships of war, and treated politely."

Upwards of 80 Frenchmen, taken by American ships of war on the West India station, were yesterday lodged in jail from on board a vessel from Boston, to be conveyed in a cartel to a port in France or the West Indies.

The Dublin papers declare, that a general plan of improvement begins to manifest itself in Ireland, which must be considered as an immediate and very valuable effect of the Union. The canals, which have afforded so comprehensive an improvement to the inland commerce of this country, have suggested a similar spirit to our sister island; and a plan is already settled for making one from the county of Carlow to Aughrim, in the county of Wicklow. The Earl of Fitzwilliam has engaged liberally to support the plan, and it is hoped his estates will be considerably benefited by it. [Lon. P.

NEW YORK, April 14.

Capt. Lynch, of the ship Niagara, who arrived here yesterday, informs us, that he brought out London papers to the 6th of March; but that they were misdaid. He says the King of England continued extremely ill.—That a number of Danes and Swedes had been brought into Ramsgate—and that it was hourly expected that England would declare war against the Northern Powers. He further informs, that six American vessels sailed in company with him, bound for the Baltic, which had been chartered by British merchants, at the rate of 9l. sterling a ton—and that every American vessel that could be obtained was sought after with avidity.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The KING's ILLNESS.

It will not be thought uninteresting by the public to be informed of the remedy to which is to be attributed under Providence, the abatement of the fever, and the tranquility of mind which resulted from so long repose. Several opiates having been tried, without the desired effect, Mr. Addington suggested a prescription which had been used by his father, Dr. Addington. A pillow, filled with hops, was placed under the King's head, which acted as a soporific, and produced the most complete success.

The quick and visible progress of amendment, since this favourable circumstance, justifies the most sanguine expectation of his Majesty's speedy recovery.

Among the numerous enquiries made after his Majesty's health, the following card was left:

Gerrard-street, Westminster.

Captain Blake, of the Grenadiers, in the Regiment of Col. Murray, at the battle of Preston-Pans, in the year 1745 left among the dead in the field of action, with no less than eleven wounds—one so capital as to carry away three inches of his skull; preserved fifty-six years to relate the event, and enabled by gracious Providence to make his personal enquiries after his Majesty's health.

By last evening's mail from Boston, information was received of the certainty of the re-election of the Federal republican Governor Strong, of Massachusetts. The majority in his favour will probably exceed five thousand votes.

By an arrival at Boston,

FROM SPAIN.

"*Madrid, March* 1, 1801. WAR was yesterday declared in the *Council of War*, against Portugal. Hostilities will shortly commence. The French army are already within the Spanish lines."

A letter from our correspondent at Philadelphia, dated on Saturday last, gives the following particulars:

"I am very sorry to inform you of an unlucky circumstance that took place in the course of last night. During a very slow ride the Constellation frigate at anchor off the Swede's Church, grounded, and filled with water; and it is feared the will not be got off without the greatest damage, if she should be got off at all."

From the Philadelphia True American, April 10.

Yesterday arrived the ship Prosperity, capt. Joughin, from Dublin. The Prosperity left Dublin on the 15th ult. with forty passengers on board. Our boat boarded the ship off Fort Mifflin, and the captain politely furnished us with the latest papers on board; but they are no later than the 4th of March. Their contents are in general uninteresting. They exhibit, however, a mournful picture of the distress and misery which reign in that country, and the dreadful description of the poorer classes, from the scarcity of provisions, and particularly potatoes, an article to them of the first necessity.—The subject of Catholic emancipation has caused considerable ferment in the public mind, and great hopes appear to be entertained that Mr. Pitt and his friends will succeed in carrying this just and prudent measure;—but, in case these hopes are not realized, serious consequences are expected to be the result. Speaking of the distresses of the poor, the Dublin Evening Post, of March 1, says,—

"It is really a melancholy sight to view the numerous objects of distress which crowd the market house on Wednesdays and Fridays in order to obtain relief from the Lord Mayor, to whom that humane chief magistrate distributes the coals deficient in measure, light bread, blown meat, &c. This week his Lordship had it in his power to administer to the wants of many; and particular care is taken that the aged and infirm should have the largest portion."

From Smith's Washington Paper.

We are enabled from official sources, to state that on the 22d Jan. orders were dispatched by the English government to the West Indies, suppressing all the Vice Admiralty courts except two, one at Jamaica, and another in the Windward Islands. It is proposed to establish permanent salaries for these two courts, and to appoint men of learning and abilities to preside in them. Several commanders of armed vessels, whose conduct has been irregular, have been recalled.

We understand that dispatches have been received from our minister at the Court of London to the 11th February, and from our minister at Berlin to the 20th of December. From the dispatches of the former, it appears that progress is making, in an amicable manner, in the pending negociations between the United States and England.

[The following is extracted from a paper called "*The Rights of Man*," printed in Frederick-town, Maryland, by John Winter, formerly of Philadelphia.]

Fredericktown, March 18.

Time not permitting the printer of this paper to join the respectable company of Young Gentlemen, who dined at Capt. Valentine Brother's Tavern, on Wednesday, the 4th March, he contented himself by drinking (*alone*) in his office, the following TOASTS.

Toast the First. JOHN ADAMS, late President of the United States: May he carry with him in retirement, *a self approving conscience*; the sweet reward of every honest man.

Second. THOMAS JEFFERSON, President of the United States; May the wisdom of Solomon (son of David the Prophet) attend him.

Third. AARON BURR, Vice President of the United States; May he *stick* close to the Friends of good Order.

Fourth. ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER, the young Bow that shoots strait; May he always be ready to throw something in for the *Good* of the *Loo*.

Fifth. All honest Lawyers.

Sixth. More Justice in our land, and less want of it.

Seventh. Peace and Unanimity among the great body of our Citizens.

Eighth. The Freedom of the Press, not to abuse and vilify, but to advise, and mildly correct, if necessary.

Ninth. My *ninety five* subscribers, who withdrew their subscription, because I *dared* o think, not exactly *as they* tho't; May they remember that "*a difference in opinion is not a difference in principle.*"

Tenth. Bad luck to Poverty; May the Jade be driven from the door of the industrious, and dwell only where idleness exists.

Eleventh. The pretty Girls of Frederick, and the ugly Girls of Frederick; May Merit only make the difference.

Twelfth. MYSELF! May the man who takes *my paper* and won't pay for it, never have money to buy a paper, nor a friend to lend him one; May he remain as ignorant as *that man*, down yonder, on Bennet's creek, who never knew *there was an Indian war!*

LONDON, March 2.

A letter dated Vellore, in the East Indies, Sept. 24, 1800, says—"Colonel Wellesley, who now commands the army in the field, has been a long time in pursuit of a man named Dhoondiah, who was once an officer of high rank in Tippoo's service, and escaped at the capture of Seringapatam. He has lately came up with him, having only 1200 horse. Dhoondiah, whole army consisted of 6000, hearing of our small force determined to give us battle, and actually came three miles from his camp to meet us. The two armies advanced within 100 yards of each other, when we saluted them with a round of grape, which was followed with one or two more. They immediately began to fall back; our men gave a loud shout, charged them and entirely routed the whole of his forces. A dreadful slaughter ensued, and I am sorry to add, amongst the number there were a few 100 women and children massacred. You will be astonished I suspect, to hear of so many women with an army; the reason is, a black man always takes his family with him wherever he goes, and you cannot get a servant to follow you without his father, mother, &c. accompanying him. Dhoondiah himself fought most desperately, he was riding every where, and singling out several people; after performing prodigies of valour which would have done honor to the greatest hero that ever lived, he at last fell covered with wounds. On examining him, there were found to be about 20 cuts, and I believe he had 7 or 8 balls through him. Thus fell a man whose personal courage would have placed him in the first rank of heroes."

The French Tribunate on the 9th of Jan. last, passed a law, placing a sum equal to seventeen millions sterling at the sole and absolute disposal of the first Consul. The law was not passed, however, without some opposition. In the course of the debate on the subject, M. Arnoud, who was in favour of it, spoke as follows:

"You know, Legislators, all the glory and success which the Republic has reaped from the sums heretofore granted. Our brave armies, struggling against a variety of wants and difficulties, were then temporizing with victory, until the good genius of France should bring forth, out of chaos itself, all the conceptions of prudence, of unbroken resolution, of moderation, and of magic valor, all those plans of policy abroad, and of economy at home, which, since the 9th of November, have restored the happy destiny of France, *while they have run the knell of humiliation to that foe to peace, England.*"

The editor of a London paper, remarking on this, says,

"—— The knell of England is not yet rung. She will, doubtless, perish like every thing in this world; but ere she expires she will heap disgrace upon you already dishonored country. England is, we trust, the last nation upon the list of mortality. While France lives, England is safe; for it would be to impeach the wisdom and justice of Heaven to suppose, that France would be suffered to exist without some nation in her neighbourhood, able and willing to chastise her for her sins."

The following paragraph in the speech of Arnoud is likewise animadverted upon by the same editor:

"The rich men of every country, who are always ready to seize the favorable moment to render their funds productive, and to place them where they are in no danger from *political tempests*, and from *the wants of government*, perceiving the perfect security which the present government of France offers to all persons and all property, and perceiving also the approaching peace, are hastening to vest their money in our *flourishing funds.*"

Remark of the London Editor—

"The orator must have been in a singular humor, to talk of the "*perfect security of all persons and of all property*," when every travelling carriage is obliged to take *as a defence against robbers*, four foot soldiers and two horsemen—where the produce of the land and the person of the cultivator are in a continual state of requisition; where ten thousand spies and informers are kept constantly

on foot; where seven thousand and odd conspirators and assassins, are according to the report of the minister of police, watching for an opportunity to destroy the government; and where an hundred persons at a time can be seized and transported beyond the seas, without a trial, without hearing—nay, even without a specific accusation!"

Mr. Pitt's speech on Friday evening, in the House of Commons, has ever since been the chief topic of conversation. Its effect, as we have stated, was most deeply impressive upon the heart of every hearer.—Inadequate as must be the best report of such a speech, it has not been perused by our readers without tears. Mr. Pitt is now pursuing a line of conduct that must raise even his character, high as it before was, in the estimation of the world.

Mr. Sheridan took a line in the house of commons on Friday last very worthy of himself. It is not the first time when the country has been in difficulty, that, forgetting all party animosity, he has looked only to the general safety, and has manifested a feeling which must ever do him honor.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 17.

Defensive works on the sea side of this capital are daily carrying on with the utmost avidity.

We have received the unpleasant intelligence that on the 5th inst. an English frigate took several Swedish vessels in the harbor of Oster Risor, in Norway. Pilots to carry them out, were however refused to the English ship.

ELSINEUR, Feb. 17.

The account that an English frigate had taken several Swedish ships in the harbor Oster Risor, in Norway, which was at first doubted, is now certain.

Yesterday a Prussian ship arrived here from Memel, but was warned not to proceed further, but to return to Copenhagen.

EXTRACT

OF A PRIVATE LETTER.

"All communications between the Baltic and England seems now stopped; and from a hint given, that the English resident here should apply for permission to retire into the country, very serious events seem at illue, which we are all anxiously expecting: hitherto, however, we retain uninfected, but instead of ships, troops arrive, and only one solitary vessel, capt. Denke, from Gortenberg to Danzig, with herrings, is passed."

HAMBURGH, Feb. 20.

The note of the count de Haugwitz to lord Carysfort is a sufficient demonstration that if England does not take off the embargo on the Danish and Swedish ships, Prussia will take a very active part in the northern confederacy. In this case, it is believed that the country of Hanover, as well as the city of Hamburgh, will be occupied by Prussian troops.

The intelligence received here, of an English frigate having cut out several Swedish vessels from a port in Norway, causes a great sensation here, as it is considered as a formal rupture between England and Sweden. Denmark on the contrary, endeavors to ward off the blow and has nothing to much at heart as to keep on good terms with England.

Letters from St. Petersburgh mention that the sale of English property put under sequestration has begun.

RATISBON, Feb. 13.

Several public prints report, that general Lecourbe, with 30,000 men, will march against Turkey.

VENICE, Jan. 28.

Tranquility and order have continued to prevail here; and the report of upwards of 100 nobles having been arrested, is without foundation.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, May 16.

Arrived this morning on board the Toronto, capt. Earl, his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, his aid-de-camp and secretary, from Quebec.

We hear that his Excellency has ordered the parliament to meet on the 28th inst. for the actual dispatch of business.

AT A MEETING

Of the Gentry, Clergy and Yeomanry of the Home district, holden at York on the 14th of May, 1801.

Mr. Sheriff M'Donell *in the chair.*

IT was unanimously *Resolved*:—

I.—THAT the persons here present, and such other persons, resident in the Home district, as might be desirous hereafter to add their names, should and did thereby form themselves into a society for the encouragement of the culture of HEMP in the Home district.

II.—THAT the hon. the Chief Justice, the hon. Peter Russell, the hon. John M'Gill, the hon. Mr. Justice Allcock, Mr Attorney General, Mr. sheriff M'Donell, William Allan, Alexander Wood, Duncan Cameron, and John Cameron, Esqrs. should be a committe to prepare and submit a plan of the constitution of the society, and of the measures best calculated to carry the purposes of the institution into effect.

III.—THAT the society do meet and receive the report of the said committe on Thursday next 21st instant, at XII o'clock, at the Government Buildings in the town of York.

IV.—THAT the list of the members be left at the house of Wm. Allan, esq. for the signatures of such persons as may chuse to add their names.

ALEX. M'DONELL,
sheriff of the Home district.

Mr. Sheriff M'Donell then left the chair, and the Chief Justice having taken it, it was unanimously *Resolved*,

That the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. sheriff M'Donell for having called the district together on an occasion so interesting to it, and the province at large, as well as for the manner in which he conducted himself in the chair.

J. ELMSLEY.

DEPARTED this life on Thursday last (14th inst.) miss *Susannah Beaman*, daughter of mr. E. Beaman of this town. She was the hope of a fond parent and admired by all who knew her.

SHE's gone—forever gone! Her tender soul,
Freed from its painful tenement of clay,
Now soars aloft, and scorns all earthly things,
Surmounts each barrier to her heavenly flight;
Shakes off mortality; and speeds her way
Towhere nor pain, nor sickness ere can reach.
Happy deliverance! No longer now
Shall agony with all her torturing train
Inhabit thy dear form. Nature at length
Has yielded to the calls which Nature made,
And every throbbing, flutt'ring pulse of life,
From painful action, finds a sweet cessation.
Then whence these sighs? And why whene'er across
My heaving breast her dear remembrance steals,
Do tears unbidden, from their sources flow?
Do I regret her exit from this world—
A world, were oft misfortunes and diffress
Force its inhabitants to wish for death—
Or mourn that, favour'd more than thousands are,
She bade adieu to a short life of woe,
T' enjoy a lasting heritage above!

WHEREAS evil reports have been lately raised against the subscribers: that he was about to leave this Province, in order to defraud his creditors, he now informs them that he stands ready to turn out any property he has on hand, at the perisal of any judicious men to them for the payment of his honest debts—he likewise requests all those indebted to him to make payment immediately to enable him to do the same, or they may expect trouble from *ROBERT YOUNG* Jun.

YORK, May 14th 1801.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 24 south side of King-Street, opposite to Mr. Cooper's tavern, on the 4th of June now next ensuing, with that excellent frame house well inclosed two stories high with a complete cellar there under. If not sold by private sale before that period. Six months credit will be given on approved notes—and an indisputable title will be given by applying to Mr. Hugh Cameron.

TO BE SOLD,

A BOUT 2000 fruit trees of various kinds from the best feed: 5000 planted from the best fruit of Mr. Prince's garden L. Island, most of which six and nine years old, some have borne fruit: viz.—Apple, pear, peach, plumb, cherry, apricot, nectarine, quince, gooseberry, currant, grape, mulberry, &c. Also a few Lunenburg potatoes, &c. For further particulars enquire of Mr. Elizabeth Hale, at Gladstown, &c. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living on the cellent land, from which there is a most desirable prospect of the bay, lake, and town of York, at which place application may be made for the purchase money, if agreeable.

York, May 9, 1801.

FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD

THE two story frame HOUSE, on Lot No. 1, fronting Toronto-street, in the town of York, at present in the occupation of a gentleman, merchant, or taverner. It is 46 feet long and 35 feet deep; the lot contains one acre of excellent land, from which there is a most desirable prospect of the bay, lake, and

melled fields, which promise a rich profusion of autumnal fruits. These delightful scenes afford to man a pleasing anticipation of enjoying the bounties of nature, cheer him in adversity, and support him under the various misfortunes incident to life. In the spring, when we behold plants & flowers perping out of the ground, reviving and flourishing at the approach of the vernal sun, when we behold the seed, which the laborious husbandman casts into the earth, starting into life, and rising into beauty, from the remainder of that which perished in the preceding autumn, we are filled with the most pleasing sensations of the universal revivescence of nature. Not only plants and flowers, but animals of various kinds revive and spring from the dissolution of their own kind, which had existence the preceding year. The worm first betokes motion to different kinds of frozen reptiles, and produces myriads of insects which have been lifeless through the hoary frosts of winter. The herds now go forth to graze on the verdant plains. The innumerable flocks quit their folds, with their young to feed on the mountain. The matin lark, with all the charming choir, whom kind nature wakes to cheerfulness and love, tune their melodious voices to hail the welcome returning spring.—The busy bee flies over the fields, and inserts her slender tube, to extract the liquid sweets from the melliferous flower. How pleasing! how wonderful, are the scenes presented to view! The spring seems strikingly emblematical of that grand and universal resurrection, which commences at the final consummation. May its beauties rise our affections to those superior regions of bliss, into which the virtues shall enter—where they shall enjoy an unfading spring, and flourish in immortal youth.

Foreign News.

VIENNA, Feb. 2.

We have received the important intelligence, that the court of Petersburg has declared to those of Naples and Lisbon, that if they do not shut their ports against Britain, his majesty the emperor of Russia, will not intercede in their favor with France.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 26.

THE following are stated to be the political arrangements which will take place in consequence of the treaty at Luneville:—

In Italy, the king of Naples remains in statu quo ante bellum, and in a given time his majesty is to shut up his ports against the British.

The pope becomes once more the bishop of Rome and the centre of Catholicity, with an allowance of two millions annually. His holiness acknowledges the validity of the oath administered to the clergy of the republic.—Priests to marry, and the system of divorce to be acknowledged.

The king of Sardinia unites the pope's dominions to his island.

The infant duke of Parma adds to his duchy those of Placentia, of Modena, of Tuscany, and of Lucca, which is no longer to be a republic.

Liguria is to possess the Tortonese, the territory of Alessandria, of Monferat, and part of the Artesan: the remainder of Piedmont to belong in all sovereignty to France, except Navarre and Verceil, which go to the Cisalpine republic.

The gulph of Spezzia to be united to Tuscany and to be dependent on Parma.

The grand duke of Tuscany has his indemnity in Germany.

Poland to be re-established as she stood previous to the second partition; the archduke Leopold, palatine of Hungary, is to be the king of Poland.

The duke of Modena to have the Brisgau. *Clef du cabinet.*

D'Halmont to C. Deville, commissioner general of foreign relations with the Bey of Tunis.

On board the Bon Patriotes brig, Jan. 8th, 1801.

In consequence of the request you have made to C. Noble, to obtain information respecting the army, I shall transmit to you every thing I know on the subject.

The vessels dispatched from France for Alexandria, arrived there before our departure, being twelve in number, laden with balls and muskets and bringing good news.

In regard to the army of Egypt, I can assure you, it is in good order; well clothed, well armed, and well paid; no epidemical disease has prevailed for a year past, the plague last year, occasioned very little ravage; we have lost no more than 150 men by disease. The port of Alexandria was entirely free, none of the enemy's vessels were cruizing before it. The Turks and the English, who had remained there a long time, retired between the 7th and 12th of October, and notwithstanding their cruizers, vessels were continually passing between Alexandria and Rosetta. Alexandria is in a respectable state of defence; workmen were daily employed in the fortifications, and more than 400 pieces of cannon had been mounted.—Aboukir is also well fortified, and better than it ever was before. The fortifications of Cairo were daily encreasing, on all the surrounding mountains, towers from which the soldiers can bring assistance in case of need, and where they are sheltered from any sudden attack, have been built, and each little fort is supplied with water and provisions. Damietta is also secured against any designs of the enemy. In upper Egypt we have been perfectly quiet since the treaty of peace concluded between gen. Kleber and Mourad Bey. The latter faithfully observes the conditions of the treaty; and the best understanding prevails between him and Gen. Dowzelot, who commands in upper Egypt.

When we left Alexandria, the army were expecting that a landing would be attempted by the English. But if such is their design, they must concert their measures with great prudence, for they will find men ready to receive them. Our soldiers are so well accustomed to the climate that they march through the deserts better than the natives. Our cavalry are well mounted, and our artillery is in the best state. Be assured C. Commissioner, that our troops will be highly gratified to see the English near them; if they once land, they flatter themselves that they will not suffer them to re-embark.

We met the Nile corvette, on her way to France, having on board officers charged with dispatches.

Such, C. Commissioner, are the latest news from Egypt. I beg you will receive the assurance of my respect.

(Signed) D'HALMONT.

The Commissioner of the French Republic in England, to C. Talleyrand, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

London, Jan. 30, 1801.

I have just now received the annexed letter from the Commissioners of the Transport Service, and from Mr. Dundas, informing me of a resolution to subject the French fishermen again to all the rigours of war. This violent and unforeseen determination is founded on allegations so vague, that I cannot help earnestly requesting more positive explanations on the subject. In the mean time it is my duty to transmit to you as speedy as possible, intelligence so important, that our poor fishermen may be made acquainted with it, and shelter themselves from the English cruizers, which will not fail to seize them wherever they may find them. I have just written to the Commissioners of the Marine at Dunkirk, Calais, Dieppe, Havre, and Port Malo, to request them to make known to the fishermen the danger with which they are threatened. Though in casting my eyes over the letter of Mr. Dundas of the 21st of Jan. which was transmitted to me only this day, I have reasons to apprehend that this information will arrive too late, and that a great number of unfortunate men may have become victims to a measure, the real motives of which I am not able to guess. Health and respect.

(Signed) OTTO.

TRANSPORT Office, Jan. 29, 1801.

The Lords commissioners of admiralty have just transmitted to us the copy of a letter they received from the right hon. Henry Dundas, one of his majesty's principal Secretaries of State, signifying that on account of the motives there mentioned, it is the pleasure of his Majesty, that the orders for taking or destroying the French fishing boats, and for making their crews prisoners of war, shall be again put in execution, and that all the fishermen set at liberty on their parole shall return. We send you here inclosed a copy of the letter in question, and in consequence of the orders contained in it, we demand thro' your means the immediate return into this country of all the fishermen liberated on their parole, and we inform you that such of them as shall neglect to comply with these orders, will be treated according to all the rigor of the laws of war, in case they should be again made prisoners.

We are, &c.

(Signed)

R. GEORGE,
A. STERLE,
J. SCHANK.

Mr. Dundas's Letter to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Downing-street, Jan. 21.

My Lords,

Having received various accounts that the French government abuse the favor granted to the Fishermen of that nation, according to the letter I addressed to your Lordships on the 30th of May last, by which I informed you, that the orders given to the cruizers to capture all the fishermen as well as their boats, were revoked, having reason even to believe that these fishermen, as well as their boats, are put in requisition, and sent to Breft to assist in arming and equipping the fleet, and that those who were liberated from the prisons of this country and permitted to return to their country, under the express condition of not serving, are also comprehended in this requisition.—I have orders to signify to your Lordships, that it is his Majesty's pleasure that the orders given in consequence of my letter of the 29th of January, 1798, shall be again carried

into execution, in what relates to the fishermen and their boats; and that the Commissioners charged with the transport service, and the care of the French prisoners of war, shall require by the usual mode of communication, that all those set at liberty on their parole shall be obliged to return, and shall signify to the French Government that such of them as neglect to comply with these orders, shall be treated according to all the rigour of the laws of war, in case they be again made prisoners while serving his Majesty's enemies.

I am, &c.

(Signed) HENRY DUNDAS.

PARIS, March 3.

Letters from Munich state, that at 4 in the evening of the 8th of February, two couriers arrived at Gen. Moreau's head quarters, with the intelligence that peace had been signed. He was sitting at dinner at the time with Baron de Negri, an Austrian officer, whom he immediately clasped in his arms; and after acquainting him with the happy tidings, sent him off with a note to communicate them to M. de Chasteler, at Inspruck.

On the morning of the following day another courier reached Moreau with orders for three divisions of the French army to be in full march for France.

On the 9th ult. passed through Stutgard, M. de Schrant, Imperial Aulic Councellor, on his way to Luneville, to the Count Cobenzel in regulating the compensations and indemnities to be given to the princes deprived of their possessions on the Rhine.

The postscript of the Journal du Commerce, of the 27th of February, states the arrival of Gantheaume's squadron at Toulon, with several prizes, after having been chased by the English fleet.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 18.

More than 2,000,000 of sul-jects must change masters in Germany, in order to indemnify the grand duke of Tuscany, and other princes. It is supposed therefore, that some of the Imperial cities must, for this purpose, share the fate of the Ecclesiastical states. Prussia is believed to disapprove the change proposed in the dominion of Poland.

ITALY, Feb. 10.

Mantua has been finally delivered up to the French. 260 pieces of artillery, 60,000 lb. of gun powder, 1,167 guns and carbinets, 2,210,000 charges of ammunition, with great quantities of bombs and bullets, have been acquired with it. The Imperial garrison departed on the 17th Feb. by Verona and Legnano.—They were allowed to take with them provisions for ten or twelve days. Generals Miollis and Marmet have now the chief command in the Mantuan territory.

Volta[illegible] Capt. [illegible] March 7.
a mixtu[illegible] the Lon[illegible]r and Monkey,
has been [illegible]ning, w[illegible]verified. The Pa-
rising w[illegible] Hyde P[illegible] that Buonaparte is
the Ty[illegible] squadron the Monkey in the
Tyger's [illegible]ployed [illegible]

March 5.

A Privy Council sat yesterday some hours, supposed to have had under its consideration the propriety of laying an embargo on all Prussian vessels.

We hope that one of the first acts of Government will be to stop the payment of all foreign bills drawn on our merchants. If the continent will be ungrateful to this country, by beginning an envious war against our maritime and commercial greatness, we ought to retaliate by every means in our power.—We think that to the present temporary suspension of many of the functions of Government, is solely to be attributed that some order of this kind has not already been issued.

The recall of M. Otto appears to have produced the most opposite effect to what was intended by the First Consul of France. Far from embarrassing either the new ministers or the old ones, it has convinced the nation of the perfidy and rancor of the enemy, and of the impossibility of expecting peace from any thing but the bravery of our councils and the vigour of our arms.

We are sorry to hear that a vessel, the Lady Gray, with the cloathing of ten regiments in the Mediterranean on board, has been taken off Lisbon. The loss must naturally occasion considerable inconvenience to the troops.

March 6.

The departure of citizen Otto is delayed solely on account of the King's indisposition; as his Majesty's opinion must be taken before any answer can be given to the note which Mr. Otto has presented to the transport board.

It is very generally mentioned that the Duke of Portugal will not long remain in office.

Letters received yesterday from Plymouth state, that some passengers landed there from the Lydia, an American ship, reported, that she was boarded in the channel by la Bougainville French brig privateer, of 12 guns. The Lydia having some provisions on board, had nearly been detained, as the American captain was told, orders had been issued by the Chief Consul to stop and send into French ports all neutral vessels for England with provisions.

A number of large north country ships have been cut down at the different yards in the river; and are converted into gun vessels for the naval expeditions against Sweden and Denmark.—Many of these vessels will carry eighteen 32 pounders.

The 4th regiment of infantry, have marched from Winchester to Southampton, where transports are expected to take them on board; their destination is not yet known.

The commander of the French squadron which lately escaped from Brest, has officially announced his arrival in the Mediterranean, and having captured the British frigate Succes of 32 guns, the Sprightly cutter of 16, and the Incendiary, fireship, of 14. He mentions an action which the French frigate Bravoure, had with an English frigate (probably the Concord) and says the Bravoure had ten men killed and 24 wounded; among the latter was the captain.

There is an unofficial account in one of the late French papers, of a private treaty between France and Spain, by which the latter engages to cede to the former, Louisiana and its dependencies. It is by no means improbable that some compensation has been promised to France, for the cession of Tuscany to the Duke of Parma.

The French funds continue to fall. Between the 27th ult. and the 2d inst. they fell 3 per cent; on the 2d they were at 55. For this depression no reason is assigned.

United States

BOSTON, (Mass.) April 11.

The population of this town, agreeably to the census lately taken, is as follows:—White males 12,245; white females 12,465; blacks 1,170—Total 24,880. In 1791, the population was a trifle over 18,000.

April 18.

Since our last, the Gaba, captain Hinckley, has arrived from London. The latest paper by her is of the 9th of March.

The British King was rapidly recovering his health.—Mr. Pitt still continued to direct the helm of state; but it was supposed would retire when the King's health was re-established.—Naval preparations were making with spirit throughout the kingdom; and the price of bread was falling.

It has been ascertained that the squadron which escaped from Brest, has arrived at Toulon; having captured the British frigate Succès, of 32 guns; a cutter and a fire-ship.

An article in a London paper of the 6th March, mentions information having been given an American vessel at sea, that the French Government had issued orders for sending into France all neutral vessels bound to England with provisions.

The French prize corvette Berceau, captured by the Boston, is undergoing a thorough repair, in order to be delivered into the clean hands of the French, in the most decent order.

NEW-YORK, April 6.

Extract of a letter received on Saturday by the Fanny, from Greenock, dated Glasgow, 6th March, 1801.

"By this day's mail certain intelligence is at last received, that the king of Prussia has declared that he will take a decided part against this country in common with the northern powers; and that he is to possess himself of Hamburgh and Bremen immediately, unless Britain takes off the embargo on Swedish and Danish vessels detained in this country. The result of the above news I think cannot fail of very seriously affecting all kinds of produce, West India and American. I have had only a few minutes to write you the above intelligence, which I wish may be in time for the Fanny."

Orders have been given by government to suspend for the present, all future progress in erecting the arsenal and military stores in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and the fortifications in Rhode Island.

The two companies of dragoons have been, by direction of government, dismounted. The law which created these companies placed their continuance at the will of the President, who has thot proper to reduce them to the rank of infantry.

Arrangements have been made, in conformity to the act, passed during the last session of Congress, for a naval peace establishment which contemplates the cont[illegible]ce in actual service of 4 frigates of 44 guns, and 2 frigates of 32 guns.

All the other frigates directed by that act to be retained, will be laid up in the docks in the city of Washington.

The place selected for this purpose appears to have been chosen with great wisdom; as it is the seat of government, and will place the vessels, and those who are appointed to take care of them, under the immediate eye of the public functionaries.

April 20.

Captain Fine, of the schooner Sincerity, arrived here on Saturday, informs us, that when he left Porto Rico, the Spaniards were in daily expectation of an attack from the English—that they were putting the town in the best possible state of defence—and that the mi-

ships were ordered from the interior of the country to defend the town.

A Spanish frigate, with two millions of dollars on board, has been cast away on the coast of Peru; 50 of the crew were drowned, and the money lost.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

Messrs. Russell and Cutler,

Having had access to know the particulars of the DISPATCHES received from our minister at London, which probably will not be communicated to the public, by the president, soon, from political reasons. I embrace the opportunity to give you a sketch of the information, I have learnt; for the authenticity of which I can pledge myself, as the source from which I derived it, is most respectable.

"Mr. King transmitted to Lord Grenville a note, in which he acquainted his majesty's ministers, that he had it in command from the president, of the United-States, to declare that he had viewed with serious concern, the frequent captures of American property on the high seas, by his Britannic Majesty's cruises and armed vessels, which have been confirmed, particularly in the West-Indies, by condemnations entirely unwarrantable and unjust; contrary to the existing Treaty, and the common usage of all civilized nations. After describing the principles on which his Majesty's Justices have acted in the West-Indies, which he collected from documents furnished him and in his possession, he remonstrated in the most severe manner against such violent and unjust proceedings, declaring, that should the government of Great-Britain continue to sanction such unwarrantable depredations on the American commerce, his government could no longer suppose that that amicable and good understanding which has so happily subsisted between the two countries, was the wish of the British Government to preserve—in short, he could not but view those circumstances which have taken place, as a declaration of hostilities against the American Flag—the honor of which he was called upon to maintain.

"He expressed a sincere hope that the British Government would do away by a frank explanation, the unpleasant sentiments and ideas, such disagreeable circumstances had naturally occasioned—he hoped to find in such, professions of amity, with assurances that a stop should be put to such aggravations, the justice of which his Majesty's Ministry must evidently discriminate: in such event the United States would find no impediment towards executing with fidelity her engagements with the Court of St. James.

"Lord Grenville, in a note transmitted to Mr. King, acquainted him, he had lost no time in laying before his Majesty, the note he did him the honor on the 2d of February to address to him, and had it in command to return Mr. King an explicit declaration, that nothing has been more remote from his Majesty's most earnest wish, than to interrupt the good understanding engaged between the two countries—he intimated that the proceedings in the West Indies complained of, have been entirely without authority, and indeed contrary to the careful policy ordered to be preserved in his Majesty's West India colonies. He requested Mr. King to assure his government that a rigid enquiry will be instituted after the aggravations complained of, and that arrangements will be made to prevent such like circumstances occurring in future."

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, May 23.

ALMANAC, for MAY, 1801.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Satur.	Sund.
MAY					1	2	3
First qr. 5th	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
N. m. 13th	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
L. qr. 20th	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
F. m. 27th	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

The House of Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, unanimously agreed to a resolution on the 19th of February, for settling 1000l. sterling a year for life, on Sir Sidney Smith, as an acknowledgment and reward for his distinguished services.

A second report from the British and Irish House of Commons, on the high price of provisions was taken into consideration on the 2d of March. It is proposed in this report, that 31,000l. be given in premiums, to encourage the cultivation of potatoes.

THE GOOD MAN.

The man, whose humane disposition is not weakened by any associations of life; whose ease is not violated by fashion, and whose simplicity endears every personal accomplishment: in whom art is always friend to nature, and whose head cannot betray his heart; who speaks truth, in love conceals his tho'ts with innocence, and studies the character of man, to assist virtue; silent, from affection; free, with sympathy; active from benevolence: great in the end proposed, never contemptible in the means: who sees what men want, more than what they are, what will bless them rather than what will please them: friendly to every condition; haughty in no station: open to all duties; ready in all good actions; consistent in every profession. Whose religion lives in his heart, and never deserts his life. This is the man, approved without envy, and whenever known beloved among mankind.

In one of the late engagements in Holland, col. Van Grutton asked one of his lieutenants for a *quid* of tobacco.—It was in the very heat of contest, and a cannon ball carried off the Lieutenant in the act of presenting it: "I must be obliged to you, then," said the colonel *coolly*, turning to another officer, "for you see our friend is gone away with his *tobacco box*."

[THE following curious parody of the much admired song, called "*Crazy Jane*," will, perhaps, afford amusement to some of our readers. It is extracted from an English print, and lashes, with just satiric thong, the fickle and crazy politics of the emperor of Russia.]

CRAZY PAUL!

WHY, fair Isle, in every sailor
Are such signs of rage express'd?
Can a moon-struck Russian railer,
Draw the fleet of France from Brest!

Do you dread my late embargoes?
Trust me soon my power will fail;
Man your vessels, ship your cargoes,
Fear no harm from *Crazy Paul!*

Do you mock my fierce defiance?
Act like men—'tis glorious fun!
Search the globe round for alliance;
League with all—adhere to none.

Once for thee I fought contagious,
('Twas a lucid interval,)
But a Gallic pest contagious,
Stole the wits of *Crazy Paul!*

Malta's Isle your fleet blockaded;
Martin's skill each pass secures;
Silly I, by France perfuaded,
Tho't it mine—but found it yours!

Little *Paul* no more grand master!
Mad with baby rag I bawl:
Malta fell, but how much faster
Fled the faith of *Crazy Paul!*

Now for Gallia's cause right hearty,
Fickle as the passing air,
Led about by Buonaparte!
Growling like a dancing bear;

How I shame the sons of Russia!
While intent to work they fall,
Holland, Denmark, Sweden Prussia,
Cry "come help us, *Crazy Paul!*"

To Let,

ONE House in King-street, and another in Duke-street, by the Month, the Quarter, or Year. Apply to
WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.
York, May 23, 1801. [2 w

WHEREAS evil reports have been lately raised against the subscriber: that he was about to leave this Province, in order to defraud his creditors, he now informs them that he stands ready to turn out any property he has on hand, at the prisal of any judicious men to them for the payment of his honest debts—he likewise requests all those indebted to him to make payment immediately to inable him to do the same, or they may expect trouble from *ROBERT YOUNG* Jun.
YORK, May 14th 1801.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 24 south side of King-Street, opposite to Mr. Cooper's tavern, on the 4th of June now next ensuing, with that excellent frame house well inclosed two stories high with a complete cellar there under. If not sold by private sale before that period. Six months credit will be given on approved notes—and an indisputable title will be given by applying to Mr. Hugh Cameron.

TO BE SOLD,

THE two story frame HOUSE, on Lot No. 1, fronting Toronto-street, in the town of York, fit for the residence of a gentleman, merchant, or tavern-keeper. It is 46 feet long and 35 feet deep; the lot contains one acre of excellent land, from which there is a most agreeable prospect of the bay, lake, town, &c. For further [illegible] enquire of Mr. Eliphalet [illegible] house, who will allow fix[illegible] for the purchase money.
York, Ma[illegible]

Fruit Tre[illegible]

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 2000 Fruit trees of various kinds from the best seed; 500 do grafted from the best fruit of Mr. Prince's garden L. Island, most of which six and nine years old, some have borne fruit: viz.—Apple, pear, peach, plumb, cherry, apricot, nectarine, quince, gooseberry, currant, grape, mulberry, &c. Also a few Lumberdy poplar and arcasia or locus trees.—For further particulars apply to the printers of the Oracle. (tf.)

ISSUES
MISSING

THE

VOLUME XI.] GAZETTE [NUMBER 6.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 526.) SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1801. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

Meteorological Observations for May, 1801,

FARENHEIT's SCALE.——NORTH EXPOSURE.

Days.	6 o'clock.	Meridian.	7 o'clock.	Below 0.	6 o'clock.	Meridian	7 o'clock.
1	48	57	51	—	Cloudy	Cloudy	Rain
2	44	55	50	—	Cloudy	Clear	Cloudy
3	46	62	57	—	Rain	Clouds	Clear
4	40	58	51	—	Cloudy	Rain	Rain
5	49	49	47	—	Cloudy	Rain	Rain
6	45	58	48	—	Rain	Cloudy	Clear
7	38	62	52	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
8	50	64	58	—	Clear	Cloudy	Cloudy
9	60	72	64	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
10	—	—	—	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
11	—	—	—	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
12	49	63	56	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
13	54	63	57	—	Cloudy	Clear	Clear
14	53	65	53	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
15	53	55	50	—	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy
16	48	—	55	—	Cloudy	Clear	Cloudy
17	54	73	59	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
18	64	80	50	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
19	50	72	54	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
20	53	76	64	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
21	56	79	60	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
22	61	70	57	—	Clear	Clear	Cloudy
23	52	61	44	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
24	30	54	56	—	Clear	Clouds	Cloudy
25	50	59	50	+	Rain	Rain	Rain
26	43	55	43	—	Clouds	Clear	Clear
27	50	74	64	—	Clouds	Clouds	Clouds
28	58	75	64	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
29	66	70	64	—	Clear	Cloudy	Cloudy
30	64	79	63	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
31	61	77	63	—	Clear	Clear	Clear

N. B. Where the blanks appear, no Observation hath been taken.

Foreign News.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Wednesday, April 15.

Admiralty Office, April 15.

Capt. Otway, of his majesty's ship the London, arrived in town this morning, with dispatches from vice-admiral Sir Hyde Parker, commander in chief of a squadron of his majesty's ships employed on a particular service, to Evan Nepean, esq. dated on board the London, in Copenhagen roads, the 6th inst. of which the following are copies:

SIR,

You will be pleased to acquaint the lords commissioners of the admiralty, that since my letter of the 23d of March, no opportunity of wind offered for going up the Sound until the 25th, when the wind shifted in most violent squall from the S. W. to the N. W. and N. and blew with such violence, and with so great a seas, as to render it impossible for any ship to have weighed her anchor. The wind and sea were even so violent, as to oblige many ships to let go a second anchor to prevent them driving, notwithstanding they were riding with two cables an end; and by the morning the wind veered again to the south-west.

On the 30th of last month, the wind having come to the northward, we passed into the Sound with the fleet, but not before I had adjusted myself of the hostile intentions of the Danes to oppose our passage, as the papers marked No. 1, 2, 3, and 4, will prove: after this intercourse, there could be no doubt remaining of their determination to resist.

After anchorage about five or six miles from the island of Huin, I reconnoitered, with vice-admiral lord Nelson, and rear admiral Graves, the formidable line of ships, radeaus, pontoons, galleys, fire ships and gun-boats, flanked and supported by extensive batteries on the two islands called the Crowns, the largest of which was mounted with from fifty to seventy-five pieces of cannon; these were again commanded by two ships of 70 guns, and a large frigate in the inner road of Copenhagen, and a sixty-four gun ships, without masts, were moored on the flat on the starboard side of the entrance into the arsenal.

The day after, the wind being S. we again examined their position, and came to the resolution of attacking them from the southard.

Vice-admiral lord Nelson having offered his services for conducting the attack, had, some days before we entered the sound, shifted his flag to the Elephant, and after having examined and buoyed the outer channel of the middle ground, his lordship proceeded with 12 ships of the line, all the frigates, bombs, fireships, and all the small vessels, and that evening anchored off Draco point to make his disposition for the attack, and wait for the wind to the southard.

It was agreed between us, that the remaining ships with me should weigh at the same moment his lordship did, and menace the Crown batteries, and the four ships of the line that lay at the entrance of the arsenal; as also to cover our disabled ships as they came out of action.

I have now the honor to enclose a copy of vice-admiral lord Nelson's report to me of the action on the 2d inst. His lordship has stated so fully the whole of his proceedings on that day, as only to leave me the opportunity to testify my entire acquiescence and testimony of the bravery and intrepidity with which the action was supported throughout the line.

Was it possible for me to add any thing to the well earned renown of lord Nelson, it would be by asserting, that his exertions, great as they may have heretofore been, never were carried to a higher pitch of zeal for his country's service.

I have only to lament that the fort of attack, confined within an intricate and narrow passage, excluded the ships particularly under my command from the opportunity of exhibiting their valor; but I can, with great truth, assert, that the same spirit and zeal animated the whole of the fleet; and I trust that the contest in which we are engaged, will, on some future day, afford them an occasion of shewing that the whole were inspired with the same spirit, had the field been sufficiently extensive to have brought it into action.

It is with the deepeſt concern I mention the loſs of capts. Moſſe and Riou, two very brave and gallant officers, and whoſe loſs, as I am well informed, will be ſenſibly felt by the families they have left behind them; the former a wife and children, and the latter an aged mother.

From the known gallantry of Sir Thomas Thompſon on former occaſions, the naval ſervice will have to regret the loſs of the future exertions of that brave officer, whoſe leg was ſhot off.

For all other particulars I beg leave to refer their lordſhips to capt. Otway, who was with lord Nelſon in the latter part of the action, and able to anſwer any queſtions that may be thought neceſſary to be put to him.

A return of the killed and wounded you will receive herewith.

I have the honor to be, &c.

HYDE PARKER.

P. S. The promotions and appointments that have taken place on this occaſion, will be ſent by the firſt opportunity that offers; but I cannot cloſe this without acquainting their lordſhips, that capt. Moſſe being killed very early in the action, lieut. John Yell and continued it with the greateſt ſpirit and good conduct; I muſt, therefore, in juſtice to his merits, beg leave to recommend him to their lordſhip's favor.

No. I.

London, in the Cattegat, March 27.

From the hoſtile tranſaction of the court of Denmark, ſending away his Britannic majeſty's charge d'affairs, the commander in chief of his majeſty's fleet is anxious to know what is the determination of the Daniſh court, and whether the commanding officer of Cronberg caſtle had received orders to fire upon the Britiſh fleet as they paſs into the ſound, as he muſt deem the firing of the firſt gun a declaration of war on the part of Denmark.

Signed, H. PARKER.

Tranſlation. No. II.

Anſwer,

Cronberg, March 28.

In anſwer to the admiral's honored letter, I have to inform him, that no orders are given to fire on the Engliſh fleet. An expreſs is gone to Copenhagen, and ſhould any orders be ſent, I ſhall immediately ſend an officer on board to inform the admiral.

Signed, STRICKER, governor.

Tranſlation, No. III.

Cronberg caſtle, March 28.

In anſwer to your excellency's letter, which I did not receive till the following day at half paſt eight, I have the honor to inform you, that his majeſty the king of Denmark did not ſend away the charge d'affairs, but that upon his own demand he obtained a paſſport.

As a ſoldier I cannot meddle with politics; but I am not at liberty to ſuffer a fleet, whoſe intention is not yet known, to approach the guns of the caſtle which I have the honor to command.

In caſe your excellency ſhould think proper to make any propoſals to his majeſty the King of Denmark, I wiſh to be informed thereof, before the fleet approaches nearer to the caſtle. And explicit anſwer is deſired.

Signed, STRICKER, governor.

Anſwer.

On board the London, March 29.

1 o'clock, A. M.

Sir,

In anſwer to your excellency's note juſt now received, the underſigned has only to reply, that finding the intentions of the court of Denmark to be hoſtile to his Britannic majeſty, he regards the anſwer as a declaration of war, and therefore, agreeable to his inſtructions, can no longer refrain from hoſtilities, however reluctant it may be to his feelings:—But at the ſame time will be ready to attend to any propoſals of the court of Denmark for reſtoring the former amity and friendſhip which had for ſo many years ſubſiſted between the two courts.

Signed, H. PARKER.

His excellency the governor,
of Cronberg caſtle.

Elephant, off Copenhagen, April 3.

Sir,

In obedience to your directions to report the proceedings of the ſquadron named in the margin,* which you did me the honor to place under my command: I beg leave to inform you, that having, by the aſſiſtance of that able officer, capt. Riou, and the unremitted exertions of capt. Briſbane, and the maſters of the Amazon and Cruizer, in particular, buoyed the channel of the outer deep, and the poſition of the middle ground, the ſquadron paſſed in ſafety, and anchored off Draco the evening of the 1ſt; and that yeſterday morning I made the ſignal for the ſquadron to weigh, and to engage the Daniſh line, conſiſting of ſix ſail of the line, 11 floating batteries, mounting from twenty-ſix 24 pounders, to eighteen 18 pounders, and one bomb ſhip, beſides ſchooner gun-veſſels.

Theſe were ſupported by the Crown Iſlands, mounting eighty-eight cannon, and four ſail of the line, moored in the harbour's mouth, and ſome batteries on the Iſland of Amak.

The bomb-ſhip and ſchooner gun-veſſels made their eſcape, the other 17 ſail are ſunk, burnt, or taken, being the whole of the Daniſh line to the ſouthard of the Crown Iſlands, after a battle of four hours.

From the intricate navigation, the Bellona and Ruſſell unfortunately grounded, but although not in the ſituation aſſigned them, yet ſo placed as to be of great ſervice. The Agamemnon could not weather the ſhoal of the middle, and was obliged to anchor; but not the leaſt blame can be attached to capt. Fancourt; it was an event to which all the ſhips were liable. Theſe accidents prevented the extenſion of our line by the three ſhips before mentioned, who would I am confident, have ſilenced the Crown iſlands, the two outer ſhips in the harbor's mouth, and prevented the heavy loſs in the Defiance and Monarch, and which unhappily threw the gallant and good capt. Riou (to whom I had given the command of the frigates and ſloops named in the margin,† to aſſiſt in the attack of the ſhips at the harbor's mouth) under a heavy fire, the conſequence of which has been the death of capt. Riou, and many brave officers and men in the frigates and ſloops.

The bombs were directed and took their ſtations abreaſt of the Elephant, and threw ſome ſhells into the arſenal.

Capt. Roſe, who volunteered his ſervices to direct the gun brigs, did every thing that was poſſible to get them forward, but the current was too ſtrong for them to be of ſervice during the action; but not the leſs merit is due to capt. Roſe, and, I believe all the officers and crews of the gun-brigs, for their exertions.

The boats of thoſe ſhips of the fleet, who were not ordered on the attack, afforded us every aſſiſtance; and the officers and men who were in them merit my warmeſt approbation.

The Deſiree took her ſtation in raking the ſouthermoſt Daniſh ſhip of the line, and performed the greateſt ſervice.

The action began at 9 minutes paſt ten. The van, led by capt. Mutray, of the Edgar, who ſet a noble example of intrepidity, which was as well followed by every capt. officer and man in the ſquadron.

It is my duty to ſtate to you the high and diſtinguiſhed merit and gallantry of rear-admiral Graves.

To capt. Foley, who permitted me the honor of hoiſting my flag on board the Elephant, I feel under the greateſt obligations; his advice was neceſſary on many important occaſions during the battle.

I beg leave to expreſs how much I feel indebted to every captain, officer and man, for their zeal and diſtinguiſhed bravery on this occaſion. The hon. col. Stewart did me the favor to be on board the Elephant, and himſelf, with every officer and ſoldier under his orders, ſhared with pleaſure the toils and dangers of the day.

The loſs in ſuch a battle has naturally been great. Amongſt many other brave officers and men who were killed, I have with ſorrow to place the name of capt. Moſſe, of the Monach, who has left a wife and ſix children to lament his loſs. Among the wounded is that of capt. ſir Thomas B. Thompſon, of the Bellona.

I have the honor to be, &c.

NELSON and BRONTE.

* *Elephant, Defiance, Monarch, Bellona, Edgar, Ruſſell, Ganges, Glatton, Iſis, Agamemnon, Polyphemus, Ardent.*

† *Elephant, Defiance, Monarch, Bellona, Ruſſell, Ganges, Glatton, Iſis, Agamemnon, Polyphemus, Ardent, Amazon, Deſiree, Blanche, Alcmene; ſloops, Dart, Arrow, Cruizer, and Harpy; Fire-ſhips, Zephyr and Otter; Bombs, Diſcovery, Sulphur, Hecla, Explosion, Zebra, Terror, and Volcano.*

‡ *Blanche, Alcmene, Dart, Arrow, Zephyr and Otter.*

Liſt of the killed and wounded in the attack on the enemy's line of defence, batteries, &c. on the 2d of April, 1801.

Edgar.—24 ſeamen, 2 marines, 3 ſoldiers of the 49th regt. killed; 79 ſeamen, 17 marines, 8 ſoldiers of the 49th regt. wounded. Total 133.

Monarch.—35 ſeamen, 22 marines, 8 ſoldiers of the 49th regt. killed: 107 ſeamen, 34 marines, 20 ſoldiers of the 49th regt. wounded. Total 210.

Bellona.—9 ſeamen, 2 marines, killed; 48 ſeamen, 10 marines, 5 ſoldiers wounded. Total 74.

Defiance.—17 ſeamen, 3 marines, 2 ſoldiers, killed; 35 ſeamen, 5 marines, 7 ſoldiers, wounded. Total 69.

Iſis.—22 ſeamen, 4 marines, 2 ſoldiers of the Rifle Corps, killed; 69 ſeamen, 13 marines, 2 ſoldiers of the Rifle Corps, wounded. Total 112.

Amazon.—10 ſeamen, 1 marine, killed; 16 ſeamen, 5 marines, wounded. Total 32.

Glatton.—17 killed, 34 wounded. Total 51.

Deſiree.—3 wounded.

Blanche.—6 ſeamen, 1 marine, killed; 7 ſeamen, 2 marines, wounded. Total 16.

Polyphemus.—4 ſeamen, 1 marine, killed; 20 ſeamen, 4 marines, wounded. Total 29.

Elephant.—4 ſeamen, 3 marines, 1 ſoldier of the Rifle Corps, killed; 8 ſeamen, 1 marine, 2 ſoldiers of the Rifle Corps, wounded. Total 19.

Alcmene.—5 ſeamen, killed; 12 ſeamen, 2 marines, wounded. Total 19.

Dart.—2 killed; 1 wounded. Total 3.

Gannet.—3 killed; 1 miſſing. Total 6.

Ruſſell.—5 ſeamen, 1 marine, wounded. Total 6.

Ardent.—29 ſeamen and marines, killed; 64 ſeamen and marines, wounded. Total 93.

OFFICERS KILLED.

Edgar.—Edmund Johnſon, firſt lieutenant; lieut. Benjamin Spencer, marines.

Defiance.—George Gray, lieutenant; Matthew Cobb, pilot.

Elephant.—Capt. James Bowden, of the Cornith Miners, volunteer in the Rifle Corps; Mr. Henry Yaulden, maſter's mate.

Polyphemus.—Mr. James Bell, midſhipman.

Iſis.—Mr. Daniel Lemond, maſter; Mr. Henry Long, lieut. of marines; Mr. George M'Kinlay, Mr. Thomas Ram, midſhipmen; Mr. Grant, lieut. of the Rifle Corps.

Ganges.—Mr. Robert Stewart, maſter.

Dart.—Mr. Edwin Sandys, lieut.

Glatton.—Mr. Alex. Nicholſon, pilot.

Monarch.—Capt. Robt. Moſſe.

Amazon.—Capt. Edward Riou; hon. George Tucket, midſhipman; Mr. Joſ. Roſe, captain's clerk.

Ardent.—Geo. Hoare, midſhipman.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Edgar.—Joſhua Johnſon, 2d lieut.; W. Goldfinch, 5th lieut.; Mr. Gabazan, Mr. Whimper, Mr. Ridge, Mr. Proctor, Mr. Dumett, midſhipmen, ſlightly.

Defiance.—Mr. Paterſon, boatſwain; Mr. Gallaway, midſhipman; Mr. Niblet, captain's clerk; Mr. Stephenſon, pilot.

Elephant.—Mr. Robt. Gill, midſhipman of the Saint George; Mr. Hugh Mitchel, midſhipman.

Alcmene.—Mr. Henry Baker, acting 3d lieut.; Mr. Charles Meredith, lieut. of the marines; Mr. Charles Church, boatſwain; Mr. G. A. Spearing, maſter's mate; Mr. Pratt, pilot.

Polyphemus.—Mr. Edward Burr, boatſwain.

Deſiree.—Mr. King, lieut. ſlightly.

Iſis.—Mr. Richd. Cormack, lieut.; Mr. Rueben Pain, Mr. Simon Frazer, Mr. Charles Jones, midſhipmen.

Ganges.—Mr. Iſaac Davis, pilot, badly.

Glatton.—Mr. Tindall, lieut.; Mr. Robt. Thompſon, maſter's mate; Mr. John Williams, midſhipman.

Monarch.—Mr. Wm. Minchin, lieut. Mr. James Marrie, lieut. of marines; Mr. James Dennis, lieut. of the 49th regt.; Mr. Henry Swimmer, Mr. W. J. Bowes, midſhipmen; Mr. Wm. Joy, boatſwain.

Belona.—Sir T. B. Thompſon, bart. capt. loſt his leg; Mr. Thos. Southey, lieut.; Mr. Thomas Wilkes, lieut. ſlightly; capt. Alex. Sharp, of the 49th regt. badly; Mr. James Emerton, maſter's mate; Mr. —— Anderſon, Mr. Edward Daubenny, Mr. Wm. Sitford, Mr. Fig, midſhipmen.

Amazon.—Mr. James Harry, Mr. Philip Horn, maſter's mates.

Killed—Officers	20	
Seamen, marines, and ſoldiers,	234	
		254
Wounded—Officers	48	
Seamen, marines, and ſoldiers,	641	
		689
Total killed and wounded		943

APRIL 18.

Some accounts arrived yeſterday, brought by his Royal highneſs prince Adolphus, who landed on Thurſday at Yarmouth, that gave moſt favorable account of the progreſs of the negociation carrying on between lord Nelſon and the prince royal of Denmark, which has for its object the reſtoration of a perfect good underſtanding with all our ancient maritime allies of the north.

With our laſt Hamburgh letters we received the following correct copies of the correſpondence which paſſed between lord Nelſon and the prince royal of Denmark, on the 2d inſt. immediately on the latter finding the Daniſh ſhips and batteries within his power.

The papers, copies of which we preſent our readers, are genuine, and excluſively, we believe in our poſſeſſion.

No. I.

Lord Nelſon has directions to ſpare Denmark when no longer reſiſting; but if the firing is continued on the part of Denmark, lord Nelſon muſt be obliged to let on fire all the floating batteries he has taken, without having the power of ſaving the brave Danes who have defended them.

Dated on board his majeſty's ſhip Elephant, Copenhagen roads, April 2d, 1801.

(Signed) NELSON and BRONTE.

Vice-admiral, under the command of admiral ſir Hyde Parker.

No. II.

To the brothers of Engliſhmen, the Danes.

His royal highneſs the prince royal of Denmark has ſent me, general adjutant Lindholm, on board his Britannic majeſty's vice-admiral, the right hon. lord Nelſon to aſk the particular object of ſending the flag of truce.

No. III.

Lord Nelſon's Anſwer.

Lord Nelſon's object in ſending the flag of truce, was humanity: he therefore conſents that hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe and the wounded Danes may be taken on ſhore, and lord Nelſon will take his priſoners out of the veſſels, and burn or carry off his prizes as he ſhall think fit.

Lord Nelſon, with humble duty to his royal highneſs the prince of Denmark, will conſider this the greateſt victory he ever gained, if it may be the cauſe of a happy reconciliation and union between his moſt gracious ſovereign and his majeſty the king of Denmark.

(Signed) NELSON and BRONTE.

On board his majeſty's ſhip Elephant, Copenhagen roads, 2d April, 1801.

March 28.—A private letter from Peru, of the 16th ult. contains the following intereſting paragraph:—"I can this day give you the important intelligence, that of the two parties which now divide the Divan or Turkiſh council of ſtate, viz. the Engliſh and Ruſſian, the latter has gained the aſcendancy. On this account Lord Elgin has ſent his private ſecretary to Rhodes, with inſtructions to Gen. Abercrombie, who will probably abandon the deſcent upon Egypt, if it has not already been effected."

The idea of a negociation being about to take place, has produced a conſiderable riſe in the funds.

The French papers ſtate, that the Engliſh cannot land on any point of Syria before June, without loſing half their number by the plague, and at this time they cannot paſs the deſart without loſing the other half by heat and thirſt.

It is ſaid at Paris, the King of Pruſſia has cloſed the port of Lindau againſt the Engliſh, and that Lord Carysfort has his effects packed ready to leave Berlin on the arrival of a courier from his court.

The plan for reviſing the Batavian conſtitution has been ſubmitted by the Directory to the Legiſlative Body, who were to make their report on the 16th. It is ſuppoſed the change will be advantageous to the Houſe of Orange.

The India Company has moſt laudably ordered the whole of the immenſe quantity of plate found in the Zenana and State Barbars at Seringapatam, and aſcertained to have belonged to the Myſore family and inferior Rajahs, to be reſtored.

The laſt of the Moniteurs contains a curious report from Fouche, miniſter of the police, to the Conſuls, complaining that the revenue of Clermont, conſiſting of 20,000 francs, had been ſeized on its way to Lyons, notwithſtanding the eſcort of nine or ten gendarmes, mounted and well armed.

We have the pleaſure to lay before our readers the following Ukaſe or Proclamation of the *Autocrat* of all the Ruſſias, on his aſcending the Throne; *Copy of the Proclamation of the new Emperor of Ruſſia, on his acceſſion to the Throne.*

"WE, by the Grace of God, Alexander the Firſt, Emperor and Autocrator of all the Ruſſias, &c. &c. declare to all our faithful ſubjects,

"It has pleaſed the decrees of the Almighty to ſhorten the life of our beloved parent ſovereign Emperor Paul Petrovitz, who died ſuddenly by an apoplectic ſtroke, at night between the 11th and 12th day of this month. We on receiving the hereditary Imperial Throne of all the Ruſſias, do receive alſo at the ſame time the obligation to govern the people committed unto us by the Almighty, according to the laws and the heart of her who reſts in God, our moſt auguſt Grand-mother ſovereign empreſs Catherine the Great, whoſe memory will be dear for ever to us, and the whole country. Following the ſteps of her wiſe intentions, we hope to arrive at the object of carrying Ruſſia to the ſummit of glory, and to procure an uninterrupted happineſs to all our faithful ſubjects, whom we do hereby invite to feal their fidelity to us by the oath, before the face of all-ſeeing God, whoſe aſſiſtance we implore to grant us power to ſupport the weight now reſting upon us.

"Given at St. Peterſburg, the 12th March, (O. S.) 1801.

"ALEXANDER."

While we feel ſo much elated with our ſucceſſes in the North Europe, it is not unimportant the public ſhould know that in the courſe of yeſterday, two expreſſes arrived from France to Mr. Otto. The events which we have above noticed, cannot fail to have a very conſiderable influence in the negociations which have been for ſome time going forward.

Our funds have, during the week, riſen about two per cent. on the rumour of adjuſtment, and were yeſterday a fraction better than on Friday. Lord St. Helens, it is ſtated, is to be employed on the occaſion.

The Paris papers of the 13th inſtant, contain a copy of the notification of

the King of Prussia to the Regency of Hanover, announcing his intention of taking possession of the Electorate of Hanover. The electorate is, no doubt, by this time, in the possession of the Prussian troops, as they had passed the frontiers, under the command of the Duke of Brunswick.

It was yesterday reported that an overland dispatch from India had arrived, with advice that an army of 12,000 men, consisting of Europeans and Sepoys, have arrived at Suez from Bombay, to co-operate with Sir Ralph Abercrombie's army.

March 30. Yesterday we received Paris journals to the 24th inst. The Moniteur of that date is filled with desultory advices from Egypt, brought to France in a small brig from Alexandria. No mention is made of our expedition, or of admiral Gantheaume's squadron, which has certainly sailed direct for Alexandria; and from the safe arrival of two French frigates there, that port does not appear to be closely blockaded.

The new overtures with France have caused an increased activity in the correspondence with the court of Berlin, for which place a King's messenger was sent off yesterday afternoon. It is the most earnest wish of the King's government, that the unhappy misunderstanding which prevails with different foreign courts should be amicably and speedily adjusted.

The law arrangements of the new administration are yet incomplete. Lord Eldon still holds the justiceship of the common Pleas, and Lord Loughborough the seals, altho' his lordship many days since took leave of the Court of Chancery. Sir Wm. Grant is in possession of the rolls, and Sir Pepper Arden is for the moment without an office.

Mr. Dundas has not yet quitted his office, being employed in answering every dispatch, and completing all the business of his department up to the date of his resignation.

March 31. The intended negociation has engaged much public attention.—After all effort of a pacific nature, we are sorry to find, that Buonaparte will not treat *without the consent of his allies*. In such a case we know that the terms must be very extravagant; but no decision can take place till we learn his ultimatum. Nothing has farther transpired than what we communicated in a former paper; and every pretended fact is the vague and idle speculation of news writers.

April 2. At 1 o'clock this morning, we received a Hamburgh mail. The chief contents, which are very interesting, may be seen in the following:

Brunswick, March 22. We learn that the answer of the British Cabinet to the Prussian declaration has been received, and that in consequence several regiments at Berlin have got orders to hold themselves in readiness to march. The same orders have been sent to the Prussian army of observation in Westphalia. The military rout of the Duke of Brunswick has of course been changed. His highness is to command the Prussian army, and will be at Minden the 28th inst. This army is to occupy part of the electorate of Hanover, particularly the mouths and banks of the Elbe, Weser, and Ems.

Altona, March 23. Military preparations are continued here with great vigour.

Peterburgh, March 6. The trade & correspondence with France being allowed as before the war, a new course of exchange upon Paris has been introduced. By the Court Gazette of the 16th inst, the rouble was 49 fous.

The Russian department of trade has given orders for the sale of all the sequestered British goods by public auction on the exchange.

April 15. The report of the death of the emperor of Russia proves to be well founded; but so many falsehoods have been circulated respecting the fate of his majesty, we at first received it with suspicion. It appears that on the 11th ult. his imperial majesty went to rest as usual, and next morning was found lifeless in his bed, having died, as it is given out, in an apoplectic fit; but, as it is suspected, by violent means, some say poison. He had disgusted or affronted all his nobles and officers, taking them into favor one day, and disgracing them the next. His tyranny had left him no friends; he was universally hated; every individual was afraid of becoming the victim of his caprice. The history and practice of the Russian court pointed out his fate; he himself dreaded it, and seldom slept twice in the same room. The present event was foreseen, and predicted by persons in this country, the best informed on Russian affairs.

His eldest son, Alexander, was immediately proclaimed emperor; and he commenced his reign by issuing the ukase or proclamation, which appears in the third page of this day's paper.

Among other steps, the new emperor Alexander, dispatched a messenger to count Woronzow, in this country, re-appointing him ambassador from Russia. The messenger came over from Himburgh in the Dolphin packet, capt. Hearne, and arrived in London about 8 o'clock on Monday night. His dispatches were delivered to the chaplain of the Russian legation, in Harley street, and an express was immediately sent off to count Woronzow, at Southampton. The messenger brought a letter from M. Vander Pahlen, the Russian secretary of state, to lord Hawkesbury, our minister for foreign affairs, acquainting him with the event, and assuring him it was the wish of the emperor to re-establish the relations of amity between Russia and England. A letter was also brought, written by the emperor Alexander himself, to our King, full of the most conciliatory expressions. Mr. Sharpe, our late consul in Russia, but now in London, is said to have received passports, and to have been intreated to return immediately. The British seamen have been set at liberty by the new emperor, and the sequestration taken off British property, including ships. In consequence of this intelligence, merchants, who a week ago would have sold their property in Russia for 10 per cent. yesterday refused 50. The greatest joy prevailed in the mercantile world. No happier event could have occurred for it than the death of Paul. The funds rose nearly two per cent. and the speedy dissolution of the northern confederacy was regarded as certain.

April 17.

It is generally reported that sir J. B. Warren had fallen in with Gantheaume in the Mediterranean, and taken 7 sail of the line, and a numerous convoy of transports bound for Alexandria. If it further said, that sir R. Abercrombie having defeated one division of Menou's army, the latter had proposed to capitulate for the evacuation of Egypt.

Sir S. Smith commands the van guard of the English army in Egypt.

The prince of Wallachia has obtained some advantage over Pallein Oglou.

A truce of four months has been agreed on between Spain and Portugal.

The French are now marching an army of 45,000 men against Portugal.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 20.

There is not much harmony existing between lord Keith and lord Elgin.—The latter had sent M. Morrier, his secretary, to the camp of the grand vizier, to renew his intrigue of another capitulation, and thereby give lord Elgin all the glory of the evacuation of Egypt, which is believed the English are ready to sign. On his return he was arrested by sir R. Abercrombie, and carried before a council of war, where he was strictly examined respecting his mission. After the council broke up, 24 hours were allowed him to leave the camp, to which he was ordered never to return.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, June 13.

Last Monday was a day of universal rejoicing in this town, occasioned by the arrival of the news of the splendid victory gained by Lord Nelson over the Danes in Copenhagen Roads on the 2d of April last—in the morning the great guns at the garrison were fired; at night there was a general illumination, and bone-fires blazed in almost every quarter.

HUMOUR.

IT is said of Governor Tichenor, that in one of his travels through the state of New Jersey, he called on a credulous old Dutchman, an innkeeper and an old acquaintance. A short time before he arrived at the inn, he alighted from his carriage, took up an oaken leaf, and carefully wrapped it in a piece of paper. After the usual ceremonies, he asked his landlord if he ever tasted of the *tree of life*? He said he had not. The Governor very sedately took from his pocket the said oaken leaf, and presented it to the Dutchman; who, after viewing it, took a bite of it again and again, expecting from its effects that he should live for ever. The Governor soon after leaving the inn, the landlord ran after him, and anxiously requested, that if ever he should come that way again, he would by no means let his *wife* taste of that leaf.

A good Farm,

FOR SALE.

On Yonge-Street, containing one hundred and ninety acres, commonly known by the name of BOND's Farm—For further particulars apply to mr. Simon M'Nabb in the town of York, or JOHNSON BUTLER in Niagara.

April 21. [51.]

TO BE SOLD,

THE two story frame HOUSE, on Lot No. 1, fronting Toronto-street, in the town of York, fit for the residence of a gentleman, merchant, or tavern-keeper. It is 46 feet long and 35 feet deep; the lot contains one acre of excellent land, from which there is a most agreeable prospect of the bay, lake, town, &c. For further particulars enquire of Mr. Elisha Hale, at said house, who will allow six months credit for the purchase money, if agreeable.

York, May 9, 1801.

THE

VOLUME XI.] GAZETTE [NUMBER 7.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 527.] *SATURDAY*, JUNE 20, 1801. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

Messrs. PRINTERS,

FROM the high price which HEMP has been, and the scarcity of but small quantities being received from the Baltic, it is to be hoped that the Upper Canada Fisheries, from personal as well as from patriotic motives, will pay attention to this subject, and for a good preparation of their ground with this valuable article.

Hemp is a rapid-rooted plant, and therefore does best in a deep and free soil. It is luxuriant, and quick in its growth, and consequently requires a rich & well prepared soil. The soil which has been found best for it, is a rich gravelly loam, or a loose, black mould, which is very deep. It is an error to think that it needs a wet soil; for it bears the drought equal to any plant. It has been found by experience to answer well on a drained swamp. It is not uncommon for one acre to yield half a ton; which at the price it now bears, will bring two hundred dollars. The time for sowing is as early in the spring as the ground can be got into good order, as it is a plant not easily injured by the frost; but the middle of May will not be too late for sowing. It would be doing well if those who are acquainted with the raising of this important article would make it known, that those who are disposed to render their country an essential service, may commence it next spring.

A YOUNG FARMER.

[Any communication on the above subject, will be thankfully received by the editors, and published in this Gazette.]

United States

From the Albany Centinel of May 8.

BOSTON, April 15.

The American Navy—Sick!—Sick!

WE learn, that orders have been received by the commander of the Congress frigate, lying in this harbour, to proceed with her to Washington, the first fair wind;—where she is to be laid up in *ordinary*—in other words, to *rot*.

The "*last words and dying speech*" of the American Navy will be pronounced in the course of two years.—The George Washington, of 32 guns; Ganges, 26; Connecticut 26; Maryland 26; Merrimack 24; Portsmouth 24; Patapsco 24; Baltimore 22; Delaware 22; Trumbull 18; Warren 18; Herald 18; Norfolk 18; Richmond 16; Augusta 16; Eagle 14; Experiment 12; Enterprise 12; and Scammel 12; are all to be knocked down by the auctioneer's hammer; and the proceeds —— we hope not divided among navy agents, sub-agents, sub-agents clerks, and brokers.—Seven of the refuse of our infant *Hercules*, are to be laid up, like *Acer-hulls*, in a fresh water dock; to furnish food for the *Virginia* worms,—who, in eighteen months, will prove as destructive to them, as Lord Nelson did to the French fleet in Egypt and the Danish in Copenhagen Roads. The six remaining frigates will have their death warrants signed as soon as the others are handsomely dispatched.—What will the Yankee *blue jackets* say to these things? Will they not curse the policy which thus lops off the right arm of our country's defence and glory? But they cannot complain of want of warning! We have repeatedly demonstrated to them, that such would be the effect of placing Jacobins in government, and if they ever wish to see our country respectable as a maritime nation, they must again rally round the *Federal Ensign*; and render it triumphant.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

The Editor of Poulson's Philadelphia Daily Advertiser, having received from a friend, the following receipt for the cure of the Cancer, is induced, from the veracity of the writer, and the importance of such a remedy to many afflicted individuals, to lay it before the public.

A safe and efficacious remedy for the CANCER.

"Take the narrow-leafed Dockroot and boil it in water till it be quite soft; then bathe the part affected in the decoction as hot as can be borne, three or four times a day; the root must then be mashed and applied as a poultice.

"This root has proved an effectual cure in many instances; it was first introduced by an *Indian Woman*, who came to the house of a person in the country, who was much afflicted with a cancer in her mouth: the Indian perceiving something was the matter, enquired what it was, and; on being informed, said she would cure her. The woman consented to a trial, though with little hope of success, having previously used many things without receiving any benefit. The Indian went out and soon returned with a root, which she boiled and applied as above, and in a short time a cure was effected. The Indian was very careful to conceal what these roots were, and refused giving any information respecting them; but happening one day to lay some of them down, and step out, the woman concealed one of the roots, which she planted, and soon discovered what it was; not long after a person in that neighbourhood being afflicted with the same complaint in her face, she informed her of this remedy, and in two weeks she was cured. So done after a man was cured of a confirmed cancer upon the back of his hand; after suffering much and unable to get any rest, being told of this root, it was procured and prepared for him; he kept his hand in the water as hot as he could bear it for some time; the root was then applied as a poultice, and that night he slept comfortably, and in two weeks his hand was entirely cured.

"Daniel Brown's father having had a cancer in his head, had it cut out and apparently healed; but some of the roots remaining, it again broke out; his doctor then informed him that nothing could be done, except burning it out with hot irons: This being too harsh a remedy to submit to, he was much discouraged. The Dockroot was soon after recommended, and it cured him in a short time.

"In the beginning of the winter of 1798, a hard lump appeared in the middle of my under lip, and in a short time became sore; it continued in that situation till spring, when it increased and became painful; I then shewed it to a person of skill, and soon found he apprehended it to be cancerous; after two or three different applications, the complaint encreased and spread rapidly.

"Lot Trip having heard of my complaint, mentioned this root. I called on him to know the particulars of it—he give me the necessary information—the root was procured, and used in the manner above mentioned—taking a mouthful of the water, in which the root was boiled, and letting it drip over my lip as hot as I could bear it; this I did three or four times a day, and then kept the root to it a day and a night, and in two days the pain entirely left it, and in two weeks it was cured.

"This remedy is simple, safe, and not attended with any thing unpleasant."

From the London Gazette of March 17.

His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to declare the Right Hon. Philip Earl of Hardwicke, Lieutenant General and General Governor of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.

Whitehall, March 17. The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint

the Right Hon. Henry Addington, John Smyth, Charles Small Pybus, Esquires; George Thynne, Esq; (commonly called Lord George Thynne) and Nathaniel Bond, Esq; to be Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer:

Also to appoint the Rt. Hon. Charles Yorke, to be his Majesty's Secretary at War.

April 14. His Majesty in Council was this day graciously pleased to deliver the Great Seal to the Right Hon. John Lord Eldon, whereupon the oath of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain was, by his Majesty's command, administered to his Lordship, and his Lordship took his place at the board accordingly.

LONDON, April 17.

The first effect which has resulted from our victory over the Danish fleet, has been the removal of the sequestration upon British property at Hamburgh. The Danish troops are also quitting the city.

The Danish ships which were destroyed in the action of the 2d, were cut down ships of the line and floating batteries. The remainder of the Danish fleet is in the harbour. When capt. Otway, however, came away, our bomb-vessels were so disposed, as to be able to bombard the fleet and the city with great effect.

It now remains to be seen whether the Danes will risk the renewal of hostilities. Undoubtedly the death of Paul must produce a considerable influence upon their councils and conduct, unless the communication of that event be accompanied with an assurance from the new Emperor, that he will not abandon the Northern confederacy.—Perhaps our opinion upon that subject is different from that of other persons. The release of the British seamen, detained in Russia, proves that his Imperial Majesty disapproves that part of the conduct of his predecessor; but it will be recollected that the cause of that proceeding was not the Northern confederacy, but the refusal of Great Britain to cede Malta.

It was rumoured this morning that an engagement had taken place in the Mediterranean between our squadron and Gantheume's, in which the latter was defeated, with the loss of several of his ships. We have not been able to trace this rumour to any accurate source.

By letters received from Trieft, we learn, that the English have taken Corfu.

On the 5th the Danish troops, under the command of Prince Frederic of Heffe, took poffeffion of Lubec.

Paris papers to the 13th inft. were received at our office this morning. In our curfory view, we find, by a letter from Berlin, March 29, that Field Marshal the Duke of Brunfwick has accepted the command of the army deftined to occupy the electorate of Hanover; and that thefe troops had already paffed the frontiers. The Moniteur ftates, that Prince Adolphus and Lord Caryfort had been actively employed to retard their hoftile operations, but that his Pruffian Majefty had perfifted in his refolution.

The King of Sweden was, during the whole cannonade, a fpectator of the paffage of the Engliih through the Sound.

There is certain advice from Berlin of the 31ft ult. that Lord Caryfort is preparing for his departure.

The regency of Hanover has received a requifition to furnish 30 rafh the difpofitions of the Pruffian government, in which cafe the country fhould be trusted in a friendly manner; if not they muft expect the confequences.

The court of Berlin was about to iffue a manifefto againft the Elector of Hanover, and moft of the regiments have received orders to march.

Hanover, April 8. To-day the firft Pruffian troops entered Hamelin and the vicinity, and took poffeffion of Fort George.

Hanoverian States, April 8. By the convention dated the 3d, the Regency of Hanover have agreed with the Pruffian Counfellor of State, Schulenberg, to make no oppofition to the entrance of the Pruffian troops; his Pruffian Majefty promifing to protect the conftitution of the ftate and the property of individuals.

LONDON, April 18.

The Hanoverian army is to be difmiffed, excepting 6000 men. So far from believing that Pruffia will evacuate Hanover, or change her conduct towards this country, we are perfuaded, fhould the Danes leave Hamburg, Pruffian troops will inftantly occupy that city. This opinion we found on good information.

The future conduct of the new Emperor of Ruffia is, perhaps, as little foreseen as that of the King of Pruffia is underftood. Alexander, it is true, has written very flattering letters to this country; but let us conider the circumftances under which he wrote them. He knew nothing of the hoftile ftcps we have taken againft Denmark, nor even of the arrival of our fleet in the North Sea; he underftood the queftion of fearching neutral fhips was merely the fubject of negociation. He might feel that his father had no authority for his claims to Malta; that he acted unjuftly in feizing our fhips, and he might be willing to make reparation; but the fearching of neutrals is another, a new queftion, which adopting, as he profeffes, the principles of his grandmother, he may not be difpofed to yield. His friendly letters could allude only to the difpute about Malta, not to the cauſe of the preſent quarrel; and we ſet the leſs value upon them, as we underſtand he has written letters as friendly to the King of Pruſſia, and the Crown Prince of Denmark, in which he pledges himſelf to obſerve with faith exiſting treaties.

There is indeed this great advantage, in the change of Paul for Alexander, that the latter is a reaſonable being, with whom we can treat; he is deſirous of peace, and of a good underſtanding with this country. But it does not follow, that he will abandon a favourite part of the policy, not only of his grandmother, but of the Ruſſian Court, to purchaſe our friendſhip. Under the preſent circumſtances it is highly probable that hoſtilities will not be renewed in the Baltic at preſent—that an appeal to the Ruſſian government will be made by Denmark, which will produce negociation; but how the queſtion of ſearch will be determined we are at a loſs to conjecture.

While we draw the ſituation of the North in leſs flattering colours than the public ſee it, we have reaſon to ſpeak more favourably on the ſubject of the treaty carrying on with France. Diſpatches have juſt been ſent off by M. Otto with the anſwer of our government to the Chief Conſul's laſt propoſals—Egypt, Egypt is the great obſtacle, whoſe undecided fate arreſts the progreſs of negociation. Should it be conquered, we fear peace will be diſtant; but ſhould Sir Ralph Abercrombie fail, it may take place more ſuddenly than is generally imagined. The intercourſe between Lord Hawkeſbury and Mr. Otto has not been fruitleſs. With the exception of Egypt the outlines of a preliminary treaty can nearly be ſketched out. The death of Paul may have relieved Buonaparte from his promiſe to obtain Malta for Ruſſia; a circumſtance of no inconſiderable facility to negociation.

There wants but ſucceſs in Egypt to complete the flattering change in affairs which have taken place this week, and every morning falſe reports are circulated on the ſubject, which in the preſent temper of the public mind, are eagerly believed. Yeſterday Egypt was evacuated, Gauthenume defeated and taken, and a fleet of fourteen French tranſports with troops for Egypt captured. For one of theſe rumours was there the ſlighteſt foundation; but they had the effect of raiſing the funds.

Napper Tandy's trial at Lifford is over. Several applications to put off the trial were refuſed by the Court, and arguments in point of law overruled; on which Mr. Tandy's counſel threw up their brief. Mr. Tandy then addreſſed the court in a ſhort but impreſſive ſpeech, avowing every thing ſet forth in the indictment, and ſaid his heart diſdained a falſehood. Judge Chamberlain begged he would weigh well the conſequence of ſuch a declaration: that ſentence of death muſt inſtantly follow. Mr. Tandy anſwered, he was not afraid to meet death in any ſhape; he knew well the awful ſentence of the law; he was ready to receive it with the reſignation of a Chriſtian, and with the firmneſs of a man. The Judge (Chamberlain) then paſſed ſentence of death on him, which is to take place on the 4th of May next.

April 22.

This morning we again received Paris Journals. They come down one day later than thoſe we announced yeſterday. Their contents are moſt intereſting, but we hope will not receive confirmation. The official paper is not among thoſe that have reached us; and until it ſhall arrive, or advices from our own commanders, we ſhall not be able to determine what degree of credit is due to the news given in the non-official journals of the 18th inſtant, which ſtate, that on the 20th of March, the French in Egypt, commanded by Menou in perſon, attacked and defeated General Abercrombie's army, killing 3000 and taking 600 priſoners, and among the latter, Gen. Abercrombie himſelf. One of the accounts is from Malta, the other comes by way of Naples and Milan. Reſpecting the latter it may be obſerved that, if there are no miſtakes in the dates, the news muſt have reached Naples in 7 or 8 days from Egypt; for it would take about 3 days to travel from Naples to Milan.—But on the whole there was ſufficient time for the intelligence by one route or other to reach Paris. We cannot be long without a knowledge of the real ſtate of matters in that quarter.

Theſe papers contain a copy of the ſubmiſſion of the Regency of Hanover to the terms enjoined by our guardian faithful ally the King of Pruſſia.

The following extracts will put our readers in poſſeſſion of every thing worthy of notice in the Paris journals that have reached us:—

Paris, April 17.—Letters received from Malta aſſert, that general Abercrombie, attacked at the ſame time by the garriſon of Alexandria, and by General Menou in perſon, who fell upon the left of the enemy, with more than 20,000 men, and 30 pieces of artillery, has been completely routed. According to theſe letters, 3000 Engliſh remained on the field of battle, and 900 out of the French cavalry, were made priſoners.—General Abercrombie is among the number of the latter.—This battle is ſaid to have taken place on the 20th March.

Journal les Defenſeurs de la Patrie.

Moore, Lieutenant General, Commandant of the Army, to Citizen Petiet, Counſellor of State, and Miniſter Extraordinary of the French Republic, to the Ciſalpine Republic.

Head quarters at Milan, April 2.

I take the earlieſt opportunity of communicating to you the news which I have received from General Murat, the Commander in Chief. He announced to me that the peace with the court of Naples was ſigned on the night of the 20th of March. In conſequence of this peace, the advanced guard of the army of obſervation of the South, conſiſting of 12,000 men, has ſet out on its march to occupy the peninſula of Tarentum and Otranto, following the line of Gravina, as far as the mouth of the Bradano, in the ſea. Another diviſion of about 4000 men, will occupy Peſcara, extending its advanced poſts as far as Sangro, without paſſing that limit. The Court of Naples renounces the iſland of Elba, and all its right to Toſcany. All the articles of the armiſtice, which concern the Engliſh and the Turks, will be religiouſly obſerved.

According to intelligence which arrived here from Naples, on the evening of the 30th of March, it appears certain, that the Engliſh have been beaten in Egypt, and obliged to re-embark. Communicate, Citizen, if you pleaſe, this joyful news to the Ciſalpine Government, and accept of my ſentiments of eſteem and friendſhip.

(Signed) MONCEY.
True copy. (Signed) PETIET.

VIENNA, March 28.

An extraordinary courier arrived here this day, ſent from General Moreau to the Archduke Charles; his paſſport ſtated, that he was to uſe the utmoſt ſpeed by the way, being charged with diſpatches of the greateſt importance. We are aſſured that two diviſions of the French army, thoſe of General Grouchi and General Richepauſe, are deſtined to traverſe Hungary, in order to repair to the frontiers of Turkey, and compel the Ottoman Porte to cede Egypt to France.

RIGA, April 1.

Intelligence has been received here from St. Peterſburgh, that not only the exportation of all kinds of merchandiſe is again permitted, but that the embargo on Engliſh veſſels is alſo to be taken off, provided the Engliſh Government liberates thoſe of Denmark and Sweden.

A letter from Copenhagen of the 28th ſtates, that Admiral Nelſon was on the point of ſailing for Revel, when the intelligence of the death of Paul I. arrived. It adds, that doubts were entertained whether he would proceed further.

On the 13th, Lawiſton, aide de camp of Buonaparte, paſſed thro' Hamburgh, accompanied by Lieut. Berthier, of the Conſular guard, on their way to Copenhagen.

It is uncertain in what manner Sir Hyde Parker will act in regard to proceeding up the Baltic, but government has loſt no time in ſending him inſtructions, which were forwarded by Col. Stewart, who left London on Monday night on his return to Copenhagen.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 21.

Yeſterday afternoon, after this paper was at preſs, lieutenant colonel Stewart, of the 29th regt. arrived at the admiralty with diſpatches from ſir Hyde Parker; the ſubſtance of which were communicated in the evening to the lord mayor, by a letter from the firſt lord of the admiralty, of which the following is a copy:

"MY LORD,

"I have the honor to acquaint your lordſhip that the hon. lieut. col. Stewart arrived this morning with diſpatches from admiral ſir Hyde Parker, containing the terms of an armiſtice concluded with the Daniſh government on the 9th inſt. by which it is agreed, that no act of hoſtility ſhall be committed by either party on the coaſt of the different iſlands and provinces of Denmark and Jutland, for the ſpace of fourteen weeks, and fourteen days notice to be given before hoſtilities are recommenced. The court of Denmark has agreed to ſuſpend during that period, her co-operation under the treaty of armed neutrality.

"I have the honor to be,
my lord, your lordſhip's
humble ſervant,
"ST. VINCENT."

Admiralty, April 29.

THE ARMISTICE.

"The Daniſh government on one part, and admiral ſir Hyde Parker, K.B. commander in chief of his Britannic majeſty's naval force in the road off Copenhagen, on the other, equally induced by ſentiments of humanity to put a ſtop to the effuſion of blood, and preſerve the city of Copenhagen from the calamitous conſequences of a continuation of hoſtilities, have mutually agreed to a ceſſation of arms.

"With this view his majeſty the king of Denmark, his appointed major general Erneſtus Frederic Wolterdorff, chamberlain to his Daniſh majeſty, and colonel of a regiment, and adj. general Hans Lidholm, as commiſſioners, to conclude this armiſtice; and admiral ſir Hyde Parker has appointed on his part, Horatio lord Nelſon, knight of the order of the bath, duke of Bronte in Sicily, grand croſs of the order of Ferdinand and Merit, knight of the Auſtrian order of the creſcent, and vice-admiral of the fleet of his Britannic majeſty; and alſo lieutenant col. Wm. Stewart, commander of a detachment of land troops on board the fleet; which commiſſioners have this day met together, and after changing their full powers, agreed to the following conditions:—

ARTICLE I.

From the moment of the ſigning of this armiſtice, all hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe between the fleet under the command of admiral ſir Hyde Parker and the city of Copenhagen, and all armed ſhips and veſſels belonging to his Daniſh majeſty which ſhall be found in the road or harbor of that city, as alſo between the different iſlands and provinces of Denmark, Jutland included.

ARTICLE II.

The armed ſhips and veſſels of his Daniſh majeſty ſhall remain in their preſent condition, as well with reſpect to the manner in which they are armed, as the military poſition; and the treaty known by the name of the treaty of the armed neutrality, ſhall, ſo far as concerns the active, co-operation of Denmark, remain ſuſpended ſo long as this armiſtice ſhall continue in force.

On the other hand, armed ſhips and veſſels under the command of admiral ſir Hyde Parker, ſhall in no manner whatever diſturb the city of Copenhagen, or the armed ſhips and veſſels of his Daniſh majeſty on the coaſts of the different iſlands and provinces of Denmark, Jutland included; and to prevent every thing which may create diſturbance or ſuſpicion, admiral ſir Hyde Parker ſhall on no account permit any ſhips or veſſels, under his command, to approach within cannon ſhot of the armed ſhips or fortifications of his Daniſh majeſty in the road of Copenhagen.—This limitation ſhall however not extend to any ſhips which muſt neceſſarily paſs and repaſs through the king's deeps.

ARTICLE III.

This armiſtice ſhall ſecure the city of Copenhagen, as alſo the coaſts of Denmark Jutland, and the iſlands, againſt the attack of any other fleet or war, which now or hereafter, during the continuance of this armiſtice, may be ſent by his Britannic majeſty into theſe ſeas.

ARTICLE IV.

The fleet of admiral ſir Hyde Parker ſhall be at liberty to procure from the city of Copenhagen, and along the coaſts of the different iſlands and provinces of Denmark, Jutland included, whatever may be wanted for the health and cure of the crews.

ARTICLE V.

Admiral ſir Hyde Parker ſhall engage to ſend on ſhore all the ſubjects of his Daniſh majeſty which are at preſent on board the Engliſh fleet under his command; and the Daniſh government engages to account both for them and for the wounded which have been ſuffered to come on ſhore after the battle of the 2d, in the unfortunate caſe of the renewal of hoſtilities with Great-Britain.

ARTICLE VI.

The coaſting trade of Denmark, with the different parts of the coaſt included within the extent of this armiſtice, ſhall in no manner be diſturbed by any Britiſh ſhip or veſſel, and admiral or Hyde Parker ſhall iſſue the neceſſary inſtruction to that purpoſe.

ARTICLE VII.

This armiſtice ſhall continue in force during the ſpace of fourteen weeks from the date of its being ſigned by the contracting parties; after the expiration of that time, each of the ſaid parties ſhall be at liberty to declare it terminated, and recommence hoſtilities, giving a previous notice of fourteen days.

The conditions of this armiſtice ſhall on every occaſion, be explained in the moſt liberal and candid manner, in order to remove every ground of future diſpute, and facilitate the means of a reſtoration of friendſhip and good underſtanding between the two kingdoms.

In witneſs of this, we, the underſigned commiſſioners, according to our full

powers, have signed and sealed with our arms the present armistice.

Given on board his Britannic majesty's ship the London, in the road to Copenhagen, April 9, 1801.

E. F. Waltersdorff, Nelson D. of Bronti,
H. Lindholm. Wm Stewart.

Ratified by me, (signed)
Hyde Parker,
Admiral and commander in chief of the fleet of his Britannic majesty"

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, June 20.

From our last London Accounts it appears

That his imperial majesty has unequivocally declared his readiness to enter into an immediate treaty for peace with England—

That on the 16th of April M. Otto received dispatches from Paris, by extraordinary couriers, being the third he had received in twenty-four hours from the French government—

That Napper Tandy had received pardon from lord Cornwallis—

That a British army of 12,000 men, had arrived at Suez from the East-Indies—

That flour was at from 88 to 90s. the American barrel—

That the British house of commons, on the 17th of April, fixed the third reading of the Corn bounty bill for the succeeding Monday—and

That 3 per cent. consols were up to 61 1 4, in consequence of the late victory, omniums rose to 11 above par.

THE following ORATION was delivered by the master of Harmony Lodge, No. 8. in this town, on resigning the chair, a few evenings since.

Brethren,

AS this is the period which the constitution of our society has limited for my holding the high and most honorable seat, in which brotherly love and masonic affection has placed, and so long continued me; I cannot resign the dignified charge without giving expressions to the warm and tender emotions which this charge has created; first, then brethren accept my grateful and unfeigned thanks for the distinguished honor of voting me into the chair. I have endeavored with earnest solicitude to discharge the duties attached to it, in such a manner as to secure your applause and my own approbation as a mason; if in any instance I have been delinquent, my abilities only are taxable my heart is purely blameless. Accept further, brethren, collectively, my warmest thanks for the order and harmony which has shone conspicuous in the lodge since I have had the honor of presiding in it.—It is only by such praise-worthy and exemplary conduct that we can be enabled to restore masonry to its original dignity, and render it subservient to the design of its institution. It is thus only my brethren, that we can display to the world the native beauties of our order, and avoid being the reproach of the unenlightened, and it is thus only that we can raise ourselves above the common level; let us then my brethren so order our moral conduct and deportment, that we may reflect new lustre on the badge of innocence and bond of friendship, which is more ancient than the "Golden fleece, or Roman eagle," more honorable than the "Guilded star, or silken garter."—Let us wear in our hearts that innocence of which we wear the emblems in our bodies, let us in every situation and transaction of life remember that we are masons—let the order which the rules of the lodge impose on us be voluntary, and our rule of conduct on all occasions—let this truth be deeply impressed on our minds, that no one can be a good mason in open lodge, who is otherwise out of it—that goodness is the foundation of "free and accepted masonry," and that goodness only can form the superstructure, and lastly, that no one can be a good mason who is not a good man.

I cannot dismiss this subject, brethren, without tenderly suggesting, that it be your future and most serious care to guard against admitting into this society persons, who, from loose principles, unmoral and disorderly conduct, bring masonry into disgrace and affix upon the whole body a stigma as unjust as it is prevalent. You are called to be thus jealous by every inducement, your domestic peace as a body—your characters as men—your reputations as masons and your dignity as members of society; with such impressions, I feel an assurance that you hereafter will scrutinize with watchfull caution the character of every future candidate and admit no man until his principles are fully ascertained.

May the three great lights, the Father, Son and Holy Spirit so enlighten our minds and invigorate our souls that we stray not into the regions of darkness beyond the tropic of redemption. Let us then, my brethren, make the four cardinal virtues the four corners of that immortal mansion which every mason should pride and glory in rearing; as we advance in the noble labor, let us mount on Jacob's ladder whose summit will bring our faith to reality and our hope to widely-spreading immortal love, to us will then be alloted some, of the many mansions, which the Great Architect of our salvation has declared to be in his father's house, where all is regulated by the square of Almighty goodness, and compass of Infinite mercy, where is heard no ax nor hammer's sound, but sounds of Eternal praise from cherubine and seraphim with whom, may that of mason's join until time shall be no more.

TO BE SOLD.

THE front Town Lot, with an excellent dwelling House and Kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Dennison now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water Lot adjoining, and possession given to the purchaser immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6, and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6, and 7, in the 3d concession of West Flamboro' Township, containing 1000 Acres, on which there are some very good Mill seats; the Lots Nos. 16, in the 2d and 3d concessions of the Township of York, containing 400 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 32 and 33 with their broken fronts, in the 1st, and Nos. 31 and 32, in the 2d concession of Whitby, containing 800 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 22 and 24, in the 11th, No. 23, in the 12th, and Nos. 24, in the 13th and 14th concessions of Townsend, containing 1000 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14, in the 1st and 2d concessions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the Town Plot, containing 1200 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1st concession of Delaware township, on the River Thames (Le Trench) containing 800 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th concessions of Dereham, containing 3000 Acres, with Mill seats theron:—and also, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 1st, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28, in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28, in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 12th concessions of Norwich, containing 6000 Acres, with Mill seats thereon.

The terms are either cash, or good bills of Exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec; for the whole of each purchase, in which case a proportionably less price will be expected, or the same for one moiety of each purchase, and bonds properly secured for principal and interest until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the Proprietor at York.

PETER RUSSELL.

York, June 20, 1801.

AN ADDRESS TO A SHILLING:

Which the author gave to the late Subscription for the support of his country.

[From a volume of English Poems.]

GO forth, my mite! and join the heap,
That Loyalty bestows;
Go guard our coast, go rule the deep,
And thunder on our foes.

Be not abash'd—resign thy fear,
That weak and poor thou art;
'Twas honest labour brought thee here,
And freedom bids us part.

Go forth—and when amid the train
Of glitt'ring thousands prest;
Should some proud guinea look disdain,
Be thus thy speech address'd.

"Though from no golden heap I came,
Nor boast a purse proud owner;
A sterling shilling is my name,
And loyal is the donor.

His debts when paid, he found me o'er,
And gave me with good will;
Oft wish'd me gold, or what is more,
But equal to his zeal."

I see thy little heart pants high,
And pants in every string;
Then on with energy, and cry,
"Britannia and her King."

EPITAPH ON MRS. NOT.

NOT born Not dead—Not christened
—Not begot—
Lo! here she lies, that was, and that was
Not!
She died, was born, baptiz'd, and more;
Was in her life Not honest, not a w—e,
Reader behold a thing most rarely
wrought,
Which, whilst thou seem'st to read, thou
readest Not.

TO BE SOLD.

THE two story frame HOUSE, on Lot No. 1, fronting Toronto-street, in the town of York, fit for the residence of a gentleman, merchant, or tavern-keeper. It is 46 feet long and 35 feet deep: the lot contains one acre of excellent land, from which there is a most agreeable prospect of the bay, lake, town, &c. For further particulars enquire of Mr. Eliphalet Hale, at said house, who will allow six months credit for the purchase money, if agreeable.

York, May 9, 1801.

THE

VOLUME XI.] GR [NUMBER 8.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 528.] SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1801. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

To the FREEHOLDERS of the

County of Durham,

EAST RIDING OF THE

County of York,

AND THE

County of Simcoe.

WHEREAS his Majesty's Royal Proclamation hath been issued for the purpose of calling together a Legislative Council and House of Assembly for the Province of Upper Canada; and whereas by a certain Act of this Province, passed in the fortieth year of his said Majesty's reign, intituled, "An "Act for the more equal Representa- "tion of the Commons of this Pro- "vince in Parliament," it is declared and appointed, That the County of Durham, the East Riding of the County of York, and the County of Simcoe, shall, and may be Represented in the said House of Assembly by ONE MEMBER; and whereas by a certain Instrument under the Sign Manual and Sealed with the Seal of his Excellency PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, I have been nominated and appointed Returning Officer of the County of Durham, the East Riding of the County of York, and the County of Simcoe; and whereas by a certain WRIT under the Great Seal of Upper Canada, by me received, I am thereby directed to cause ONE KNIGHT girt with a Sword, the most fit and discreet, to be freely and indifferently Chosen, to Represent the said County, Riding, and County in Assembly, by those who shall be present at the day of Election.

NOW KNOW YE, That by virtue of the said nomination and appointment, and in obedience to his Majesty's said Writ, I shall attend on Thursday the second day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Hustings, under the Colonnade of the Government Buildings, in the town of York, and proceed to the Election of one Knight to Represent the said County, Riding, and County in the said House of Assembly, hereof all Freeholders of the said County, Riding, and County, are to take notice and attend accordingly.

Wm. Allan,
Returning Officer for the County of Durham, the East Riding of the County of York and the County of Simcoe.

YORK, June 20, 1801.

TO BE SOLD.

THE front Town Lot, with an excellent dwelling House and Kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Dennison now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water Lot adjoining, and possession given to the purchaser immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6, and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6, and 7, in the 3d concession of West Flamboro' Township, containing 1000 Acres, on which there are some very good Mill seats; the Lots No. 4 and 5 in the first Concession of East Flamboro, with their broken fronts, containing according to the Patent 600 acres, more or less; the Lots No. 1, 3 and 4 in the second, and Lots No. 2 and 3 in the third concessions of Beverly, containing 1000 acres; the Lots Nos. 16, in the 2d and 3d concessions of the Township of York, containing 400 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 32 and 33 with their broken fronts, in the 1st, and Nos. 31 and 32, in the 2d concession of Whitby, containing 800 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 22 and 24, in the 11th, No. 23, in the 12th, and Nos. 24, in the 13th and 14th concessions of Townsend, containing 1000 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14, in the 1st and 2d concessions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the Town Plot, containing 1200 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1st concession of Delaware township, on the River Thames (Le Trench) containing 800 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th concessions of Dereham, containing 3000 Acres, with Mill seats theron:—and also, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 1st, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28, in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28, in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 12th concessions of Norwich, containing 6000 Acres, with Mill seats thereon.

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PETER RUSSELL.

York, June 20, 1801.

Foreign News.

ENGLAND,

LONDON, April 16.

It is with regret we have seen some Journals expressing themselves not contented with the terms of the armistice concluded on the 9th at Copenhagen, and it has been very erroneously asserted, that ministers themselves are dissatisfied with those terms. To those who at all consider the matter, it must appear evident that the convention effects all the main objects of the expedition.

It detaches for a long space of time, Denmark from the tripple confederacy, puts in our power the passage of the sound, secures to our fleet anchorage and supplies, and consequently enables it to pursue, at pleasure, the other operations which enter into our plans.—If it be besides considered that this convention was wholly the result of our victory of the [illegible], and that on the day on which it was concluded the death of the emperor Paul was still unknown at Copenhagen, there will remain little doubt that this transaction will soon lead to others more decisive, and to such a pacification as we have a right to expect.—May we not entertain the hope that Prussia will accede to it more readily and more sincerely than she has done to the hostile confederacy, and that she will ultimately sacrifice her ambition to her justice? The hopes which we had formed of her repentance in the first moments which followed the death of the emperor Paul, have, we see with regret, not yet been gratified. It remains now to be seen to which of the two powers, Russia or France, Prussia will endeavor to unite

herself moſt ſtrictly. We think it more probable that it will be to the former than the latter.

April 19.

The laſt letters from Jerſey mention, that a formidable French force had arrived on the oppoſite coaſt with an intention of attacking both the iſlands of Jerſey and Guernſey.

The chancellor of the exchequer ſtated in the houſe of commons, Fr laſt, that his majeſty had been waited upon with the addreſs of that houſe, praying that he would give directions for monuments to be erected for capt. Moſſe and Riou, who fell gloriouſly in the action of the 2d of April. To which his majeſty had been pleaſed to reply, that he would give directions accordingly.

The liberal and elegant tribute which the chancellor of the exchequer paid to the crown Prince of Denmark, and the generous valour of his people, was not leſs ſenſibly felt by the houſe on Tueſday evening than the pacific hope he afterwards held forth in declaring, "That his majeſty's miniſters were not to be led from moderation by victory."

The correſpondence between England and France ſtill goes on. Diſpatches from Paris, it is ſaid, have been received by government this morning.

An army of 12,000 men, under the pay of Great Britain, conſiſting of Europeans and Sepoys, have arrived at Suez, to reinforce the Engliſh army againſt the army ſent by the firſt conſul to attack our Eaſt India territories.

So late as the 8th inſtant, the truce granted by Lord Nelſon had not been broken; and the moſt ſanguine hopes were entertained that the diſpute with Denmark would be amicably adjuſted.

Sweden, it is ſaid, has ſignified her diſpoſition to negociate; the death of the emperor Paul, it is ſuppoſed, has operated not a little to effect this change in the politics of the court of Stockholm.

The court of Berlin goes into mourning for three weeks for Paul!!!—The reſt of Europe, with the exception of the court of the Thuilleries, will have to rejoice as many months.

The firſt wiſe meaſure of the Emperor Alexander's reign was to permit the exportation of Ruſſian products.

Orders are iſſued at the patent office for creating Sir Hyde Parker and Lord Nelſon, Engliſh Viſcounts, and Rear Admiral Graves a Baronet of Great Britain.

Our court has preſented the Ruſſian officer who brought the intelligence of the Emperor Paul's demiſe, with 500l.

The fortifications of Kehl are entirely demoliſhed, as well as thoſe of Vieux Briſac. The ancient inhabitants of Kehl think of rebuilding their houſes.

The fortifications of the city of Turin are entirely deſtroyed, as well as thoſe of Coni.

By a publication in the French papers it appears that Menou's army amounts to 20,000 men.

The following article is extracted from a Paris paper of the 16th inſt. it is curious, not only on account of the view which it gives of the character of the late Emperor of Ruſſia, but alſo from the place whence we extract it.

"Peterſburgh, 27th March.

"It is impoſſible at preſent, to get any preciſe idea reſpecting the death of Paul I. It is ſaid in the palace, that it was a blood veſſel which carried him off thus ſuddenly. His natural conſtitution, and his mode of life appeared to preſerve him from this ſort of fate; he was of a ſpare habit, lived ſoberly, led a hard life, and took a great deal of exerciſe. On the other hand, he fatigued himſelf with exceſſive labour, entered paſſionately into politics; his ſoul was conſtantly agitated with miſtruſt and fear, and his love of women led him to great exceſſes. Theſe cauſes combined may ſerve to account for his premature death. Time only can clear up the myſtery.

"Whatſoever may have been the cauſe, his death does not appear to have excited any regret. His ſeverity had alienated the minds of all claſſes, a vexatious and annoying police had made an abode in the capital very melancholy. No ten perſons dared to meet in one houſe, from the fear of alarming the ſuſpicions of the Czar; no one was ſure of preſerving his employment, whether civil or military; all fortunes were held by an uncertain tenure; the rupture with England was completely unpopular, becauſe the factories of Engliſh in Ruſſia, their manner of carrying on buſineſs, and the money which they expend are favorable to induſtry and cultivation. At the ſame time a general prejudice in favor of the grand duke Alexander began to prevail among the people, the nobility and the army. Add to this, natural taſte which all people have for change, and you will conceive the univerſal ſatisfaction with which the young prince has aſcended the throne."

The Paris p pers alſo mention the following circumſtances concerning the death of Paul I. At eleven o'clock in the morning preceding his death, being the parad , he appeared all on a ſudden to be ſtruck with ſome idea; he called for pen and ink, and wrote upon his hat a letter to the firſt conſul. He firſt gave orders that it ſhould be inſtantly ſent off by an extraordinary courier. Afterwards upon recollection, he ſaid it would be ſufficient to entruſt it to the courier who was to be ſent on the following day to M. de Kilitchew. At nine o'clock at night he entered his apartment; at ten, a Turkiſh ſervant, who conſtantly attended him, retired; at eleven o'clock the death of Paul was made public. The empreſs mother took the oath to Alexander. At two o'clock in the morning the people took the oath in all the churches. For the laſt three months, Paul was ſubject to an hemorrhoidal flux.

April 17.

It was on Friday determined on by government, that the foreign mail diſpatched that night ſhould ſail from Yarmouth to Cuxhaven under a flag of truce, and that it ſhould not be landed without a poſitive aſſurance from the commandant of the troops occupying Hamburgh, that the letters and diſpatches ſhould be conſidered as ſacred, and ſuffered to paſs without interruption.

From an Engliſh officer in the camp of the Grand Vizier, we have a detailed account of one of the Turkiſh reviews, not very creditable to their diſcipline. About 7000 men were drawn out in a line, the artillery was placed forward in the centre, and the cavalry on the flank, in this poſition they advance labout a quarter of a mile, and were intended to return in like manner, but the act of wheeling diſcompoſed the line ſo much, that it recovered the point from which it ſtarted in very irregular fragments. The Grand Vizier, on the 13th Feb. had with him about 115000 men, but they were much in want of proviſions, particularly of corn.

The arrival of our expedition in the neighbourhood had tended to repreſs the deſertion of the Turks, and inſpired them with a degree of confidence which they had not previouſly entertained.

The Grand Vizier had ſent col. Murray and major Fletcher to arrange with Sir R. Abercrombie the plan of operations, profeſſing his determination to proſecute, with his beſt energies, the ſyſtem which the general ſhould point out.

Accounts from Conſtantinople, of the 27th Feb. ſtate, one of the Janiſſaries belonging to the Spaniſh embaſſy had been maſſacred within two leagues of the city of Oſia, on his way to Syria and Cyprus, with 60000 piaſtres, for the relief of the French priſoners detained in thoſe parts.

JAPAN.—Accounts have been received by ſome native traders from thoſe ſeas, that the Jadanele iſlands of Miſhon had been materially injured by a tempeſt, which prevailed during their harveſt, when the cedar trees were in Many parts torn up, and the crops of millet, rice, and barley, carried away by the floods; to ſuch extent is this loſs, that the Dairo has impoſed the moſt rigid reſtrictions on his ſubjects in their uſe and ſale of grain, apprehending a famine.

The ancient palace of the emperor at Jeddo has been deſtroyed by fire, and ſeveral male and female ſlaves periſhed in the flames. Suſpicions ariſing that this cataſtrophe was occaſioned by incendaries, a number of perſons of the firſt conſequence had been apprehended and put to the torture, to induce confeſſions, but without effect.

The French government, anxious to give a proof of its attachment to the Pope, has reſtored to him the ſtatute of Our Lady of Loretto. His Holineſs received it with gratitude and devotion; and ordered that it ſhould, for the preſent, be placed in the private chapel on Mont Quirinal.

A letter from St. Gall, March 27, ſays Mark Anthony Pellis, alias Conod, of Leman, has brought hither two artiſts, originally from England, who have conſtructed very ingenious machines for ſpinning fine cotton, for making fine muſlin, and other fine works, the manufacture of which employs thouſands of individuals in the cantons of Senthis, Turgau, and Zurich. Theſe machines are equal to thoſe of England, and promiſe great advantage to our country. The enterpriſe is ſupported by ſubſcription.

The net produce of the permanent taxes, &c. of Great Britain, taken for two years, ending reſpectively the 5th Jan. 1800, and 5th Jan. 1801, appears to be, from the returns made as follows: 1800, 1237791794 15s. 0 3-4d —1801, 122,273615 11s. 4 1-2d.

The report of the ſelect committe of the houſe of commons appointed "to examine the journals of the houſe, and records of parliament, for precedents reſpecting the eligibility of perſons in holy orders to ſit in the houſe," has juſt been printed.—

"They find, that in the earlier periods previous to the 8th Henry IV. when the practice of returning citizens and burgeſſes by indentures annexed to the writ, firſt prevailed, the names are generally returned without addition whatever, except in the inſtance of

knights, and the general addition to each return of "Citizen and Burgeſſes." Your committee find, however, that in five inſtances during that period, particularly ſpecified under the third head in the following part of this report, the addition of "Clericus" appears to the names therein contained.—That from the 8th Henry IV. the additions are more frequent and particular, containing often the addition, "Sadler, Mercer," and the like; but none that of Clericus, except in the ſingle inſtance of John Robſon, who appears to be the perſon whoſe return was declared void by the houſe in the 18th James I."

"The reſult of the whole they have arranged under the following heads:—

"I. Summons of the Clergy to Parliament—particular inſtances of the mode of exerciſing their funcſtions there—their privileges conſequent to ſuch attendance.

"II. Taxation of the Clergy.

"III. All ſuch inſtances as could furniſh any preſumption, of individuals in holy orders having been returned as members of the houſe of commons.—Under this head, however, your committee think it right to remark, that they have inſerted the caſe of Sir Thomas Haxey, clerk, as having given riſe to differen' opinions among writers upon this ſubject, they find on examination directed by them into the returns, ſtill perfect and extant in the Tower, of the 20th year of Richard the II. that no ſuch name occurs amongſt them—and that, as to the name of Chriſtopher Parkins, returned as Dean of Carliſle, in the 30th and 43d Eliz. it appears from a patent in the chapel of the 36th Eliz. that the ſaid Deanery was granted to him with the following expreſs diſpenſation:—

"And in regard that the Queen had admitted him into her family, and been accuſtomed to employ him in weighty concerns, the diſpenſed with his not being in any ſacred or other order; and alſo granted her diſpenſation to him on account of his being married to a wife then living; and likewiſe diſpenſed with his reſidence on the Deanery."

Government have been particularly urgent with gentlemen poſſeſſing influence in the country to repair thither, in order to repreſs the diſpoſition to tumult which has unhappily prevailed, to militia officers the requiſition has been peremptory.

A provincial paper of Thurſday mentions that the weather was ſo extremely warm on Wedneſday ſe'nnight, that "all the inſide paſſengers of the Coventry coach rode outſide."

The diſtreſs of many parts of the country, in conſequence of the war, and particularly ſince the diſpute with the Northern powers, is very great. In ſome parts of Scotland, the linen manufacture, which uſed to give employment to a great number of induſtrious men, is now at a ſtand. Not only is the price of proviſions enormous, but the poor have not wherewithal to buy food were the price moderate.

General Moreau has cauſed an elegant monument to be erected at his own expence to the memory of General Deſaix. The inhabitants of Straſburgh had made a ſubſcription for the purpoſe, but in conſequence of Moreau taking it on himſelf, they have agreed to form a new promenade, with a column at the extremity of it, in honour of the army of the Rhine. The promenade is to bear the name of Honenlinden.

Government has received advice of 1,000,000 barrels of flour coming from America. One half of the above is on its paſſage, and ſome has already arrived.

Five thouſand three hundred barrels of American flour arrived laſt week in the port of Liverpool, and were immediately bought up by a few perſons.

It has been deemed a ſolecism that the war has produced a ſcarcity of rags, but it is forgot that in happier times people parted with their rags, becauſe they could afford to wear ſomething better.

PARIS, April 3.

Citizen Bourgoing, Miniſter Pleniputentiary from this republic to the Court of Copenhagen, is appointed Envoy extraordinary to that of Sweden.

General Macdonald is appointed Miniſter Pleniputentiary to the court of Denmark.

RELAND.

CORK, April 14.

Yeſterday Sir Henry Browne Hays, was tried for forcibly carrying off Miſs Pike, of Cork, with intent to marry her. The trial was not over before ten o'clock at night, when a moſt reſpectable jury brought in a verdict GUILTY—but recommended him to mercy.

Miſs Pike gave a clear account of the facts, and ſeemed totally unembarraſſed on the occaſion. Sir Henry behaved with extraord ry compoſure, and expreſſed a wi hat, as he had been found guilty by the laws, and a jury of his country the judge would order him for im diate execution. The judge, with feeling and humanity, declined. A point of law was left to be argued by the twelve judges. From the excellence of his character, in other reſpects, his charitable and humane diſpoſition, and the reſpectability of his connections, it is generally thought that he will be pardoned; particularly as no perſonal violence was offered to Miſs Pike, except in forcing her from her friends, to whom ſhe was reſtored immediately after, on her refuſal to marry him. Her friends are of the firſt conſequence in this city, and do not wiſh to puſh the matter further.

LIFFORD, April 7.

THE KING V. TANDY.

At ten o'clock, Mr. juſtice Chamberlaine and Mr. juſtice Fox took their ſeats on the bench, and the priſoner being brought up, was aſked by the clerk of the crown, whether he was ready for his trial?

Mr. Rolleſton then roſe and moved the court that the indictment, and the ſeveral proceedings had thereon, might be read; and obſerved that the council at preſent concerned for Mr. Tandy had had no opportunity of knowing what they were.

Mr. juſtice Chamberlaine ſaid, that as the priſoner had been ſerved with a copy of his indictment, there was no neceſſity, nor had he a right to have it read.

Mr. Rolleſton then moved, that the writ by virtue of which the indictment had been remanded from the court of King's Bench, ſhould be read; it was read accordingly, and it recited "that a writ of certiorari had formerly iſſued to remove the indictment and all matters touching the ſame, from Lifford into the court of King's Bench, and then proceeded to remand the ſaid indictment, and all matters touching the ſame, in order that the juſtices of gaol delivery and of oyer and terminer might proceed thereon, in ſuch manner as they might have done if the ſaid indictment had never been brought into the court of King's Bench. Mr. Rolleſton ſaid, that upon this writ he conceived his client had a right to be put to plead as if no plea had been put in the court of King's Bench, inaſmuch as this writ authoriſed the court in which he then ſtood to proceed only in ſuch manner "as they might have done if the ſaid indictment never had been brought into the court of King's Bench:" the proceedings, therefore, as he contended, were to be taken now, preciſely in the ſame ſituation as they ſtood when they were removed by the writ of certiorari: and at that time it was admitted that the priſoner had not been put to plead. He therefore moved "that the priſoner be now put to plead."

Mr. Scholes, on the ſame ſide ſaid, that the preſent motion was founded on the preſumption that any proceeding had in the court of King's Bench, after the indictment was removed thither, muſt be conſidered by this court as matters of which they had no authority to take cognizance; a point which he hoped to be able clearly to prove. This court, he ſaid, derives its juriſdiction from his Majeſty's Commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer and of Gaol Delivery, and is not an emanation from the court of King's Bench, nor any otherwiſe dependent thereon. He obſerved that the writ which had been read was founded upon two ſtatutes paſſed in Ireland (the 11 and 12 Geo. 3. c. 34. and 21 and 22 Geo. 3. c. 51.) Theſe acts ſhewed that by the common law, as it ſtood before they were enacted, this indictment could not have been remanded at all, but the priſoner muſt have been tried in the court of King's Bench. But by thoſe ſtatutes, that court was empowered to remand What? not the plea, if any plea was put in—not the other proceeding which might have been had in the court of King's Bench, but only the priſoner and his indictment; ſuch were the words of the ſtatute: and what proved demonſtratively that the legiſlature did not intend to give the court of King's Bench authority to ſend down any of the proceedings had before them, was the concluding paragraph of the ſtatute, which directed that ſuch indictments ſhould be proceeded on "in ſuch manner as ſhould have been done if the ſaid priſoners, or their indictments, had never been brought into the ſaid court of King's Bench."—Now, if Mr. Tandy had not been brought up by the certiorari, he muſt now have been put to plead. The very word "remand," uſed in the writ and in the ſtatute, further proved the intention of the legiſlature: This was a relative term, and its correlative was the writ of certiorari: nothing could be remanded by the court of King's Bench but what had been previouſly removed into it: and what was that? the indictment, and the indictment alone.—With reſpect to the words uſed in the writ, "all matters touching the ſame," Mr. Scholes contended that theſe words were not found in, nor were they authoriſed by the ſtatutes which created the writ, and were therefore to be conſidered as mere ſurpluſage.

The court after hearing the rt. hon. the attorney general in reply, refuſed the motion.—Their lordſhips were of opinion that the arguments in ſupport of it could only prove that the Court of King's Bench was wrong in ſending down the proceedings had therein;

but as that court had fent thofe proceedings down, and it appeared from thence to their Lordfhips that the prifoner had pleaded to the indictment, they thought themfelves bound to take notice of that plea, and to refufe the motion.

Mr. Rolleſton then moved, "that the prifoner be permitted to withdraw his plea put in the court of king's bench, and to plead de novo." He obferved, that this was an application to the difcretion of the court; but that he would fhew, from decided authorities in England as well as in Ireland, that it was a motion uniformly complied with in fimilar circumftances. He then cited the cafe of the King v. the Dean of St. Afaph, where the indictment having been removed by certiorari, the prifoner pleaded de novo in the court of King's Bench.—So in the cafe of the King v. Agolett, and the King v. Ward which cafes he faid were noticed in a celebrated cafe in this country, the cafe of Mr. Keon, who was indicted and convicted fome years ago of murder.

Mr. Schoales followed, and in addition to the cafes cited by his learned colleague, referred the court to authorities in Carthew, p. 6, the King v. Baker, and the King v. Carpenter, in 4 Viner's Abridgment, in both which cafes the prifoners had been allowed to plead de novo. He faid there was a circumftance in this cafe in favour of the application, which he did not find in any of the other cafes, and which he hoped would decide the court in the exercife of its difcretion: it was this: that at the time the prefent indictment was found againft the prifoner, at the affizes of Lifford, he was a prifoner in the gaol of Kilmainham, and had of courfe no opportunity of knowing whether the bill of indictment had been found againft him in a legal and regular manner, or whether there might not have been fome proceedings that were informal, and of which he would have had a right to avail himfelf if he had been informed of them.

Mr. Juftice Chamberlaine faid, he fhould be forry any information was to be fent abroad that the prifoner had not had every advantage which by law he was entitled to.

Mr. Schoales (after a few minutes converfation with Mr. Tandy, who was placed immediately behind his counfel) defired leave to fay, left from a mifunderftanding of the object of his argument any fuch idea fhould arife amongft the numerous audience, as that which the court had hinted at, that he had inftructions from his client to fay, and wifhed alfo for himfelf and for the gentlemen concerned with him to fay, that no fuch infinuation was intended; that on the contrary he had himfelf opportunity of knowing, and his client was fully fenfible, that throughout the whole profecution he had experienced from the Right Hon. Gentleman who conducted it, every indulgence which his fituation admitted, and every attention which politenefs or humanity could fuggeft.

Mr. Attorney General faid, that in affording to the prifoner every indulgence which was confiftent with his unfortunate fituation, he was guided not more by inclination than by duty; a duty which he felt owed to every perfon whofe profecution he was obliged to conduct, be his ftation in fociety high or low, and which he trufted he never had and never would forget. He then argued on the motion, that fome ground fhould have been laid beyond mere allegation, in order to induce the Court to exercife its difcretion in the prifoner's favour.

The Court faid, that if it appeared to them that any fubftantial advantage could be derived to the prifoner from their granting this motion, they would comply with it; but none fuch had been pointed out to them, and therefore they felt themfelves bound not to retard the courfe of juftice by complying with it.

The prifoner's counfel then ftated that they had affidavits of the want of a material witnefs, on which they moved to put off the trial to the next affizes. Three affidavits were read, but they not containing matter fufficient to fatisfy the Court, this motion was alfo refufed.

The fheriff was then directed to return a jury, and while the pannel was calling over, Mr. Tandy held a fhort conference with his counfel and with his fon, James Tandy, Efq; and another gentleman, a near relation, who attended him at the bar during the whole proceedings.

At this period Mr. Sinclair, one of Mr. Tandy's counfel, addreffed the court, and intimated his refolution to withdraw from the profeffional fituation affigned to him. He was proceeding to affign his reafons when the court ftopped him, faying, that fuch explanation was irregular and unneceffary.

Mr. Tandy then expreffed a defire to be heard, and filence having been commanded, he fpoke nearly as follows, in a manner at once firm and refpectful:

"My lords—It is not my intention to give any further trouble to your lordfhips on this occafion; I am forry your lordfhips have already had fo much. I am happy in having an opportunity of returning my acknowledgments to the attorney general throughout this proceeding: in the difcharge of the duties of his office, he has never forgotten the feelings of a man. My lords, I have read the copy of the indictment with which I was ferved in the gaol of Kilmainham; I admit that the facts contained in it are true, and I have no doubt can be proved: why then fhould I put your Lordfhips and the court to the trouble of going thro' the form of a trial? of courfe, I defire to plead guilty to the indictment."

Mr. Juftice Chamberlaine, after a fhort paufe, addreffed Mr. Tandy as follows:

"Prifoner at the bar—It is the duty of the Court to apprife you of the confequence of the application which you have made: by pleading guilty you muft confider that your life is forfeit: you have had able men affigned you as Counfel; confer with them, and weigh this matter well before you determine."

Mr. Tandy immediately replied,—"My lords, I had mentioned my defigns to my counfel before I made my application to your lordfhips; I know they are men of ability and integrity, and I am obliged to them for their exertions. What they could do has been done; but I fee it would be impoffible for the higheft talents on earth to prevent the facts with which I am charged from being proved, and my love of truth will not allow me now to perfevere in what I know to be a falfhood. My Lords, I am alfo fully apprifed of the nature of that awful fentence which muft be pronounced againft me; but I truft I fhall be enabled to meet it with the refignation of a Chriftian, and with the fortitude of a man!"

The indictment was then read at full length, and the prifoner having pleaded guilty, Mr. Juftice Chamberlaine, after a fhort but affecting and impreffive addrefs, pronounced the dreadful fentence of the law.

YORK, Saturday, June 27.

THE DYING MIRA.

*** DOES that rofe look fo gay, to mock my faded form?—I will turn me from its beauties, while it remains the fymbol of what I once was—and wait the hour of evening, when it will become the emblem of what I now am.

The venerable oak, which ftretches forth its bare limbs, whereon no verdure fprouts, and in whofe rugged trunk vegetation has loft its powers, fooths my wounded heart. But that tree was long the glory of the plain; a whole age and more conducted it to a flow maturity, and a long courfe of years has glided over its decay:—while I have fcarce attained the hour of vernal bloom, when I feel my approaching end, and a moment beholds me perifh.—But wherefore fhould I complain?—My life has been without offence; and that I die for love cannot be imputed to me by the juft Being who gave me fuch a tender heart and clothed celeftial virtue in the form of Horatio.

I love Heaven in him—and am going to an eternal participation of it with him.—His form is mouldering away. But what of that?—Our fouls are ftill united—and my duft will foon mingle with his.—The cyprefs that rifes befide his grave, will foon caft its fhadow over mine!

If his fhade is fuffered to haunt this lonely fpot—if his immortal fpirit quits its immortal abode to hover over me—he will fee the victim of his lofs—nor will it difgrace even his celeftial nature to feel the glory of the facrifice.

Ye ever-honored authors of my being—ye tender guardians of my infancy—ye faithful friends of my youth—regret me not; ye will foon fee me no more—but I fhall be happy.—

It feems as if Horatio's fpirit waited impatiently for mine; that his heaven cannot be perfect without me.—Does a difordered fancy deceive me—or is he not on yonder cloud! He feems to chide my delay.—I come Horatio—be not impatient—Nature will foon refign me;—the bands are loofening that tie me to the world; one figh more—and I am thine for ever!—

Sheriff's-Office,

JUNE, 26, 1801.

Home Diftrict, To wit. } NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Court of Quarter Seffions of the Peace, will be holden in, and for this Diftrict, on Tuefday the Fourteenth day of July, now next enfuing, at eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, at the Government Buildings, in the Town of York; at which time and place all Coroners, Gaolers, High Conftables, Conftables, Bailiffs, and all thofe otherwife concerned, are defired to be then and there prefent, and to do and perform what to their feveral offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX. M'DONELL, Sheriff.

A good Farm,

FOR SALE.

On Yonge-Sreet, containing one hunhred and ninety acres, commonly known by the name of BOND's Farm—For further particulars apply to mr. Simon M'Nabb in the town of York, or JOHNSON BUTLER in Niagara.

April 21. (51.)

THE

VOLUME XI.] O R [NUMBER 9.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 529. | *SATURDAY,* JULY 4, 1801. | [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

PARIS, APRIL 14.

Le Roy, Maritime Prefect of Egypt, to the minifter of the Marine and of the Colonies.

Alexandria, March 16.

March 1.

VARIABLE winds from W. to W. N. W. frefh and fqually. At two in the afternoon we difcovered in the W. a numerous fleet belonging to the enemy. At fun fet it collected, & made for the Old Harbor. The *generale* was beat, and the troops kept themfelves in readinefs to march to whatever point fhould be threatened. The feamen were diftributed among the different ports. The enemy's fleet was as follows: 15 fhips of the line, two deckers; 32 frigates, from 30 to 35 floops, brigs & bombs, and upwards of 70 tranfports, moftly of heavy burthen. About ten o'clock at night the enemy fteered for the road of Aboukir, and our troops immediately marched towards that place.

March 2.—At day break the fleet of the enemy prepared to anchor to the Eaft of the road of Aboukir. In the morning the anchorage was completed. Not far from this place 12 other fhips of war were feen fleering from the N. W. and proceeded to join the enemy. The fhips of war which formed the blockade of Alexandria united themfelves to the fleet. The French frigate la *Regeneree* entered without interruption into the Old Harbor about nine in the morning—she carried 300 picked men and 30,000 mufquets. Soon after midday the brig le L[illegible] alfo entered.

In the courfe of this day the garrifon of Alexandria under the orders of General Friant, took a pofition on the heights to the South of the road of Aboukir. During the reft of the day no new event occurred. The wind continued to blow from the Weft confiderable frefh, though the weather was not tempeftuous.

March 3.—The wind blew very hard from the W. N. W. with fome variation to the N. N. W. accompanied with fhowers, the fea rough, and the fky having a ftormy afpect.—On the 13th, 14th, and 15th the wind and fky the fame. During thefe four days the enemy made no movements.

March 6.—The weather was moderate the wind fhifting from W. to N. W. the fky being fomewhat cloudy. The Englifh fhips of war difembarked their troops, and put them on board of tranfports neareft the coaft. About 4 in the afternoon three row-boats failed to take obfervations in the Lake Madie; they landed 50 or 60 men, who were immediately put to rout—20 having been killed, and the reft fpeedily re-embarked.

March 7.—At break of day, the wind blowing frefh, and fhifting from W. to S. W. the weather moderate and the fea calm, the enemy were plainly obferved manoeuvring to effect a defcent. All their tranfports weighed anchor, each of them being filled with troops.—About half paft 5 in the morning, they were in motion towards the coaft, betwixt the mouth of the Lake Madie and the fort of Aboukir. Immediately our troops were drawn up in battle array, oppofite the place which the enemy menaced. At 7 o'clock the enemy's row boats, forming an extenfive line, and to the number of 3 or 400, rowed brifkly towards the fhore. The debarkation was begun under the cover of a very warm and well directed fire from their gun boats and other veffels, on our troops.—The enemy were affailed by a well fupported fire from our field pieces, and a fhower of grape fhot from 15 or 16 pieces of cannon prepared for that purpofe. Their line was, however, fo much extended, that our troops were unable to face them on all points. Six or 700 Englifh were landed. Our troops though extremely inferior in number, threw themfelves with ardor upon the enemy, and twice charged them at the point of the bayonet. The right of the Englifh was almoft immediately routed, but re inforced by a ftrong column of the left—the French were obliged to give way in their turn. The battle continued with vigour till about 9 o'clock, but perceiving that the enemy was too numerous, and dreading, by expofing the garrifon, to endanger the fafety of Alexandria, the general fell back upon this place, with his troops in the beft order. The troops have taken up a pofition about a league and a half from the field of battle, their left fupported by the fea, and their right by the lake of Madie. The enemy remain in their pofition upon the height of Aboukir. We loft in this affair, about 300 men, in killed and wounded—while the lofs of the enemy is ftill greater.

On the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th of March, the armies continued in their refpective pofitions. On the 12th, indeed, a pretty ftrong reconnoitering party of our army attacked the advanced pofts of the enemy, and killed, wounded or took prifoners, from 17 to 20 men, including 2 officers; we loft on our part 5 men in killed and wounded.

March 13.—At day break the alarm guns were fired, the *generale* beat to arms in the city, and every one repaired to his poft; the enemy advanced in good order, forming a clofe and very extended line. We waited with intrepidity to receive them. At 7 in the morning the action began along the whole line.—The force of the enemy feemed to amount to 12,000 men, the garrifon, reinforced by troops from the neighbourhood, might amount to 4000 men, of whom 600 were cavalry. The fhock was brifk on both fides; our cavalry twice made a charge; the fecond time they penetrated to the extent of the enemy's line, and compelled 5 or 600 men to lay down their arms. A ftrong column of referve having, however, attacked them with impetuofity, they were obliged to retire and abandon their prifoners.

On the evening of the 13th March, the enemy made a movement on their left, which they confiderably reinforced. Soon after a ftrong column attacked our right, and fucceeded in making themfelves mafters of the bridge of the canal of Alexandria. In fhort period, however, the republicans re-took it.—Thrice the enemy returned to the charge on this point, and as often were they repulfed, with great lofs. At 5 o'clock the enemy re-occupied its former pofition.

In the morning of the 15th, the enemy filled all their boats, to the number of 400, with men. This force directed itfelf to the Bay of Aboukir, they landed in good order, and drew up in battle array immediately on their landing. Our divifion performed prodigies of wonder in order to drive them to reembark, but they were forced to yield to numbers. The enemy difembarked from 6 to 7000 troops, after a bloody battle, in which they muft have loft a number of men; we loft 250. The number of the killed is much lefs than the wounded; among the latter is the Adjutant General, Martinet.

The 15th March was fpent by the two armies in each others pofitions.—The enemy in the morning and evening made a variety of movements on their left. The cannon of Aboukir have been heard firing all day. Three frigates have come to cannonade the batteries on the peninfula of Figuires.

Thefe feveral events appear to be of

so much importance, that I take upon me, without waiting for the orders of the commander in chief, to dispatch the Osiris to give you intelligence of them. Health and respect.

(Signed) F. LE ROY.

The Military Chief, to the Maritime Prefect of the 6th Circle, dated Alexandria, 16th March, 1801.

"CITIZEN PREFECT,

"On the 1st inst. at noon the enemy's fleet was perceived off Alexandria, about 100 vessels were at first perceived who in the night proceeded to Aboukir. The whole fleet, consisting of 200 sail, among which were 23 English ships or brigs, and a great number of light vessels, anchored on the morning of the 2d, in the Bay of Aboukir. The English cruizers who had blockaded us, proceeded to join them, and left our port open. The frigate La Regeneree together with La Lodi, took advantage of this position to enter on the Old Port. The Regeneree anchored at ten in the morning, and La Lodi at four in the afternoon of the 2d; the Regeneree left Rochefort on Feb. 14, in concert with the Africaine, from which she was separated by an easterly wind on the second day after her departure. She has arrived safely, but the Africaine has not yet appeared.

"On the morning of the 2d, the General of Division, Friant, commander at Alexandria, marched for Aboukir, with part of the garrison.

"On the 5th in the evening, two of the enemy's frigates and a flag resumed their cruizing. While the enemy's fleet lay at Aboukir, the wind veering to the north, brought on stormy weather, and prevented the enemy's landing before the 8th of March.

"Gen. Friant advanced towards Alexandria, in order to be able to cover that place; the enemy has not advanced beyond the Peninsula. The fort is furnished with a good garrison and will resist all attempts.

"The days following the disembarkation were employed by the enemy in establishing themselves on the peninsula; after which they attempted to approach Alexandria. The advanced posts kept firing for some days, but on the 13th the enemy having endeavoured to make themselves masters of some important posts, General Friant attacked them. The success of the battle was divided during the day, but the English attempting to take the bridge of the Canal of Alexandria, were repulsed, and forced to give up the undertaking. The battle was very warm; the enemy lost a great number of men, and we had only a loss of 300. We learnt from the deserters—1st, That the enemy had 15000 men in their army, of whom part were French Emigrants, part Corsicans, part Imperialists, and the remainder English;—2dly, That Admiral Keith commanded by sea, and Gen. Abercrombie by land.

"On the 14th the enemy made no movement. On the 15th in the morning they attempted the fort of Aboukir.

"During the last few days the garrison of Aboukir has been reinforced; which makes our garrisons now amount to between 4 and 5000 men. We are every day in expectation of General Menou, who, it is said, is to arrive to-morrow with the army.

"It is probable that this attack in concert, will succeed in forcing the enemy to re-embark, should they not do so before hand.

"The bulk of the enemy's fleet is at anchor in Aboukir: there are constantly five or six frigates blockading the port, and cruizing between Aboukir and Marabouk.

(Signed) "GUIEN."

Hanover, (Germany) April 6. The following is the convention concluded the 3d of this month, between our regency and the Envoys of his Majesty the King of Prussia:—

His Majesty the King of Prussia having caused to be communicated to us, by the Count de Schulembourg, General of Cavalry, Minister of State, of War and of the Cabinet, and his Envoy here, a declaration, written and dated at Berlin, on the 30th of March, 1801, respecting the measures which his said Majesty has resolved to pursue in regard to the German States belonging to his Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, our most Gracious Sovereign, in his quality of Elector of Brunswick and Lunebourg; his Prussian Majesty having besides invited us repeatedly, and in a positive manner, to conform to the present circumstances, to enter without delay into the new engagements which he has proposed, and for that purpose to draw up a convention in the most obligatory form, otherwise his said Majesty would find himself obliged to treat, in a hostile manner, the German States of the King our most Gracious Sovereign; we have, agreeably to circumstances, promised and declared as follows:—

The entrance of the Prussian troops into the German States of his Britannic Majesty shall take place without their experiencing any resistance, in the hopes, however, that the number will be diminished as much as possible, to ease the country and the inhabitants. They shall consequently observe in their full extent all the ordinances and dispositions of his Prussian Majesty, both in regard to the entry of his troops and to the Electoral States. The Hanoverian troops, which have hitherto been employed in the army on the line of demarkation, in the North of Germany shall be disbanded, as well as a proportionate number of the other troops of the electorate. The Regency of this country, the commander in chief, and the different officers of these troops, shall engage not to employ the said troops, nor to suffer them to serve against his said Prussian Majesty, but to make them strictly observe the Royal ordinances, according to the different measures which it may be necessary to pursue. The said troops shall be distributed in the cities of Hanover, Lunebourg, Gifhorn, Welzen, and in the places and garrisons on the right of the Leine, on the left of the Aller, and behind the Luhe, as far as the Elbe. All the other places, without exception, comprehending the fortress of Homeln, shall be evacuated and delivered up to the Prussian troops. Particular measures shall be taken that all deliveries in kind shall be made by the said country of Hanover, dating from the 1st of May, this year. In regard to whatever concerns the administration of this state, nothing shall be undertaken, nor shall be permitted to be undertaken, prejudicial to the present dispositions and engagements; on the contrary, the statutes and orders of the King, in regard to them, shall be punctually observed.

For these reasons, we here accept, in the most solemn manner, the supreme promise made by his Prussian Majesty, that he will guarantee to the German states of his Britannic Majesty, their ancient constitution, their safety, and their repose; and that all their property and possessions shall be protected by every means possible.

Done at Hanover, the 3d April, 1801.

(Signed)

Count de Kilmannsegge De Decken,
De Arnswalat, De Walmsden.
De Steinberg Simleyn, F. Marshal.

Saint Petersburgh, March 27.

Soon after the decease of our late Monarch, his present Imperial Majesty dispatched couriers to London, Paris, Berlin, the Hague, Naples and Stockholm. The Russian ambassador at Berlin received orders to send immediately other couriers from Berlin for Carlsruhe, Dresden, Erlangen, Vienna, Copenhagen, Bayreuth and Ludwigslust. Count Woronzow, in London, is said to have received credentials, by means of a courier, from the present Emperor. Couriers have also been sent to the respective Governors in the Russian empire, through one of whom, M. de Beglescheff, the Governor of Riga, was ordered immediately to proceed to Petersburgh, where he is appointed Procurator General, a place which he had filled before, in the room of Prince Obelningoff, dismissed. Our young Monarch answers completely the great expectations which had been formed throughout the empire respecting him. His humane heart, convinced of the love and attachment of his people, will not admit of those public marks of servile veneration before shewn to the Emperors: one of his first orders annulled that of his predecessor, by which persons passing any member of the Imperial family, in carriages, were obliged to get out, and to salute them in an abject manner. It is said that the embargo on English vessels is to be taken off. The Court Gazette still continues not to state the course of exchange on Paris.

Frontiers of Russia, March 26.

Orders have already been dispatched from St. Petersburgh, into the interior of Russia, to send back the English sailors. It is said that leave will also speedily be given for the importation of British merchandize. The exportation of Russian goods, agreeably to the regulation of 1797, is again permitted. It is expected that the importation of such articles of commerce, as had hitherto been prohibited, will also be again permitted in a short time. The embargo on English ships in Russian ports still continues, and the office for liquidating debts between Russian and English subjects, at St. Petersburgh, remains in activity; but it is thought that a change will likewise be soon made in regard to these measures.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 20.

IT appears by the details transmitted by Le Roy, the maritime prefect at Alexandria, that the expidition appeared off the coast on the first of March & the weather did not permit a landing to take place till the eight. The French general Friant, the commandant of Alexandria, was by this circumstance enabled to assemble the force in his neighborhood, and to dispute, though not prevent the debarkation. The enemy vainly attempted to oppose the landing, which our trroops effected in good order, notwithstanding the many obstacles they had to encounter.

After a severe action our troops got possession of the heights of Aboukir.—The French retreated to Alexandria, as they say, in good order. They admit the loss of three hundred killed and

wounded, and are no doubt guilty of a very gross exaggeration in stating that we lost two thousand killed and wounded. Between the 8th and 13th nothing very important took place; on the 13th our forces, according to the enemy's account, to the number of twelve thousand, advanced to the attack, which the French received in front of Alexandria. Their own number they state at four thousand. A very hard fought action took place that day. The French do not admit that our efforts were successful in carrying, or at least in retaining any of the outworks of Alexandria. The battle was very general, and must have been attended with great loss on both sides.

April 22.

Last night we also received Paris Journals to the 17th inst. inclusive; which bring some farther intelligence respecting Egypt, but nothing conclusive. On the 15th of March, Sir Ralph Abercrombie attacked the fortress of Aboukir, with what succes is not stated. On the 17th general Menou was expected to be at Alexandria, when a combined attack was to be made on our army. We are impatient to hear the issue. May it be succesful!

Under date of Augsburg, the 24th ult. it is stated, that the disagreeable; and but too well founded intelligence has been received there, that, since the arrival of the courier, orders have been given to the French army of the Rhine not to continue on its return home but to remain where it should be on receiving theis orders. The magazines, &c. must remain in statu quo, and nobody is able to solve this mystery.

The death of the emperor Paul, seems to have led our ministerial writers into very kind medical inquiries into the constitution of the leading powers of Europe.—They have not been, however, able to find in Buonaparte that shortness of neck which indicates apoplexy!

United States

NEW-YORK, June 5.

Yesterday afternoon, the remarkably fast sailing and fortunate ship Argus, captain Main, arrived here in 33 days from Bourdeaux; the first ship which has performed her voyage from hence to France and back, since the renewal of our intercourse with that country.

By this arrival, we have received Paris papers to the 26th of April inclusive. 8 days latter than our French accounts via London. Upon the whole, these papers furnish us with but little news of importance.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Argus, informs us, that the news respecting Abercrombie, had fallen to the ground, and was disbelieved in France when he left Bourdeaux, which was on the 2d ult. Our belief of the inaccuracy of the late accounts from Egypt, by the Brutus, is strengthened, from the entire silence of the last Paris papers on this subject.

LUBECK, April 8.

It is said, that his Majesty, the new emperor of Russia, has confirmed the dispositions, taken by his illustrious father, with respect to the engagements made by that monarch with the nothern powers, to ensure their neutrality; and that he will propose measures to terminate the differences.

HAGUE, April 18.

A letter from Cleves, of the 16th inst. informs that the Prussian army of demarkation, destined for Hanover, have received orders to suspend their march till further orders from Berlin.

FLORENCE.

17th Germinal, (April 5.)

MURAT, commander in chief, to the provisory government of Tuscany.

Citizen Agar is charged to present to you, gentlemen, a copy of the treaty of peace, concluded at Luneville by the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, and his majesty the emperor, King of Bohemia and Hungary, stipulating at the same time in his name, and in the name of the Germanic body, I announce to you that the treaty has been ratified.

With respect to the 5th article, the Grand Dutchy of Tuscany and part of the Elbe which depends on it, is to be held by the Infant Duke of Parma; inform the Tuscans, by Proclamation, that a prince of the house of Spain, the ally of the French republic, comes among them, accompanied by the blessings of peace.

Now that the fate of this country is decided, all animosity must cease, and the past must be forgotten, that all may be blended in the sentiments that you owe to your country and to the government, which causes its happiness.

I expect from your cares gentlemen, this happy result—employ to obtain it all the influence your personal characters, your services and the authority with which you are invested can give you. You will by this conduct, merit the confidence which I have reposed in you, and you will acquire a title to the good will of your new price.

I have the honor to salute you;

(Signed) J. MURAT.

SWEDEN.

The news of the death of Paul I. has occasioned an extraordinary sensation here. They pretend to know with certainty, that the emperor Alexander, immediately on his elevation to the throne, ordered the baron de Stedingk before him, and declared to him solemnly, that the friendship and relation with Sweden (particularly what respected the armed neutrality of the north) should subsist in full faith.

Besides the Russian fleet of 23 sail of the line, which has already left Revel, there are two others, the one at Cronstadt, and the other at Swenklund, ready for sea. The last is composed of frigates and galleys.

DENMARK.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen of 12th April.

The following are the propositions made by the English admiral, and the answers on which the armistice was founded:

1. Denmark shall withdraw herself from the Coalition of the North, and unite with England. Answer, refused.

2. She shall repair the English vessels. Answer, refused.

3. She shall take care of the wounded English. Refused.

4. There shall be an armistice of four months. Answer, agreed—that it be 14 weeks, on condition of an exchange of prisoners, officers, soldiers and seamen.

5. England shall trade freely in all ports of Denmark, during the Armistice, Answer, refused.

6. Denmark shall take no part in the war against Russia. Answer, agreed—inasmuch as the armed neutrality will permit her.

7. Shall equip no vessels during the Armistice. Answer, agreed to—excepting the ordinary guard-ships and the frigates serving for the instruction of the Cadets.

8. It shall be permitted to the ships of the fleet of Admiral Parker to sail to the north or south. Answer, agreed to.

9. Norway shall be included in the Armistice. Answer, refused—Denmark demands, on the contrary, the right of providing for Norway in the course of the Armistice.

Note—In order to understand the 3d and last articles, it is necessary to know that the dyssentery among the English seamen, might have communicated, it if their wounds were dressed in the hospitals of Copenhagen; and, on the other hand, that Norway might furnish the enemy's squadron the means of revictualing their vessels.

Under the date of Paris, 16th Floreal (26th April) are the following articles.

"It is said that lord Whitworth is coming here in quality of negociator, and that the First Consul had required that the negociations be carried on in London, but that the English government have prefered treating at Paris.

"They write from Calais that the correspondence between the two governments is in constant activity; and from this circumstance is nourished a hope of peace which we lay hold of with pleasure, and which we cannot lose without regret.

"On the 29th Germinal (19th April) six American vessels entered the port of Bourdeaux, laden with tobacco, coffe, tea, cocoa, potashes, pepper and nankeens, for which wine is to be received in return.

"The negociations between France and Helvetia, which were to take place at Paris, will be continued at Berne.

From the London Gazette.

Admiralty Office, April 25.

Extract of a letter from capt. Dixon, commander of his Majesty's ship Genereaux, to Evan Nepean, esq. dated at Port Mahon, March 16.

"*Herewith I have the honor to transmit copies of letters relative to the capture of the French frigate L'Africaine, by capt. Barlow, of his Majesty's ship Phoebe.*

"*Genereaux, Port Mahon, March 10.*

"*My Lords,*

"*I have the satisfaction to enclose a letter from capt. Barlow, of his Majesty's ship Phoebe, for your lordship's information. I hauk the honor to be, my lord, &c.*

MANLY DIXON.

"*Rt. Hon. Ld. Keith, K. B, &c.*"

Phoebe, at sea, 20 leagues east of Gibraltar, Feb. 20, 1801.

"*My Lord,*

"*I have the honor to inform your lordship that yesterday, about four o'clock in the afternoon, his Majesty's ship under my command being about two leagues to the eastward of Gibraltar, I discovered one of the enemy's ships under Ceuta, steering with a crowd of sail to the eastward; I had the good fortune to bring her to a close action about half past seven the same evening, which continued within pistol shot, with unremitting fury about two hours, the enemy resolutely opposing the animated and skilful exertions of my brave officers and seamen, until his ship was almost a wreck, five feet water in her hold, her guns dismounted, and literally encumbered with dead, the number of which amounted to 200, and of wounded 143.*

"*She proves to be the French frigate L'Africaine, of 44 guns, viz. 26 eighteen pounders on her main deck, and 18 nine pounders on her quarter deck and forecastle; a very fine ship, about three years old, under the orders of the chief of division, Saunier, whose broad pendant was flying, and*

who, with many other principal officers, both of the troops and of the marines, was slain in the action, and commanded by capt. Magendie, who is amongst the wounded.

"At the commencement of the action he had 715 men, viz. 400 troops and artificers of various descriptions, under the command of gen. Destaing, and a crew of 315 officers and seamen;—also, six brass field pieces, several thousand stand of arms, ammunition, and implements of agriculture.—She sailed from Rochefort on the 13th inst. in company with a frigate, from whom he parted on the following day in a gale of wind.

"So tremendous and decisive has been the effect of the fire of the Phoebe in the contest, that I must regret the inability of my pen to do justice to the merits of those who directed it. It has been my duty on a former occasion to report to their lordships the meritorious conduct of my first lieutenant, Holland, and the lieuts. Bedford and Heywood; lieutenant Weaver, of the marines; mr. Griffith, the master; the warrant and petty officers, and the whole of the ship's company, are entitled to all the commendation in the power of their commander to bestow.

"My satisfaction in relating comparatively so trifling a loss we have sustained, it more easily imagined than described, as it amounts to only one seaman killed, two officers and ten seamen wounded: our damages are chiefly in mast, yards, sails and rigging, the greatest part of which are rendered entirely unserviceable.

"I enclose a copy of the French commander's report of the number of killed and wounded on board L'Africaine, with the names of the officers; and I have the honor to be, &c.

"ROBERT BARLOW."

"To admiral the Right Hon. Ld. Keith, &c. Mediterranean."

Gibraltar, April 17. Yesterday arrived here from Aboukir, in 28 days, his Majesty's hired armed brig Louisa. When the Louisa left Egypt, the British army was posted within two miles of Alexandria, and the French, supposed to be about 6000 strong, were entrenched on the heights at Pompey's pillar, said to command Alexandria. The British were occupied in disembarking their field train of battering cannon, two thirds of which was already on shore; and the attack upon the French camp was expected soon to begin, when it was supposed there could be little doubt of the event being as glorious to Britain as the preceding actions had proved.—The French had at first mistaken the 42d regiment, in the Highland dress, for Turks, and attacked them with their usual confidence, but were received with a gallantry of spirit which they did not expect, and probably had not been accustomed to. The Highlanders received the French cavalry on their bayonet; and in their turn made a brisk charge, checked and completely worsted that part of the army opposed to them.

It is further reported, that Murat Bey, and his followers, have attacked the French at Cairo, and prevented Menou from joining the force at Alexandria, where all the rest of the French troops in the Delta had been concentrated. Certain accounts had arrived that the Grand Vizier with his army had marched towards the Delta about the 20th of February.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, July 4.

Last Friday, at the final close of the Poll, for a Member to represent the county of Durham, East riding of the county of York, and the county of Simcoe, in the present Parliament of this Province, Angus M'Donell, Esq. was declared duly elected; there appearing for him 112 unquestionable votes, and for J. Small, Esq. 32.—Majority 80.

Copy of a letter from a gentleman in Montreal, to his correspondent at Kingston, dated June 10, 1801.

"*Dear Sir,*

"*Please to send the letters to York as soon as possible; they contain the important news received by an arrival from Jersey, of late at the 6th of May, of complete success in Egypt.—Gen. Menou is a prisoner, and his army has capitulated. Eleven thousand Europeans and natives sailed from Bombay to co-operate with Gen. Abercrombie.—The emperor Alexander disclaims all the pretensions of his predecessor upon Malta.—Sir H. Parker has been recalled, and Lord Nelson appointed in his room.*"

Another letter, same date.

"*I have only time to inform you, that by an arrival, bringing London papers to the 2d of May, gen. Menou and all the French army are prisoners to gen. Abercrombie, after being well beat; three days after which gen. Craig landed from the East Indies with 12,000 men. The business in the North is settled, the Baltic and Elbe are open, and the Emperor of Russia has given up any claim to Malta.*"

From the Montreal Gazette of June 15.

London, May 1.

Mr. Charles Locke, the British consul at Naples, who left Paris on Friday the 24th of April, has brought the following very important intelligence;—That he was informed by the minister from the court of Berlin, M. Luchesini, that an account had arrived by way of Toulon, of a decisive engagement having taken place in Egypt, between the English and French armies, in which a complete victory has been obtained by the former, and that gen. Menou had been taken prisoner. It is not ascertained on what day the action took place: but it is supposed to have decided the fate of Egypt. This was confirmed by a similar account from other principal persons at Paris.

Friday, two o'clock—Our readers may be assured of the foregoing intelligence.

It is stated in a New York paper of the 5th of June, that the Spanish port of New Orleans has lately been blocked up by a small squadron of British vessels, and that in consequence of this blockade, the price of flour had fallen from 15 to 5 dollars per bbl.

The Bashaw of Tripoli has declared war against the United States, and ordered his cortairs to capture all American vessels they meet with.

On the 3d of April the Swedish grand fleet consisting of 50 sail, put to sea, with a favourable wind, having on board three regiments of infantry besides the crews. They were to have been joined by the Russian fleet from Revel. Should Lord Nelson experience the good fortune of meeting these potwrout at sea, no doubt is entertained but that he would be able to treat with them on honorable terms, as he is furnished with ample powers to negociate.

Sheriff's-Office,

Home District, } JUNE, 26, 1801.
To wit. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, will be holden in, and for this District, on Tuesday the Fourteenth day of July, now next ensuing, at eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, at the Government Buildings, in the Town of York; at which time and place all Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise concerned, are desired to be then and there present, and to do and perform what to their several offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX. M'DONELL, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD.

THE front Town Lot, with an excellent dwelling House and Kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Denniston now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water Lot adjoining, and possession given to the purchaser immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6, and 7, in the 1st, and Nos. 6, and 7, in the 3d concession of West Flamboro' Township, containing 1000 Acres, on which there are some very good Mill seats; the Lots No. 4 and 5 in the first Concession of East Flamboro, with their broken fronts, containing according to the Patent 600 acres, more or less; the Lots No. 1, 3 and 4 in the second, and Lots No. 2 and 3 in the third concessions of Beverly, containing 1000 acres; the Lots Nos. 16, in the 2d and 3d concessions of the Township of York, containing 400 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 32 and 33 with their broken fronts, in the 1st, and Nos. 31 and 32, in the 2d concession of Whitby, containing 800 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 22 and 24, in the 11th, No. 23, in the 12th, and Nos. 24, in the 13th and 14th concessions of Townsend, containing 1000 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14, in the 1st and 2d concessions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the Town Plot, containing 1200 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1st concession of Delaware township, on the River Thames (Le Trench) containing 800 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th concessions of Dereham, containing 3000 Acres, with Mill seats theron:—and 2 lots, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 1st, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28, in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28, in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 12th concessions of Norwich, containing 3600 Acres, with Mill seats thereon.

The terms are either cash, or good bills of Exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec; for the whole of each purchase, in which case a proportionably less price will be expected, or the same for one moiety of each purchase, and bonds properly secured for principal and interest until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the Proprietor at York.

PETER RUSSELL.

York, June 20, 1801.

A good Farm,

FOR SALE.

On Yonge-Street, containing one hundred and ninety acres, commonly known by the name of BOND's Farm—For further particulars apply to mr. Simon M'Nabb in the town of York, or JOHNSON BUTLER in Niagara.

April 21. (5t.)

TO BE SOLD,

THE two story frame HOUSE, on Lot No. 1, fronting Toronto-street, in the town of York, fit for the residence of a gentleman, merchant, or tavern-keeper. It is 46 feet long and 35 feet deep; the lot contains one acre of excellent land, from which there is a most agreeable prospect of the bay, lake, town, &c. For further particulars enquire of Mr. Eliphalet Hale, at said house, who will allow six months credit for the purchase money, if agreeable.

York, May 9, 1801.

THE

VOLUME XI.] OR [NUMBER 10.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 530.] SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1801. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

Foreign News.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

DISPATCHES were yesterday received by Mr. Otto from the First Consul, which our gentlemen state to contain the demand of Buonaparte on the subject of peace; viz. the cession of Gibraltar and Minorca to Spain, and of Malta to France!!!

April 27.

Some alarming commotions have prevailed in Constantinople, originating with the Gallioungees, or marine troops, who, exasperated at the delay and indecision of the government, in respect to the sailing of the fleet for Egypt, threatened to destroy the city, and depose the acting authorities, unless the Captain Pacha immediately took his departure. They proceeded to some acts of outrage, and fired several shots into the Captain Pacha's house, and killed some of his people in the streets. The Captain Pacha assured them that the re-possession of Egypt was a matter of the most lively interest to the Porte; that to effect it, every exertion should be made, and that he would immediately put to sea with his fleet, for the purpose of co operating in the deliverance of that country.

The Empress Catherine one day asked Prince Alexander, the reigning Emperor of Russia, whom he would with to resemble most, Alexander the Great, Constantine the Great, or the great Frederick?—"Do not speak to me of such men," replied he, "their glory cost too much blood; my model shall be Henry the IVth of France, who, being compelled to lay siege to Paris, sent provisions through subterraneous passages to his revolted subjects."

The importation of grain, &c. during the last week into the port of London, was 13,000 quarters of wheat (103 from Lisbon) 4103 cwt. of flour, 3914 cwt. of rice, 5,000 quarters of oats, 2000 of barley, 900 of rye, 800 of peas, and 600 of beans. At Liverpool, in the week ended on Thursday the importation of flour exceeded ten thousand barrels. At Bristol there was nearly an equal quantity; and Greenock, Glasgow, and Hull, have had liberal supplies. In the metropolis English wheat has fallen during the week about 15s. per quarter, and most of the foreign wheat 20s.; rye, barley, oats, peas, beans, and flour, are each cheaper. At Lynn, the price of wheat, during the week, fell nearly 20s. per quarter, barley 16s. oats 8s. beans 6s. white peas 16s. grey do. 6s. and flour 6s. per sack. At Worcester, within a fortnight, wheat has fallen from 28s. to 22s. 6d. per bushel, being a reduction of 6os. per quarter. At Stamford, the average price has fallen 14s. 8d. per quarter. At Devizes 12s. and in most other parts of the kingdom, the prices are rapidly declining.

The public cannot but have observed, that while some other papers have been amusing themselves, and trifling with their readers, by attending to state some particulars respecting the negociation carrying on between this country and France, we have cautiously abstained from hazarding even any opinion upon it. We have done for because, however confidently some circumstances have been mentioned to us, we know that the cabinet has observed so inviolable and so laudable a secrecy in this business, that we would almost defy any one individual out of it, excepting M. Otto, to say that he had the smallest knowledge of any step that had been taken, or of any language that had been held on either side, throughout the whole progress of it.

Since the moment that it was known that some communication had taken place between our government and M. Otto, we have never been so sanguine as to suppose, that it would speedily tend to a favourable and decisive result. On the one side, we knew that there would be openness and plain dealing; on the other we expected a degree of intriguing and finesse. While our expectations were raised by the well known moderation and sincerity of our own minister, we were also, confidentially assured that the firmness and spirit with which he would be sure to reject any extravagant proposition that might be made on the part of the enemy, added to the suspicion which would at first probably prevail at Paris, that the new government was meant only to be an ephemeral one, which the advocates of France and enemies to peace here have endeavoured to excite and confirm, would create difficulties and impediments, which nothing but time might remove. Enough, we conceive, has already taken place, to undeceive even those who have been inconsiderate or weak enough, on either side of the water, to entertain any such suspicion.—We believe, that whatever confidence or hope the characters of his Majesty's present ministers excited in the public mind in the first instance, has been abundantly confirmed by every part of their subsequent conduct, which has been marked by a diligent attention to public business, and a knowledge of the duties of it, which we readily leave to speak for themselves.

Whatever delay had taken place in opening a direct negociation for peace between the two countries, by sending an ambassador from the one to the other, we are well persuaded that a discerning public will acquit our administration of it. Whenever that happy event may take place, we most anxiously hope that the terms of it may be founded on principles of mutual concession, that may leave no grounds for a probability of any interruption to its continuance. We should prefer a sincere peace to what is called a glorious one. We are ready to confide in the wisdom of the minister as to the measure which he would offer them, and the resolution that he would exhibit in case of their rejection. This we have no reason whatever for thinking likely to be the result: and we hope, that the French government may shew itself too wise on the present occasion to force an intrepid nation to prove, with what unanimity burthens can be borne and difficulties encountered—what powerful exertions can still be made, even after a war of nine years, by a spirited people, under the direction of a minister whose views the whole world knows to be pacific, and who can be driven to a continuance of war only by the extravagant ambition of the enemy.

ARMY IN EGYPT.

Remarks on the State of the French Troops and their positions in Egypt, from a conversation with an officer lately a prisoner in that country.

"The number of French troops at Alexandria consist of 1200 men, under the command of Gens. Lanneuse and Vieli; and at Cairo there are 1500 men commanded by Menou, Rannier, Damas, Fryon, and Belliet; besides which Dequeit, the surgeon general, reported 1400 invalids and sick. At Suez, 800 men under Maxihane; and 100 under Moran, at Cossier. General Destin commands 800 infantry at Rosetta, and there is a corps of 200 cavalry at the same place. At Damietta 1000 foot and 300 horse. On the Rosetta Branch 200 foot; and at Illesby and Ballack, two corps of cavalry, of 200 each. At Aboukir, Belbeg and Cairo, three companies of 100 men, besides 4000 auxiliaries, principally at Cairo. This makes the whole French force, effective and non effective amount to 13,500 men.

"The Bullack cavalry are within four miles of Cairo. The auxiliary troops are principally compoſed of natives of ſome of the iſlands of the Archipelago, commanded by Turks, whom the French are cautious of employing, and place no confidence in.

"They have lately cloathed all their ſailors in uniform, and ſtrengthened their weakeſt regiments with them; and the *Jarmet* (a kind of flat boats uſed on the Nile) are now managed by Malteſe.

"Cairo is far from formidable. A ditch has lately been cut round it, and ſeveral works have been erected in the neighbourhood. Since the death of Kleber, Menou has thrown up a battery on a very commanding hill; this once poſſeſſed would ſoon enable us to reduce the citadel, the ſtate of which is very ruinous and imperfect. It has lately been ſupplied with ſpirits, water, &c. the water of Joſeph's Well having been very productive of dyſentery. The inhabitants, as well at Cairo as throughout Egypt, deteſt the French, and their minds are in ſuch a ſtate of irritation, from the ſevere treatment they have experienced, that ſhould an opportunity once offer, it would be extremely difficult to reſtrain them from retorting the cruelty exerciſed by their oppreſſors. The French can rely for defence on their own exertions alone, as any aſſiſtance from the natives is at beſt but very dubious. Murad Bey would certainly abandon them the moment the Britiſh army appeared. Kleber, aware of the importance of Suez and Coſſier, took every means in his power to ſtrengthen thoſe poſts, which are undoubtedly of the firſt conſequence.

"A remarkable good bridge of boats has been built by the French acroſs the Nile from Cairo to Gizeeh, where all their artillery is kept.

"Flat bottomed boats are moſt ſerviceable upon the river.

THE TURKISH ARMY.

"The Vizier's army conſiſted, in Sept. 1800, of only 12,000 men, encamped cloſe to Jaffa, at which place great magazines of ſtores of every deſcription were formed, and there is nothing which an Engliſh army could want that would not be immediately ſupplied in abundance by the Turks. The Turkiſh army collects and diſperſes as it pleaſes, being totally void of diſcipline. Previous to any enterprize a Bethuan goes through the camp to call for volunteers! The moſt advanced poſt is at El Ariſch. The French have one at Sallee, within twenty miles. The artillery of the Turks is good, their horſes the fineſt in the world, ſo that we may mount any number of men.

"Gherzar Picha, of Acre, neither wants inclination nor ability to aſſiſt us. He can ſend an army of 25,000 good, well organized troops to co-operate with the Britiſh.

THE BRITISH ARMY

"In Egypt has been very correctly eſtimated—perhaps one of the fineſt appointed bodies that ever left the Engliſh coaſt. The force which ſailed from India towards the end of December is compoſed of 8000 Sepoys, and above 4000 Europeans. They will probably firſt take the French poſt of El Coſſier on that bank of the entrance of the Red Sea next to the Nile, and then paſs up that ſea to Suez. They would now moſt likely, be delayed forty-eight hours at El Coſſier, and Mr. Antes, in his account of Egypt," declares the paſſage of the Red Sea ſafe and eaſy, with plenty of deep water and ſea room during the whole extent."

ROUSSEAU's LAST SECRET.

[*From the Hamburgiſchen Correſpondent of May 1800.*]

The French citizen Neufchatel [under the title of Conſervateur] has this day publiſhed a little work in two volumes, compoſed of literary and political ſcraps, among which is the following letter from the well known Jean Jacques Rouſſeau, to the Lady Marſhal of Luxembourg.

"How much have I not to communicate ere I leave you! But time preſſes hard upon me. I muſt make my confeſſion ſhort, and entruſt your noble heart with my laſt ſecret. Know then, that for 16 years I had cohabited with a poor girl, whoſe ſervice became neceſſary to my habits of life. I afterwards loved her as a wife, nor is my fondneſs ſo, her at all diminiſhed. Yet, without you, Madame, I muſt leave her in a helpleſs condition, and thus render my latter moments intolerable.—From this connection have ſprung five children, all of whom were ſent to the Foundling Hoſpital, but with ſo little care that it may be difficult to find them again, for I had even neglected to mark the periods of their birth; a conſciouſneſs of this negligence has for ſome years interrupted my tranquility, and I lament it when it is too late, to mine and their mother's great ſorrow. I had merely ſet a particular mark on the linen of the eldeſt, a duplicate of which has been preſerved; that child muſt have been born in the winter of 1746 or 1747, or thereabouts.—This is all I know.

"*Jean Jacques Rouſſeau.*"

United States

TRIPOLI AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

(CIRCULAR.)

To the Agents and Conſuls of the U. S. of America, reſiding in the different ports of France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Barbary States, and Britiſh Garrilons in the Mediterranean, and to others whom it doth or may concern.

GENTLEMEN,

I had the honor to inform you in my circular letters of Nov. 1800, and 3d of Jan. 1801, of the ſtate of our affairs with this regency; I have now to add, that all hopes of accommodation have ſubſided; I therefore requeſt you to detain all merchant veſſels navigating under the flag of the United States in port and by no means to permit any of them to ſail unleſs they are under convoy, as I am convinced the Baſhaw of Tripoli will commence hoſtilities againſt the United States of America, in leſs than 60 days from the date hereof, and I am perſuaded he has made his demands upon the United States, for no other reaſon than to have an unjuſt excuſe for capturing our veſſels and enſlaving our fellow citizens, they being of ſuch a nature that none but the Preſident of the United States by and with the conſent of the Senate, can agree to. And I having offered him the ſum of 30,000 dollars merely to ſtate his demands, and wait until anſwers from the Preſident, which he has refuſed, is ſufficient proof that his intentions are as I have ſtated them, and dictate the neceſſity of taking every precaution in order to prevent our veſſels from falling into their hands.

I requeſt you, gentlemen, to make this letter public, and to tranſmit a copy of it to the department of ſtate.

I am with aſſurances of reſpect, gentlemen, your moſt obedient ſervant,

JAMES LEANDER CATHCART.

Chancery of the U. S. of America, at Tripoli, in Barbary, Feb. 21, 1801.

Mr. Auſulo, will pleaſe to forward copies of the above to Palermo and Naples, without delay of time.

(Signed) WM. ENGLAND.

(CONSULAR.)

SIR,

I have this day received letters from Conſul Cathcart, dated at Tripoli, the 19th and 26th of February, informing me that the Baſhaw of Tripoli has rejected every offer of accommodation which Conſul Cathcart has made him on the part of the United States of America, that ſaid Baſhaw has rejected the letters of interference of the Dey of Algiers, and declares the treaty of the U. States to be void—Demands great ſums of money of the United States, and has ſent his corſairs to ſea with orders to capture all American property, and enſlave the citizens of the U. States in conſequence.

This is to inform all citizens of the United States of the impending danger that is to be apprehended. The United States is fnarled at by Algiers, and nearly the ſame by Tunis.

Given from under my hand and ſeal of office, at Algiers, this fifth day of April, 1801.

(Signed)

RICHARD O'BRIEN,

Agent and Conſul General for the United States of America.

William Kirkpatrick, Eſq:

Conſul for the U. States at Malaga.

(A true Copy.)

Malaga, April 22, 1801.

WM. KIRKPATRICK,

Conſul for the U. States of America.

The following paragraph is given verbatim as it ſtands in the London papers of the 24th April: the editor of one of them obſerves, however, that it is nearly the effect of what has been ſaid every ſix months for theſe laſt ſix years!

"A body of 15,000 men are ſaid to be ready to embark on the neighboring coaſt of France for Jerſey. At St. Maloes a great many gun boats are ready. The expedition is commanded by the officer who was employed in the deſcent on Ireland."

From a Paris Paper.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

The citizen Feujas, adminiſtrator of the muſeum, has found in the department of L'Ardeche a foſſil flour like that which Frobboni aſſayed in Tuſcany. The miniſter of marine has charged this learned man to make new reſearches; he has diſcovered four leagues from the Rhine, a conſiderable bed of this earth in a place which is very acceſſible; the bricks which were formed of it ſwim on the ſurface of the water, like thoſe of Tuſcany. This diſcovery is precious for the conſtruction of the magazines of veſſels of war, for magazines of ſpiritous liquors, kitchen chimnies, &c. An experiment was made on an old veſſel, in which a vaulted chamber was conſtructed, which was filled with powder; it was then covered over with combuſtible matter, which was ſet on fire; the veſſel burnt to the waters edge, and then ſunk, without the powder's taking fire.

NEW-YORK, June 8.

A gentleman who has converſed with the boat Mr. Sitgreaves, ſince his arrival, informs us, that if the late Miniſters in Great Britain had continued in office three weeks longer, the points of controverſy, in our treaty with that country, would have been ſettled to the ſatisfaction of both parties. That in conſequence of the new order of things there, the negociations had ſince remained in ſtatu quo. And that a new conference will have to be opened between the two countries.

Mr. King, our miniſter at London, was making preparations to return, hourly expecting his recall.

Mr. Gore, and the other American agent, were to return in the enſuing autumn, not having effected the object of their miſſion.

A gentleman in London, writes to his commercial correſpondent in this city, under date of the 27th of April, thus.

"Flour in London is from 64s. to 70s. per barrel." The ſame letter ſays, "The negociations for peace, between France and England, are broken off."

By capt. M'Neil, late of the Portſmouth, who arrived here yeſterday, we are informed, that the U. States ſquadron, conſiſting of the preſident, commodore Dale; Philadelphia, S. Barron; Eſſex, Bainbridge; and Enterprize, Sterret; ſailed from Hampton Roads on Monday the 1ſt inſt.

The French frigate Semilante was ſtill wind bound; and the Boſton frigate was ſtill off the Roads.

The Times of the 27th April, ſays, "Two of the Regicides who attempted the life of the Firſt Conſul by their infernal machine, have been executed.—How many of the murderers of Louis XVI. are ſtill unpuniſhed?"

The following is related as the cauſe of the blockade of Gantheaume's ſquadron—When capt. Dunn, of the Incendiary, was taken by Gantheaume, on going on board, he entered the admiral's cabin with the greateſt apparent alacrity, and delivered his ſword, ſaying that he ſhould not be his priſoner for many hours, as Sir John Warren, of whoſe ſquadron his was the headmoſt ſhip, was cloſe in purſuit with a vaſtly ſuperior force. This intelligence ſo alarmed the French admiral, that notwithſtanding he had paſſed Toulon, he inſtantly tacked and entered the port, where he was ſoon blocked up by Sir John Warren's fleet, which, though reinforced by two ſhips, then amounted to but ſix of the line.

At the Old Bailey, on Thurſday, April 21, John Leonard was found guilty of ſtealing in the dwelling houſe of John Pratt, three £1. Bank of England notes, the property of Philip M'Ginnis.

The proſecutor, a ſailor, went to Mr. Pratt's houſe in Weſtminſter to ſleep, and took part of a bed with the priſoner. In the morning (to uſe his own words) he diſcovered his trowſers had been *overhauled*, and his *ſhot* taken out of the *locker*; on this he accuſed his *mate*, who fteadfaſtly denied the charge; but he was not to be *palavered* out of his right, and he *grappled* him by the collar, when the *marauder* fetched him a *broadſide* in the *chops*, and being a ſtrong built veſſel, and carrying heavy metal, he was obliged to bail the landlord, and call in the aſſiſtance of a marine, quartered in the cabin, who ſoon made the priſoner ſurrender. He was then carried before a commander (the magiſtrate) who ordered him to be ſearched, when the notes of the proſecutor were found concealed on his perſon.

FILIAL LOVE AND PATRIOTISM.

In a few minutes after Captain Otway had arrived at the Admiralty with the glorious intelligence of our late victory, the place was crouded with enquiring viſitors. Among the reſt a young gentleman of the Tranſport Office, about thirteen years of age, was very conſpicuous. His engaging figure, and eager deportment, intereſted all around him, and rivetted their attention. He haſtily aſked capt. Otway after the Monarch: "and my Papa, ſir, how is he? Is he wounded? Is he killed?"—"Who is your Papa, my dear?" ſaid capt. O. ſtruck and affected with the youth's ingenuous ſenſibility. "Captain Moſſe!"—"My dear! the Monarch has been very roughly handled." "Oh, I know your meaning!" exclaimed the mourner, "my dear Papa is dead?"—Capt. Otway was much agitated; and the youth, burſting out into an agony of grief, bewailed the loſs of his parent in few, but pathetic ſentences. At length he raiſed his head, and, with his eyes ſtreaming with tears, ſaultered out, "I am happy, however, that Papa died *fighting for us!*"

Buonaparte has propoſed to the King of Spain to grant ſome place of reſidence and eſtablihment for the exiled Princes. No particular place is pointed out; but ſome iſland in the Mediterranean is thought of.

The medium of annual deaths at Paris is 21,000 perſons.

The innoculation of the cow-pox, as a preventative of the ſmall-pox, is already adopted almoſt univerſally throughout France.

An Engliſh paper mentions that the new London Bridge which is to be built immediately, is to conſiſt of no more than three arches, the centre of which is to be capacious enough to admit veſſels of 200 tons burthen to ſail under; this bridge is to be of caſt iron, erected on a ſtone baſe; the caſt work is eſtimated at fifty-three thouſand pounds ſterling.

THEORISING EXEMPLIFIED.

A celebrated aſtronomer, a few years ſince, looking at the ſun through a telelcope, diſcovered a mighty animal upon the face of this great luminary.—He immediately communicated the diſcovery to a group of his brother aſtronomers, who where round him. They all looked and all ſaw the animal.—They began at once to calculate from the apparent ſize of the animal, and the known diſtance of the ſun, what muſt be his amazing bulk. They ſoon found that this mighty ſolar inhabitant might reſt his head, as the Jewiſh rabbis ſay Adam did before the fall, upon the north pole of the earth, and, at the ſame time his heels upon the ſouth.—His noſe was equal to four degrees of our latitude. His mouth when open was juſt as big as the Caſpian ſea; and his tongue nearly as long as the North River. His eye was equal to the iſland of Borneo, and Long-Iſland would juſt ſerve him for an eye brow. For what end, theſe wiſe men aſk each other, was this animal made, and upon what muſt he feed? He we did eat up a comet for his dinner, and a moon or two between meals. He is the genius of the ſun, ſays one." I always thought that particular angels or genii were intruſted with the government of the planetary world. Perhaps it is ſaid, ſays another, you know that Milton makes him a very tall gentleman, and you plainly ſee that he has a huge pair of wings, one of them would ſhade a continent. While theſe aſtronomers were thus wandering after the beaſt, a youth of plain common ſenſe, ſtanding by, not having his head turned by theoriſing, thought it prudent before he ſwallowed all thoſe fine things, to examine the teleſcope. When, lo! he diſcovered that this mighty ſolar animal which had given birth to ſuch ingenious ſpeculations, was no other than a fly, ſtuck upon the object glaſs by a drop of moloſſes. Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, July 18

Laſt Thurſday at twelve o'clock, his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came in ſtate to the Upper Houſe of Legiſlature, to Prorogue the two Houſes of Parliament, and being ſeated on the Throne, he commanded, by meſſage through the Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, the attendance of the Houſe of Aſſembly in the Legiſlative Council Chamber; and the Houſe of Aſſembly having attended accordingly, his Excellency was pleaſed to make the following SPEECH to both Houſes of Parliament:—

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legiſlative Council,

AND

Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

THE advanced period of the Seaſon, and the calls of your private Affairs admoniſh me that it is time to releaſe you from your attendance at this Place.

But before I put an end to the Seſſion, I cannot deny myſelf the ſatisfaction of expreſſing the pleaſure with which I view what you have done in it.

Your attention with reſpect to the Revenue of this Province merits my approbation—the ſubject being new, muſt have been accompanied with difficulty. Experience in ſuch matters is our ſureſt guide; and the frequent opportunities which you will have of meeting in your Legiſlative capacity, will enable you, ſhould it be requiſite, to apply that experience to perfect what you have begun.

The other Bills to which I have given the Royal Aſſent, appear to me, to be fully entitled, each, to its ſhare of my approbation.

And here, I cannot forbear expreſſing the ſatisfaction which I feel, from the zeal and liberality which you have diſcovered in promoting the culture of Hemp, a meaſure ſo ſtrongly recommended to us by our Parent State.

During the interval which will elapſe before we meet here again, I hope that you will reflect on the ſolemn truſt with which you are inveſted, and the Duty which your Country calls upon you to perform, in the diſcharge of which, nothing can contribute more, than a ſtudy of that invaluable conſtitution, which it is the ſingular felicity of the two Canadas to poſſeſs, and which it hath pleaſed our Parent State kindly to beſtow.

May thoſe who enjoy this Bleſſing, be ſenſible of its Value; and with Vigilance and Fortitude guard and defend that Government from which, under Providence, they derive both ſecurity and happineſs.

Secretary's Office,

YORK, July 10, 1801.

LIST of the NAMES of PERSONS who have GRANTS in the Secretary's Office, in addition to thofe heretofore publifhed in this Gazette, ready to be iffued :

Names.	Acres.	Townfhip.
Dan. Alguire	200	Ofgoode
Margaret Ammon	200	Do.
Abraham Amy	200	Whitby
Ifabella Adams	200	Montague
Phœbe Adair	200	King
Richd. Beafley	1	York
Geo. M'Bride	300	Vaughan
Sarah Bunet	200	Montague
John Buckner	200	Delaware
Dorothy Burger	200	King
Cloe Bowman	200	Montague
Hon. Jas. Buly	5	Sandwich
Mathias Boughner	200	Delaware
Elizabeth Brady	200	Ofgoode
George Bender	200	Etobicoke
Caty Brown	200	King
Elizabeth Bufh	200	Ofgoode
Edward Beffell	200	Yonge
Margaret Brouce	200	Mountain
Berthier Booth	200	Baftard
Dorothy Clins	200	Ofgoode
Pamela Collins	200	Montague
Wm. Carpenter	200	Grimfby
John Chrifty	100	Hawkefbury
John Chifholm	200	Montague
John Calder	200	Montague
Wm. Clark	200	Etobicoke
Sam. Carpenter	200	Burford
Martha Colver	200	Walfingham
Ifabella Chewett	1	York
Hugh Cameron	300	Vaughan
Hugh Cameron	300	York
Catherine Crowder	200	Ofgoode
Jacob Cole	200	King
Anne Chriftie	200	Etobicoke
Mary Cameron	200	Ofgoode
Js. E. Campbell	200	Kitley
Alex. Duff	1	Sandwich
Thadeus Davis	200	Delaware
Alex. Duff	1	Sandwich
Alex. Duff	24	Sandwich
Charles Davis	200	Winchefter
Thomas Dean	200	Lanfdown
John Dives	200	Winchefter
Eliza. Elfworth	200	Caifter
Eliza. Eaftman	200	Ofgoode
Hannah Elfworth	200	Whitby
Danl. Fell	200	Montague
Charles Field	1	York
Ruth Fell	200	Montague
Thos. Fleming	200	Hamilton
Eliza Fairchild	100	Townfend
Wm. Farfar	200	Vaughan
John Feke	100	Ofgoode
Wm. Fitzpatrick	200	Do.
Thos. Frazer	400	Mountain
Nancy Fulfurd	200	Wolford
Wm. Frazer	49	Matilda
Wm. Frazer	400	Nepean
Eliza. Fairchild	100	Walfingham
Thos. Farfar	200	Vaughan
Jacob Fifher	400	Vaughan
Nancy Groufe	200	Erneftown
Richd. Gamble	1	York
Hon. Alex. Grant.	1	York
Catherine Grofs	200	Whitby
Cath. M. Gamble	400	Etobicoke
John Grant	200	Mountain
Mrs. Ifabella E. Gamble	600	Darlington
Leah Tyfe Gamble	400	Etobicoke
Jehabod Hill	90	Oxford
Sarah H. B. Gamble	400	Darlington
Mary Anne Gamble	400	Darlington
Dorothy Gallinger	200	Ofgoode
Alx. Gray, fenr.	300	York
John Gamble	1	York
Catherine Grant	200	Hawkefbury
Matilda Miller	200	Yonge
Elias Smith	400	Hope
Mathew Gillman	200	Walpole
Ewd. Hayward	1-5th	York
Lawrence Herchmer	2 fquare chains	Kingfton
Hannah Hubbert	200	Montague
Sam. Heron	200	Scarborough
John Hayes	400	Whitchurch
Sarah Hodgkins	200	Montague
Archd. Hodgkins	200	Montague
Anthony Hollingfhead, junr.	200	King
Elijah Hufon	200	York
Mary Gordin	200	York
Sarah Gallinger	200	Ofgoode
Anne Hollingfhead	200	York
Elijah Hough	200	Baftard
David Henderfon	200	Baftard
Elizabeth Jones	200	King
Mrs. Sufana Jeffup	200	Montague
Robt. Innis	2	Sandwich
James Luth	1	Sandwich
John Lockwood	188	Glanford
Mary Lutz	200	King
John Kenedy	200	Montague
Thos. Knight	200	Vaughan
Ifabella Leah Gamble	400	Darlington
Ruth Lent	200	Baftard
Lieut. Col. John Mc. Donell	1	York
Rebecca Moore	200	Montague
Ifabella M'Donell	200	Montague
Robt. Mc. Lean	200	Ofgoode
John M'Laney	1	York
Angus M'Donell	100	York
Grace Munro	400	Mountain
Barnabas M'Guire	200	Etobicoke
Ifabella M'Lauchlan	200	Hawkefboro'
Sarah M'Cuin	200	Ofgoode
Sarah Molher	200	Montague
James Mani	200	Vaughan
John Millrofs	100	Ofgoode
Sam. Maun	300	Darlington
John Matchefky	1	York
Dudley Moore	200	Wolford
Roger Moore	200	Wolford
Hugh Munro	200	Kitley
Grace M'Queen	400	Nepean
Jeheil Mitchell	200	Baftard
Barnabus Nittleton	200	Wolford
Jane Nelfon	180	Whitby
Sarah Nittleton	200	Mountain
Mary Nittleton	200	Montague
Jane Nelfon	50	Darlington
Dan. Nittleton	200	Montague
Charity Nittleton	200	Baftard
Mary Orfer	200	Whitby
Uranea Philips	200	Montague
Sarah Playter	200	King
Magaret Patterfon	200	Wolford
Elizabeth Pufley	200	Ofgoode
Elizabeth Paupts	200	Ofgoode
Anne Plate	200	Lanfdown
Dan. Perry	200	Baftard
Mary Rood	200	Montague
Wm. Rofs	1	Kingfton
Charlotta Rofe	200	Montague
Robt. Richardfon	1	York
Sam. Rofe	200	Wolford
Elizabeth Rofs	200	King
Margaret Ruffell	200	Kitley
Mofes Shatford	200	Montague
Sufanna Snider	200	Delaware
Unis Thatford	200	Montague
Patience Switzer	200	Whitby
Polly Sipes	200	Baftard
Wm. Snider	200	Mountain
John Smith	200	Glanford
Dianna Smades	200	Nepean
Jonathan Sills	600	King
Dorothy Shuts	200	Ofgoode
Catherine Servos	200	Gloucefter
Margaret Snider	200	Mountain
Thomas Stoyele	1-5th	York
Tiney Sharp	200	Baftard
Jeremiah Taylor	200	King
David Thompfon	200	Vaughan
Parthal Terry, junr.	225	Scarboro'
Wm. Von Camp	200	Nepean
Mary Wilke	200	Crofby
Chriftian Wallafar	200	Nepean
Sufannah Wilke	200	Crofby
Jofhua Williams	200	Baftard
David Williams, jr.	200	Hamilton
Elizabeth Waner	200	Ofgoode
Margaret Wintermute	200	Humberftone

WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

Sheriff's-Office,

JUNE, 26, 1801.

Home Diftrict, } To wit. } NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Court of Quarter Seffions of the Peace, will be holden in, and for this Diftrict, on Tuefday the Fourteenth day of July, now next enfuing, at eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, at the Government Buildings, in the Town of York ; at which time and place all Coroners, Gaolers, High Conftables, Conftables, Bailiffs, and all thofe otherwife concerned, are defired to be then and there prefent, and to do and perform what to their feveral offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX. M'DONELL, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD.

THE front Town Lot, with an excellent dwelling Houfe and Kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Dennifon now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water Lot adjoining, and poffeffion given to the purchafer immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6, and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6, and 7, in the 3d conceffion of Weft Flamboro' Townfhip, containing 1000 Acres, on which there are fome very good Mill feats ; the Lots No. 4 and 5 in the firft Conceffion of Eaft Flamboro, with their broken fronts, containing according to the Patent 600 acres, more or lefs ; the Lots No. 1, 3 and 4 in the fecond, and Lots No. 2 and 3 in the third conceffions of Beverly, containing 1000 acres ; the Lots Nos. 16, in the 2d and 3d conceffions of the Townfhip of York, containing 400 Acres ;—the Lots Nos. 32 and 33 with their broken fronts, in the 1ft, and Nos. 31 and 32, in the 2d conceffion of Whitby, containing 800 Acres ;—the Lots Nos. 22 and 24, in the 11th, No. 23, in the 12th, and Nos. 24, in the 13th and 14th conceffions of Townfend, containing 1000 Acres ;—the Lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14, in the 1ft and 2d conceffions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the Town Plot, containing 1200 Acres ;—the Lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1ft conceffion of Delaware townfhip, on the River Thames (Le Trench) containing 800 Acres ;—the Lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th conceffions of Dereham, containing 3000 Acres, with Mill feats theron ;—and alfo, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 1ft, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28, in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28, in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 12th conceffions of Norwich, containing 6000 Acres, with Mill feats thereon.

The terms are either cafh, or good bills of Exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec ; for the whole of each purchafe, in which cafe a proportionably lefs price will be expected, or the fame for one moiety of each purchafe, and bonds properly fecured for principal and intereft until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the Proprietor at York.

PETER RUSSELL.

York, June 20, 1801.

245

THE

VOLUME XI.} G R {NUMBER 11.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 531. | *SATURDAY*, JULY 18, 1801. | [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

United States

From a Maryland Paper.

THE cenfus of the United States lately taken is daily furnifhing us with new proofs of the rapidity with which they rife towards an unparalelled greatnefs.

When we look back to the clofe of the revolutionary war and obferve what has been effected in lefs than 20 years —when glancing our eyes from the north to the fouth we view the new beauties and improvements, wealth and enjoyment which have been in that fhort period added to the old fettlements and how many new ones have been formed—when we remark that the towns and cities of that day have doubled and trebled their population, buildings, commerce and wealth, and that new ones have fprung up, like a new world from nothing, we are ftruck with an agreeable furprife at the progrefs we have made ; and that progrefs would appear almoft miraculous were it not the fubject of our conftant experience.

Our furprife will perhaps be increafed, if, reflecting on what we were two centuries ago, we compare ourfelves at this moment with fome confiderable nations of Europe. Our population is probably about fix millions, which is three times that of either Switzerland, Portugal or Holland, and twice that of Sweden. It is according to fome computations equal to that of Spain, and even the population of England, probably does not exceed *eight* millions.

Our merchant fhips have been eftimated to amount to nearly 100,000 tons 77,000 tons were built the laft year ; our exports for the fame period were to the value of 71 millions of dollars, and our revenue upwards of 15 millions.

Such is our prefent ftate ; but when we look forward to what this nation will be, when in the vifion of futurity we ftill behold prefent towns and cities ftretch, ftreet on ftreet, rear high the pile of elegance and grandeur, fpread the fails of commerce, and pour forth the glittering ftores of wealth ; when we behold new towns and cities fpring up on every fide like the palaces of enchantment ; when before our eyes the deep, uncultured wildernefs is transformed into the rich garden of induftry and fkill, and we hear the joyful mufic of civilized life and focial happinefs founding down the once folitary vale, and rifing o'er the mountain's brow, we contemplate a fcene more pleafing and fublime than any the progrefs of nations ever before exhibited.—When we confider that from the vaft extent of our territory, comprehending more than a million of fquare miles, being a fortieth part of the habitable globe, this progrefs will be long continued ; that in half a century our population will probably amount to 25 or 30 millions, equal to that of the largeft ftates in Europe, and that in a century more, a period which fome now born will no doubt live to fee, we will according to this progrefs have 100 millions ; that we muft finally in the natural courfe of events overleap the Miffifippi, help to people the fair regions of the Weft, and in one fhape or other command the continent, we are ftruck with awe at our own future greatnefs and the prodigious velocity with which we are carried towards it.

Africa is now, has long been, and probably will long be loft in fable barbarifms, her fons are the flaves of each other and of other quarters of the globe. Afia is luxurious, defpotic, and appears rather to retrogade than advance in focial excellence. Europe divided into numerous independent ftates, has been an almoft conftant fcene of war. But with our focial inftitutions, with morals comparatively pure, with arts and fciences and a divine religion, we have the faireft profpects of felicity and greatnefs which a nation ever enjoyed. Yes, the fcene before us is fuch as that which enchants the traveller on fome mountain's height, while hills and groves, and verdant meads and peopled plains, floating with golden harvefts, lie ftretched below, while ftill far and wide they fpread and fhew their filver floods enlarging as they roll, till all his fight and foul is in the boundlefs profpect loft.

If this fair profpect be blafted and thefe bright fcenes darkened, it will be the work of our own hands, it will be the accurfed fruit of narrow views, wild theories, or corrupted manners, of fome ftrange madnefs or fome foul degeneracy. But let us make our views as enlarged as our territory, and elevate them high as our future deftinies. Let us reflect that it is not for ourfelves alone that we act, nor for future generations no more numerous than the prefent ; but for generations of accumulated millions, for centuries to come. Let us in fhort wifely improve the great and numerous advantages we poffefs.—Let us cherifh freedom, fcience and virtue, then probably may this continent, which a few centuries back was almoft a blank, rife above the other quarters of the globe, and ameliorate the condition of the world.

From Naffau, May 16.

To the Printer of the New Providence Regifter.

SIR,

Having lately arrived from the Mufkogee nation, and finding the accounts from that country, in circulation here, vague and untrue, I therefore take the liberty of enclofing, for the information of your readers, the copy of a talk, delivered to the heads of the Mufkogee nation, by the Director General, W. A. Bowles, after his return from St. Mary's where he was near falling into a fnare that was laid for him, by a fet of treacherous men, inhabitants of that country, who knew the woods, and promifed to join him, but changed their minds and engaged to betray him to the Spaniards for the fake of 5000 dollars that were offered them by the Governor of St. Auguftine : but had the Director-General fortunately fell in with a detachment which was in his rear, but which did not get up in time, they would have paid dearly for their treachery. The detachment not finding the General, returned, juft as he was ready to ftart after them, when he deferred the expedition, and delivered the following talk. Yours, &c.

G. M. REDINGTON.

Dearly beloved Brethren,

You fee the difficulties I have to encounter in order to open a port, and get fupplies into this country for all our beloved people. The Spaniards, with intention to make themfelves mafters of part of this ifland and the people in it, have made war, and endeavoured all they could, both by force and lying, and deceiving talks, to divide us, that they may gain their ends.

I have feen the talks of the great King of Spain ; he orders his governors to draw this nation and its confederates into its intereft, and fet us at war with the United States. This is a bad policy, to which we muft not fubmit—to make war on one people to pleafe another. We muft not make war on the Americans unlefs they attack us ; then, and then only, it would be juftifiable. The United States is a free government, governed by reafon and juftice, when underftood : Therefore they will not attack this country, or make war on us to take by force what they have no right to ; it is only the conduct of land fpeculators that has created difturbance between us ; but when thofe people and their practices are properly pointed out to the government, they will themfelves put a ftop to all innovation.—They, I know, were drawn by the Spa-

blards into the plan of uſurping this country, not aware of what they were doing—but I am perſuaded they will now drop it, and proceed no farther.

I requeſt that all our head men will have an eye on the young people, and prevent them from doing miſchief by treſpaſſing on the United States, that they may have no complaint againſt us or any grounds to make war on us; ſo that if a war ſhould happen, it muſt be their own fault and ſelf defence on ours: then we ſhall find friends enough to aſſiſt us.

Several talks have come from the Governor of Penſacola to this country, touching peace; but they do not contain a juſt and equitable talk, as they all contradict one another. Peace will come on by and by: but we muſt not be in a hurry—for the future good or bad ſtate of the country will depend on the peace that may be made: This nation muſt be firm, and hold each other faſt by the hand, ſo that lying talk cannot divide it.

I will get ſupplies into the land at ſome place, in ſpite of all oppoſition; but we muſt not lay ſtill.—The Spaniards draw all their force to where they hear I am; but they do not make war on me only, but on the name of Muſkogee; it is I that hold forth the name of Muſkogee againſt them all, and will not let it go;—I will not throw away the talk you gave me at the laſt meeting of the nation at the Wekywa, when you appointed me Director General of Muſkogee.—Every Red Man that loves his country, his wife, his children and parents, ought to hold faſt each other, and have but one talk among us.—I call on the warriors and young men, whoſe hearts lead them to turn out for the defence of their country, to follow me to Picolata, where I am going to join thoſe already gone.

You ſee that col. Hawkins could not ſay before me that he told you all laſt winter; I formerly told you ſo; I told you he dare not ſee me after the lies he had told, and the miſchief he had tried to make. I told you he would run away as ſoon as I came near him—you now ſee it was true.

I deſire you will give this talk out in the ſquare, and ſend it to Apuithla Mekko, or Tame king, that he may give it to his people, and the Upper towns may hear of it as my talk; alſo let the white people have copies of it.

Your brother,
W. A. BOWLES.
Director-general of Muſkogee.

DEATH OF KING CÆSAR.

A gentleman who arrived here (New-York) yeſterday in the ſchooner Republican, captain Marſh, from New-Providence, has communicated to us the following intereſting particulars.

He informs, that about 5 years ſince, among a number of other ſlaves, one, who ſtiled himſelf King Cæſar,* was brought to that place from Africa, and ſold to a planter. Shortly after the ſale, King Cæſar, ſpurning the idea of ſlavery, took to the woods where from his ſuperior abilites, he became Chief of all the blacks who had, from time to time, ran away from the Plantations.—

There King Cæſar erected fortifications, conſtructed dens, and other hiding places, and places of defence; and for about four years has herded a banditti, and frequently committed depredations on the plantations adjacent to the woods. At length, on the repreſentations of thoſe who had been aggrieved, the Governor of the Bahamas iſſued a proclamation, granting a free pardon to all who leave the woods, and return to their owners; offering, at the ſame time, a reward of one thouſand dollars for King Cæſar, dead or alive. This had the deſired effect: for, on Saturday night the 9th inſt. King Cæſar was way-laid by a negro belonging to Doctor Cockley, of Naſſau, and ſhot dead on his way to one of the plantations, where, no doubt, he was going for the purpoſe of plunder, &c.—The next day the corpſe of King Cæſar was brought into Naſſau, amidſt the joy of ſome, and the regret of others, who eſteemed the man for his uncommon intrepidity and dignified deportment. Scarcely any event, it is ſaid, ever excited more intereſt at new-Providence, than the death of this man. He was about 45 years of age, and a man of genteel addreſs. His death has entirely diſconcerted thoſe over whom he preſided, and it is expected moſt of them will return to their former owners.

Since King Cæſar's death, his camps and dens have been examined; and, what is very extraordinary, large volumes of manuſcripts, in a character which we are unacquainted with, have been found, and brought into Naſſau. Drawings of his encampments, fortifications, &c. were alſo diſcovered in his hut, which has excited the aſtoniſhment of all who ſee them. The gentleman to whom we are indebted for theſe particulars, has indulged us with the loan of a ſheet of the above manuſcript, and if there is any one in the city capable of decyphering it we would thank him to call at the office of this gazette. The characters are very ſimilar to thoſe of the Chineſe.

* It appears that he poſſeſſed the ſovereign power over a nation in Africa, and was captured by a neighbouring prince, in an engagement between them, and afterwards ſold to the captain of a veſſel engaged in the ſlave-trade.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Barrington, April 3.

There is now living in this town Matthew Watſon, eſq. in the 110th year of his age, in a pretty good ſtate of health, and the enjoyment of his faculties, except being blind. He was born in the county of Cotrain, in the province of Ulſter, in the north of Ireland, in March A. D. 1692, from whence he, with his father and mother, four brothers and one ſiſter, migrated and arrived at Boſton A. D. 1712 from whence he removed to, and ſettled in Leiceſter in the county of Worceſter (Maſſ.) where he has one brother living —deacon Oliver Watſon. Mr. Watſon came to this town in 1722, where by his induſtry he acquired a handſome property. He was furniſhed the office of juſtice of the peace in the town, and was formerly a judge of the court of common pleas for the county of Briſtol. He has been a member of the congregated church in this town between 70 and 80 years, without cenſure. He has ten children the youngeſt of whom is 35 years of age, all in a married ſtate except his eldeſt and youngeſt daughters, who are widows.

He was born in the 17th, lived thro' the 18th, and is now progreſſing in the 19th century.

It is Sweet! it is Charming! it is Beautiful!

The words *ſweet, charming*, and *beautiful*, are of peculiar uſe in the ſublimely vague dialect of ſentiment, for by having no meaning at all in their application, they may be made to mean any thing.

Narciſſa had juſt returned from her evening ramble, when to be ſure, ſhe had a *charming* walk, the moon ſhone *ſweetly*, and it was a *beautiful* night.

Moll had beat the dog till the had raiſed the whole family with his howlings. When the inquiry was made what the difficulty was? Behold the ſaucy brute had ſpilt a *beautiful* pail of ſwill.

Goody Trackle, if ſhe could have walked on three now, half as well as ſhe could once on two, would have taken *Goody Trout* down cellar to have ſhewn her a *charming* barrel of pork.

It was expected the *ſpeckled pullet* would lay two eggs a day, becauſe *Johnny* had built a *ſweet* hen rooſt.

A connoiſſeur only would have underſtood the following:

Says *Ned* to *Jack*, don't you think this Miſs *Snap a charming little toad*?

Not ſo very agreeable neither, ſays *Jack*, you miſtake brother, ſays *Ned*, ſhe dreſſes *ſweetly*, her form is *charming*, and ſhe ſings *beautifully*.

Strangers ſometimes make groſs miſtakes.

Monſieur had been in the country but a little time; but by cloſe application had acquired a good gramatical knowledge of our language.—He had, by his own enquiries, and the aſſiſtance of his inſtructor, found out that the epithet *ſweet*, had reference to the *ſmell* or *taſte*, *charming* to ſomething vocal, and *beautiful* to ſome *viſible* object; that it was therefore proper to ſay a *ſweet taſte*, or a *ſweet ſavor*, a *charming ſinger*, a *beautiful proſpect*, or a *beautiful woman*.—With all this information however, he was entirely unacquainted with the more faſhionable application of theſe terms, which alone can apologize for the following blunder.

His landlady, among other ſpeciments of her economy, was one day expatiating on her frugality in having fatted a hog by the *ſlops* and *crumbs* of her own laving, and concluded this panegyric by declaring that it *was a beautiful hog*.—Monſieur told her that he had been in the country but a little, had ſeen but a few of its curioſities, and that it would make him very happy to ſee her *beautiful hog*. Upon the approach of his benefactreſs to the yard, this paragon of uglineſs, diſſonance, and ſtench, accoſted her with his uſual *melody*, which however, at this time, hunger had made more *ſonorous* than ever.—There Monſieur ſays madam, is not that a *beautiful* hog? Why, madam, ſays he, with a little amazement, I have ſeen hogs look very much like him before; do you call him handſome? But Monſieur, is it not a *charming* hog? Upon my honor, madam, he does make a *grunt* exactly like our hogs.—But ſay, Monſieur, ſays madam, is it not a *ſweet* hog? Sweet! he may *taſte* very well; but by Gar he does *ſmell* juſt like our hogs in France.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman from the Creek nation, dated at Charleſton, (S. C.) June 10, 1801, to a correſpondent in Philadelphia.

"On the 6th inſt. I left the public eſtabliſhment in the Creek nation. The Indians are very friendly, have great confidence in the juſtice of the United States, and are, by the wiſe management and good counſel of col. Hawkins, advancing faſt towards civilization.—They are moving out from their towns and making ſeparate ſettlements on creeks, or wherever they find the ſoil beſt for cultivation. Theſe ſettlements they encloſe with ſtrong and high fences: a great number of them are uſing the plough; and as the game is nearly gone, they are generally very attentive to raiſing cattle and hogs. They begin now to make cotton enough for their own uſe, and have upwards of an hundred wheels in motion, and nine or ten looms. If the ſame benevolence and attention ſhould be continued to theſe people, that has been beſtowed on them for a few years paſt, their ſituation in a ſhort time would certainly be changed for the better.

"On my way through the nation at Cowetuhtallauhaſſee, I ſaw a white man from the Simanolies, who informed me that General Bowles was again making head: that one veſſel for him, with military ſtores and preſents, from New Providence had arrived at the Bay of Tamney, near the mouth of Indian river, to the eaſt of St. Marks, and that two more were expected with ſimilar cargoes. And ſince my arrival here I have been informed by a gentleman but a few days from Naſſau, that previous to his leaving that place, one ſhip had ſailed and more were preparing to ſail with ſupplies for Gen. Bowles: ſomething interrupted his mentioning what the ſupplies conſiſted of, but I ſuppoſe them to be ſuch as are mentioned above. If theſe reports be true, and I think they may be believed as one corroborates the other, almoſt all the Simanolies & ſome of the Lower Creeks, bordering on them, and near to the line which divides the territory of the United States from that of Spain, will be induced to flock to him. And then he will have it in his power (having long ſince had the will) to do much damage to the Spaniſh ſettlements in the Floridas. He will alſo renew his attempts againſt Col. Hawkins, which, as all the Creek nation, except thoſe few which I have mentioned on the Simanolies, are friendly to good order, and look up to Col. Hawkins as their director, will it is to be ſuppoſed prove as ineffectual as his laſt.—The property of the frontier citizens on the Altamaha, in the lower parts of the ſtate of Georgia, will I am apprehenſive be very inſecure from his banditties."

From a late Engliſh publication.

There is a caſe related in one of the London magazines of ſmall Pox having ſuperyened after the Cow, or Kine Pox inoculation, and had excited ſays the writer much converſation. Doctor Huggan, undertook to examine into the matter, which turned out to be one of thoſe ſpurious caſes of Kine Pox which has occurred in this country.—The editors of the Magazine very properly contraſted it with the certificate of the moſt eminent phyſicians in London, and then obſerves "that it does not leſſen the importance of the vacine inoculation, ſince it ſtill remains a certain preventative of the Small Pox."

Dr. Huggan obſerves, "that it is too late in the day for practitioners to be amuſing themſelves with publiſhing caſes altogether incluſive of what they ſeem to be deſirous to be inferred from them, or in hopes of being able to controvert the efficacy of the Cow-Pox in preſerving the human conſtitution from the infection of the Small Pox.—Such caſes, indeed may impoſe upon the credulous, may perplex the minds of thoſe who ſtill have their doubts on the ſubject, and may afford a malicious and ſhort lived triumph to the ungenerous part of the profeſſion, and thoſe who think themſelves intereſted in oppoſing the vacine inoculation; but they never can influence the liberal and enlightened mind, that grounds its concluſions upon the ſteady and uniform reſult of extenſive and deciſive experience."

Magna eſt veritas, et prevalebit.

To which the zealous Dr. adds theſe ſtrong words and figures from Dryden,

'Tis evidence ſo full—
If the laſt trumpet ſounded in my ear,
Undaunted I ſhould meet the ſaints half way,
And in the face of heav'n maintain the fact.

LONDON FASHIONS.

For April, 1801.

Full dress.—Full dreſs of white muſlin; the boſom trimmed round with lace, and faſtened on the ſhoulder with a gold button; the ſleeves full and trimmed with lace, the bottom of the train trimmed round with gold trimming. Cap of point lace, ornamented with gold; three white oſtrich feathers on the left ſide. Gold necklace, &c.

Morning dreſs of thick white muſlin, drawn cloſe round the boſom with a frill, and trimmed all round with the ſame; long ſleeves made full, and confined in their places with bands. Hat of white ſilk or chip, with a deep looſe veil.

Walking dreſs. The cape robe made of thick white muſlin, trimmed round the neck with lace; the ſleeves long and very full; bonnet of white ſilk, trimmed with orange coloured ribbons.

Evening dreſs of fleſh coloured, muſlin, trimmed all round with black Vandykes, the boſom trimmed with broad black lace. The peticoat and under body of white ſarſnet. Cap of white lace, with a deep border on one ſide; band of white ſatin & bugles round the front; white oſtrich feathers.

Five Half Lengths.—1. Dreſs of white muſlin, with a Spaniſh ſleeve. Handkerchief of pink and black ſilk, croſſed over the boſom, and faſtened behind. Cap of lace, or muſlin, trimmed with puffings of white ribbon; bows of white ribbon on the top; deep lace border.

2 Evening dreſs of white muſlin and black ſilk; ſleeves of lace and muſlin—white cap ornamented with flowers.

3 Dreſs of white muſlin, with a black velvet ſpencer, trimmed all round with gold twiſt, and the button holes worked with gold. Cap of white crape or muſlin, trimmed with gold; white oſtrich feathers.

4 White muſlin dreſs with a black velvet handkerchief.

5 Walking dreſs. Black cloak lined with lilac, and trimmed with broad black lace. Straw bonnet, tied down with lilac.

Miſcellaneous Obſervations.—In chips, ſtraws, and Leghorns, ſeveral new ſhapes have been introduced, particularly the Bath Slouch, the Queen Elizabeth's, and the Witch's hat. Sarſnets, in a variety of figures, are much uſed in bonnets. Bugles, beads, flowers, feathers, and very deep lace veils, are much worn. Spencer cloaks, in ſilk and muſlin, have been generally adopted.

A late London paper mentions that when the Archduke Charles was on his way from Bohemia, to command the army of Germany, as he approached the ſcene of action he fell in with a number of wounded abandoned by their companions on the road for want of horſes to draw their carriages in the retreat. The prince immediately ordered the horſes to be unyoked from ſeveral pieces of cannon that were likewiſe retreating, ſaying, that theſe brave men were better worth ſaving than a few pieces of cannon.—When Moreau heard of this benevolent action, he ordered their cannon to be reſtored, obſerving "that he would take no cannon that were abandoned from ſuch humane motives."

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, July 18.

CAUTION.

The public ought to be on their guard how they take dollars of the date of 1796 and 1797, as there is a large number of them in circulation, very handſomely plated, ſuppoſed to have been imported this ſpring into the States from Birmingham and Sheffield, and in all probability may come into circulation here: the milling on the pillar ſide is rather faint; and they may eaſily be diſcovered by ſawing on the edge with a knife, and turning it ſtrong up, when the plate will riſe.

SONNET TO THE GOUT.

'Tis ſtrange that thou ſhould'ſt leave the downy bed,
The Turkey carpet, and the ſoft fettee;
Should'ſt leave the board with choiceſt dainties ſpread,
To fix thy odious reſidence with me.

'Tis ſtrange that thou, attached to plenteous eaſe,
Should'ſt leave thoſe dwellings for a roof like mine,
Where plaineſt meals keen appetite appeaſe,
And where thou wilt not find—one drop of wine.

'Tis paſſing ſtrange;—yet ſhould'ſt thou perſevere,
And rack theſe bones with agonizing pangs,
Firm as a rock thy tortures will I bear,
And teach the affluent bow to blunt thy fangs.

Yes—ſhould'ſt thou viſit me, capricious Gout,
Hard fate ſhall be thy lot—I'll ſtarve thee out!

District of Johnſon, } GEORGE *the*
Surrogate Court. } *Third, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith*:—To the next of kin of JOHN MILLER, late of Auguſta, in ſaid Diſtrict, yeoman, deceaſed.—Whereas David Brakenridge of Auguſta aforeſaid, Gentleman, lately exhibited a petition in ſaid court ſtating, that the ſaid John Miller lately died without this province, that he the ſaid David Brakenridge is a creditor of the ſaid deceaſed, and is now in poſſeſſion of ſome effects left by him, and praying that letters of adminiſtration may be committed to him the ſaid David Brakenridge, of the goods, chattles, and credits of the ſaid deceaſed. You are hereby required to appear in ſaid court to be holden at the houſe of Ephraim Jones, Eſq. in Auguſta aforeſaid, on the firſt Monday in January next, and ſhew cauſe (if any you have) why the prayer of the ſaid petition ſhould not be granted purſuant to the ſtatute in ſuch caſe made and provided. Witneſs Ephraim Jones, Eſq. judge of ſaid court, this firſt day of May, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one.
SAM. SHERWOOD, *Regiſter.*

Secretary's Office,

YORK, July 10, 1801.

LIST of the NAMES of PERSONS who have GRANTS in the Secretary's Office, in addition to those heretofore published in this Gazette, ready to be iſſued :

Names.	*Acres.*	*Township.*
Dan. Alguire	200	Oſgoode
Margaret Ammon	200	Do.
Abraham Amy	200	Whitby
Iſabella Adams	200	Montague
Phœbe Adair	200	King
Richd. Beaſley	1	York
Geo. M'Bride	300	Vaughan
Sarah Bunet	200	Montague
John Buckner	200	Delaware
Dorothy Burger	200	King
Cloe Bowman	200	Montague
Hon. Jas. Buly	5	Sandwich
Mathias Boughner	200	Delaware
Elizabeth Brady	200	Oſgoode
George Bender	200	Etobicoke
Caty Brown	200	King
Elizabeth Buſh	200	Oſgoode
Edward Beſſell	200	Yonge
Margaret Brouce	200	Mountain
Berthier Booth	200	Baſtard
Dorothy Clins	200	Oſgoode
Pamela Collins	200	Montague
Wm. Carpenter	200	Grimſby
John Chriſty	100	Hawkeſbury
John Chiſholm	200	Montague
John Calder	200	Montague
Wm. Clark	200	Etobicoke
Sam. Carpenter	200	Burford
Martha Colver	200	Walſingham
Iſabella Chewett	1	York
Hugh Cameron	300	Vaughan
Hugh Cameron	1	York
Catherine Crowder	200	Oſgoode
Jacob Cole	200	King
Anne Chriſtie	200	Etobicoke
Mary Cameron	200	Oſgoode
Ja. E. Campbell	200	Kitley
Alex. Duff	1	Sandwich
Thadeus Davis	200	Delaware
Alex. Duff	1	Sandwich
Alex. Duff	24	Sandwich
Charles Davis	200	Winchester
Thomas Dean	200	Lanſdown
John Daves	200	Winchester
Eliza. Elſworth	200	Caiſter
Eliza. Eaſtman	200	Oſgoode
Hannah Elſworth	200	Whitby
Danl. Fell	200	Montague
Charles Field	1	York
Ruth Fell	200	Montague
Thos. Fleming	200	Hamilton
Eliza Fairchild	100	Townſend
Wm. Farfar	200	Vaughan
John Feke	100	Oſgoode
Wm. Fitzpatrick	200	Do.
Thos. Frazer	400	Mountain
Nancy Fulfud	200	Wolford
Wm. Frazer	49	Matilda
Wm. Frazer	400	Nepean
Eliza. Fairchild	100	Walſingham
Thos. Farfar	200	Vaughan
Jacob Fither	400	Vaughan
Nancy Grouſe	200	Erneſtown
Richd. Gamble	1	York
Hon. Alex. Grant.	1	York
Catherine Groſs	200	Whitby
Cath. M. Gamble	400	Etobicoke
John Grant	200	Mountain
Mrs. Iſabella E. Gamble	600	Darlington
Leah Tyſe Gamble	400	Etobicoke
Jehabod Hall	90	Oxford
Sarah H. B. Gamble	400	Darlington
Mary Anne Gamble	400	Darlington
Dorothy Gallinger	200	Oſgoode
Alx. Gray, ſenr.	300	York
John Gamble	1	York
Catherine Grant	200	Hawkeſbury
Matilda Miller	200	Yonge
Elias Smith	400	Hope
Mathew Gillman	200	Walpole
Ewd. Hayward	1-5th	York
Lawrence Herchmer	2 squaſe chains	Kingſton
Hannah Hubbert	200	Montague
Sam. Heron	200	Scarborough
John Hayes	400	Whitchurch
Sarah Hodgkins	200	Montague
Archd. Hodgkins	200	Montague
Anthony Hollingſhead, junr.	200	King
Elijit Huſon	200	York
Mary Gordin	200	York
S. Gallinger	400	Oſgoode
Anne Hollingſhead	200	York
Elijah Hough	200	Baſtard
David Henderſon	200	Baſtard
Elizabeth Jones	200	King
Mrs. Suſana Jeſſup	200	Montague
Robt. Innis	1	Sandwich
James Luth	1	Sandwich
John Lockwood	188	Glanford
Mary Lutz	200	King
John Kenedy	200	Montague
Thos. Knight	200	Vaughan
Iſabella Leah Gamble	400	Darlington
Ruth Lent	200	Baſtard
Lieut. Col. John Mc. Donell	1	York
Rebecca Moore	200	Montague
Iſabella M'Donell	200	Montague
Robt. Mc. Lean	200	Oſgoode
John M'Laney	1	York
Angus M'Donell	100	York
Grace Munro	400	Mountain
Barnabas M'Guire	200	Etobicoke
Iſabella M'Lauchlan	200	Hawkeſboro'
Sarah M'Cuin	200	Oſgoode
Sarah Mother	200	Montague
James Maul	200	Vaughan
John Millroſs	100	Oſgoode
Sam. Maun	300	Darlington
John Matcheſky	1	York
Dudley Moore	200	Wolford
Roger Moore	200	Wolford
Hugh Munro	200	Kitley
Grace M'Queen	400	Nepean
Jeheil Mitchell	200	Baſtard
Barnabus Nittleton	200	Wolford
Jane Nelſon	100	Whitby
Sarah Nittleton	200	Mountain
Mary Nittleton	200	Montague
Jane Nelſon	50	Darlington
Dan. Nittleton	200	Montague
Charity Nittleton	200	Baſtard
Mary Orfer	200	Whitby
Uranea Phillips	200	Montague
Sarah Playter	200	King
Magaret Patterſon	200	Wolford
Elizabeth Puſley	200	Oſgoode
Elizabeth Paupts	200	Oſgoode
Anne Plate	200	Lanſdown
Dan. Perry	200	Baſtard
Mary Rood	200	Montague
Wm. Roſs	1	Kingſton
Charlotta Roſe	200	Montague
Robt. Richardſon	1	York
Sam. Roſe	200	Wolford
Elizabeth Roſs	200	King
Margaret Ruſſell	200	Kitley
Moſes Shatford	200	Montague
Suſanna Snider	200	Delaware
Unis Thatford	200	Montague
Patience Switzer	200	Whitby
Polly Sipes	200	Baſtard
Wm. Snider	200	Mountain
John Smith	200	Glanford
Dianna Smades	200	Nepean
Jonathan Sills	600	King
Dorothy Shuts	200	Oſgoode
Catherine Servos	200	Glouceſter
Margaret Snider	200	Mountain
Thomas Stoyele	1-5th	York
Tiney Sharp	200	Baſtard
Jeremiah Taylor	200	King
David Thompſon	200	Vaughan
Parſhal Terry, junr.	225	Scarboro'
Wm. Von Camp	200	Nepean
Mary Wilke	200	Croſby
Chriſtian Wallaſar	200	Nepean
Suſannah Wilke	200	Croſby
Joshua Williams	200	Baſtard
David Williams, jr.	200	Hamilton
Elizabeth Waner	200	Oſgoode
Margaret Wintermute	200	Humberſtone

WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD.

THE front Town Lot, with an excellent dwelling Houſe and Kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Denniſon now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water Lot adjoining, and poſſeſſion given to the purchaſer immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6, and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6, and 7, in the 3d conceſſion of Weſt Flamboro' Township, containing 1000 Acres, on which there are ſome very good Mill ſeats ; the Lots No. 4 and 5 in the firſt Conceſſion of Eaſt Flamboro, with their broken fronts, containing according to the Patent 600 acres, more or leſs ; the Lots No. 1, 3 and 4 in the ſecond, and Lots No. 2 and 3 in the third conceſſion of Beverly, containing 1000 acres ; the Lots Nos. 16, in the 2d and 3d conceſſions of the Township of York, containing 400 Acres ;—the Lots Nos. 32 and 33 with their broken fronts, in the 1ſt, and Nos. 31 and 32, in the 2d conceſſion of Whitby, containing 800 Acres ;—the Lots Nos. 22 and 24, in the 11th, No. 23, in the 12th, and Nos. 24, in the 13th and 14th conceſſions of Townſend, containing 1000 Acres ;—the Lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14, in the 1ſt and 2d conceſſions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the Town Plot, containing 1200 Acres ;—the Lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1ſt conceſſion of Delaware township, on the River Thames (Le Trench) containing 800 Acres ;—the Lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th conceſſions of Dereham, containing 3000 Acres, with Mill ſeats theron :—and alſo, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 1ſt, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28, in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28, in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 12th conceſſions of Norwich, containing 6000 Acres, with Mill ſeats thereon.

The terms are either caſh, or good bills of Exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec ; for the whole of each purchaſe, in which caſe a proportionably leſs price will be expected, or the ſame for one moiety of each purchaſe, and bonds properly ſecured for principal and intereſt until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the Proprietor at York.

PETER RUSSELL.

York, June 20, 1801.

A good Farm,

FOR SALE

On Yonge-Sreet, containing one hundred and ninety acres, commonly known by the name of BOND's Farm—For further particulars apply to mr. Simon M'Nabb in the town of York, or JOHNSON BUTLER in Niagara.

April 21. (51.)

TO BE SOLD,

THE two ſtory frame HOUSE, on Lot No. 1, fronting Toronto-ſtreet, in the town of York, fit for the reſidence of a gentleman, merchant, or tavern-keeper. It is 46 feet long and 35 feet deep ; the lot contains one acre of excellent land, from which there is a moſt agreeable proſpect of the bay, lake, town, &c. For further particulars enquire of Mr. Eliphalet Hale, at ſaid houſe, who will allow ſix months credit for the purchaſe money, if agreeable.

York, May 9, 1801.

THE

VOLUME XI.] GAZETTE [NUMBER 12.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1801. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

TOTAL NUMBER 538.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

YORK, 27th July, 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons located upon *Yonge Street*, that the 16th day of September next is appointed to hear the Defaulters, on which day if they cannot ſhew good cauſe why further time ſhould be given to them, their Locations will be reſcinded, and the Lots thrown open.

JAMES GREEN, Secy.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IMPRESSED with the moſt lively confidence in the liberal encouragement of a generous Public, the Subſcriber has undertaken the publication of the UPPER CANADA GAZETTE, or AMERICAN ORACLE, begs leave to offer his ſervices in the line of his profeſſion, and hopes he may experience the ſame benevolent protection with which his predeceſſors have heretofore met.

Induced by a ſincere deſire of becoming uſeful to an enlightened Community, he will endeavor to render his Paper an inſtructing and amuſing vehicle, by inſerting with preciſion the latest and moſt intereſting intelligence from all parts, in order that they may be enabled to form as correct and extenſive an idea of the fluctuating ſituation of affairs conſtantly exhibited in Europe as circumſtances will admit of.

The Oracle will comprehend all domeſtic intelligence, as alſo ſuch productions as may conduce to improve the mind without injuring the morals ; but licentious writings and perſonal invective will be carefully avoided and conſtantly rejected.

A ſmall department of the Paper will alſo be allotted to uſeful and entertaining Miſcellany and the moſt eſteemed productions of the muſe.

The Subſcriber begs leave to conclude by aſſuring the Public, that his utmoſt endeavor will be to devote his ſlender talents to their ſervice ; and hopes by aſſiduity and attention to merit their confidence and protection.

JOHN BENNETT.

York, 28th July, 1801.

We have been politely favored with an Albany Paper of the 9th of July, from which we have extracted the following intereſting intelligence relative to the warfare in Egypt.

London Gazette, May 15.

LORD Hobart received this morning diſpatches from Egypt.

"*Camp before Alexandria, Mar. 19, 1801.*

" Sir—I have the honor to incloſe the articles of capitulation of the fort of Aboukir, together with a return of the priſoners ſurrendered, and of the ordnance and ſtores found in the fort.

I have the honor to be, &c.

" RALPH ABERCROMBY."

[Here follows the articles of capitulation in the French language, by which the garriſon were allowed the honors of war, to be conducted on board the Britiſh fleet : there was 12 cannon in this fort, and 150 priſoners.]

"*Camp four miles from Alexandria, 5th April, 1801.*

" Sir,

" I have the honor to acquaint you, that on the 18th of March an affair took place between a patrole of our cavalry and one of the enemy, in the neighbourhood of Alexandria. I have to regret that Col. Archdall, of the 12th light dragoons received a wound in the arm which has ſince been amputated, and that we have loſt ſome valuable officers and men. Incloſed herewith I have the honor to tranſmit to you a liſt of the killed, wounded and taken priſoners on that day.

" I have the honor to be, &c.

[Signed] " J. H. HUTCHINSON."

[Here follows a return of killed, wounded, &c. 1 Quarter Maſter ; 7 rank & file, 23 horſes killed ; 2 officers, 1 ſerjeant, 6 rank and file, 12 horſes wounded ; 3 officers, 1 Quarter Maſter, 12 rank & file, 7 horſes miſſing."]

" *Head Quarters, Camp four miles from Alexandria, April 5th, 1801.*

" Sir,

" I have the honor to inform you, that after the affair of the 13th of March, the army, took a poſition about four miles from Alexandria, having a ſandy plain in their front, the ſea on their right, and the canal of Alexandria (at preſent dry) and the lake of Aboukir on their left. In this poſition we remained without any material occurrences taking place until the 21ſt of March, when the enemy attacked us with nearly the whole of their force probably amounting to eleven or twelve thouſand men. Of 14 demi-brigades of infantry which the French have in this country, 12 appear to have been engaged, and all their cavalry, with the exception of one regiment.

" The enemy made the following diſpoſition of their army. Gen. Labuſſe was on their left with four demi-brigades of infantry, and a conſiderable body of cavalry, commanded by Gen. Roize ; Genls. Franit and Rampton were in the centre, with five demi-brigades ; Gen. Regnier on the right, with two demi-brigades and two regiments of cavalry ; Gen. d'Eſtan commanded the advanced guard, conſiſting of one demi-brigade, ſome light troops and a detachment of cavalry.

" The action commenced about an hour before day light by a falſe attack on our left, which was under Major-General Gradock's command, where they were ſoon repulſed. The moſt vigorous efforts of the enemy were, however, directed againſt our right, which they had uſed every poſſible exertion to turn. The attack on that point was begun with great impetuoſity by the French infantry, ſuſtained by a ſtrong body of cavalry, who charged in column. They were received by our troops with equal ardour, and the utmoſt ſteadineſs and diſcipline. The conteſt was unuſually obſtinate ; the enemy were twice repulſed, and their cavalry were repeatedly mixed with our infantry. They at length retired, leaving a prodigious number of dead and wounded on the field.

" While this was paſſing on the right, they attempted to penetrate our centre with a column of infantry, who were alſo repulſed, and obliged to retreat with loſs. The French during the whole of the action refuſed their right. They puſhed forward however a corps of light troops, ſupported by a body of infantry and cavalry, to keep our left in check, which certainly was, at that time, the weakeſt part of our line.

" We have taken about 200 priſoners (not wounded) : but it was impoſſible to purſue our victory, on account of our inferiority in cavalry, and becauſe the French had lined the oppoſite hills with cannon under which they retired. We alſo have ſuffered conſiderably ; few more ſevere actions have ever been fought, conſidering the numbers engaged on both ſides. We have ſuſtained an irreparable loſs in the perſon of our never ſufficiently to be lamented Commander in Chief, Sir Ralph Abercromby, who was mortally wounded in the action, and died on the 28th of March. I believe he was wounded early, but he concealed his ſituation from thoſe about him, and continued in the field, giving orders with that coolneſs and perſpicuity, which had ever marked his character until long after the action was over, when he fainted through weakneſs and loſs of blood. Were it permitted for a ſoldier to regret any one who has fallen in the ſervice of his country, I might be excuſed for lamenting him more than any other perſon, but it is ſome conſolation to

those who tenderly loved him, that as his life was honorable, so was his death glorious. His memory will be recorded in the annals of his country, will be sacred to every British Soldier, and embalmed in the recollection of a grateful posterity.

"It is impossible for me to do justice to the zeal of the officers and to the soldiers of this army. The reserve against whom the principal attack of the enemy was directed, conducted themselves with unexampled spirit.—They resisted the impetuosity of the French infantry, and repulsed several charges of cavalry. Maj. General Moore was wounded at their head, tho' not dangerously. I regret, however, the temporary absence from the army of this highly valuable and meritorious officer, whose counsel and co operation would be so highly necessary to me at this moment. Brig. Gen. Oaks was wounded nearly at the same time, and the army has been deprived of an excellent officer.—The 28th and 42d regiments acted in the most distinguished and brilliant manner. Col. Paget, an officer of great promise, was wounded at the head of the former regiment; he has since, though not quite recovered, returned to his duty.

"Brigadier General Stuart and the foreign brigade supported the reserve with much promptitude and spirit: indeed it is but justice to the corps to say, that they have, on all occasions, endeavoured to emulate the zeal and spirit exhibited by the British troops, and perfectly succeeded. Maj. Gen. Ludlow deserves much approbation for his conduct when the centre of the army was attacked, under his guidance the guards conducted themselves in the most cool, intrepid, and soldier like manner; they received very effectual support by a movement of the right of Gen. Coote's brigade. Brig. Gen. Hope was wounded in the hand; the army has been deprived of the services of a most active, zealous and judicious officer.

"The loss of the enemy has been great; it is calculated at upwards of three thousand killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. Gen. Roize, who commanded the cavalry, which suffered considerably was killed in the field. Genls. Lanusse & Bodet are since dead of their wounds. I have been informed, that several other general officers, whose names I do not know, have been either killed or wounded.

"I cannot conclude this letter without solemnly assuring you that, in the arduous conteſt in which we are preſent engaged, His Majeſty's troops in Egypt have faithfully diſcharged their duty to their country, and nobly upheld the fame of the Britiſh name and nation.

I have the honor to be, &c,

(Signed) J. HUTCHINSON."

[Here follows a liſt of the killed, wounded, &c. the total of which was to officers, 9 ſerjeants, 224 rank and file, killed, 60 officers, 48 ſerjeants, 3 drummers, 1082 rank and file wounded; 3 officers, 1 ſerjeant, 28 rank and file miſſing. The names of the officers killed, Gen. Abercromby, Col. Dutens, Lieut. Col. Ogilvie, Major Billet, Captains St. Pero, Gibſon, Lieutenants Colin Campbell, Robert Anderſon, Stewart, Jocelyn, Duvergier, Dejeau, and Enſign Campbell.

Of the officers wounded were Major-Gen. Moore, Brigadiers-Genl. Hope, Oakes, and Lawſon.

N. B. One ſtand of colours, and two field pieces were taken.

Admiralty Office, May 15th, 1801.

Lieut. Corbett, arrived this morning from Egypt, bringing diſpatches from Lord Keith, to the Secretary of the Admiralty, dated

"*Foudroyant, Aboukir Bay, Apr. 1, 1801*

"Sir,

"I have very great concern in acquainting you that in a deſperate attack made on our lines by the French army on the morning of the 21ſt ult. my gallant and reſpectable colleague, Genl. Sir Ralph Abercromby, unfortunately received a wound, of which he died on board this ſhip on the 28th. It is unneceſſary to ſay how much this calamity has been regretted by the army and by the fleet. Their Lordſhips will obſerve that the enemy were repulſed with very great loſs. I enclose, for their information, a copy of Sir Sidney Smith's report of that ſuſtained by the detachment of ſeamen ſerving under his orders; and have the pleaſure of adding, that his own wound has not been ſo material as to deprive me of his ſervices.—The marines were not engaged, having been previouſly to the action, appointed to the duty of Aboukir caſtle, and its vicinity.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

"KEITH."

"P. S. The Captain Pacha arrived on the 26th ult. with three ſail of the line and a body of troops; and on the following day a Turkiſh vice Admiral joined."

[*Here follows a return of the ſeamen killed and wounded amounting to 25 only.*]

Smyrna, of Alexandria, April 7.

We have, in our endeavors to keep off the ſhore, been obliged to carry ſail to ſuch a degree as nearly to tear our ſhip to pieces; and we received further proof of the impoſſibility of forming an effectual blockade of any port even in this fine country. On the night of our return from the Offing, we ſpoke the Pearl frigate bringing us advice of the ſailing of a French ſquadron of 7 ſail of the line, a frigate, 2 ſloops, and a ſtore ſhips, for this place, with 7000 troops and three generals on board. Lord Keith has been buſied in preparing the Stately, for the line, and our force now conſiſts of the Foudroyant of 84 guns, Tygre 80, Ajax, Northumberland, Swiftſure, Kent and Minotaur of 74 Stately of 64, with ſeveral ſmall veſſels.

Downing ſtreet, May 16.

By advices received this morning from Major Holloway, dated the Camp of the Grand Vizier, at Gaza, March 20, 1801, it appears that on the 10th of that month, 1000 Aſiatic cavalry advanced from that place, and on the following day 1000 Arab cavalry. This body is to be under the command of Tahir Paſha, as an advanced guard. On its arrival at El Arriſh, it is to halt a day or two, until Mahomet Pacha arrives with a conſiderable part of the army, probably about 5000 men, when Tahir Paſha is to advance to Catich. It is the Grand Vizier's intention that theſe 2000 cavalry ſhould join the Britiſh army, for the purpoſe of the expulſion of the enemy from Egypt. The firſt party that joined, conſiſted of about 450 good cavalry, well mounted, and ſeveral parties have joined ſince.

Conſtantinople, April 12.

In the attack which Gen. Menou made on the Engliſh, 21ſt March, after a Council of War was held at Alexandria, the greater part of the corps which he brought up from Cairo, conſiſted of Copts, Greeks, and African recruits.

Another and a deciſive battle is expected in Egypt, when Gen. Regnier ſhall come up, who is on his march with a freſh corps of 12,000 French and African troops. Murad Bey likewiſe has promiſed the French aſſiſtance.

Engliſh Editorial remarks.

The account of the operations of the army contained in the London Gazette extraordinary would no doubt be conſidered as highly ſatisfactory, but we are enabled by private letters to add many facts which muſt have a conſiderable effect on the ſucceſs of our expedition. After the action of the 21ſt of March, ſeveral deſerters, among whom were forty cavalry, came in from the French army; they ſtated that the republicans were completely diſpirited at their defeat; that beſides Generals Lanuſſe (on whoſe talents the Moniteur has ſo much calculated) Roize and Bodet, two other Generals, were killed, and three wounded. Among the latter was Gen. Regnier, an officer beloved and eſteemed by the whole army. The entire regiment of grenadiers which bore the name of the firſt Conſul, is ſtated to have been deſtroyed, and the invincible ſtandard of Bonaparte is brought home in the Flora, an evidence of our triumph. The Captain Pacha had joined Lord Keith's fleet with 6 ſhips and 5000 men, and more were ſhortly expected. The Grand Vizier's army had been reinforced with an equal number of men, from Gheziu Pacha's troops, and was moving forward toward Cairo. Nor was the ſtrength of their enemies all that the French had to contend with; their allies were deſerting them in the hour of difficulty. Mourad Bey had already ſent to Upper Egypt to obtain forgiveneſs for having acted in conjunction with the republicans.

The ſituation of our own army is repreſented as favourable as could be wiſhed. Their poſition before Alexandria was ſo ſtrong, that there was no fear entertained of their being attacked. The army was healthy, and in high ſpirits, and ſupplied from the country with every article of which it ſtood in need. This circumſtance alone proved the wiſdom of Gen. Hutchinſon's conduct in cultivating his advantage, and improving his ſituation, inſtead of expoſing his army to any farther loſs by the immediate attack on the ſtrongly fortified poſition into which the defeated army of the enemy had retired. His object was to poſſeſs himſelf of Rhamania, and to cut off all communication with Alexandria, which he had no doubt of effecting. The deſerters ſtated that the French loſt above 3000 men in the battle of the 21ſt, and this agrees with gen. Hutchinſon's diſpatch.

The immediate conſequence of our victory appears to have been that Gen. Hutchinſon was enabled to detach Col. Spencer againſt Roſetta, and another corps of 4000 men againſt Rhamania. The former would open the communication with the Vizier's army. The poſſeſſion of Rhamania would leave the French without communication or ſupplies, except on the ſide of the Deſert, where the Arabs were in determined hoſtility againſt them.

It appears, after deducting every poſſible loſs, that our army muſt ſtill conſiſt of nearly 13,000 men, excluſive of ſeamen, and the Turkiſh reinforcements; while that of the enemy, from the number brought into action on the 21ſt, could not after the battle, exceed from 8 to 9000 men.

The combination of all theſe facts proves our decided ſuperiority. Such has been the reſult of this battle, which ſtrengthens the eſtabliſhment of our troops in Egypt, and makes the ultimate conqueſt of that country almoſt certain, though it may have been delayed for a ſhorter or longer period of time. Every day muſt add to the advantage of our ſituation, and muſt deteriorate that of our enemy.

The Park and Tower guns were yeſterday evening fired, in conſequence of the diſpatches received from Egypt.

The remains of Sir Ralph Abercrombie were brought home in the Flora frigate. It will doubtleſs be gratifying to his friends, that his aſhes ſhould be depoſited under the monument which is likely to be raiſed to his memory.

The ball which ſtruck Sir Ralph Abercromby entered his thigh, and roſe upwards, ſo that it was impoſſible to extract it.

The attack in Egypt on the 21ſt of March, was commenced by the 'Invincible Legion,' a regiment of 1300 picked grenadiers, to whom the Directory preſented a ſtandard, called the Invincible Standard, who made the attack in a ſtate of intoxication; the flints having been taken out of their guns, that they might rely only on the bayonet. It commenced upon the 42d regiment of Highland foot, which was miſtaken for Turkiſh. They penetrated the lines, and being nobly oppoſed, fought equal to any but Britiſh troops, and refuſing to ſurrender, were every man killed and buried within the Engliſh lines: not one ſurvived to tell the dreadful tale.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

London, May 16.

Yeſterday in the Houſe of Commons, Mr. Addington, after a very eloquent eulogium on the bravery and diſcipline of the army in Egypt, moved that an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, praying that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions for a monument being erected in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's, London, to the memory of the ever lamented Lieutenant General Sir Ralph Abercromby, Knight of the moſt honorable Order of the Bath, who having by his conſummate ſkill and bravery, effected a landing on the coaſt of Egypt, in the face of a powerful and well prepared enemy, did on the 21ſt of March, 1801, reſiſt an obſtinate and deſperate attack made upon his lines by a choſen and veteran army, when he received a mortal wound, but did not withdraw from the field of battle until the forces under his command had gained a glorious and immortal victory; and to aſſure his Majeſty that this Houſe will make good the expence incurred in erecting the ſame.

Which was agreed to nem. con.

The thanks of the Houſe was afterwards voted to Admiral Lord Keith, Sir Richard Bickerton, and the officers and ſeamen of the fleet ſtationed on the coaſt of Egypt.

HOUSE OF LORDS—May 20.

Lord Hobart preſented a meſſage from the King, ſtating that he had granted the dignity of a Baroneſs to Lady Abercromby, which was to deſcend to the male heirs of Sir Ralph, with a penſion of 2000l. a year, and deſiring their Lordſhips to enable him to ſecure the latter part of the grant.

REINFORCEMENTS TO EGYPT.

London, May 22.

The guards who have been drafted for Egypt, marched this morning for Portſmouth, where they are to embark with the 24th and 26th regiments and ſail immediately, under convoy of the Leda and Active frigates. The two battalions of the 50th regiment, ſtationed at Minorca, ſix regiments of cavalry, including the York Huſſars, and 8 corps of artillery, are alſo under orders for the ſame deſtination.

Six regiments of cavalry, five of infantry, and a corps of artillery, compriſe the reinforcements now under orders for Egypt. The tranſports will be convoyed by a ſquadron of three ſhips of the line, with frigates under the command of Rear Admiral Pole, and as many troops will be put on board the men of war as they can conveniently take. A large quantity of military ſtores &c. is alſo preparing for Egypt.

A draft of three hundred men and ſix officers from the ſecond and third regiments of guards are ordered to proceed from London on Thurſday morning for Portſmouth, to embark for Egypt.

Yeſterday morning a meſſenger arrived at Lord Hawkeſbury's office, with diſpatches from Lord Minto, at Vienna, and Lord Elgin at Conſtantinople, the latter of which are ſaid to relate to the operations in Egypt; but whether they contain any later advices than thoſe of which Government had previouſly become poſſeſſed, we have not yet been able to aſcertain. An overland diſpatch from India is ſaid to have been received at the ſame time; and report ſtates that Admiral Blankett and General Baird have arrived at Suez, with the Indian army deſtined to co-operate with the Britiſh forces in Egypt.

The Citoyen Francois of the 13th inſt. has inſerted a letter, dated Havre, the 6th, which ſtates, that "letters from Toulon announce, that the ſquadron commanded by Admiral Ganthaume, ſailed on the 5th Floreal, (April 25) with 4000 troops for Egypt.

We underſtand that Miniſters, when they firſt heard of Sir Ralph Abercromby's wound, appointed Gen. Floyd to ſucceed him, fearing that Gen. Hutchinſon was too young to be entruſted with the command; but they are now ſo much ſatisfied with his conduct, and the ability diſplayed in his diſpatches, that they have recalled Gen. Floyd and confirmed Gen. Hutchinſon. The latter is known to be a very good officer and he is much beloved by the army.

Juſt before his death, Sir Ralph Abercromby received a diſpatch from India, announcing, as it is reported, the impoſſibility of ſending an army from Bombay. This news is ſaid to have been forwarded to England in the Flora.

Copenhagen, (Denmark) April 8.

The Engliſh Admiral, Sir Hyde Parker, has written a very polite anſwer to the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, M. Liſakewitz, in which he expreſſes his happineſs at hearing the pacific diſpoſitions of his Ruſſian Majeſty, and that he had immediately given orders for all hoſtilities againſt the Ruſſians, Danes and Swedes to ceaſe.

London, May 8.

The return of Admiral Parker to Copenhagen, and the ſuſpenſion of all hoſtilities in the Baltic, leaves us nothing intereſting to look for from that ſide. The Danes according to private letters, were to leave Hamburgh on the 9th inſt. and it was expected that the Pruſſians would evacuate Bremen with equal diſpatch.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Britiſh Houſe of Commons—May 14.

G. R.—His Majeſty, taking into his moſt ſerious conſideration the imminent danger with which the kingdom of Portugal, the ancient and natural ally of his crown, is threatened by the powers with whom he is at war, as well as the importance of preſerving and maintaining the commercial relations which ſubſiſt between the two kingdoms, and relying on the zeal and affection of his faithful Commons, recommends it to their conſideration to grant him the means of affording ſuch ſupport, by way of ſubſidy, to her Majeſty the Queen of Portugal, as may beſt enable her Majeſty to take ſuch meaſures for the defence of her kingdom as the exigencies of affairs may require.

Lord Hawkeſbury moved, that his Majeſty's meſſage ſhould be referred to the committee of ſupply; and he gave notice, that in the Committee on Monday, he ſhould propoſe to grant to his Majeſty a ſum not exceeding 300,000l. to enable His Majeſty to make ſuch advances to the Queen of Portugal as the exigencies of her affairs might require.

The Emperor Alexander has written a letter to Louis XVIII. confirming the penſion of 200,000 roubles granted him by his predeceſſor; and informing that unhappy Prince that nothing ſhould be wanting on his part, to alleviate his misfortunes, whenever an opportunity ſhould offer.

Bonaparte's invincible ſtandard was yeſterday brought to Lord Hobart's office, in Whitehall (his Lordſhip being Secretary of State for India affairs); they were brought by Mr. Baldwin, the Britiſh Conſul at Egypt. They were very much worn; the Conſular inſignia of the Republic are emblazoned on them.

Paris, May 15.

An American frigate entered the road of Havre on the evening of the 19th Floreal; it had on board the new Ambaſſador of the United States, charged to carry to Paris the ratification of the Treaty of Peace concluded with the French Republic.

Home Diſtrict, } SHERIFF's OFFICE,
to wit. } *27th July, 1801.*

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and alſo the ſittings for this Diſtrict, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Monday the fourteenth day of September now next enſuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day; of which all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conſtables, Conſtables, Bailiffs and all thoſe otherwiſe intereſted, are deſired to take notice, and that they reſpectively be then & there preſent, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and all other Remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their ſeveral Offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX: M'DONELL, Sheriff.

THE Printer reſpectfully informs the Subſcribers to this Paper, that an extenſive correſpondence will ſoon be eſtabliſhed; which, he flatters himſelf, will render the ORACLE of more general utility and inſure its further conſultation and confidence.

*** Thoſe gentlemen who intend withdrawing their patronage, will pleaſe ſignify their intentions to the Printer as ſoon as poſſible, in order that he may be enabled to aſcertain the real number of Subſcribers.—The Printing Office is removed to the houſe of Mr. *A. Cameron*, King ſtreet, where the buſineſs will be carried on in its different branches with diſpatch and on moderate terms.—The rate of Subſcription (to be paid half yearly) and of Advertiſing will remain as heretofore.

Subſcriptions to the *Oracle* will be received at this Office, and at the *Toronto Coffee-Houſe.—York, 28th July, 1801.*

Secretary's Office,

YORK, July 10, 1801.

LIST of the NAMES of PERSONS who have GRANTS in the Secretary's Office, in addition to those heretofore published in this Gazette, ready to be issued :

Names.	Acres.	Township.
Dan. Alguire	200	Ofgoode
Margaret Ammon	200	Do.
Abraham Amy	200	Whitby
Iſabella Adams	200	Montague
Phœbe Adair	200	King
Richd. Beafley	1	York
Geo. M'Bride	300	Vaughan
Sarah Bunet	200	Montague
John Buckner	200	Delaware
Dorothy Burger	200	King
Cloe Bowman	200	Montague
Hon. Jas. Baby	5	Sandwich
Mathias Boughner	200	Delaware
Elizabeth Brady	200	Ofgoode
George Bender	200	Etobicoke
Caty Brown	200	King
Elizabeth Buſh	200	Ofgoode
Edward Beffell	200	Yonge
Margaret Brouce	200	Mountain
Berthier Booth	200	Baſtard
Dorothy Clins	200	Ofgoode
Pamela Collins	200	Montague
Wm. Carpenter	200	Grimſby
John Chriſty	100	Hawkeſbury
John Chiſholm	200	Montague
John Calder	200	Montague
Wm. Clark	200	Etobicoke
Sam. Carpenter	200	Burford
Martha Colver	200	Walſingham
Iſabella Chewett	1	York
Hugh Cameron	300	Vaughan
Hugh Cameron	1	York
Catherine Crowder	200	Ofgoode
Jacob Cole	200	King
Anne Chriſtie	200	Etobicoke
Mary Cameron	200	Ofgoode
Js. E. Campbell	200	Kitley
Alex. Duff	1	Sandwich
Thadeus Davis	200	Delaware
Alex. Duff	1	Sandwich
Alex. Duff	24	Sandwich
Charles Davis	200	Wincheſter
Thomas Dean	200	Lanſdown
John Daves	200	Wincheſter
Eliz. Elſworth	200	Caiſter
Eliza. Eaſtman	200	Ofgoode
Hannah Elſworth	200	Whitby
Danl. Fell	200	Montague
Charles Field	1	York
Ruth Fell	200	Montague
Thos. Fleming	200	Hamilton
Eliza Fairchild	100	Townſend
Wm. Farfar	200	Vaughan
John Feke	100	Ofgoode
Wm. Fitzpatrick	200	Do.
Thos. Frazer	400	Mountain
Nancy Fulfud	200	Woiford
Wm. Frazer	49	Matilda
Wm. Frazer	400	Nepean
Eliza. Fairchild	100	Walſingham
Thos. Farfar	200	Vaughan
Jacob Fither	400	Vaughan
Nancy Grouſe	200	Erneſtown
Richd. Gamble	1	York
Hon. Alex. Grant.	1	York
Catherine Groſs	200	Whitby
Cath. M. Gamble	400	Etobicoke
John Grant	200	Mountain
Mrs. Iſabella E. Gamble	600	Darlington
Leah Tyſe Gamble	400	Etobicoke
Jehabod Hall	90	Oxford
Sarah H. B. Gamble	400	Darlington
Mary Anne Gamble	400	Darlington
Dorothy Gallinger	200	Ofgoode
Alx. Gray, ſenr.	300	York
John Gamble	1	York
Catherine Grant	200	Hawkeſbury
Matilda Miller	200	Yonge
Elias Smith	400	Hope
Mathew Gillman	200	Walpole
gwd. Hayward	1-5th	York
Lawrence Herchmer	2	

Square chains		Kingſton
Hannah Hubbert	200	Montague
Sam. Heron	200	Scarborough
John Hayes	400	Whitchurch
Sarah Hodgkins	200	Montague
Archd. Hodgkins	200	Montague
Anthony Hollingſhead, junr.	200	King
Elijh Huſſon	200	York
Mary Gordin	200	York
Sarah Gallinger	200	Ofgoode
Anne Hollingſhead	200	York
Elijah Hough	200	Baſtard
David Henderſon	200	Baſtard
Elizabeth Jones	200	King
Mrs. Sufana Jeſſup	200	Montague
Robt. Innis	1	Sandwich
James Luth	1	Sandwich
John Lockwood	188	Glanford
Mary Lutz	200	King
John Kennedy	200	Montague
Thos. Knight	200	Vaughan
Iſabella Leah Gamble	400	Darlington
Ruth Lent	200	Baſtard
Lieut. Col. John Mc. Donell	1	York
Rebecca Moore	200	Montague
Iſabella M'Donell	200	Montague
Robt. Mc. Lean	200	Ofgoode
John M'Laney	1	York
Angus M'Donell	100	York
Grace Munro	400	Mountain
Barnabas M'Guire	200	Etobicoke
Iſabella M'Lauchan	200	Hawkeſboro'
Sarah M'Cain	200	Ofgoode
Sarah Mosher	200	Montague
James Maul	200	Vaughan
John Millroſs	100	Ofgoode
Sam. Maun	300	Darlington
John Matcheſky	1	York
Dudley Moore	200	Wolford
Roger Moore	200	Wolford
Hugh Munro	200	Kitley
Grace M'Queen	400	Nepean
Jeheil Mitchell	200	Baſtard
Barnabus Nittleton	200	Wolford
Jane Nelſon	100	Whitby
Sarah Nittleton	200	Mountain
Mary Nittleton	200	Montague
Jane Nelſon	50	Darlington
Dan. Nittleton	200	Montague
Charity Nittleton	200	Baſtard
Mary Orler	200	Whitby
Uranea Philips	200	Montague
Sarah Playter	200	King
Magaret Patterſon	200	Wolford
Elizabeth Puiley	200	Ofgoode
Elizabeth Paupts	200	Ofgoode
Anne Plate	200	Lanſdown
Dan. Perry	200	Baſtard
Mary Rood	200	Montague
Wm. Roſs	1	Kingſton
Charlott. Roſe	200	Montague
Robt. Richardſon	1	York
Sam. Roſe	200	Wolford
Elizabeth Roſs	200	King
Margaret Ruſſell	200	Kitley
Moſes Shatford	200	Montague
Sufanna Snider	200	Delaware
Unis Thatford	200	Montague
Patience Switzer	200	Whitby
Polly Sipes	200	Baſtard
Wm. Snider	200	Mountain
John Smith	200	Glanford
Dianna Smades	200	Nepean
Jonathan Sills	600	King
Dorothy Shuts	200	Ofgoode
Catherine Servos	200	Glouceſter
Margaret Snider	200	Mountain
Thomas Stoyele	1-5th	York
Tiney Sharp	200	Baſtard
Jeremiah Taylor	200	King
David Thompſon	200	Vaughan
Parthal Terry, junr.	225	Scarboro'
Wm. Von Camp	200	Nepean
Mary Wilke	200	Croſby
Chriſtian Wallaſar	200	Nepean
Suſannah Wilke	200	Croſby
Joſhua Williams	200	Baſtard
David Williams, jr.	200	Hamilton
Elizabeth Waner	200	Ofgoode
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THE front Town Lot, with an excellent dwelling Houſe and Kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Denniſon now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water Lot adjoining; and poſſeſſion given to the purchaſer immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6, and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6, and 7, in the 3d conceſſion of Weſt Flamboro' Townſhip, containing 1000 Acres, on which there are ſome very good Mill ſeats; the Lots No. 4 and 5 in the firſt Conceſſion of Eaſt Flamboro, with their broken fronts, containing according to the Patent 600 acres, more or leſs; the Lots No. 1, 3 and 4 in the ſecond, and Lots No. 2 and 3 in the third conceſſions of Beverly, containing 1000 acres; the Lots Nos. 16, in the 2d and 3d conceſſions of the Townſhip of York, containing 400 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 32 and 33, with their broken fronts, in the 1ſt, and Nos. 31 and 32, in the 2d conceſſion of Whitby, containing 800 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 22 and 24, in the 11th, No. 23, in the 12th, and Nos. 24, in the 13th and 14th conceſſions of Townſend, containing 1000 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14, in the 1ſt and 2d conceſſions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the Town Plot, containing 1200 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1ſt conceſſion of Delaware townſhip, on the River Thames (Le Trench) containing 800 Acres:—the Lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th conceſſions of Dereham, containing 3000 Acres, with Mill ſeats theron:—and alſo, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 1ſt, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28, in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28, in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 12th conceſſions of Norwich, containing 6000 Acres, with Mill ſeats thereon.

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The prices may be known by application to the Proprietor at York.

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OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 537.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 1. 1801. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majeſty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament aſſembled, did by virtue of a Reſolution of their Houſe of Aſſembly, pray that certain Sums of Money ſhould be applied in ſuch manner as to me ſhould ſeem meet for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to aſſent to the prayer of the ſaid Commons: NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority ſo veſted in me, and the better to effectuate the wiſe and liberal Intentions of the ſaid faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Eſquire, one of the Legiſlative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the ſaid John M'Gill and David William Smith Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid Reſolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majeſty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a meaſure ſo agreeable to the wiſhes of the Mother Country, and ſo highly conducive to the proſperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this twenty ninth day of July in the Forty firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By His Excellency's command,
Wm. JARVIS, Secy.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
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PARIS, May 8.

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COPENHAGEN, April 21.

Yeſterday we received a declaration from Alexander I. officially communicated by the Ruſſian miniſter, in which His Imperial Majeſty expreſſes a hope that harmony and good underſtanding will ſoon be reſtored between Great Britain and the Northern powers; in which expectation he has charged his Miniſter to notify to the Admiral Parker and Nelſon, that he will hold them reſponſible for all acts of hoſtility againſt land powers. This declaration was immediately ſent to Admiral Parker.

WARSAW, April 6.

A letter from Petersburgh contains the following news of 6th April.

"It is with pleaſure we announce to you, that the office of liquidation, (eſtabliſhed on the ſubject of the ſequeſtered Engliſh property) is on the point of being ſhut, and we expect that the ſequeſtered property will in a few days, be reſtored to the proprietors. The exportation of grain is free."

Another letter of the 7th of April, ſays,

"The office of liquidation has already received orders to ſtop all proceedings, and the reſtoration of all the Britiſh property it is expected will immediately take place. Our commerce with England is again in its former train."

New York.

Extract of a private letter from Liſbon, April 16, 4 P. M.

"M. E'Araujo is at this moment embarking on board a Portugueſe veſſel, in order to proceed to treat directly with France. It is ſaid the frigate is bound to L'Orient.

The Court of Spain has conſiderably ſoftened its tone in conſequence. The Prince Regent has ſent orders to his Generals on the frontiers not to commit any hoſtilities, as he was in hopes of terminating the buſineſs amicably.

Extract of a letter from Hamburgh, dated April 28, 1801.

"To-day we can inform you, that by order of his Pruſſian Majeſty, the Daniſh troops will, in a very few days, leave our territory, the free navigation of the Elbe is already publicly acknowledged. Of courſe we look for a favorable change and lively trade, and preſume that Weſt India produce will ſoon riſe here."

The late arrivals at Charleſton from Europe, afford no later news paper accounts than we have already had at this port. But the verbal news which we publiſhed in yeſterday's Gazette, from Hamburgh, is ſix days later from that quarter than heretofore received. As to the truth of it, we have out doubts; becauſe we find, by a reference to our former accounts, that Admiral Parker's fleet had returned from the Baltic, which event is noticed under the Copenhagen head of the 25th of April. This is moſt certainly, at leaſt, a preſumtive proof, that the matters in diſpute were in a favorable train of ſettlement; and of courſe, that no engagement could have taken place between the combined Ruſſian and Swediſh fleet, and that of the Engliſh. Beſides, this verbal account is deficient as to particulars: it neither mentions the time of the engagement, nor the reſpective number of the ſhips engaged.

There is another circumſtance which goes to ſhew the improbability of this engagement, is this—An article under the Copenhagen head of April 21, ſays, "The Ruſſian Ambaſſador here, Mr. Liſakewitch, yeſterday received a courier from his court, with directions to declare to Admiral Parker, that it was the with of the Emperor to accommodate the differences between Ruſſia and England, and that he would hold Admirals Parker and Nelſon reſponſible for all acts of hoſtility againſt the Northern Powers. A ſwift ſailing cutter was immediately ſent off to Admiral Parker in the Baltic, (which probably induced his return) as the Ruſſian fleet, having lain-

Secretary's Office,

YORK, July 10, 1801.

LIST of the NAMES of PERSONS who have GRANTS in the Secretary's Office, in addition to those heretofore published in this Gazette, ready to be iſſued:

Names.	*Acres.*	*Township.*
Dan. Aigaire	200	Oſgoode
Margaret Ammon	200	Do.
Abraham Amy	200	Whitby
Iſabella Adams	200	Montague
Phœbe Adair	200	King
Richd. Beaſley	1	York
Geo. M'Bride	300	Vaughan
Sarah Bunet	200	Montagne
John Buckner	200	Delaware
Dorothy Burger	200	King
Cloe Bowman	200	Montague
Hon. Jas. Buly	5	Sandwich
Mathias Boughner	200	Delaware
Elizabeth Brady	200	Oſgoode
George Bender	200	Etobicoke
Caty Brown	200	King
Elizabeth Buſh	200	Oſgoode
Edward Beſſell	200	Yonge
Margaret Brouce	200	Mountain
Berthier Booth	200	Baſtard
Dorothy Clins	200	Oſgoode
Pamela Coſtins	200	Montague
Wm. Carpenter	200	Grimſby
John Chriſty	100	Hawkeſbury
John Chiſholm	200	Montague
John Calder	200	Montague
Wm. Clark	200	Etobicoke
Sam. Carpenter	200	Burford
Martha Colver	200	Walſingham
Iſabella Chewett	1	York
Hugh Cameron	300	Vaughan
Hugh Cameron	1	York
Catherine Crowder	200	Oſgoode
Jacob Cole	200	King
Anne Chriſtie	200	Etobicoke
Mary Cameron	200	Oſgoode
Js. E. Campbell	200	Kitley
Alex. Duff	1	Sandwich
Thadeus Davis	200	Delaware
Alex. Duff	1	Sandwich
Alex. Duff	24	Sandwich
Charles Davis	200	Wincheſter
Thomas Dean	200	Lanſdown
John Daves	200	Wincheſter
Eliza. Elſworth	200	Caiſter
Eliza. Eaſtman	200	Oſgoode
Hannah Elſworth	200	Whitby
Danl. Fell	200	Montague
Charles Field	1	York
Ruth Fell	200	Montague
Thos. Fleming	200	Hamilton
Eliza Fairchild	100	Townſend
Wm. Farfar	200	Vaughan
John Feke	100	Oſgoode
Wm. Fitzpatrick	200	Do.
Thos. Frazer	400	Mountain
Nancy Fulſud	200	Wolford
Wm. Frazer	49	Matilda
Wm. Frazer	400	Nepean
Eliza. Fairchild	100	Walſingham
Thos. Farfar	200	Vaughan
Jacob Fiſher	400	Vaughan
Nancy Groufe	200	Eroeſtown
Richd. Gamble	1	York
Hon. Alex. Grant.	1	York
Catherine Groſs	200	Whitby
Cath. M. Gamble	400	Etobicoke
John Grant	200	Mountain
Mrs. Iſabella E. Gamble	600	Darlington
Leah Tyſe Gamble	400	Etobicoke
Jehabod Hall	90	Oxford
Sarah H. B. Gamble	400	Darlington
Mary-Anne Gamble	400	Darlington
Dorothy Gallinger	200	Oſgoode
Alx. Gray, ſenr.	300	York
John Gamble	1	York
Catherine Grant	200	Hawkeſbury
Marilda Miller	200	Yonge
Elias Smith	400	Hope
Mathew Gillman	200	Walpole
gwd. Hayward	1-5th	York
Lawrence Herchmer	2	

	Square chains	Kingſton
Hannah Hubbert	200	Montague
Sam. Heron	200	Scarborough
John Hayes	400	Whitchurch
Sarah Hodgkins	200	Montague
Archd. Hodgkins	200	Montague
Anthony Hollinghead, junry.	200	King
Elijh Hufton	200	York
Mary Gordin	200	York
Sarah Gallinger	200	Oſgoode
Anne Hollinghead	200	York
Elijah Hough	200	Baſtard
David Henderſon	200	Baſtard
Elizabeth Jones	200	King
Mrs. Suſana Jeſſup	200	Montague
Robt. Innis	1	Sandwich
James Luth	1	Sandwich
John Lockwood	188	Glanford
Mary Lutz	200	King
John Kennedy	200	Montague
Thos. Knight	200	Vaughan
Iſabella Leah Gamble	400	Darlington
Ruth Lent	200	Baſtard
Lieut. Col. John Mc. Donell	1	York
Rebecca Moore	200	Montague
Iſabella M'Donell	200	Montague
Robt. Mc. Lean	200	Oſgoode
John M'Laney	1	York
Angus M'Donell	100	York
Grace Munro	400	Mountain
Barnabas M'Guire	200	Etobicoke
Iſabella M'Lauchlan	200	Hawkeſboro'
Sarah M'Cain	200	Oſgoode
Sarah Mother	200	Montague
James Maul	200	Vaughan
John Millroſs	100	Oſgoode
Sam. Maun	300	Darlington
John Matcheſky	1	York
Dudley Moore	200	Wolford
Roger Moore	200	Wolford
Hugh Munro	200	Kitley
Grace M'Queen	400	Nepean
Jeheil Mitchell	200	Baſtard
Barnabus Nittleton	200	Wolford
Jane Nelſon	180	Whitby
Sarah Nittleton	200	Mountain
Mary Nittleton	200	Montague
Jane Nelſon	50	Darlington
Dan. Nittleton	200	Montague
Charity Nittleton	200	Baſtard
Mary Orſer	200	Whitby
Uranea Philips	200	Montague
Sarah Playter	200	King
Magaret Patterſon	200	Wolford
Elizabeth Purley	200	Oſgoode
Elizabeth Paupts	200	Oſgoode
Anne Plate	200	Lanſdown
Dan. Perry	200	Baſtard
Mary Rood	200	Montague
Wm. Roſs	1	Kingſton
Charlotta Roſe	200	Montague
Robt. Richardſon	1	York
Sam. Roſe	200	Wolford
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Yeſterday we received a declaration from Alexander I. officially communicated by the Ruſſian miniſter, in which His Imperial Majeſty expreſſes a hope that harmony and good underſtanding will ſoon be reſtored between Great Britain and the Northern powers; in which expectation he has charged his Miniſter to notify to the Admirals Parker and Nelſon, that he will hold them reſponſible for all acts of hoſtility againſt ſaid powers. This declaration was immediately ſent to Admiral Parker.

WARSAW, April 6.

A letter from Peterſburgh contains the following news of 6th April.

"It is with pleaſure we announce to you, that the office of liquidation, (eſtabliſhed on the ſubject of the ſequeſtered Engliſh property) is on the point of being finiſhed, and we expect that the ſequeſtered property will in a few days, be reſtored to the proprietors. The exportation of grain is free."

Another letter of the 7th of April, ſays,

"The office of liquidation has already received orders to ſtop all proceedings, and the reſtoration of all the Britiſh property it is expected will immediately take place. Our commerce with England is again in its former train."

NEW YORK.

Extract of a private letter from Lisbon, April 16, 4 P. M.

"M. E'Arojo is at this moment embarking on board a Portugueſe veſſel, in order to proceed to treat directly with France. It is ſaid the frigate is bound to L'Orient.

The Court of Spain has conſiderably ſoftened its tone in conſequence. The Prince Regent has ſent orders to his Generals on the frontiers not to commit any hoſtilities, as he was in hopes of terminating the buſineſs amicably.

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There is another circumſtance which goes to ſhew the improbability of this engagement, is this—An article under the Copenhagen head of April 21, ſays, "The Ruſſian Ambaſſador here, Mr. Liſakewitch, yeſterday received a courier from his court, with directions to declare to Admiral Parker, that it was the wiſh of the Emperor to accommodate the differences between Ruſſia and England, and that he would hold Admirals Parker and Nelſon reſponſible for all acts of hoſtility againſt the Northern Powers. A ſwift ſailing cutter was immediately ſent off to Admiral Parker in the Baltic, (which probably induced his return) as the Ruſſian fleet, having fall-

Secretary's Office,

YORK, July 10, 1801.

LIST of the NAMES of PERSONS who have GRANTS in the Secretary's Office, in addition to those heretofore published in this Gazette, ready to be issued:

Names.	Acres.	Township.
Dan. Alguire	200	Ofgoode
Margaret Ammon	200	Do.
Abraham Amy	200	Whitby
Ifabella Adams	200	Montague
Phœbe Adair	200	King
Richd. Beafley	1	York
Geo. M'Bride	300	Vaughan
Sarah Bunet	200	Montague
John Buckner	200	Delaware
Dorothy Burger	200	King
Cloe Bowman	200	Montague
Hon. Jas. Buly	5	Sandwich
Mathias Boughner	200	Delaware
Elizabeth Brady	200	Ofgoode
George Bender	200	Etobicoke
Caty Brown	200	King
Elizabeth Bush	200	Ofgoode
Edward Beffell	200	Yonge
Margaret Brouce	200	Mountain
Berthier Booth	200	Baftard
Dorothy Cline	200	Ofgoode
Pamela Collins	200	Montague
Wm. Carpenter	200	Grimsby
John Chriſty	100	Hawkeſbury
John Chiſholm	200	Montague
John Calder	200	Montague
Wm. Clark	200	Etobicoke
Sam. Carpenter	200	Burford
Martha Colver	200	Walſingham
Iſabella Chewett	1	York
Hugh Cameron	300	Vaughan
Hugh Cameron	1	York
Catherine Crowder	200	Ofgoode
Jacob Cole	200	King
Anne Chriſtie	200	Etobicoke
Mary Cameron	200	Ofgoode
Ja. E. Campbell	200	Kitley
Alex. Duff	1	Sandwich
Thadeus Davis	200	Delaware
Alex. Duff	1	Sandwich
Alex. Duff	24	Sandwich
Charles Davis	200	Winchester
Thomas Dean	200	Landdown
John Daves	200	Winchester
El zi. Elſworth	200	Caiſter
Eliza. Eaſtman	200	Ofgoode
Hannah Elſworth	200	Whitby
Danl. Fell	200	Montague
Charles Field	1	York
Ruth Fell	200	Montague
Thos. Fleming	200	Hamilton
Eliza Fairchild	100	Townſend
Wm. Farfar	200	Vaughan
John Feke	100	Ofgoode
Wm. Fitzpatrick	200	Do.
Thos. Frazer	400	Mountain
Nancy Fulſud	200	Wolford
Wm. Frazer	49	Matilda
Wm. Frazer	400	Nepean
Eliza. Fairchild	100	Walſingham
Thos. Farfar	200	Vaughan
Jacob Fiſher	400	Vaughan
Nancy Groufe	200	Erneſtown
Richd. Gamble	1	York
Hon. Alex. Grant.	1	York
Catherine Groſs	200	Whitby
Cath. M. Gamble	400	Etobicoke
John Grant	200	Mountain
Mrs. Iſabella E. Gamble	600	Darlington
Leah Tyſe Gamble	400	Etobicoke
Jehabod Hall	90	Oxford
Sarah H. B. Gamble	400	Darlington
Mary-Anne Gamble	400	Darlington
Dorothy Gallinger	200	Ofgoode
Alx. Gray, ſenr.	300	York
John Gamble	1	York
Catherine Grant	200	Hawkeſbury
Matilda Miller	200	Yonge
Elias Smith	400	Hope
Mathew Gillman	200	Walpole
gwd. Hayward	1-5th	York
Lawrence Herchmer	2	

Square chains		Kingſton
Hannah Hubbert	200	Montague
Sam. Heron	200	Scarborough
John Hayes	400	Whitchurch
Sarah Hodgkins	200	Montague
Archd. Hodgkins	200	Montague
Anthony Hollinghead, junr.	200	King
Elijh Hufton	200	York
Mary Gordin	200	York
Sarah Gallinger	200	Ofgoode
Anne Hollinghead	200	York
Elijah Hough	200	Baftard
David Henderſon	200	Baftard
Elizabeth Jones	200	King
Mrs. Suſana Jeſſup	200	Montague
Robt. Innis	1	Sandwich
James Luth	1	Sandwich
John Lockwood	180	Glanford
Mary Lutz	200	King
John Kennedy	200	Montague
Thos. Knight	200	Vaughan
Iſabella Leah Gamble	400	Darlington
Ruth Lent	200	Baftard
Lieut. Col. John Mc. Donell	1	York
Rebecca Moore	200	Montague
Iſabella M'Donell	200	Montague
Robt. Mc. Lean	200	Ofgoode
John M'Laney	1	York
Angus M'Donell	100	York
Grace Munro	400	Mountain
Barnabas M'Guire	200	Etobicoke
Iſabella M'Lauchian	200	Hawkeſboro'
Sarah M'Cain	200	Ofgoode
Sarah Mother	200	Montague
James Maul	200	Vaughan
John Millroſs	100	Ofgoode
Sam. Maan	300	Darlington
John Matcheſky	1	York
Dudley Moore	200	Wolford
Roger Moore	200	Wolford
Hugh Munro	200	Kitley
Grace M'Queen	400	Nepean
Jeheil Mitchell	200	Baftard
Barnabus Nittleton	200	Wolford
Jane Nelſon	180	Whitby
Sarah Nittleton	200	Mountain
Mary Nittleton	200	Montague
Jane Nelſon	50	Darlington
Dan. Nittleton	200	Montague
Charity Nittleton	200	Baftard
Mary Orſer	200	Whitby
Uranea Philips	200	Montague
Sarah Playter	200	King
Magaret Patterſon	200	Wolford
Elizabeth Puſley	200	Ofgoode
Elizabeth Paupts	200	Ofgoode
Anne Plate	200	Lanfdown
Dan. Perry	200	Baftard
Mary Rood	200	Montague
Wm. Roſs	1	Kingſton
Charlotta Roſe	200	Montague
Robt. Richardſon	1	York
Sam. Roſe	200	Wolford
Elizabeth Roſs	200	King
Margaret Ruſſell	200	Kitley
Moſes Shatford	200	Montague
Suſanna Snider	200	Delaware
Unis Thatford	200	Montague
Patience Switzer	200	Whitby
Polly Sipes	200	Baftard
Wm. Snider	200	Mountain
John Smith	200	Glanford
Dianna Smades	200	Nepean
Jonathan Sills	600	King
Dorothy Shuts	200	Ofgoode
Catherine Servos	200	Glouceſter
Margaret Snider	200	Mountain
Thomas Stoyele	1-5th	York
Tiney Sharp	200	Baftard
Jeremiah Taylor	200	King
David Thompſon	200	Vaughan
Parthal Terry, junr.	225	Scarboro'
Wm. Von Camp	200	Nepean
Mary Wilke	200	Croſby
Chriſtian Wallafar	200	Nepean
Suſannah Wilke	200	Croſby
Joſhua Williams	200	Baftard
David Williams, jr.	200	Hamilton
Elizabeth Waner	200	Ofgoode
Margaret Winternute	200	Humberſtone

WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD.

THE front Town Lot, with an excellent dwelling Houſe and Kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Denniſon now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water Lot adjoining; and poſſeſſion given to the purchaſer immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6, and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6, and 7, in the 3d conceſſion of Weſt Flamboro' Townſhip, containing 1000 Acres, on which there are ſome very good Mill ſeats; the Lots Nos. 4 and 5 in the firſt Conceſſion of Eaſt Flamboro, with their broken fronts, containing according to the Patent 600 acres, more or leſs; the Lots No. 1, 3 and 4 in the ſecond, and Lots No. 2 and 3 in the third conceſſions of Beverly, containing 1000 acres; the Lots Nos. 16, in the 2d and 3d conceſſions of the Townſhip of York, containing 400 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 32 and 33 with their broken fronts, in the 1ſt, and Nos. 31 and 32, in the 2d conceſſion of Whitby, containing 800 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 22 and 24, in the 11th, No. 23, in the 12th, and Nos. 24, in the 13th and 14th conceſſions of Townſend, containing 1000 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14, in the 1ſt and 2d conceſſions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the Town Plot, containing 1200 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1ſt conceſſion of Delaware townſhip, on the River Thames (Le Trench) containing 600 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th conceſſions of Dereham, containing 3000 Acres, with Mill ſeats theron:—and alſo, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 1ſt, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28, in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28, in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 12th conceſſions of Norwich, containing 6000 Acres, with Mill ſeats thereon.

The terms are either caſh, or good bills of Exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec; for the whole of each purchaſe, in which caſe a proportionably leſs price will be expected, or the ſame for one moiety of each purchaſe, and bonds properly ſecured for principal and intereſt until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the Proprietor at York.

PETER RUSSELL.

York, June 20, 1801.

A good Farm,

FOR SALE

On Yonge-Sreet, containing one hundred and ninety acres, commonly known by the name of BOND's Farm—For further particulars apply to mr. Simon M'Nabb in the town of York, or JOHNSON BUTLER in Niagara.

April 21. (51.)

TO BE SOLD,

THE two ſtory frame HOUSE, on Lot No. 1, fronting Toronto-ſtreet, in the town of York, fit for the reſidence of a gentleman, merchant, or tavern-keeper. It is 46 feet long and 35 feet deep; the lot contains one acre of excellent land, from which there is a moſt agreeable proſpect of the bay, lake, town, &c. For further particulars enquire of Mr. Eliphalet Hale, at ſaid houſe, who will allow ſix months credit for the purchaſe money, if agreeable.

York, May 9, 1801.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

THE

VOLUME XI.] [NUMBER 13.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

TOTAL NUMBER 533. SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1801.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majeſty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament aſſembled, did by virtue of a Reſolution of their Houſe of Aſſembly, pray that certain Sums of Money ſhould be applied in ſuch manner as to me ſhould ſeem meet for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to aſſent to the prayer of the ſaid Commons—NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority to veſted in me, and the better to effectuate the wiſe and liberal Intentions of the ſaid faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Eſquire, one of the Legiſlative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the ſaid John M'Gill and David William Smith Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid Reſolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majeſty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a meaſure ſo agreeable to the wiſhes of the Mother Country, and ſo highly conducive to the proſperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. JARVIS, Secy.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
YORK, 27th July, 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons located upon *Yonge Street*, that the 16th day of September next is appointed to hear the Defaulters, on which day if they cannot ſhew good cauſe why further time ſhould be given to them, their Locations will be reſcinded, and the Lots thrown open.

JAMES GREEN, Secy.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, May 6.

A JOURNALIST obſerves, that the death of the Emperor Paul bears a ſtrange contraſt with that of the Empreſs his mother. Catharine died when ſhe was on the point of ſigning an alliance with England againſt France, and Paul I. died when on the point of concluding an alliance with France againſt England.

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ed, might meet with the Englith. Other inftructions had likewife been fent off to the Ruffian fleet."

LONDON, May 6.

By the accounts preſented to the Houſe of Commons, reſpecting the public Funded Debt, and the reduction thereof to the 1ſt of Feb. laſt, it appears that the total principal debt, as it then ſtood, amounted to 479,934,488l. 9s 2d. That the total annual charge for the permanent debt of Great Britain is 88,405,948l. 4s. 6d.—for the non-permanent debt, 1,738,638l. 3s. 4d. and the permanent debt of Ireland, 633,432l. 0s. 8d. making a total of 20,778,013l. 8s. 4d. The Commiſſioners appointed for the reduction of the national debt had, between the 1ſt of Auguſt 1786, and the 1ſt of Feb. 1801, purchaſed 52,281,676l. of which 16,182,094l. is redeemed by the new Sinking Fund, and 36,099,562l. by the old. To this is to be added, 16,083,862l. transferred to Commiſſioners by land tax redeemed making the whole reduction of the public debt on the firſt of February laſt, 68,365,468l. The new Sinking Fund now amounts to 2,378,284l. 2s. 4d. The old to 2,411,534 14s. 9d. making 4,989,818l. 18s. 1d.

Lord Keith's prize money on captures in Tueſday's Gazette will amount to about twenty thouſand pounds.

Medals are about to be preſented by the King of Denmark to the ſeveral officers of his vanquiſhed armament in the road of Copenhagen.

When we no longer ago than Monday laſt, ſays the (London) True Britton, took a view of the diſadvantageous circumſtances in which Mr. Addington had taken the helm of the ſtate, we did not flatter ourſelves, we confeſs, that they would have improved with ſuch rapidity as they have done, and that fortune would have ſo immediately juſtified the wiſe principles on which this adminiſtration has begun its career.—There can be no one who muſt not have perceived, almoſt at the firſt glance, the immenſe advantages which we ſhall derive from the acceſſion of the Emperor Alexander to the throne, and from the ſignal victory obtained by our fleet on the 2d inſt. The general ſyſtem of politics which arreſted the victorious progreſs of the campaign of 1799, which produced the diſaſters of that of 1800, which enforced the peace of Luneville, which armed the powers of the north againſt us; which, in ſhort, ſubjugated Europe to the yoke or to the influence of France;—all this monſtrous fabric will diſſolve more rapidly and more eaſily than it was formed. Denmark and Sweden, forced by Paul into meaſures repugnant to their intereſts, will haſten to diſclaim them. Pruſſia, relieved from the preponderance of one of the two powers by which ſhe was preſſed, will recover her liberty, and the will not, we flatter ourſelves, be ſo unjuſt nor ſo imprudent as to perſiſt in that line which ſhe has for ſome months followed, and endeavour to keep the late uſurpation which ſhe has exerciſed. The politics of the Emperor of Germany will alſo become more independent, having nothing to apprehend from Ruſſia, and taking confidence in the intrepidity activity and ſucceſs with which the Archduke Charles is recruiting the army and reviving its ancient ſyſtem, that power will aſſume an attitude more conformable to its rights and to its former ſituation. The Ottoman Porte will breathe again, and will more effectually ſecond our attempts upon Egypt. France in ſhort, by loſing the tool which ſhe has employed to enſlave or to terrify other powers, will loſe conſiderable in fact, and ſtill more in the opinion of her own, and every other people, while all that ſhe loſes we ſhall gain.

Our relative ſituation will thus be greatly changed, and we ſhall be able, either rapidly to bring the Chief Conſul to terms of peace, ſuch as our honor and our intereſt require, or to wait with confidence and ſuperiority the moment when he will liſten to reaſon. Human events are to uncertain, and human policy ſo ſubject to unexpected changes, that we will not venture to aſſert that the proſpect which we have taken will be completely realized, but every intelligent man muſt at leaſt agree, that it is naturally to be expected. We cannot conclude theſe obſervations without remarking, the high opinion which the language of Mr. Addington in the Houſe of Commons, on Thurſday laſt, muſt convey of the rectitude of his character and of his political ability. The expreſſions of moderation and magnanimity which he uttered in the moment of triumph, will be heard throughout all Europe: they will inſpire all the Cabinets of the Continent with confidence in an adminiſtration which ſo happily mingles prudence with ſtrength, will deſtroy all falſe prejudices in the minds of the people, and will leave thoſe powers who may perſiſt in remaining our enemies, without pretence and without excuſe.

NEW YORK, June 27.

Letters from Bourdeaux by the Sarah ment on that official letters were in circulation from the American Conſul at Algiers, ſtating that the Tripolitan cruiſers were out—and that American veſſels in Barcelona were arming for their defence home.

June 29. The French fleet from Toulon, were ſeen by the Mutine brig returning into port dismatted.—They proceeded as far as Cape Bon, and were near there ſeen by Sir J. B. Warren's fleet; but they were fortunate enough to eſcape him.

July 6.

The Britiſh Packet Amelia, arrived here—and the ſhip Venus, at Philadelphia, brought London papers to the 9th of May—they are not ſo late by ſome days as the accounts via Boſton.

Proviſions were declining—American ſuperfine flour was from 50 to 55s. the bbl.

The Britiſh Government are ſaid to have received aſſurances from the King of Pruſſia, that his Majeſty's motives for taking poſſeſſion of Hanover was to prevent its being ſeized by another power (ſuppoſed the Emperor Paul) and that the Pruſſian troops ſhall be withdrawn whenever it can be done with ſafety to that country.

The ſhip Atlantic, captain Corſan, arrived at New Caſtle on Tueſday the 30th ult. with between five and ſix hundred paſſengers from Londonderry, all in good health. The Atlantic ſailed on the 7th of May. The papers by her furniſh nothing in addition to our late ſtock of intelligence.

The Abbe, one of the ableſt mathematicians of Europe, and attatched to the ci-devant Duke d'Angouleme as his Preceptor, has put an end to his life at Konigſburgh, by ſtabbing himſelf thro' the heart, juſt as he was going to ſet out to follow the Count de Liſle to Warſaw. The motive which led him to this act of deſpair is not known. It is not known that he was labouring under any perſonal chagrin, and he had never given any ſigns of mental weakneſs.

BOSTON, July 2.

YESTERDAY arrived here, the brig Peacock, captain Crafts, in 36 days from London; by which we have received London papers to the 21ſt May, ſeventeen days later.

Of the war in Egypt, and its proſpects, theſe papers furniſh numerous details:—And that it will be proſecuted with vigour by the Britiſh, is evident from the powerful reinforcements proceeding thither.

The difference between Great Britain and the Northern Powers, appeared in train of amicable adjuſtment. The Baltic fleet was anchored in Copenhagen harbour; and no reinforcement of it appeared in contemplation. The Danes, nevertheleſs, are fortifying their coaſt with activity.

We do not meet with a ſyllable on the ſubject of the negociation between France and England.

ALBANY, July 3.

The Waſhington Federaliſt ſays, Gen. Wilkinſon has returned to Piſburgh from Niagara, where he has been for the purpoſe of opening a road on the American ſide of the ſtreight from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, and ſome alterations in the military poſitions.

The Boſton Centinel ſays: "The Hon. John Quincy Adams, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the United States to the Court of Berlin, was, we learn, recalled in February laſt, the object of his appointment, the renewal of the Treaty with Pruſſia, having been ſatisfactorily accomplished."

The Shawaneſe and Delaware Indians, attacked the Huſaw nation in March laſt, and deſtroyed ſeveral towns and killed a number of Indians. Peſtilence completed what they had began; upwards of 1000 Huſaw Indians died of the ſmall pox. [*Con. Courant.*

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.

Obſervations on Harveſting Wheat.

An agricultural correſpondent, (who has paid much attention to the ſubject) has favoured us with the following obſervations on harveſting wheat.—What ſtage of ripeneſs is the beſt for cutting wheat, is not aſcertained in America; but enough I have ſeen of cutting early to be convinced that it is commonly ſuffered to ſtand too long.

At the time of reaping we generally have a clear ſky, and a peculiar drying air, which in ſome harveſts ripens wheat very ſuddenly, ſo that the plants from an apparent ſtate of vigor, are killed in a day or two, and receive no further nouriſhment from the root or blade; and even the ſtems become exhauſted of the nouriſhment they had imbibed, ſo that it could not reach the ear of the grain. If with this ſudden heat and drying ſtate of the air, the plants be ſtruck with ruſt, and are ſtill ſuffered to ſtand longer, the grain receiving no more nouriſhment, can never fill; but by cutting it inſtantly and ſetting it theitered to cure gradually, the beſt chance is had for obtaining marketable good wheat.

The reaping corn from ten to fourteen days earlier than my neighbours, (ſays Mr. Parkinſon) is an advantage I have attended to. As corn begins to decay firſt at the root, all the nouriſhment it can receive while ſtanding uncut, after the decay of the root, muſt be derived from the ſtraw. The dews may feed the grain at one time; but when nearly ripe and the root decayed, the ſun and wind have ſo much power as to ripen it too quickly, or ſcorch or dry it, before its natural period of maturity.

Riding on the road about harveſt time, he obſerved a field of wheat that had taken the mildew. The ſtraw was a remarkable deep green, and inſtead of being dead, appeared to have acquired a greater verdure; though after ſuch appearance comes on, it never receives any nouriſhment or grows larger, inſtead whereof the ſtraws become diſtempered, ſpotted and diſcoloured. The ſooner it is then cut, the better. He took 12 ears of the wheat, which, and the ſtraw, were green as graſs, and at the ſame time was mildewed. A great deal of rain had fallen the fore part of the day, but the ears of wheat were pretty dry. He tied them in a bunch, intending to hang them up in his houſe, to dry and ripen. Several weeks afterwards having been forgot, he took them out of his great coat pocket, when the ſtraw was found to be ſtill green. The grain was then rubbed out, and to his aſtoniſhment he never ſaw better. It was fine in colour and well filled; but what remained in the field, from which he took theſe ears, was very ſmall and of little value. This is a ſtrong caſe, which ought to make a ſtrong impreſſion on the minds of the farmers. He adds—from thence, that if the farmers would cut their wheat when it was ſtruck with mildew, and ſet it up in the fields in ſmall ſtacks of about a cart-load each, ſo as neither to heat nor to mould it; it would be better than to let it ſtand, as is the practice, uncut. He had at the ſaid time taken 12 ears from an adjoining riper field, which were likewiſe found in the other pocket of the great coat: Though theſe when gathered, appeared ſo much ſuperior to thoſe that had taken mildew, they did not turn out nearly ſo good as the others.

From the above circumſtances, Mr. Parkinſon was ever afterwards partial to cutting wheat when the ſtraw appeared of a reddiſh caſt, or ſome of it green, with the joints full of ſap, and it ſeldom diſappointed his expectations.—The ſtraw, he adds, is better for chaff, the flour much fairer and heavier, and the fine flour it will grind into bran. But he does not think, if the wheat eſcapes the mildew, it ought to be cut ſo green.

It is probable that the ſtate of the wheat, as it approaches to ripeneſs in the preſent ſeaſon, will admit of various inſtructive experiments to be made by thoſe whom it chiefly concerns; eſpecially, they may learn for their future conduct, how far it will bear to be cut unripe, or green, to advantage. Hitherto, during the month of May, there has been much cool weather, accompanied by frequent rains; ſuch was the May of the great year of ſcab and ruſt. (I think it was about the year 1785.) The crops of wheat were uncommonly promiſing; but both the roll, and then (though not till the farmer expected daily the wheat was about to ripen) the ſcab ſtruck it, by which the crops were reduced in quality as well as in quantity; what was effected by ſcab could never be made to yield good flour, but was more or leſs clammy. During the progreſs of the ruſt and ſcab, I examined the roots of many plants, which appeared injured, it not dead, at the ſame time the ſtalks and blades looked thriving. In this ſtate of things the farmer may take into conſideration at what time to cut down his wheat: for a ſlight degree of ruſt it ſhould not be hurried; but when greatly ruſted in its advanced ſtate of ripening, and when conſiderably ſcabbed, (which never happens but in the moment before it ripens) immediately cut it down, and guard it againſt ſun and wind ſlightly, leſt by ſecuring it too cloſe, it heat and be entirely ſpoiled.

What in wheat is by ſome called ſcab, by others is called empty ears.

To make good CHEESE *obſerve the following rules.*

1. Let your milk be blood warm, & then put in one handfull of ſalt to the milk of ſeven cows.

2. Then ſtir in one tea cup full of Runnet.

3. Let it ſtand two hours, or more, and then cut the curd into middling ſquares, with a wooden knife, and preſs the curd to the bottom of the tup with a cloth, or ſieve, and take out part of the whey, and when all the curd is at the bottom, take out all the whey, and let the curd drain for one quarter of an hour before you ſalt and break into the vat.

4. If any curd ſwims, after preſſing what you can to the bottom of the tub, it is flip curd, and muſt be taken out, or it will ſour and ruin the cheeſe.

5. When your cheeſe is in the vat, it muſt be turned ſeveral times within the ſpace of forty eight hours.

6. When the cheeſe is preſſed, keep it as warm as you can, that it may ſweat; and let it not be placed with new and damp cheeſe, if you can prevent.

7. Never leave a bowl or dipper in the cheeſe tub while the cheeſe is earning or coming.

8. When the whey is green, the curd is all made or earned.

9. When cheeſe ſwells, or puffs, after it is taken from the preſs, pierce it with a wooden ſkewer in ſeveral places.

10. Sower milk, and that which is too cold injures the cheeſe.

11. Salt petre is apt to four cheeſe & make it ferment.

To make good Runnet, *without which there can be no good* Cheeſe;

1. As ſoon as the ſkin is cold from the calf, rinſe it in water, and rub it with ſalt; then fill it and cover it with ſalt. If you dry it too near a fire it will be rancid.

2. Put one gallon of ſpring water, boiled, to two ſkins, and add ſalt, until it ſwim an egg: let it ſtand till blood warm, before you put in your ſkins, either whole, or cut into pieces: and within twenty-four hours it will be fit for uſe, and may be bottled up.

3. Too much Runnet makes cheeſe ſtrong, and too little makes it too mild. As before obſerved, a tea cup, or a little more of good Runnet, is enough for the milk of ten cows.

4. Cleanlineſs, in the important buſineſs of making both Cheeſe and Butter, is a capital recommendation; it may be conſidered as a virtue; where it is known, it will be rewarded.

ANECDOTE.

A *bricklayer* in Flanders, having the misfortune to roll off a houſe he was repairing, pitched exactly on the head of a Spaniard, and killed him on the ſpot, without receiving the leaſt injury himſelf. The relations of the deceaſed, however, proſecuted the unhappy wight with much acrimony, refuſing every other recompence except *lex talionis*. The fate of the bricklayer, therefore, was ſuſpended by a very ſlender thread, when the judge, exaſperated at the proſecutors obſtinacy, addreſſed the acting one as follows—"Sir, your requeſt ſhall be complied with: aſcend you the top of the houſe, by which your kinſman loſt his life, and from thence fall with all your force upon the culprit, whom I will ſtation below; ſo that the *puniſhment* may be proportioned to the *offence*.

Dr. Aldrich's five reaſons for Drinking.

GOOD wine; a Friend; or being dry,
Or leſt we ſhould be by and by
Or any other reaſon why.

TO BE

PUBLISHED by SUBSCRIPTION,

Two VIEWS in Aqua Tinta, *comprehending the Eaſt and North-Weſt part of the City of* MONTREAL, *Province of Lower Canada*:

DEDICATED BY PERMISSION

To His Excellency

Sir ROBERT SHORE MILNES, Bart. Lieut. Governor of Lower Canada, &c. &c.

THE Drawings taken on the ſpot, by RICHARD DILLON, a youth of 17 years of age, and principally a ſelf-taught genius:—Price to Subſcribers *one guinea*, non-ſubſcribers *one guinea & a half*; Subſcriptions taken at the *New York Coffee Houſe, Royal Exchange*; *Mr. Dangerfield's, Book-ſeller, Berkley Square*; *Mr. Cook's No. 60, Park Street, Groſvenor Square, London*; and by the Printer hereof.

Home Diſtrict, to wit. } SHERIFF'S OFFICE, *27th July, 1801.*

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and alſo the ſittings for this Diſtrict, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Monday the fourteenth day of September now next enſuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day; of which all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conſtables, Conſtables, Bailiffs and all thoſe otherwiſe intereſted, are deſired to take notice, and that they reſpectively be then & there preſent, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and all other Remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their ſeveral Offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX: M'DONELL, Sheriff.

THE Printer reſpectfully informs the Subſcribers to this Paper, that an extenſive correſpondence will ſoon be eſtabliſhed; which, he flatters himſelf, will render the ORACLE of more general utility and inſure its further *ſubſtantial* and confidence.

*** Thoſe gentlemen who intend withdrawing their patronage, will pleaſe ſignify their intentions to the Printer as ſoon as poſſible, in order that he may be enabled to aſcertain the real number of Subſcribers;—The *Printing Office* is removed to the houſe of Mr. *A. Cameron*, King ſtreet, where the buſineſs will be carried on in its different branches with diſpatch and on moderate terms.—The rate of Subſcription (to be paid half yearly) and of Advertiſing will remain as heretofore.

Subſcriptions to the *Oracle* will be received at this Office, and at the *Toronto Coffee Houſe*.—*York, 28th July, 1801.*

Secretary's Office,

YORK, July 10, 1801.

LIST of the NAMES of PERSONS who have GRANTS in the Secretary's Office, in addition to those heretofore published in this Gazette, ready to be issued :

Names.	*Acres.*	*Township.*
Dan. Alguire	200	Osgoode
Margaret Ammon	200	Do.
Abraham Amy	200	Whitby
Isabella Adams	200	Montague
Phœbe Adair	200	King
Richd. Beasley	1	York
Geo. M'Bride	300	Vaughan
Sarah Bunet	200	Montague
John Buckner	200	Delaware
Dorothy Burger	200	King
Cloe Bowman	200	Montague
Hon. Jas. Buly	5	Sandwich
Mathias Boughner	200	Delaware
Elizabeth Brady	200	Osgoode
George Bender	200	Etobicoke
Caty Brown	200	King
Elizabeth Bush	200	Osgoode
Edward Bessell	200	Yonge
Margaret Brouce	200	Mountain
Berthier Booth	200	Bastard
Dorothy Clins	200	Osgoode
Pamela Collins	200	Montague
Wm. Carpenter	200	Grimsby
John Christy	100	Hawkesbury
John Chisholm	200	Montague
John Calder	200	Montague
Wm. Clark	200	Etobicoke
Sam. Carpenter	200	Burford
Martha Colver	200	Walsingham
Isabella Chewett	1	York
Hugh Cameron	300	Vaughan
Hugh Cameron	1	York
Catherine Crowder	200	Osgoode
Jacob Cole	200	King
Anne Christie	200	Etobicoke
Mary Cameron	200	Osgoode
Js. E. Campbell	200	Kitley
Alex. Duff	1	Sandwich
Thadeus Davis	200	Delaware
Alex. Duff	1	Sandwich
Alex. Duff	24	Sandwich
Charles Davis	200	Winchester
Thomas Dean	200	Lansdown
John Dives	200	Winchester
Eliza. Ellworth	200	Caister
Eliza. Eastman	200	Osgoode
Hannah Ellworth	200	Whitby
Danl. Fell	200	Montague
Charles Field	1	York
Ruth Fell	200	Montague
Thos. Fleming	200	Hamilton
Eliza Fairchild	100	Townsend
Wm. Farfar	200	Vaughan
John Feke	100	Osgoode
Wm. Fitzpatrick	200	Do.
Thos. Frazer	400	Mountain
Nancy Fulfud	200	Wolford
Wm. Frazer	49	Matilda
Wm. Frazer	400	Nepean
Eliza. Fairchild	100	Walsingham
Thos. Farfar	200	Vaughan
Jacob Fisher	400	Vaughan
Nancy Grouse	200	Ernestown
Richd. Gamble	1	York
Hon. Alex. Grant.	1	York
Catherine Grois	200	Whitby
Cath. M. Gamble	400	Etobicoke
John Grant	200	Mountain
Mrs. Isabella E. Gamble	600	Darlington
Leah Tyse Gamble	400	Etobicoke
Jehabod Hall	90	Oxford
Sarah H. B. Gamble	400	Darlington
Mary Anne Gamble	400	Darlington
Dorothy Gallinger	200	Osgoode
Alx. Gray, senr.	300	York
John Gamble	1	York
Catherine Grant	200	Hawkesbury
Matilda Miller	200	Yonge
Elias Smith	400	Hope
Mathew Gillman	200	Walpole
Ewd. Hayward	1-5th	York
Lawrence Herchmer	2 square chains	Kingston
Hannah Hubbert	200	Montague
Sam. Heron	200	Scarborough
John Hayes	400	Whitchurch
Sarah Hodgkins	200	Montague
Archd. Hodgkins	200	Montague
Anthony Hollingshead, junr.	200	King
Elijit Huson	200	York
Mary Gordin	200	York
Sarah Gallinger	200	Osgoode
Anne Hollingshead	200	York
Elijah Hough	200	Bastard
David Henderson	200	Bastard
Elizabeth Jones	200	King
Mrs. Susana Jessup	200	Montague
Robt. Innis	1	Sandwich
James Luth	1	Sandwich
John Lockwood	188	Glanford
Mary Lutz	200	King
John Kenedy	200	Montague
Thos. Knight	200	Vaughan
Isabella Leah Gamble	400	Darlington
Ruth Lent	200	Bastard
Lieut. Col. John Mc. Donell	1	York
Rebecca Moore	200	Montague
Isabella M'Donell	200	Montague
Robt. Mc. Lean	200	Osgoode
John M'Laney	1	York
Angus M'Donell	100	York
Grace Munro	400	Mountain
Barnabas M'Guire	200	Etobicoke
Isabella M'Lauchlan	200	Hawkesboro'
Sarah M'Cuin	200	Osgoode
Sarah Mosher	200	Montague
James Maul	200	Vaughan
John Millross	100	Osgoode
Sam. Maun	300	Darlington
Jo Matchesky	1	York
Dudley Moore	200	Wolford
Roger Moore	200	Wolford
Hugh Munro	200	Kitley
Grace M'Queen	400	Nepean
Jeheil Mitchell	200	Bastard
Barnabus Nittleton	200	Wolford
Jane Nelson	180	Whitby
Sarah Nittleton	200	Mountain
Mary Nittleton	200	Montague
Jane Nelson	50	Darlington
Dan. Nittleton	200	Montague
Charity Nittleton	200	Bastard
Mary Orser	200	Whitby
Uranea Philips	200	Montague
Sarah Playter	200	King
Magaret Patterson	200	Wolford
Elizabeth Pulley	200	Osgoode
Elizabeth Paupts	200	Osgoode
Anne Plate	200	Lansdown
Dan. Perry	200	Bastard
Mary Rood	200	Montague
Wm. Ross	1	Kingston
Charlotta Rose	200	Montague
Robt. Richardson	1	York
Sam. Rose	200	Wolford
Elizabeth Ross	200	King
Margaret Russell	200	Kitley
Moses Shatford	200	Montague
Susanna Snider	200	Delaware
Unis Thatford	200	Montague
Patience Switzer	200	Whitby
Polly Sipes	200	Bastard
Wm. Snider	200	Mountain
John Smith	200	Glanford
Dianna Smades	200	Nepean
Jonathan Sills	600	King
Dorothy Shuts	200	Osgoode
Catherine Servos	200	Gloucester
Margaret Snider	200	Mountain
Thomas Stoyele	1-5th	York
Tiney Sharp	200	Bastard
Jeremiah Taylor	200	King
David Thompson	200	Vaughan
Parthal Terry, junr.	225	Scarboro'
Wm. Von Camp	200	Nepean
Mary Wilke	200	Crosby
Christian Wallasar	200	Nepean
Susannah Wilke	200	Crosby
Johanna Williams	200	Bastard
David Williams, jr.	200	Hamilton
Elizabeth Waner	200	Osgoode
Margaret Wintermute	200	Humberstone

WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD.

THE front Town Lot, with an excellent dwelling House and Kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Dennison now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water Lot adjoining, and possession given to the purchaser immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6, and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6, and 7, in the 3d concession of West Flamboro' Township, containing 1000 Acres, on which there are some very good Mill seats ; the Lots No. 4 and 5 in the first Concession of East Flamboro, with their broken fronts, containing according to the Patent 600 acres, more or less ; the Lots No. 1, 3 and 4 in the second, and Lots No. 2 and 3 in the third concessions of Beverly, containing 1000 acres ; the Lots Nos. 16, in the 2d and 3d concessions of the Township of York, containing 400 Acres ;—the Lots Nos. 32 and 33 with their broken fronts, in the 1st, and Nos. 31 and 32, in the 2d concession of Whitby, containing 800 Acres ;—the Lots Nos. 22 and 24, in the 11th, No. 23, in the 12th, and Nos. 24, in the 13th and 14th concessions of Townsend, containing 1000 Acres ;—the Lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14, in the 1st and 2d concessions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the Town Plot, containing 1200 Acres ;—the Lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1st concession of Delaware township, on the River Thames (Le Trench) containing 800 Acres ;—the Lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th concessions of Dereham, containing 3000 Acres, with Mill seats theron :—and also, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 1st, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28, in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28, in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 12th concessions of Norwich, containing 6000 Acres, with Mill seats thereon.

The terms are either cash, or good bills of Exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec ; for the whole of each purchase, in which case a proportionably less price will be expected, or the same for one moiety of each purchase, and bonds properly secured for principal and interest until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the Proprietor at York.

PETER RUSSELL.

York, June 20, 1801.

A good Farm,

FOR SALE

On Yonge-Sreet, containing one hundred and ninety acres, commonly known by the name of BOND's Farm—For further particulars apply to mr. Simon M'Nabb in the town of York, or JOHNSON BUTLER in Niagara.

April 21. (51.)

TO BE SOLD.

THE two story frame HOUSE, on Lot No. 1, fronting Toronto-street, in the town of York, fit for the residence of a gentleman, merchant, or tavern-keeper. It is 46 feet long and 35 feet deep ; the lot contains one acre of excellent land, from which there is a most agreeable prospect of the bay, lake, town, &c. For further particulars enquire of Mr. Eliphalet Hale, at said house, who will allow six months credit for the purchase money, if agreeable.

York, May 9, 1801.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

THE

VOLUME XI.} G ... R {NUMBER 14.

DIEU ET MON DROIT

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 534. | SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1801. | 4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majesty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament assembled, did by virtue of a Resolution of their House of Assembly, pray that certain Sums of Money should be applied in such manner as to me should seem meet for the purpose of purchasing and distributing Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to assent to the prayer of the said Commons—NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority so vested in me, and the better to effectuate the wise and liberal Intentions of the said faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Esquire, one of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the House of Assembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the said John M'Gill and David William Smith Commissioners for the purpose of purchasing and distributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Resolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majesty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a measure so agreeable to the wishes of the Mother Country, and so highly conducive to the prosperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, LT. GOVR.

By His Excellency's Command,

Wm. JARVIS, Secy.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR's OFFICE,

YORK, 27th July, 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons located upon *Yonge Street*, that the 16th day of September next is appointed to hear the Defaulters, on which day if they cannot shew good cause why further time should be given to them, their Locations will be rescinded, and the Lots thrown open.

JAMES GREEN, Secy.

LONDON, MAY 4.

NORTH OF EUROPE.

THE following are extracts of private letters received by the last mail, dated Hamburgh, April 28 :—

" Accounts from Copenhagen received here by express, to the 25th inst. fully confirm the return of the British fleet from its cruise in the Baltic, and state, that one division of it had already sailed for the Sound.

" As soon as Admiral Sir Hyde Parker received the agreeable dispatches addressed to him by the Emperor Alexander I. which were forwarded at the request of the Russian Ambassador at Copenhagen, Mons. de Lisakewitsch, by a swift sailing Danish cutter, he immediately gave orders for the fleet to return to Kioege Bay, where it safely anchored on the 24th, in the afternoon.

" Alexander the first, in his dispatches to the British Admiral, stated, that as it was his wish to settle amicably the differences between Russia and England, he expected that the British fleet would not commence any hostile operations in the Baltic, till farther operations from England, whither the Emperor had sent such proposals as he was previously assured would be deemed satisfactory ; but that if Sir Hyde Parker, regardless of the pacific measures already adopted by the Emperor, should proceed to commit any act of hostility, he must consider himself as solely responsible for the consequences.

" The Emperor sent orders at the same time to all his harbours to suspend any farther armaments, and to stop the sailing of the vessels ready for sea. Similar measures have been adopted by the King of Sweden ; and the Northern Convention may be considered as completely at an end.

" In the evening of the 24th instant an English Messenger arrived with dispatches at Copenhagen, addressed to the Danish Government, and to Sir Hyde Parker.

" The official reports of Sir Hyde Parker and Lord Nelson, respecting the glorious victory of the 2d of April, were received here by the mail of the 17th, which arrived yesterday. They caused great joy among the Hamburgh merchants, and the English residents here, as they totally refute the exaggerated accounts propagated by the Danish newspapers.

" Captain Dyle, who went with dispatches from the British fleet in the Baltic to Berlin, obtained the consent of the Prussian Cabinet for that fleet to take in water and provisions on the coasts of Prussia and Pomerania.

" The English Consuls at Rostock, Memel, Koenigsberg, Dantzic, &c. had received orders from Lord Carysfort to inform the British Commander, if he should visit their neighbourhood, that it was unnecessary for him to proceed any farther in the Baltic.

" This city begins already to feel the effects produced by the late victory off Copenhagen, and from this day it will cease to pay the sum of 6000 banco marks per diem, for the maintenance of the Danish troops who still infest it.

" The embargo on all ships in the river has likewise been taken off, and such vessels as have cargoes of wheat for England will sail freely, like the rest.

" The Danish ordinance, respecting the sequestration of British property, stuck up at the Exchange, has been taken down, by order of the Senate.

" Respectable private letters from Berlin of the 26th inst. confidently state, that a great and most unexpected change has just taken place in the political sentiments of the Prussian Government. On the arrival of an English and Russian courier, a grand Council of State was held, at which old Prince Henry of Prussia attended by particular desire. State matters of the utmost importance were submitted to its consideration, and for the first time it appeared the Minister Count Hangwitz had lost his influence. Prince Henry, it is reported, advised an immediate reconciliation with England, and the evacuation of the Electorate of Hanover. The same Prince likewise recommended the closest harmony and union with the new Russian Monarch.

" The result of this important deliberation is, by all accounts, highly in favour of Great Britain and the House of Brunswick.

" On Sunday last a Prussian courier brought dispatches to the Prussian Minister resident here, with letters from his Prussian Majesty, one to the Senate of Hamburgh, and the other to the

Secretary's Office,

YORK, July 10, 1801.

LIST of the NAMES of PERSONS who have GRANTS in the Secretary's Office, in addition to thofe heretofore publifhed in this Gazette, ready to be iffued:

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townfhip.*
Dan. Alguire	200	Ofgoode
Margaret Ammon	200	Do.
Abraham Amy	200	Whitby
Ifabella Adams	200	Montague
Phœbe Adair	200	King
Richd. Beafley	1	York
Geo. M'Bride	300	Vaughan
Sarah Bunet	200	Montague
John Buckner	200	Delaware
Dorothy Burger	200	King
Cloe Bowman	200	Montague
Hon. Jas. Buly	5	Sandwich
Mathias Boughner	200	Delaware
Elizabeth Brady	200	Ofgoode
George Bender	200	Etobicoke
Caty Brown	200	King
Elizabeth Bufh	200	Ofgoode
Edward Beffell	200	Yonge
Margaret Brouce	200	Mountain
Berthier Booth	200	Baftard
Dorothy Clins	200	Ofgoode
Pamela Collins	200	Montague
Wm. Carpenter	200	Grimfby
John Chrifty	100	Hawkefbury
John Chitholm	200	Montague
John Calder	200	Montague
Wm. Clark	200	Etobicoke
Sam. Carpenter	200	Burford
Martha Colver	200	Walfingham
Ifabella Chewett	1	York
Hugh Cameron	300	Vaughan
Hugh Cameron	1	York
Catherine Crowder	200	Ofgoode
Jacob Cole	200	King
Anne Chriftie	200	Etobicoke
Mary Cameron	200	Ofgoode
Js. E. Cam[illegible]l	200	Kitley
Alex. Duff	1	Sandwich
Thadeus Davis	200	Delaware
Alex. Duff	1	Sandwich
Alex. Duff	24	Sandwich
Charles Davis	200	Winchefter
Thomas Dean	200	Lanfdown
John D[illegible]ves	200	Winchefter
Eliza. Elfworth	200	Caifter
Eliza. Eaftman	200	Ofgoode
Hannah Ellworth	200	Whitby
Danl. Fell	200	Montague
Charles Field	1	York
Ruth Fell	200	Montague
Thos. Fleming	200	Hamilton
Eliza Fairchild	100	Townfend
Wm. Farfar	200	Vaughan
John Feke	100	Ofgoode
Wm. Fitzpatrick	200	Do.
Thos. Frazer	400	Mountain
Nancy Fulfud	200	Wolford
Wm. Frazer	49	Matilda
Wm. Frazer	400	Nepean
Eliza. Fairchild	100	Walfingham
Thos. Farfar	200	Vaughan
Jacob Fifher	400	Vaughan
Nancy Groufe	200	Erneftown
Richd. Gamble	1	York
Hon. Alex. Grant.	1	York
Catherine Grofs	200	Whitby
Cath. M. Gamble	400	Etobicoke
John Grant	200	Mountain
Mrs. Ifabella E. Gamble	600	Darlington
Leah Tyfe Gamble	400	Etobicoke
Jehabod Hall	90	Oxford
Sarah H. B. Gamble	400	Darlington
Mary Anne Gamble	400	Darlington
Dorothy Gallinger	200	Ofgoode
Alx. Gray, fenr.	300	York
John Gamble	1	York
Catherine Grant	200	Hawkefbury
Matilda Miller	200	Yonge
Elias Smith	400	Hope
Mathew Gil[illegible]	200	Walpole
Edwd. Hayward	1-5th	York
Lawrence Herchmer	2 fquare chains	Kingfton
Hannah Hubbert	200	Montague
Sam. Heron	200	Scarborough
John Hayes	400	Whitchurch
Sarah Hodgkins	200	Montague
Archd. Hodgkins	200	Montague
Anthony Hollingfhead, junr.	200	King
Elijit Hufon	200	York
Mary Gordin	200	York
Sarah Gallinger	200	Ofgoode
Anne Hollingfhead	200	York
Elijah Hough	200	Baftard
David Henderfon	200	Baftard
Elizabeth Jones	200	King
Mrs. Sufana Jeffup	200	Montague
Robt. Innis	1	Sandwich
James Luth	1	Sandwich
John Lockwood	188	Glanford
Mary Lutz	200	King
John Kenedy	200	Montague
Thos. Knight	200	Vaughan
Ifabella Leah Gamble	400	Darlington
Ruth Lent	200	Baftard
Lieut. Col. John Mc. Donell	1	York
Rebecca Moore	200	Montague
Ifabella M'Donell	200	Montague
Robt. Mc. Lean	200	Ofgoode
John M'Laney	1	York
Angus M'Donell	100	York
Grace Munro	400	Mountain
Barnabas M'Guire	200	Etobicoke
Ifabella M'Lauchlan	200	Hawkefboro'
Sarah M'Cuin	200	Ofgoode
Sarah Molher	200	Montague
James Maul	200	Vaughan
John Millrofs	100	Ofgoode
Sam. Maun	300	Darlington
Jo Matchefsky	1	York
Dudley Moore	200	Wolford
Roger Moore	200	Wolford
Hugh Munro	200	Kitley
Grace M'Queen	400	Nepean
Jeheil Mitchell	200	Baftard
Barnabus Nittleton	200	Wolford
Jane Nelfon	180	Whitby
Sarah Nittleton	200	Mountain
Mary Nittleton	200	Montague
Jane Nelfon	50	Darlington
Dan. Nittleton	200	Montague
Charity Nittleton	200	Baftard
Mary Orfer	200	Whitby
Uranea Philips	200	Montague
Sarah Playter	200	King
Magaret Patterfon	200	Wolford
Elizabeth Pulley	200	Ofgoode
Elizabeth Paupts	200	Ofgoode
Anne Plate	200	Lanfdown
Dan. Perry	200	Baftard
Mary Rood	200	Montague
Wm. Rofs	1	Kingfton
Charlotta Rofe	200	Montague
Robt. Richardfon	1	York
Sam. Rofe	200	Wolford
Elizabeth Rofs	200	King
Margaret Ruffell	200	Kitley
Mofes Shatford	200	Montague
Sufanna Snider	200	Delaware
Unis Thatford	200	Montague
Patience Swazee	200	Whitby
Polly Sipes	200	Baftard
Wm. Snider	200	Mountain
John Smith	200	Glanford
Dianna Smades	200	Nepean
Jonathan Sills	600	King
Dorothy Shuts	200	Ofgoode
Catherine Servos	200	Gloucefter
Margaret Snider	200	Mountain
Thomas Stoyele	1-5th	York
Tiney Sharp	200	Baftard
Jeremiah Taylor	200	King
David Thompfon	200	Vaughan
Parthal Terry, junr.	225	Scarboro'
Wm. Von Camp	200	Nepean
Mary Wilke	200	Crofby
Chriftian Wallafar	200	Nepean
Sufannah Wilke	200	Crofby
Joanna Williams	200	Baftard
David Williams, jr.	200	Hamilton
Elizabeth Waner	200	Ofgoode
Margaret Wintermute	200	Humberftone

WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD.

THE front Town Lot, with an excellent dwelling Houfe and Kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Dennifon now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water Lot adjoining, and poffeffion given to the purchafer immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6, and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6, and 7, in the 3d conceffion of Weft Flamboro' Townfhip, containing 1000 Acres, on which there are fome very good Mill feats; the Lots No. 4 and 5 in the firft Conceffion of Eaft Flamboro, with their broken fronts, containing according to the Patent 600 acres, more or lefs; the Lots No. 1, 3 and 4 in the fecond, and Lots No. 2 and 3 in the third conceffions of Beverly, containing 1000 acres; the Lots Nos. 16, in the 2d and 3d conceffions of the Townfhip of York, containing 400 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 32 and 33 with their broken fronts, in the 1ft, and Nos. 31 and 32, in the 2d conceffion of Whitby, containing 800 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 22 and 24, in the 11th, No. 23, in the 12th, and Nos. 24, in the 13th and 14th conceffions of Townfend, containing 1000 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14, in the 1ft and 2d conceffions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the Town Plot, containing 1200 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1ft conceffion of Delaware townihip, on the River Thames (Le Trench) containing 800 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th conceffions of Dereham, containing 3000 Acres, with Mill feats theron:—and alfo, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 1ft, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28, in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28, in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 12th conceffions of Norwich, containing 6000 Acres, with Mill feats thereon.

The terms are either cafh, or good bills of Exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec; for the whole of each purchafe, in which cafe a proportionably lefs price will be expected, or the fame for one moiety of each purchafe, and bonds properly fecured for principal and intereft until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the Proprietor at York.

PETER RUSSELL.

York, June 20, 1801.

A good Farm,

FOR SALE

On Yonge-Sreet, containing one hundred and ninety acres, commonly known by the name of BOND's Farm—For further particulars apply to mr. Simon M'Nabb in the town of York, or JOHNSON BUTLER in Niagara.

April 21. (51.)

TO BE SOLD.

THE two ftory frame HOUSE, on Lot No. 1, fronting Toronto-ftreet, in the town of York, fit for the refidence of a gentleman, merchant, or tavern-keeper. It is 46 feet long and 35 feet deep; the lot contains one acre of excellent land, from which there is a moft agreeable profpect of the bay, lake, town, &c. For further particulars enquire of Mr. Eliphalet Hale, at faid houfe, who will allow fix months credit for the purchafe money, if agreeable.

York, May 9, 1801.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

THE

VOLUME XI. } G R { NUMBER 14.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 534. { SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1801. {4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Efquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majefty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majefty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament affembled, did by virtue of a Refolution of their Houfe of Affembly, pray that certain Sums of Money fhould be applied in fuch manner as to me fhould feem meet for the purpofe of purchafing and diftributing Hemp Seed gratis amongft the Farmers, and alfo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deferving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to affent to the prayer of the faid Commons—NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Efquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority fo vefted in me, and the better to effectuate the wife and liberal Intentions of the faid faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Efquire, one of the Legiflative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Efquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the Houfe of Affembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the faid John M'Gill and David William Smith Commiffioners for the purpofe of purchafing and diftributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongft the Farmers, and alfo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deferving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the faid Refolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majefty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a meafure fo agreeable to the wifhes of the Mother Country, and fo highly conducive to the profperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty-firft year of His Majefty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, LT. GOVR.

By His Excellency's Command,

Wm. JARVIS, Secy.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR's OFFICE,

YORK, 27th July, 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Perfons located upon *Yonge Street*, that the 16th day of September next is appointed to hear the Defaulters, on which day if they cannot fhew good caufe why further time fhould be given to them, their Locations will be refcinded, and the Lots thrown open.

JAMES GREEN, Secy.

LONDON, MAY 4.

NORTH OF EUROPE.

THE following are extracts of private letters received by the laft mail, dated Hamburgh, April 28:—

"Accounts from Copenhagen received here by exprefs, to the 25th inft. fully confirm the return of the Britifh fleet from its cruise in the Baltic, and ftate, that one divifion of it had already failed for the Sound.

"As foon as Admiral Sir Hyde Parker received the agreeable difpatches addreffed to him by the Emperor Alexander I. which were forwarded at the requeft of the Ruffian Ambaffador at Copenhagen, Mons. de Lifakewitfch, by a fwift failing Danifh cutter, he immediately gave orders for the fleet to return to Kioege Bay, where it fafely anchored on the 24th, in the afternoon.

"Alexander the firft, in his difpatches to the Britifh Admiral, ftated, that as it was his wifh to fettle amicably the differences between Ruffia and England, he expected that the Britifh fleet would not commence any hoftile operations in the Baltic, till farther operations from England, whither the Emperor had fent fuch propofals as he was previoufly affured would be deemed fatisfactory; but that if Sir Hyde Parker, regardlefs of the pacific meafures already adopted by the Emperor, fhould proceed to commit any act of hoftility, he muft confider himfelf as folely refponfible for the confequences.

"The Emperor fent orders at the fame time to all his harbours to fufpend any farther armaments, and to ftop the failing of the veffels ready for fea. Similar meafures have been adopted by the King of Sweden; and the Northern Convention may be confidered as completely at an end.

"In the evening of the 24th inftant an Englifh Meffenger arrived with difpatches at Copenhagen, addreffed to the Danifh Government, and to Sir Hyde Parker.

"The official reports of Sir Hyde Parker and Lord Nelfon, refpecting the glorious victory of the 2d of April, were received here by the mail of the 17th, which arrived yefterday. They caufed great joy among the Hamburgh merchants, and the Englifh refident here, as they totally refute the exaggerated accounts propagated by the Danifh newfpapers.

"Captain Dyle, who went with difpatches from the Britifh fleet in the Baltic to Berlin, obtained the confent of the Pruffian Cabinet [illegible] that fleet to take in water and provifions on the coafts of Pruffia and Pomerania.

"The Englifh Confuls at Roftock, Memel, Koenigfberg, Dantzic, &c. had received orders from Lord Caryfort to inform the Britifh Commander, if he fhould vifit their neighbourhood, that it was unneceffary for him to proceed any farther in the Baltic.

"This city begins already to feel the effects produced by the late victory off Copenhagen, and from this day it will ceafe to pay the fum of 6000 banco marks per diem, for the maintenance of the Danifh troops who ftill infeft it.

"The embargo on all fhips in the river has likewife been taken off, and fuch veffels as have cargoes of wheat for England will fail freely, like the reft.

"The Danifh ordinance, refpecting the fequeftration of Britifh property, ftuck up at the Exchange, has been taken down, by order of the Senate.

"Refpectable private letters from Berlin of the 26th inft. confidently ftate, that a great and moft unexpected change has juft taken place in the political fentiments of the Pruffian Government. On the arrival of an Englifh and Ruffian courier, a grand Council of State was held, at which old Prince Henry of Pruffia attended by particular defire. State matters of the utmoft importance were fubmitted to its confideration, and for the firft time it appeared the Minifter Count Hangwitz had loft his influence. Prince Henry, it is reported, advifed an immediate reconciliation with England, and the evacuation of the Electorate of Hanover. The fame Prince likewife recommended the clofeft harmony and union with the new Ruffian Monarch.

"The refult of this important deliberation is, by all accounts, highly in favour of Great Britain and the Houfe of Brunfwick.

"On Sunday laft a Pruffian courier brought difpatches to the Pruffian Minifter refident here, with letters from his Pruffian Majefty, one to the Senate of Hamburgh, and the other to the

Prince of Heſſe, who commands the Danish troops in this city. The Miniſter waited immediately upon his Highneſs with the letter from his Sovereign, in which the latter declares that he heard with great diſpleaſure of the exactions made by the Daniſh troops, and acquaints his Serene Highneſs that if he does not quit this free city and its environs, as ſpeedily as poſſible, his Pruſſian Majeſty will take ſuch meaſures as ſhall compel him to evacuate it.

"Sir James Craufurd is ſaid to have made a ſimilar requeſt to the Daniſh Field Marſhal ſome days before.

"The Senate of Hamburgh, and the Pruſſian Miniſter, have received copies of the letter to Prince Charles of Heſſe, the contents of which had ſuch an effect upon him, that he refuſed to give audience to any body during the whole of yeſterday.

"His Pruſſian Majeſty, in his communication to the Senate, farther deſires that the Daniſh troops be ſupplied with no more neceſſaries.

May 11. It was yeſterday reported that government has received advices that 6000 infantry, chiefly French have joined Menou by the deſert. Our wounded are moſtly carried on board our fleet. We are ſtill without authentic accounts of the Bombay army having landed at Suez, though reports to that effect are circulated. The Turkiſh fleet, or a part of it, has joined us at Aboukir, but the troops it brings will be of little uſe. Government are ſending reinforcements with all poſſible expedition. Between five and ten thouſand are under orders for the ſervice, partly to replace the garriſons of Gibraltar, Minorca and Malta, which will be drafted for Egypt.

The accounts received by Government on Friday from the Joſeph cutter, which left Minorca on the 7th of April, and is arrived at Plymouth, ſtate that the Mutine ſloop, which arrived at Minorca the day before the Joſeph ſailed, brought intelligence of Sir J. B. Warren, with 7 ſail of the line, having been ſeen on the 4th, between Malta and Sardinia, in chace of Gantheaume's fleet, of 7 ſail of the line, two of which having loſt their fore top maſts, muſt have retarded the progreſs of the other ſhips unleſs they were abandoned. Gantheaume was making the beſt of his way back to Toulon, on finding an Engliſh fleet was ready to oppoſe him, and it is feared he has regained that port, as Sir J. B. Warren is ſaid to have loſt ſight of him in the night.

The Joſeph, which brought diſpatches from Minorca, conveyed there by the Mutine from Egypt, arrived at Gibraltar on the 16th. On the 2d of April in the Bay of Biſcay, ſhe was chaſed by 4 ſail of Spaniſh line of battle ſhips from Breſt, and the next day ſhe fell in with 5 more, from the ſame port; the Joſeph was obliged to crowd all ſail to avoid being captured, but was near enough to diſcover their ſize, & of what nation; they were ſteering a ſouthern courſe, ſuppoſed for Cadiz, or perhaps to join Gantheaume, if poſſible, and proceed to Egypt.

May 14. We yeſterday ſtated, that reports had reached this country of the intention of the French government to incorporate the Batavian Republic with France. A letter from on board Admiral Dickſon's fleet cruizing off Goree, to a naval officer of rank in town, ſtates their having received information that the meaſure was reſolved on by the French government, and an attempt to carry it into execution about the 8th. The following letter gives ſome particulars of this project, but we cannot vouch for the accuracy, as we know not the channel through which the information comes:

Amſterdam, May 4.

On the 29th ult. the long expected Gen. Angereau arrived at the Hague, but without receiving any marks of public diſtinction. On the 1ſt of May he aſſembled the members of the Batavian Government, and announced to them the arret of the Conſuls, bearing date April 11th, declaring that in conſequence of the Reviſion of the Batavian Republic, which was long ſince found neceſſary, they had decreed that the Batavian Republic ſhould from hence forward, loſe all ſeperate diſtinctions, and form a part of the French Republic one and indiviſible. This communication was heard with evident marks of diſguſt, and the meeting broke up abruptly. Symptoms of diſcontent were manifeſted by the lower order of the people through the day, and the Orange cockade was hoiſted in the evening.

May 15.

No farther information has been received of the reported changes in Holland. The ſtory of De Winter's putting the fleet under the protection of this country is univerſally conſidered, as we ſtated yeſterday, to be quite unworthy of credit. It is very generally believed, however, that the intrigue for the incorporating Union has been for ſome time carried on by the French Government. The cabinets of Berlin and the Thuilleries no longer maintain their former good correſpondence; many think that Buonaparte had reaſon to ſuſpect that the intrigues and perhaps the arms of Pruſſia, would have endeavoured to diſpute with France for the leading influence in Holland.

The French are fitting out expeditions at Rochfort and Breſt.

The Spaniſh ſhips which chaſed the George cutter, arrived from the Mediterranean, did not eſcape out of Breſt, as we ſuppoſed, but are thoſe which were one of the objects of Sir James Poulteney's expedition to have deſtroyed in Ferrol. It is believed they are only gone to Cadiz.

May 29. Yeſterday arrived the mail from Hamburgh, which became due on Wedneſday.

The Danes ſtill retained poſſeſſion of that city: but the Prince of Heſſe inliſts no longer upon the payment of 6,500 marks per diem, which he has until now extorted from the Senate. His troops are about to withdraw to the Daniſh territories, but will not quit the neighbourhood of Hamburgh, until the final ſettlement of all matters in diſpute.

It appears by private letters that Denmark demands that the Pruſſian troops ſhall evacuate the territory of Hanover, at the ſame time that the withdraws her own from Hamburgh. The Duchy of Oldenburgh is already evacuated by the Pruſſians. The Court of Berlin is repreſented as highly diſpleaſed at the application made by the city of Hamburgh for the proteſtion of Great Britain. It does not however appear that it interfered itſelf with ſufficient vigor to blame the intervention of other ſtates.

Accounts from Peterſburgh ſtate, that his Imperial Majeſty had publiſhed an Ukaſe reſpecting the Engliſh ſhipping and the ſuperintendance of Engliſh property. A number of our ſeamen had been permitted to go on board their reſpective veſſels, but they were not ſuffered to be at large on their parole.

In the capture of the Daniſh Iſlands in the Weſt Indies our Commanders paid the moſt ſacred regard to the rights of neutrals, particularly to the citizens of the United States of America. In the capitulation of all the Iſlands it was provided, that "the ſubjects of the United States of America, ſhould enjoy the fulleſt ſecurity for their perſons and property, as well as the free exercile of their religion." In the correſpondence with the Governor of St. Bartholomew, was the ſubſequent letter:

"*His Majeſty's ſhip Leviathan, March* 20, 1801.

"SIR,

"His Majeſty's friendly diſpoſition towards the intereſts of the United States of America, and their inhabitants correſponding ſo perfectly with their own—We in order the more certainly to prevent any cauſe of miſunderſtanding on this occaſion, have taken this opportunity to expreſs our juſt expectation, that the ſubjects of America, at preſent reſiding in the iſland of St. Bartholomew, will not lend themſelves to any colluſive tranſaction, with a view of preventing ſuch property from coming into poſſeſſion of the forces under our command, as of right ought to be forfeited to the crown of Great Britain. As whatever reluctance we might feel in adopting a meaſure ſo extremely diſagreeable to us, it never the leſs would be our duty not only to reſiſt in every inſtance, ſuch unbecoming proceedings, but the means of obliging us to act againſt whoever might be concerned in a tranſaction of ſo improper a nature, in a manner which we would ever wiſh to avoid. At the time of making this communication, we hope not to be underſtood as conceiving any thing now alluded to, at all likely to occur. We feel ſatisfied of the contrary, and we have noticed it merely as a meaſure of precaution to thoſe who might otherwiſe have been unwarily led into a ſtep, without being aware of the conſequences attendant.

We have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) "THOMAS TRIGGE,
Lieutenant General.
"J. T. DUCKWORTH,
Rear-Admiral."

Our troops when they captured the Daniſh Iſlands of St. Bartholomew, St-Martin's, St. Thomas and St. Croix, took 342 pieces of cannon, from 24 to 2 pounders; and 698 priſoners; of which there were two Lieutenant Colonels, 2 Majors, 8 Captains, 16 Lieutenants, 6 Enſigns, and 664 privates.

From a London paper of the 22d May.

The diſpatches received yeſterday from Lord Elgin ſtate, that in conſequence of Lord Keith's having informed the Grand Vizier of the victory gained by the Engliſh, his Excellency began his march towards Cairo, on the 29th of March, with fifteen thouſand men.

Gen. Abercromby, in the action which proved fatal to him in Egypt, having ſent off all his aids-de-camp on different ſervices, he, in the midſt of a very ſevere fire, was charged by a French light horſe man and diſmounted—yet he had the preſence of mind to diſarm the fellow. Sir Ralph then walked off, met Sir Sidney Smith, who gave the brave General his charger, he at the

THE

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OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

TOTAL NUMBER 535. | *SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1801.* | [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING:—*

WHEREAS, by our Prorogation on the ninth day of July laſt, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the eighteenth day of this preſent month of Auguſt, at which time in our Town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Twenty-fifth day of September now next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſquire our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this thirteenth day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one, and in the forty-firſt year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majeſty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament aſſembled, did by virtue of a Reſolution of their Houſe of Aſſembly, pray that certain Sums of Money ſhould be applied in ſuch manner as to the ſhould ſeem meet for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to aſſent to the prayer of the ſaid Commons: NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority to veſted in me, and the better to effectuate the wiſe and liberal Intentions of the ſaid faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Eſquire, one of the Legiſlative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the ſaid John M'Gill and David William Smith Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid Reſolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majeſty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a meaſure ſo agreeable to the wiſhes of the Mother Country, and ſo highly conducive to the proſperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, LT. GOVR.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. JARVIS, Secy.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, YORK, 27th July, 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons located upon *Yonge Street*, that the 16th day of September next is appointed to hear the Defaulters, on which day if they cannot ſhew good cauſe why further time ſhould be given to them, their Locations will be reſcinded, and the Lots thrown open.

JAMES GREEN, Secy.

An ACT for granting to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, to and for the uſes of this province the like duties on goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America as are now paid on goods and merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places.

[9th July, 1801.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

I. WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects the Commons of the province of Upper Canada in Parliament aſſembled for the uſes of this province have freely and voluntarily reſolved to give and grant to your Majeſty, your heirs and ſucceſſors, the ſeveral duties herein after mentioned, and in ſuch manner and form as herein after expreſſed. And therefore moſt humbly beſeech your Majeſty that it may be enacted and be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the province of Upper Canada conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of and under the authority of an act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled an act to repeal certain parts of an act paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "an act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the province of Quebec in North America, and to make further proviſion for the government of the ſaid province" and by the authority of the ſame. That from and after the paſſing of this act there ſhall be raiſed, levied, collected and paid into the hands of the Receiver General as Treaſurer of this province to and for the uſe of your Majeſty, your heirs and ſucceſſors and to and for the uſes of this province the like duties on all goods and merchandize that may be imported or brought into this province from any part, port or place, of or belonging to the citizens of the United States of America, as are now levied and collected under and by virtue of any act of the Parliament of Great Britain, or levied and collected in the Province of Lower

those who tenderly loved him, that as his life was honorable, so was his death glorious. His memory will be recorded in the annals of his country, will be sacred to every British Soldier, and emblazoned in the recollection of a grateful posterity.

"It is impossible for me to do justice to the zeal of the officers and to the bravery of this army. The reserve against whom the principal attack of the enemy was directed, conducted themselves with unexampled spirit.—They resisted the impetuosity of the French infantry, and repulsed several charges of cavalry. Maj. General Moore was wounded at their head, tho' not dangerously. I regret, however, the temporary ablence from the army of this highly valuable and meritorious officer, whose counsel and co-operation would be so highly necessary to me at this moment. Brig. Gen. Oaks was wounded nearly at the same time, and the army has been deprived of an excellent officer.—The 28th and 42d regiments acted in the most distinguished and brilliant manner. Col. Paget, an officer of great promise, was wounded at the head of the former regiment; he has since, though not quite recovered, returned to his duty.

"Brigadier General Stuart and the foreign brigade supported the reserve with much promptness and spirit; indeed it is but justice to the corps to say, that they have, on all occasions, endeavoured to emulate the zeal and spirit exhibited by the British troops, and perfectly succeeded. Maj. Gen. Lumlow deserves much approbation for his conduct when the centre of the army was attacked; under his guidance the guards conducted themselves in the most cool, intrepid, and soldier like manner; they received very effectual support by a movement of the right of Gen. Coote's brigade. Brig. Gen. Hope was wounded in the hand; the army has been deprived of the services of a most active, zealous and judicious officer.

"The lois of the enemy has been great; it is calculated at upwards of three thousand killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. Gen. Roize, who commanded the cavalry, which suffered considerably was killed in the field. Genis. Lanusse & Bodet are since dead of their wounds. I have been informed, that several other general officers, whose names I do not know, have been either killed or wounded.

"I cannot conclude this letter without solemnly assuring you that, in the arduous contest in which we are present engaged, His Majesty's troops in Egypt have faithfully discharged their duty to their country, and nobly upheld the fame of the British name and nation.

I have the honor to be, &c,

(Signed) J. HUTCHINSON."

[Here follows a list of the killed, wounded, &c. the total of which was 10 officers, 9 serjeants, 224 rank and file, killed; 60 officers, 48 serjeants, 3 drummers, 1082 rank and file wounded; 3 officers, 1 serjeant, 28 rank and file missing. The names of the officers killed, Gen. Abercromby, Col. Dufens, Lieut. Col. Ogilvie, Major Billet, Captains St. Pern, Gibson, Lieutenants Colin Campbell, Robert Anderson, Stewart, Jocelyn, Duvergier, Dejeau, and Enfign Campbell.

Of the officers wounded were Major-Gen. Moore, Brigadiers-Genl. Hope, Oakes, and Lawson.

N. B. One ftand of colours, and two field pieces were taken.

Admiralty Office, May 15th, 1801.

Lieut. Corbett, arrived this morning from Egypt, bringing difpatches from Lord Keith, to the Secretary of the Admiralty, dated

"*Foudroyant, Aboukir Bay, Apr. 1, 1801*

"Sir,

"I have very great concern in acquainting you that in a defperate attack made on our lines by the French army on the morning of the 21ft ult. my gallant and refpectable colleague, Genl. Sir Ralph Abercromby, unfortunately received a wound, of which he died on board this fhip on the 28th. It is unneceffary to fay how much this calamity has been regretted by the army and by the fleet. Their Lordfhips will obferve that the enemy were repulfed with very great lois. I enclofe, for their information, a copy of Sir Sidney Smith's report of that fuftained by the detachment of feamen ferving under his orders; and have the pleafure of adding, that his own wound has not been fo material as to deprive me of his fervices.—The marines were not engaged, having been previoufly to the action, appointed to the duty of Aboukir caftle, and its vicinity.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

"KEITH."

"P. S. The Captain Pacha arrived on the 26th ult. with three fail of the line and a body of troops; and on the following day a Turkifh vice Admiral joined."

[*Here follows a return of the feamen killed and wounded amounting to 25 only.*]

Smyrna, off Alexandria, April 7.

We have, in our endeavors to keep off the fhore, been obliged to carry fail to fuch a degree as nearly to tear our fhip to pieces; and we received further proof of the impoffibility of forming an effectual blockade of any port even in this fine country. On the night of our return from the Offing, we fpoke the Pearl frigate bringing us advice of the failing of a French fquadron of 7 fail of the line, a frigate, 2 floops, and 2 ftore fhips, for this place, with 7000 troops and three generals on board. Lord Keith has been bufied in preparing the Stately, for the line, and our force now conftfts of the Foudroyant of 84 guns, Tygre 80, Ajax, Northumberland, Swiftfure, Kent and Minotaur of 74. Stately of 64, with feveral fmall veffels.

Downing ftreet, May 16.

By advices received this morning from Major Holloway, dated the Camp of the Grand Vizier, at Gaza, March 20, 1801, it appears that on the 18th of that month, 1000 Afiatic cavalry advanced from that place, and on the following day 1000 Arab cavalry. This body is to be under the command of Tahir Pafha, as an advanced guard. On its arrival at El-Arifh, it is to halt a day or two, until Mahomet Pacha arrives with a confiderable part of the army, probably about 5000 men, when Tahir Pafha is to advance to Catich. It is the Grand Vizier's intention that thefe 2000 cavalry fhould join the Britifh army, for the purpofe of the expulfion of the enemy from Egypt. The firft party that joined, conftfted of about 450 good cavalry, well mounted, and feveral parties have joined fince.

Conftantinople, April 12.

In the attack which Gen. Menou made on the Englifh, 21ft March, after a Council of War was held at Alexandria, the greater part of the corps which he brought up from Cairo, conftfted of Copts, Greeks, and African recruits.

Another and a decifive battle is expected in Egypt, when Gen. Regnier fhall come up, who is on his march with a frefh corps of 12,000 French and African troops. Murad Bey likewife has promifed the French aftiftance.

English Editorial remarks.

The account of the operations of the army contained in the London Gazette extraordinary would no doubt be conftdered as highly fatisfactory, but we are enabled by private letters to add many facts which muft have a conftderable effect on the fuccefs of our expedition. After the action of the 21ft of March, feveral deferters, among whom were forty cavalry, came in from the French army; they ftated that the republicans were completely difpirited at their defeat; that befides Generals Lanufle (on whofe talents the Moniteur has fo much calculated) Roize and Bodet, two other Generals, were killed, and three wounded. Among the latter was Gen. Regnier, an officer beloved and efteemed by the whole army. The entire regiment of grenadiers which bore the name of the firft Conful, is ftated to have been deftroyed, and the invincible ftandard of Bonaparte is brought home in the Flora, an evidence of our triumph. The Captain Pacha had joined Lord Keith's fleet with 6 fhips and 5000 men, and more were fhortly expected. The Grand Vizier's army had been reinforced with an equal number of men, from Gheza Pacha's troops, and was moving forward toward Cairo. Nor was the ftrength of their enemies all that the French had to contend with; their allies were deferting them in the hour of difficulty. Mourad Bey had already fent to Upper Egypt to obtain forgivenefs for having acted in conjunction with the republicans.

The ftuation of our own army is reprefented as favourable as could be wifhed. Their pofition before Alexandria was fo ftrong, that there was no fear entertained of their being attacked. The army was healthy, and in high fpirits, and fupplied from the country with every article of which it ftood in need. This circumftance alone proved the wifdom of Gen. Hutchinfon's conduct in cultivating his advantage, and improving his ftuation, inftead of expofing his army to any farther lofs by the immediate attack on the ftrongly fortified pofition into which the defeated army of the enemy had retired. His object was to poffefs himfelf of Rhamania, and to cut off all communication with Alexandria, which he had no doubt of effecting. The deferters ftated that the French loft above 3000 men in the battle of the 21ft, and this agrees with gen. Hutchinfon's difpatch.

The immediate confequence of our victory appears to have been that Gen. Hutchinfon was enabled to detach Col. Spencer againft Rofetta, and another corps of 4000 men againft Rhamania. The former would open the communication with the Vizier's army. The poffeffion of Rhamania would leave the French without communication or fupplies, except on the fide of the Defert, where the Arabs were in determined hoftility againft them.

It appears, after deducting every poffible lois, that our army muft ftill conftft of nearly 13,000 men, exclufive of feamen, and the Turkifh reinforcements; while that of the enemy, from the number brought into action on the 21ft, could not after the battle, exceed from 8 to 9000 men.

The combination of all thefe facts proves our decided fuperiority. Such has been the refult of this battle, which ftrengthens the eftablifhment of our troops in Egypt, and makes the ultimate conquett of that country almoft certain, though it may have been delayed for a fhorter or longer period of time. Every day muft add to the advantage of our ftuation, and muft deteriorate that of our enemy.

The Park and Tower guns were yefterday evening fired, in confequence of the difpatches received from Egypt.

The remains of Sir Ralph Abercrombie were brought home in the Flora frigate.

It will doubtlefs be gratifying to his friends, that his afhes fhould be depofited under the monument which is likely to be raifed to his memory.

The ball which ftruck Sir Ralph Abercromby entered his thigh, and rofe upwards, fo that it was impoffible to extract it.

The attack in Egypt on the 21ft of March, was commenced by the "Invincible Legion," a regiment of 1300 picked grenadiers, to whom the Directory prefented a ftandard, called the Invincible Standard, who made the attack in a ftate of intoxication; the flints having been taken out of their guns, that they might rely only on the bayonet. It commenced upon the 42d regiment of Highland foot, which was miftaken for Turkifh. They penetrated the lines, and being nobly oppofed, fought equal to any but Britifh troops, and refufing to furrender, were every man killed and buried within the Engifh lines: not one furvived to tell the dreadful tale.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

London, May 16.

Yefterday in the Houfe of Commons, Mr. Addington, after a very eloquent eulogium on the bravery and difcipline of the army in Egypt, moved that an humble addrefs be prefented to his Majefty, praying that he would be graciouffy pleafed to give directions for a monument being erected in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's, London, to the memory of the ever lamented Lieutenant General Sir Ralph Abercromby, Knight of the moft honorable Order of the Bath, who having by his coniumate fkill and bravery, effected a landing on the coaft of Egypt, in the face of a powerful and well prepared enemy, did on the 21ft of March, 1801, refift an obftinate and defperate attack made upon his lines by a chofen and veteran army, when he received a mortal wound, but did not withdraw from the field of battle until the forces under his command had gained a glorious and immortal victory; and to aflure his Majefty that this Houfe will make good the expence incurred in erecting the fame.

Which was agreed to nem. con.

The thanks of the Houfe was afterwards voted to Admiral Lord Keith, Sir Richard Bickerton, and the officers and feamen of the fleet ftationed on the coaft of Egypt.

HOUSE OF LORDS—May 20.

Lord Hobart prefented a meffage from the King, ftating that he had granted the dignity of a Baronefs to Lady Abercromby, which was to defcend to the male heirs of Sir Ralph, with a penfion of 1000l. a year, and defiring their Lordfhips to enable him to fecure the latter part of the grant.

REINFORCEMENTS TO EGYPT.

London, May 22.

The guards who have been drafted for Egypt, marched this morning for Portfmouth, where they are to embark with the 24th and 26th regiments and fail immediately, under convoy of the Leda and Active frigates. The two battalions of the 30th regiment, ftationed at Minorca, fix regiments of cavalry, including the York Huffars, and a corps of artillery, are alfo under orders for the fame deftination.

Six regiments of cavalry, five of infantry, and a corps of artillery, comprife the reinforcements now under orders for Egypt. The tranfports will be convoyed by a fquadron of three fhips of the line, with frigates under the command of Rear Admiral Pole, and as many troops will be put on board the men of war as they can conveniently take. A large quantity of military ftores &c. is alfo preparing for Egypt.

A draft of three hundred men and fix officers from the fecond and third regiments of guards are ordered to proceed from London on Thurfday morning for Portfmouth, to embark for Egypt.

Yefterday morning a meffenger arrived at Lord Hawkefbury's office, with difpatches from Lord Minto, at Vienna, and Lord Elgin at Conftantinople, the latter of which are faid to relate to the operations in Egypt; but whether they contain any later advices than thofe of which Government had previoufly become poffeffed, we have not yet been able to afcertain. An overland difpatch from India is faid to have been received at the fame time; and report ftates that Admiral Blanket and General Baird have arrived at Suez, with the Indian army deftined to co-operate with the Britifh forces in Egypt.

The Citoyen Francois of the 13th inft. has inferted a letter, dated Havre, the 6th, which ftates, that "letters from Toulon announce, that the fquadron commanded by Admiral Ganthemaume, failed on the 5th Floreal, (April 25) with 4000 troops for Egypt.

We underftand that Miniflers, when they firft heard of Sir Ralph Abercromby's wound, appointed Gen. Floyd to fucceed him, fearing that Gen. Hutchinfon was too young to be entrufted with the command; but they are now fo much fatisfied with his conduct, and the ability difplayed in his difpatches, that they have recalled Gen. Floyd and confirmed Gen. Hutchinfon. The latter is known to be a very good officer and he is much beloved by the army.

Juft before his death, Sir Ralph Abercromby received a difpatch from India, announcing, as it is reported, the impoffibility of fending an army from Bombay. This news is faid to have been forwarded to England in the Flora.

Copenhagen, (Denmark) April 8.

The Englifh Admiral, Sir Hyde Parker, has written a very polite anfwer to the Ruffian Ambaffador, M. Lafakewite, in which he expreffes his happinefs at hearing the pacific difpofitions of his Ruffian Majefty, and that he had immediately given orders for all hoftilities againft the Ruffians, Danes and Swedes to ceafe.

London, May 8.

The return of Admiral Parker to Copenhagen, and the fufpenfion of all hoftilities in the Baltic, leaves us nothing intereffing to look for from that fide. The Danes according to private letters, were to leave Hamburgh on the 9th inft. and it was expected that the Pruffians would evacuate Bremen with equal difpatch.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Britifh Houfe of Commons—May 14.

G. R.—His Majefty, taking into his moft ferious confideration the imminent danger with which the kingdom of Portugal, the ancient and natural ally of his crown, is threatened by the powers with whom he is at war, as well as the importance of preferving and maintaining the commercial relations which fubfift between the two kingdoms, and relying on the zeal and affection of his faithful Commons, recommends it to their confideration to grant him the means of affording fuch fupport, by way of fubfidy, to her Majefty the Queen of Portugal, as may beft enable her Majefty to take fuch meafures for the defence of her kingdom as the exigencies of affairs may require.

Lord Hawkefbury moved, that his Majefty's meffage fhould be referred to the committee of fupply; and he gave notice, that in the Committee on Monday, he fhould propofe to grant to his Majefty a fum not exceeding 300,000l. to enable His Majefty to make fuch advances to the Queen of Portugal as the exigencies of her affairs might require.

The Emperor Alexander has written a letter to Louis XVIII. confirming the penfion of 200,000 roubles granted him by his predeceffor; and informing that unhappy Prince that nothing fhould be wanting on his part, to alleviate his misfortunes, whenever an opportunity fhould offer.

Bonaparte's invincible ftandard was yefterday brought to Lord Hobart's office, in Whitehall (his Lordfhip being Secretary of State for India affairs); they were brought by Mr. Baldwin, the Britifh Conful at Egypt. They were very much worn; the Confular infignia of the Republic are emblazoned on them.

Paris, May 15.

An American frigate entered the road of Havre on the evening of the 19th Floreal; it had on board the new Ambaffador of the United States, charged to carry to Paris the ratification of the Treaty of Peace concluded with the French Republic.

Home Diftrict, } SHERIFF's OFFICE,
to wit. } 27th July, 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and alfo the fittings for this Diftrict, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Monday the fourteenth day of September now next enfuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the fame day; of which all Juftices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conftables, Conftables, Bailiffs and all thofe otherwife intereffed, are defired to take notice, and that they refpectively be then & there prefent, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and all other Remembrances, to do thofe things which to their feveral Offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX. M'DONELL, Sheriff.

THE Printer refpectfully informs the Subfcribers to this Paper, that an extenfive correfpondence will foon be eftablifhed; which, he flatters himfelf, will render the ORACLE of more general utility and infure its further *confultation* and confidence.

*** Thofe gentlemen who intend withdrawing their patronage, will pleafe fignify their intentions to the Printer as foon as poffible, in order that he may be enabled to afcertain the real number of Subfcribers.—The Printing Office is removed to the houfe of *Mr. A. Cameron*, King ftreet, where the bufinefs will be carried on in its different branches with difpatch and on moderate terms.—The rate of Subfcription (to be paid half yearly) and of Advertifing will remain as heretofore.

Subfcriptions to the *Oracle* will be received at this Office, and at the *Toronto Coffee-Houfe.—York, 28th July, 1801.*

Secretary's Office,

YORK, July 10, 1801.

LIST of the NAMES of PERSONS who have GRANTS in the Secretary's Office, in addition to those heretofore published in this Gazette, ready to be issued:

Names.	Acres.	Township.
Dan. Allguire	200	Ofgoode
Margaret Ammon	200	Do.
Abraham Amy	200	Whitby
Ifabella Adams	200	Montague
Phœbe Adair	200	King
Richd. Beasley	1	York
Geo. M'Bride	300	Vaughan
Sarah Bunet	200	Montague
John Buckner	200	Delaware
Dorothy Burger	200	King
Cloe Bowman	200	Montague
Hon. Jas. Buly	5	Sandwich
Mathias Boughner	200	Delaware
Elizabeth Brady	200	Ofgoode
George Bender	200	Etobicoke
Caty Brown	200	King
Elizabeth Bush	200	Ofgoode
Edward Beffell	200	Yonge
Margaret Brouce	200	Mountain
Berthier Booth	200	Baftard
Dorothy Cline	200	Ofgoode
Pamela Collins	200	Montague
Wm. Carpenter	200	Grimsby
John Chriſty	100	Hawkeſbury
John Chiſholm	200	Montague
John Caldez	200	Montague
Wm. Clark	200	Etobicoke
Sam. Carpenter	200	Burford
Martha Colver	200	Walſingham
Iſabella Chewett	1	York
Hugh Cameron	300	Vaughan
Hugh Cameron	1	York
Catherine Crowder	200	Ofgoode
Jacob Cole	200	King
Anne Chriſtie	200	Etobicoke
Mary Cameron	200	Ofgoode
Js. E. Campbell	200	Kitley
Alex. Duff	1	Sandwich
Thadeus Davis	200	Delaware
Alex. Duff	1	Sandwich
Alex. Duff	24	Sandwich
Charles Davis	200	Winchester
Thomas Dean	200	Landdown
John Dawes	200	Winchester
Eliza. Elſworth	200	Caiſter
Eliza. Eaſtman	200	Ofgoode
Hannah Elſworth	200	Whitby
Danl. Fell	200	Montague
Charles Field	1	York
Ruth Fell	200	Montague
Thos. Fleming	200	Hamilton
Eliza Fairchild	100	Townſend
Wm. Farfar	200	Vaughan
John Feke	100	Ofgoode
Wm. Fitzpatrick	200	Do.
Thos. Frazer	400	Mountain
Nancy Fulſud	200	Wolford
Wm. Frazer	49	Matilda
Wm. Frazer	400	Nepean
Eliza. Fairchild	100	Walſingham
Thos. Farfar	200	Vaughan
Jacob Fiſher	400	Vaughan
Nancy Groſe	200	Erneſtown
Richd. Gamble	1	York
Hon. Alex. Grant.	1	York
Catherine Groſs	200	Whitby
Cath. M. Gamble	400	Etobicoke
John Grant	200	Mountain
Mrs. Iſabella E. Gamble	600	Darlington
Leah Tyſe Gamble	400	Etobicoke
Jehabod Hall	90	Oxford
Sarah H. B. Gamble	400	Darlington
Mary-Anne Gamble	400	Darlington
Dorothy Gallinger	200	Ofgoode
Alx. Gray, ſenr.	300	York
John Gamble	1	York
Catherine Grant	200	Hawkeſbury
Matilda Miller	200	Yonge
Elias Smith	400	Hope
Mathew Gillman	200	Walpole
gard. Hayward	1-5th	York
Lawrence Herchmer	2 square chains	Kingſton
Hannah Hubbert	200	Montague
Sam. Heron	200	Scarborough
John Hayes	400	Whitchurch
Sarah Hodgkins	200	Montague
Archd. Hodgkins	200	Montague
Anthony Hollinghead, junr.	200	King
Elijit Hufton	200	York
Mary Gordin	200	York
Sarah Gallinger	200	Ofgoode
Anne Hollinghead	200	York
Elijah Hough	200	Baſtard
David Henderſon	200	Baſtard
Elizabeth Jones	200	King
Mrs. Suſana Jeſſup	200	Montague
Robt. Innis	1	Sandwich
James Luth	1	Sandwich
John Lockwood	188	Glanford
Mary Lutz	200	King
John Kenedy	200	Montague
Thos. Knight	200	Vaughan
Iſabella Leah Gamble	400	Darlington
Ruth Lent	200	Baſtard
Lieut. Col. John Mc. Donell	1	York
Rebecca Moore	200	Montague
Iſabella M'Donell	200	Montague
Robt. Mc. Lean	200	Ofgoode
John M'Laney	1	York
Angus M'Donell	100	York
Grace Munro	400	Mountain
Barnabas M'Guire	200	Etobicoke
Iſabella M'Lauchlan	200	Hawkeſboro'
Sarah M'Cain	200	Ofgoode
Sarah Mother	200	Montague
James Maul	200	Vaughan
John Millroſs	100	Ofgoode
Sam. Mann	300	Darlington
John Matcheſky	1	York
Dudley Moore	200	Wolford
Roger Moore	200	Wolford
Hugh Munro	200	Kitley
Grace M'Queen	400	Nepean
Jeheil Mitchell	200	Baſtard
Barnabus Nittleton	200	Wolford
Jane Nelſon	180	Whitby
Sarah Nittleton	200	Mountain
Mary Nittleton	200	Montague
Jane Nelſon	50	Darlington
Dan. Nittleton	200	Montague
Charity Nittleton	200	Baſtard
Mary Orſer	200	Whitby
Uranea Philips	200	Montague
Sarah Playter	200	King
Magaret Patterſon	200	Wolford
Elizabeth Pulley	200	Ofgoode
Elizabeth Paupts	200	Ofgoode
Anne Plate	200	Lanſdown
Dan. Perry	200	Baſtard
Mary Rood	200	Montague
Wm. Roſs	1	Kingſton
Charlotta Roſe	200	Montague
Robt. Richardſon	1	York
Sam. Roſe	200	Wolford
Elizabeth Roſs	200	King
Margaret Ruſſell	200	Kitley
Moſes Shatford	200	Montague
Suſanna Snider	200	Delaware
Unis Thatford	200	Montague
Patience Switzer	200	Whitby
Polly Sipes	200	Baſtard
Wm. Snider	200	Mountain
John Smith	200	Glanford
Dianna Smades	200	Nepean
Jonathan Sills	600	King
Dorothy Shuts	200	Ofgoode
Catherine Servos	200	Glouceſter
Margaret Snider	200	Mountain
Thomas Stoyele	1-5th	York
Tiney Sharp	200	Baſtard
Jeremiah Taylor	200	King
David Thompſon	200	Vaughan
Parthal Terry, junr.	225	Scarboro'
Wm. Von Camp	200	Nepean
Mary Wilke	200	Croſby
Chriſtian Wallafar	200	Nepean
Suſannah Wilke	200	Croſby
Joihua Williams	200	Baſtard
David Williams, jr.	200	Hamilton
Elizabeth Waner	200	Ofgoode
Margaret Winternute	200	Humberſtone

WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD.

THE front Town Lot, with an excellent dwelling Houſe and Kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Denniſon now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water Lot adjoining; and poſſeſſion given to the purchaſer immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6, and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6, and 7, in the 3d conceſſion of Weſt Flamboro' Townſhip, containing 1000 Acres, on which there are ſome very good Mill ſeats; the Lots No. 4 and 5 in the firſt Conceſſion of Eaſt Flamboro, with their broken fronts, containing according to the Patent 600 acres, more or leſs; the Lots No. 1, 3 and 4 in the ſecond, and Lots No. 2 and 3 in the third conceſſions of Beverly, containing 1000 acres; the Lots Nos. 16, in the 2d and 3d conceſſions of the Townſhip of York, containing 400 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 32 and 33 with their broken fronts, in the 1ſt, and Nos. 31 and 32, in the 2d conceſſion of Whitby, containing 800 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 22 and 24, in the 11th, No. 23, in the 12th, and Nos. 24, in the 13th and 14th conceſſions of Townſend, containing 1000 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14, in the 1ſt and 2d conceſſions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the Town Plot, containing 1200 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 16 and 17, in the 1ſt conceſſion of Delaware townſhip, on the River Thames (Le Trench) containing 800 Acres;—the Lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th conceſſions of Dereham, containing 3000 Acres, with Mill ſeats theron:—and alſo, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 1ſt, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28, in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28, in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 12th conceſſions of Norwich, containing 6000 Acres, with Mill ſeats thereon.

The terms are either caſh, or good bills of Exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec; for the whole of each purchaſe, in which caſe a proportionably leſs price will be expected, or the ſame for one moiety of each purchaſe, and bonds properly ſecured for principal and intereſt until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the Proprietor at York.

PETER RUSSELL.

York, June 20, 1801.

A good Farm,

FOR SALE

On Yonge-Sreet, containing one hundred and ninety acres, commonly known by the name of BOND's Farm—For further particulars apply to mr. Simon M'Nabb in the town of York, or JOHNSON BUTLER in Niagara.

April 21. (51.)

TO BE SOLD,

THE two ſtory frame HOUSE, on Lot No. 1, fronting Toronto-ſtreet, in the town of York, fit for the reſidence of a gentleman, merchant, or tavern-keeper. It is 46 feet long and 35 feet deep; the lot contains one acre of excellent land, from which there is a moſt agreeable proſpect of the bay, lake, town, &c. For further particulars enquire of Mr. Elipbalet Hale, at ſaid houſe, who will allow ſix months credit for the purchaſe money, if agreeable.

York, May 9, 1801.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

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UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 533.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1801. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada:

WHEREAS His Majeſty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament aſſembled, did by virtue of a Reſolution of their Houſe of Aſſembly, pray that certain Sums of Money ſhould be applied in ſuch manner as to me ſhould ſeem meet for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to aſſent to the prayer of the ſaid Commons—NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority to me veſted in me, and the better to effectuate the wiſe and liberal Intentions of the ſaid faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Eſquire, one of the Legiſlative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the ſaid John M'Gill and David William Smith Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid Reſolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majeſty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a meaſure ſo agreeable to the wiſhes of the Mother Country, and ſo highly conducive to the proſperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. JARVIS, Secy.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
YORK, 27th July, 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons located upon *Yonge Street*, that the 16th day of September next is appointed to hear the Defaulters, on which day if they cannot ſhew good cauſe why further time ſhould be given to them, their Locations will be reſcinded, and the Lots thrown open.

JAMES GREEN, Secy.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, May 6.

A JOURNALIST obſerves, that the death of the Emperor Paul bears a ſtrange contraſt with that of the Empreſs his mother. Catharine died when ſhe was on the point of ſigning an alliance with England againſt France, and Paul I. died when on the point of concluding an alliance with France againſt England.

The Britiſh Government has anſwered the Senate of Hamburgh, in a reply to a remonſtrance on the ſubject, that veſſels navigating under the Hamburgh flag ſhall paſs free from moleſtation by his Britannic Majeſty's veſſels of war.

COPENHAGEN, April 21.

Yeſterday we received a declaration from Alexander I. officially communicated by the Ruſſian miniſter, in which His Imperial Majeſty expreſſes a hope that harmony and good underſtanding will ſoon be reſtored between Great Britain and the Northern powers; in which expectation he has charged his Miniſter to notify to the Admirals Parker and Nelſon, that he will hold them reſponſible for all acts of hoſtility againſt ſaid powers. This declaration was immediately ſent to Admiral Parker.

WARSAW, April 6.

A letter from Peterſburgh contains the following news of 6th April.

"It is with pleaſure we announce to you, that the office of liquidation, (eſtabliſhed on the ſubject of the ſequeſtered Engliſh property) is on the point of being inſt, and we expect that the ſequeſtered property will in a few days, be reſtored to the proprietors. The exportation of grain is free."

Another letter of the 7th of April, ſays,

"The office of liquidation has already received orders to ſtop all proceedings, and the reſtoration of all the Britiſh property it is expected will immediately take place. Our commerce with England is again in its former train."

New York.

Extract of a private letter from Lisbon, April 16, 4 P. M.

"M. E'Arujo is at this moment embarking on board a Portugueſe veſſel, in order to proceed to treat directly with France. It is ſaid the frigate is bound to L'Orient.

The Court of Spain has conſiderably ſoftened its tone in conſequence. The Prince Regent has ſent orders to his Generals on the frontiers not to commit any hoſtilities, as he was in hopes of terminating the buſineſs amicably.

Extract of a letter from Hamburgh, dated April 28, 1801.

"To-day we can inform you, that by order of his Pruſſian Majeſty, the Daniſh troops will, in a very few days, leave our territory, the free navigation of the Elbe is already publicly acknowledged. Of courſe we look for a favorable change and lively trade, and preſume that Weſt India produce will ſoon riſe here."

The late arrivals at Charleſton from Europe, afford no later news paper accounts than we have already had at this port. But the verbal news which we publiſhed in yeſterday's Gazette, from Hamburgh, is ſix days later from that quarter than heretofore received. As to the truth of it, we have out doubts; becauſe we find, by a reference to our former accounts, that Admiral Parker's fleet had returned from the Baltic, which event is noticed under the Copenhagen head of the 25th of April. This is moſt certainly, at leaſt, a preſumptive proof, that the matters in diſpute were in a favorable train of ſettlement; and of courſe, that no engagement could have taken place between the combined Ruſſian and Swediſh fleet, and that of the Engliſh. Beſides, this verbal account is deficient as to particulars: it neither mentions the time of the engagement, nor the reſpective number of the ſhips engaged.

There is another circumſtance which goes to ſhew the improbability of this engagement, is this—An article under the Copenhagen head of April 21, ſays, "The Ruſſian Ambaſſador here, Mr. Liſakewitch, yeſterday received a courier from his court, with directions to declare to Admiral Parker, that it was the wiſh of the Emperor to accommodate the differences between Ruſſia and England, and that he would hold Admirals Parker and Nelſon reſponſible for all acts of hoſtility againſt the Northern Powers. A ſwift ſailing cutter was immediately ſent off to Admiral Parker in the Baltic, (which probably induced his return) as the Ruſſian fleet, having ſail-

ed, might meet with the Englifh. Other inftructions had likewife been fent off to the Ruffian fleet."

LONDON, May 6.

By the accounts preſented to the Houſe of Commons, reſpecting the public Funded Debt, and the reduction thereof to the 1ſt of Feb. laſt, it appears that the total principal debt, as it then ſtood, amounted to 479,934,488l. 9s 2d. That the total annual charge for the permanent debt of Great Britain is 88,405,948l. 4s. 6d.—for the non-permanent debt, 1,738,638l. 3s. 4d. and the permanent debt of Ireland, 633,432l. 0s. 6d. making a total of 20,776,013l. 8s. 4d. The Commiſſioners appointed for the reduction of the national debt had, between the 1ſt of Auguſt 1786, and the 1ſt of Feb. 1801, purchaſed 52,281,661l. of which 16,182,094l. is redeemed by the new Sinking Fund, and 36,099,562l. by the old. To this is to be added, 16,083,862l. transferred to Commiſſioners by land tax redeemed making the whole reduction of the public debt on the firſt of February laſt, 68,365,448l. The new Sinking Fund now amounts to 2,578,284l. 2s. 4d. The old to 2,411,534 14s. 9d. making 4,989,818l. 18s. 1d.

Lord Keith's prize money on captures in Tueſday's Gazette will amount to about twenty thouſand pounds.

Medals are about to be preſented by the King of Denmark to the ſeveral officers of his vanquiſhed armament in the road of Copenhagen.

When we no longer ago than Monday laſt, ſays the (London) True Briton, took a view of the diſadvantageous circumſtances in which Mr. Addington had taken the helm of the ſtate, we did not flatter ourſelves, we confeſs, that they would have improved with ſuch rapidity as they have done, and that fortune would have ſo immediately juſtified the wiſe principles on which this adminiſtration has begun its career.—There can be no one who muſt not have perceived, almoſt at the firſt glance, the immenſe advantages which we ſhall derive from the acceſſion of the Emperor Alexander to the throne, and from the ſignal victory obtained by our fleet on the 2d inſt. The general ſyſtem of politics which arreſted the victorious progreſs of the campaign of 1799, which produced the diſaſters of that of 1800, which enforced the peace of Luneville, which armed the powers of the north againſt us; which, in ſhort, ſubjugated Europe to the yoke or to the influence of France;—all this monſtrous fabric will diſſolve more rapidly and more eaſily than it was formed. Denmark and Sweden, forced by Paul into meaſures repugnant to their intereſts, will haſten to diſclaim them. Pruſſia, relieved from the preponderance of one of the two powers, which ſhe was preſſed, will recover her liberty, and ſhe will not, we flatter ourſelves, be ſo unjuſt nor ſo imprudent as to periſt in that line which ſhe has for ſome months followed, and endeavour to keep the late uſurpation which ſhe has exerciſed. The politics of the Emperor of Germany will alſo become more independent, having nothing to apprehend from Ruſſia, and taking confidence in the incredible activity and ſucceſs with which the Archduke Charles is recruiting the army and reviving its ancient ſyſtem, that power will aſſume an attitude more conformable to its rights and to its former ſituation. The Ottoman Porte will breathe again, and will more effectually ſecond our attempts upon Egypt. France in ſhort, by loſing the tool which ſhe has employed to endanger or to terrify other powers, will loſe conſiderable in fact, and ſtill more in the opinion of her own, and every other people, while all that ſhe loſes we ſhall gain.

Our relative ſituation will thus be greatly changed, and we ſhall be able, either rapidly to bring the Chief Conſul to terms of peace, ſuch as our honor and our intereſt require, or to wait with confidence and ſuperiority the moment when he will liſten to reaſon. Human events are ſo uncertain, and human policy ſo ſubject to unexpected changes, that we will not venture to aſſert that the proſpect which we have taken will be completely realized, but every intelligent man muſt at leaſt agree, that it is naturally to be expected. We cannot conclude theſe obſervations without remarking, the high opinion which the language of Mr. Addington in the Houſe of Commons, on Thurſday laſt, muſt convey of the rectitude of his character and of his political ability. The expreſſions of moderation and magnanimity which he uttered in the moment of triumph, will be heard throughout all Europe: they will inſpire all the Cabinets of the Continent with confidence in an adminiſtration which ſo happily mingles prudence with ſtrength, will deſtroy all falſe prejudices in the minds of the people, and will leave thoſe powers who may perſiſt in remaining our enemies, without pretence and without excuſe.

NEW YORK, June 27.

"Letters from Bourdeaux by the Sarah ment on that official letters were in circulation from the American Conſul at Algiers, ſtating that the Tripolitan cruiſers were out—and that American veſſels in Barcelona were aiming for their defence home.

June 29. The French fleet from Toulon, were ſeen by the Martine brig returning into port diſmatted.—They proceeded as far as Cape Bon, and were near there ſeen by Sir J B. Warren's fleet; but they were fortunate enough to eſcape him.

July 6.

The Britiſh Packet Amelia, arrived here—and the ſhip Venus, at Philadelphia, brought London papers to the 9th of May—they are not ſo late by ſome days as the accounts via Boſton.

Proviſions were declining—American ſuperfine flour was from 50 to 55s. the bbl.

The Britiſh Government are ſaid to have received aſſurances from the King of Pruſſia, that his Majeſty's motives for taking poſſeſſion of Hanover was to prevent its being ſeized by another power (ſuppoſed the Emperor Paul) and that the Pruſſian troops ſhall be withdrawn whenever it can be done with ſafety to that country.

The ſhip Atlantic, captain Corian, arrived at New Caſtle on Tueſday the 30th ult. with between five and ſix hundred paſſengers from Londonderry, all in good health. The Atlantic ſailed on the 7th of May. The papers by her furniſh nothing in addition to our late ſtock of intelligence.

The Abbe, one of the ableſt mathematicians of Europe, and attatched to the ci-devant Duke d'Angouleme as his Preceptor, has put an end to his life at Konigſburgh, by ſtabbing himſelf thro' the heart, juſt as he was going to ſet out to follow the Count de Liſle to Warſaw. The motive which led him to this act of deſpair is not known. It is not known that he was labouring under any perſonal chagrin, and he had never given any ſigns of mental weakneſs.

BOSTON, July 2.

YESTERDAY arrived here, the brig Peacock, captain Curtis, in 36 days from London; by which we have received London papers to the 21ſt May, ſeventeen days later.

Of the war in Egypt, and its proſpects, theſe papers furniſh numerous details:—And that it will be proſecuted with vigour by the Britiſh, is evident from the powerful reinforcements proceeding thither.

The difference between Great Britain and the Northern Powers, appeared in train of amicable adjuſtment. The Baltic fleet was anchored in Copenhagen harbour; and no reinforcement of it appeared in contemplation. The Danes, nevertheleſs, are fortifying their coaſt with activity.

We do not meet with a ſyllable on the ſubject of the negociation between France and England.

ALBANY, July 3.

The Waſhington Federaliſt ſays, Gen. Wilkinſon has returned to Piſtburgh from Niagara, where he has been for the purpoſe of opening a road on the American ſide of the ſtreight from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, and ſome alterations in the military poſitions.

The Boſton Centinel ſays: "The Hon. John Quincy Adams, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the United States to the Court of Berlin, was, we learn, recalled in February laſt, the object of his appointment, the renewal of the Treaty with Pruſſia, having been ſatisfactorily accompliſhed."

The Shawaneſe and Delaware Indians, attacked the Huſaw nation in March laſt, and deſtroyed ſeveral towns and killed a number of Indians. Peſtilence completed what they had began; upwards of 1000 Huſaw Indians died of the ſmall pox. [*Con. Courant.*

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.

Obſervations on Harveſting Wheat.

An agricultural correſpondent, (who has paid much attention to the ſubject) has favoured us with the following obſervations on harveſting wheat.—What ſtage of ripeneſs is the beſt for cutting wheat, is not aſcertained in America; but enough I have ſeen of cutting early to be convinced that it is commonly ſuffered to ſtand too long.

At the time of reaping we generally have a clear ſky, and a peculiar drying air, which in ſome harveſts ripens wheat very ſuddenly, ſo that the plants from an apparent ſtate of vigor, are killed in a day or two, and receive no further nourithment from the root or blade; and even the ſtems become exhauſted of the nourithment they had imbibed, ſo that it could not reach the ear of the grain. If with this ſudden heat and drying ſtate of the air, the plants be ſtruck with ruſt, and are ſtill ſuffered to ſtand longer, the grain receiving no more nourithment, can never fill; but by cutting it inſtantly and ſetting it sheltered to cure gradually, the beſt chance is had for obtaining marketable good wheat.

The reaping corn from ten to fourteen days earlier than my neighbours, (ſays Mr. Parkinſon) is an advantage I have attended to. As corn begins to decay firſt at the root, all the nourithment it can receive while ſtanding without, after the decay of the root, muſt be derived from the ſtraw. The dews may feed the grain at one time; but when nearly ripe and the root decayed, the ſun and wind have ſo much power as to ripen it too quickly, or ſcorch or dry it, before its natural period of maturity.

Riding on the road about harveſt time, he obſerved a field of wheat that had taken the mildew. The ſtraw was a remarkable deep green, and inſtead of being dead, appeared to have acquired a greater verdure; though after ſuch appearance comes on, it never receives any nourithment or grows larger, inſtead whereof the ſtraws become diſtempered, ſpotted and diſcoloured. The ſooner it is then cut, the better. He took 12 ears of the wheat, which, and the ſtraw, were green as graſs, and at the ſame time was mildewed. A great deal of rain had fallen the fore part of the day, but the ears of wheat were petty dry. He tied them in a bunch, intending to hang them up in his houſe, to dry and ripen. Several weeks afterwards having been forgot, he took them out of his great coat pocket, when the ſtraw was found to be ſtill green. The grain was then rubbed out, and to his aſtoniſhment he never ſaw better. It was fine in colour and well filled; but what remained in the field, from which he took theſe ears, was very ſmall and of little value. This is a ſtrong caſe, which ought to make a ſtrong impreſſion on the minds of the farmers. He adds—from thence, that if the farmers would cut their wheat when it was ſtruck with mildew, and ſet it up in the fields in ſmall ſtacks of about a cart-load each, ſo as neither to heat nor to mould it; it would be better than to let it ſtand, as is the practice, uncut. He had at the ſaid time taken 12 ears from an adjoining riper field, which were likewiſe found in the other pocket of the great coat. Though theſe when gathered, appeared ſo much ſuperior to thoſe that had taken mildew, they did not turn out nearly ſo good as the others.

From the above circumſtances, Mr. Parkinſon was ever afterwards partial to cutting wheat when the ſtraw appeared of a reddiſh caſt, or ſome of it green, with the joints full of ſap, and it ſhortened his expectations.—The ſtraw, he adds, is better for chaff, the flour much fairer and heavier, and the fine flour it will grind into bran. But he does not think, if the wheat eſcapes the mildew, it ought to be cut ſo green.

It is probable that the ſtate of the wheat, as it approaches to ripeneſs in the preſent ſeaſon, will admit of various inſtructive experiments to be made by thoſe whom it chiefly concerns; eſpecially, they may learn for their future conduct, how far it will beat to be cut unripe, or green, to advantage. Hitherto, during the month of May, there has been much cool weather, accompanied by frequent rains; ſuch was the May of the great year of ſcab and ruſt. (I think it was about the year 1785.) The crops of wheat were uncommonly promiſing, but laſt the roll, and then (though not till the farmer expected daily the wheat was about to ripen) the ſcab ſtruck it, by which the crops were reduced in quality as well as in quantity; what was effected by ſcab could never be made to yield good flour, but was more or leſs chaffy. During the progreſs of the ruſt and ſcab, I examined the roots of many plants, which appeared injured, if not dead, at the ſame time the ſtalks and blades looked thriving. In this ſtate of things the farmer may take into conſideration at what time to cut down his wheat: for a ſlight degree of ruſt it ſhould not be hurried; but when greatly ruſted in its advanced ſtate of ripening, and when conſiderably ſcabbed, (which never happens but in the moment before it ripens) immediately cut it down, and guard it againſt ſun and wind ſlightly, leſt by ſecuring it too cloſe, it heat and be entirely ſpoiled.

What in wheat is by ſome called ſcab, by others is called empty ears.

To make good CHEESE *obſerve the following rules.*

1. Let your milk be blood warm, & then put in one handfull of ſalt to the milk of ſeven cows.

2. Then ſtir in one tea cup full of Runnet.

3. Let it ſtand two hours, or more, and then cut the curd into middling ſquares, with a wooden knife, and preſs the curd to the bottom of the tup with a cloth, or ſieve, and take out part of the whey, and when all the curd is at the bottom, take out all the whey, and let the curd drain for one quarter of an hour before you ſalt and break into the vat.

4. If any curd ſwims, after preſſing what you can to the bottom of the tup, it is ſtrip curd, and muſt be taken out, or it will ſour and ruin the cheeſe.

5. When your cheeſe is in the vat, it muſt be turned ſeveral times within the ſpace of forty eight hours.

6. When the cheeſe is preſſed, keep it as warm as you can, that it may ſweat; and let it not be placed with new and damp cheeſe, if you can prevent.

7. Never leave a bowl or dipper in the cheeſe tub while the cheeſe is earning or coming.

8. When the whey is green, the curd is all made or earned.

9. When cheeſe ſwells, or puffs, after it is taken from the preſs, pierce it with a wooden ſkewer in ſeveral places.

10. Sower milk, and that which is too cold injures the cheeſe.

11. Salt petre is apt to ſour cheeſe & make it ferment.

To make good Runnet, *without which there can be no good* Cheeſe.

1. As ſoon as the kid is cold from the caul, rinſe it in water, and rub it with ſalt; then fill it and cover it with ſalt. If you dry it too near a fire it will be rancid.

2. Put one gallon of ſpring water, boiled, to two kids, and add ſalt, until it ſwim an egg: let it ſtand till blood warm, before you put in your kids, either whole, or cut into pieces: and within twenty-four hours it will be fit for uſe, and may be bottled up.

3. Too much Runnet makes cheeſe ſtrong, and too little makes it too mild. As before obſerved, a tea cup, or a little more of good Runnet, is enough for the milk of ten cows.

4. Cleanlineſs, in the important buſineſs of making both Cheeſe and Butter, is a capital recommendation; it may be conſidered as a virtue; where it is known, it will be rewarded.

ANECDOTE.

A *bricklayer* in Flanders, having the misfortune to roll off a houſe he was repairing, pitched exactly on the head of a Spaniard, and killed him on the ſpot, without receiving the leaſt injury himſelf. The relations of the deceaſed, however, proſecuted the unhappy wight with much acrimony, refuſing every other recompence except *lex talionis*. The fate of the bricklayer, therefore, was ſuſpended by a very ſlender thread, when the judge, exaſperated at the proſecutors obſtinacy, addreſſed the acting one as follows—"Sir, your requeſt ſhall be complied with; ſcend you the top of the houſe, by which your kinſman loſt his life, and from thence fall with all your force upon the culprit, whom I will ſtation below; ſo that the *puniſhment* may be proportioned to the *offence*.

Dr. Aldrich's five reaſons for Drinking.

GOOD wine; a Friend; or being dry,
Or leſt we ſhould be by and by
Or any other reaſon why.

TO BE

PUBLISHED by SUBSCRIPTION,

Two VIEWS in Aqua Tinta, *comprehending the Eaſt and North-Weſt views of the City of* MONTREAL, *Province of Lower Canada:*

DEDICATED BY PERMISSION

To His Excellency

Sir ROBERT SHORE MILNES, Bart. Lieut. Governor of Lower Canada, &c. &c.

THE Drawings taken on the ſpot, by RICHARD DILLON, a youth of 17 years of age, and principally a ſelf-taught genius:—Price to Subſcribers *one guinea*, non-ſubſcribers *one guinea & a half*; Subſcriptions taken at the *New York Coffee Houſe, Royal Exchange*; *Mr. Dongerfield's, Book-ſeller, Berkley Square*; *Mr. Cook's No. 60, Park Street, Grofvenor Square, London*; and by the Printer hereof.

Home Diſtrict, } SHERIFF's OFFICE,
to wit. } *27th July, 1801.*

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and alſo the ſittings for this Diſtrict, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Monday the fourteenth day of September now next enſuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day; of which all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaoliers, High Conſtables, Conſtables, Bailiffs and all thoſe otherwiſe intereſted, are deſired to take notice, and that they reſpectively be then & there preſent, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and all other Remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their ſeveral Offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX: M'DONELL, Sheriff.

THE Printer reſpectfully informs the Subſcribers to this Paper, that an extenſive correſpondence will ſoon be eſtabliſhed; which, he flatters himſelf, will render the ORACLE of more general utility and inſure its further *conſultation* and confidence.

*** Thoſe gentlemen who intend withdrawing their patronage, will pleaſe ſignify their intentions to the Printer as ſoon as poſſible, in order that he may be enabled to aſcertain the real number of Subſcribers;—The Printing Office is removed to the houſe of Mr. *A. Cameron*, King ſtreet, where the buſineſs will be carried on in its different branches with diſpatch and on moderate terms.—The rate of Subſcription (to be paid half yearly) and of Advertiſing will remain as heretofore.

Subſcriptions to the *Oracle* will be received at this Office, and at the *Toronto Coffee-Houſe.—York, 28th July, 1801.*

Secretary's Office,

YORK, July 10, 1801.

LIST of the NAMES of PERSONS who have GRANTS in the Secretary's Office, in addition to those heretofore published in this Gazette, ready to be issued :

Names.	*Acres.*	*Township.*
Dan. Alguire	200	Ofgoode
Margaret Ammon	200	Do.
Abraham Amy	200	Whitby
Isabella Adams	200	Montague
Phœbe Adair	200	King
Richd. Beasley	1	York
Geo. M'Bride	300	Vaughan
Sarah Bunet	200	Montague
John Buckner	200	Delaware
Dorothy Burger	200	King
Cloe Bowman	200	Montague
Hon. Jas. Baby	5	Sandwich
Mathias Boughner	200	Delaware
Elizabeth Brady	200	Ofgoode
George Bender	200	Etobicoke
Caty Brown	200	King
Elizabeth Bush	200	Ofgoode
Edward Bessell	200	Yonge
Margaret Brouce	200	Mountain
Berthier Booth	200	Bastard
Dorothy Cline	200	Ofgoode
Pamela Collins	200	Montague
Wm. Carpenter	200	Grimsby
John Christy	100	Hawkesbury
John Chilholm	200	Montague
John Calder	200	Montague
Wm. Clark	200	Etobicoke
Sam. Carpenter	200	Burford
Martha Colver	200	Walfingham
Isabella Chewett	1	York
Hugh Cameron	300	Vaughan
Hugh Cameron	1	York
Catherine Crowder	200	Ofgoode
Jacob Cole	200	King
Anne Chriftie	200	Etobicoke
Mary Cameron	200	Ofgoode
Ja. E. Campbell	200	Kitley
Alex. Duff	1	Sandwich
Thadeus Davis	200	Delaware
Alex. Duff	1	Sandwich
Alex. Duff	24	Sandwich
Charles Davis	200	Winchester
Thomas Dean	200	Lantdown
John Dyves	200	Winchester
Eliza. Ellworth	200	Caifter
Eliza. Eaftman	200	Ofgoode
Hannah Ellworth	200	Whitby
Danl. Fell	200	Montague
Charles Field	1	York
Ruth Fell	200	Montague
Thos. Fleming	200	Hamilton
Eliza Fairchild	100	Townfend
Wm. Farfar	200	Vaughan
John Feke	100	Ofgoode
Wm. Fitzpatrick	200	Do.
Thos. Frazer	400	Mountain
Nancy Fulfud	200	Wolford
Wm. Frazer	49	Matilda
Wm. Frazer	400	Nepean
Eliz. Fairchild	100	Walfingham
Thos. Farfar	200	Vaughan
Jacob Fither	400	Vaughan
Nancy Grouse	200	Erneftown
Richd. Gamble	1	York
Hon. Alex. Grant.	1	York
Catherine Grofs	200	Whitby
Cath. M. Gamble	400	Etobicoke
John Grant	200	Mountain
Mrs. Isabella E. Gamble	600	Darlington
Leah Tyfe Gamble	400	Etobicoke
Jehabod Hall	90	Oxford
Sarah H. B. Gamble	400	Darlington
Mary Anne Gamble	400	Darlington
Dorothy Gallinger	200	Ofgoode
Alx. Gray, fent.	300	York
John Gamble	1	York
Catherine Grant	200	Hawkesbury
Matilda Miller	200	Yonge
Eliza Smith	400	Hope
Mathew Gilliam	200	Walpole
Jwd. Hayward	1-5th	York
Lawrence Herchmer	2 square chains	Kingfton
Hannah Hubbert	200	Montague
Sam. Heron	200	Scarborough
John Hayes	400	Whitchurch
Sarah Hodgkins	200	Montague
Archd. Hodgkins	200	Montague
Anthony Hollingshead, junr.	200	King
Elijit Hufon	200	York
Mary Gordin	200	York
Sarah Gallinger	200	Ofgoode
Anne Hollingshead	200	York
Elijah Hough	200	Baftard
David Henderfon	200	Baftard
Elizabeth Jones	200	King
Mrs. Sufana Jeffup	200	Montague
Robt. Innis	1	Sandwich
James Luth	1	Sandwich
John Lockwood	188	Glanford
Mary Lutz	200	King
John Kenedy	200	Montague
Thos. Knight	200	Vaughan
Isabella Leah Gamble	400	Darlington
Ruth Lent	200	Baftard
Lieut. Col. John Mc. Donell	1	York
Rebecca Moore	200	Montague
Isabella M'Donell	200	Montague
Robt. Mc. Lean	200	Olgoode
John M'Laney	1	York
Angus M'Donell	100	York
Grace Munro	400	Mountain
Barnabas M'Guire	200	Etobicoke
Isabella M'Lauchlan	200	Hawkesboro'
Sarah M'Cuin	200	Ofgoode
Sarah Mosher	200	Montague
James Maul	200	Vaughan
John Millrofs	100	Ofgoode
Sam. Maun	300	Darlington
Jo Matcheskky	1	York
Dudley Moore	200	Wolford
Roger Moore	200	Wolford
Hugh Munro	200	Kitley
Grace M'Queen	400	Nepean
Jeheil Mitchell	200	Baftard
Barnabus Nittleton	200	Wolford
Jane Nelfon	180	Whitby
Sarah Nittleton	200	Mountain
Mary Nittleton	200	Montague
Jane Nelfon	50	Darlington
Dan. Nittleton	200	Montague
Charity Nittleton	200	Baftard
Mary Orfer	200	Whitby
Uranea Philips	200	Montague
Sarah Playter	200	King
Magaret Patterfon	200	Wolford
Elizabeth Pulley	200	Ofgoode
Elizabeth Paupts	200	Olgoode
Anne Plate	200	Lanfdown
Dan. Perry	200	Baftard
Mary Rood	200	Montague
Wm. Rofs	1	Kingfton
Charlotta Rofe	200	Montague
Robt. Richardfon	1	York
Sam. Rofe	200	Wolford
Elizabeth Rofs	200	King
Margaret Ruffell	200	Kitley
Mofes Shatford	200	Montague
Sufanna Snider	200	Delaware
Unis Thatford	200	Montague
Patience Swazee	200	Whitby
Polly Sipes	200	Baftard
Wm. Snider	200	Mountain
John Smith	200	Glanford
Dianna Smades	200	Nepean
Jonathan Sills	600	King
Dorothy Shuts	200	Ofgoode
Catherine Servos	200	Glouceſter
Margaret Snider	200	Mountain
Thomas Stoyele	1-5th	York
Timey Sharp	200	Baftard
Jeremiah Taylor	200	King
David Thompfon	200	Vaughan
Parthal Terry, junr.	225	Scarboro'
Wm. Von Camp	200	Nepean
Mary Wilke	200	Crofby
Chriftian Wallafar	200	Nepean
Sufannah Wilke	200	Crofby
Joanna Williams	200	Baftard
David Williams, jr.	200	Hamilton
Elizabeth Waner	200	Ofgoode
Margret Wintermute	200	Hamberſtone

WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD.

THE front Town Lot, with an excellent dwelling Houſe and Kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Denniſon now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water Lot adjoining, and poſſeſſion given to the purchaſer immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6, and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6, and 7, in the 3d conceſſion of Weſt Flamboro' Townſhip, containing 1000 Acres, on which there are ſome very good Mill ſeats ; the Lots No. 3 and 5 in the firſt Conceſſion of Eaſt Flamboro, with their broken fronts, containing according to the Patent 600 acres, more or leſs ; the Lots No. 1, 3 and 4 in the ſecond, and Lots No. 2 and 3 in the third conceſſions of Beverly, containing 1000 acres ; the Lots Nos. 16, in the 2d and 3d conceſſions of the Townſhip of York, containing 400 Acres ;—the Lots Nos. 32 and 33 with their broken fronts, in the 1ſt, and Nos. 31 and 32, in the 2d conceſſion of Whitby, containing 800 Acres ;—the Lots Nos. 22 and 24, in the 11th, No. 23, in the 12th, and Nos. 24, in the 13th and 14th conceſſions of Townſend, containing 1000 Acres ;—the Lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14, in the 1ſt and 2d conceſſions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the Town Plot, containing 1200 Acres ;—the Lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1ſt conceſſion of Delaware townſhip, on the River Thames (Le Trench) containing 800 Acres ;—the Lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th conceſſions of Dereham, containing 3000 Acres, with Mill ſeats theron ;—and alſo, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 1ſt, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28, in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28, in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28, in the 12th conceſſions of Norwich, containing 6000 Acres, with Mill ſeats thereon.

The terms are either caſh, or good bills of Exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec ; for the whole of each purchaſe, in which caſe a proportionably leſs price will be expected, or the ſame for one moiety of each purchaſe, and bonds properly ſecured for principal and intereſt until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the Proprietor at York.

PETER RUSSELL.

York, June 20, 1801.

A good Farm,

FOR SALE

On Yonge-Sreet, containing one hundred and ninety acres, commonly known by the name of BOND's Farm—For further particulars apply to mr. Simon M'Nabb in the town of York, or JOHNSON BUTLER in Niagara.

April 21. (51.)

TO BE SOLD,

THE two ſtory frame HOUSE, on Lot No. 1, fronting Toronto-ſtreet, in the town of York, fit for the reſidence of a gentleman, merchant, or tavern-keeper. It is 46 feet long and 35 feet deep ; the lot contains one acre of excellent land, from which there is a moſt agreeable proſpect of the bay, lake, town, &c. For further particulars enquire of Mr. Elipbalet Hale, at ſaid houſe, who will allow ſix months credit for the purchaſe money, if agreeable.

York, May 9, 1801.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

THE

VOLUME XI.] GAZETTE [NUMBER 14.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

TOTAL NUMBER 534.] *SATURDAY*, AUGUST 8, 1801. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant Generral Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majeſty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament aſſembled, did by virtue of a Reſolution of their Houſe of Aſſembly, pray that certain Sums of Money ſhould be applied in ſuch manner as to me ſhould ſeem meet for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to aſſent to the prayer of the ſaid Commons—NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority ſo veſted in me, and the better to effectuate the wiſe and liberal Intentions of the ſaid faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Eſquire, one of the Legiſlative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the ſaid John M'Gill and David William Smith Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid Reſolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majeſty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a meaſure ſo agreeable to the wiſhes of the Mother Country, and ſo highly conducive to the proſperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, LT. GOVR.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. JARVIS, Secy.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
YORK, 27th July, 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons located upon *Yonge Street*, that the 16th day of September next is appointed to hear the Defaulters, on which day if they cannot ſhew good cauſe why further time ſhould be given to them, their Locations will be reſcinded, and the Lots thrown open.

JAMES GREEN, Secy.

LONDON, MAY 4.

NORTH OF EUROPE.

THE following are extracts of private letters received by the laſt mail, dated Hamburgh, April 28 :—

" Accounts from Copenhagen received here by expreſs, to the 25th inſt. fully confirm the return of the Britiſh fleet from its cruize in the Baltic, and ſtate, that one diviſion of it had already ſailed for the Sound,

" As ſoon as Admiral Sir Hyde Parker received the agreeable diſpatches addreſſed to him by the Emperor Alexander I. which were forwarded at the requeſt of the Ruſſian Ambaſſador at Copenhagen, Mons. de Liſakewitſch, by a ſwift ſailing Daniſh cutter, he immediately gave orders for the fleet to return to Kioege Bay, where it ſafely anchored on the 24th, in the afternoon.

" Alexander the firſt, in his diſpatches to the Britiſh Admiral, ſtated, that as it was his wiſh to ſettle amicably the differences between Ruſſia and England, he expected that the Britiſh fleet would not commence any hoſtile operations in the Baltic, till farther operations from England, whither the Emperor had ſent ſuch propoſals as he was previouſly aſſured would be deemed ſatisfactory ; but that if Sir Hyde Parker, regardleſs of the pacific meaſures already adopted by the Emperor, ſhould proceed to commit any act of hoſtility, he muſt conſider himſelf as ſolely reſponſible for the conſequences.

" The Emperor ſent orders at the ſame time to all his harbours to ſuſpend any farther armaments, and to ſtop the ſailing of the veſſels ready for ſea. Similar meaſures have been adopted by the King of Sweden ; and the Northern Convention may be conſidered as completely at an end.

" In the evening of the 24th inſtant an Engliſh Meſſenger arrived with diſpatches at Copenhagen, addreſſed to the Daniſh Government, and to Sir Hyde Parker.

" The official reports of Sir Hyde Parker and Lord Nelſon, reſpecting the glorious victory of the 2d of April, were received here by the mail of the 13th, which arrived yeſterday. They cauſed great joy among the Hamburgh merchants, and the Engliſh reſident here, as they totally refute the exaggerated accounts propagated by the Daniſh newſpapers.

" Captain Dyle, who went with diſpatches from the Britiſh fleet in the Baltic to Berlin, obtained the conſent of the Pruſſian Cabinet that fleet to take in water and proviſions on the coaſts of Pruſſia and Pomerania.

" The Engliſh Conſuls at Roſtock, Memel, Koenigberg, Dantzic, &c. had received orders from Lord Carytort to inform the Britiſh Commander, if he ſhould viſit their neighbourhood, that it was unneceſſary for him to proceed any farther in the Baltic.

" This city begins already to feel the effects produced by the late victory off Copenhagen, and from this day it will ceaſe to pay the ſum of 8000 banco marks per diem, for the maintenance of the Daniſh troops who ſtill infeſt it.

" The embargo on all ſhips in the river has likewiſe been taken off, and ſuch veſſels as have cargoes of wheat for England will ſail freely, like the reſt.

" The Daniſh ordinance, reſpecting the ſequeſtration of Britiſh property, ſtuck up at the Exchange, has been taken down, by order of the Senate.

" Reſpectable private letters from Berlin of the 26th inſt. confidently ſtate, that a great and moſt unexpected change has juſt taken place in the political ſentiments of the Pruſſian Government. On the arrival of an Engliſh and Ruſſian courier, a grand Council of State was held, at which old Prince Henry of Pruſſia attended by particular deſire. State matters of the utmoſt importance were ſubmitted to its conſideration, and for the firſt time it appeared the Miniſter Count Hangwitz had loſt his influence. Prince Henry, it is reported, adviſed an immediate reconciliation with England, and the evacuation of the Electorate of Hanover. The ſame Prince likewiſe recommended the cloſeſt harmony and union with the new Ruſſian Monarch.

" The reſult of this important deliberation is, by all accounts, highly in favour of Great Britain and the Houſe of Brunſwick.

" On Sunday laſt a Pruſſian courier brought diſpatches to the Pruſſian Miniſter reſident here, with letters from his Pruſſian Majeſty, one to the Senate of Hamburgh, and the other to the

Prince of Heſſe, who commands the Daniſh troops in this city. The Miniſter waited immediately upon his Highneſs with the letter from his Sovereign, in which the latter declares that he heard with great diſpleaſure of the exactions made by the Daniſh troops, and acquaints his Serene Highneſs that if he does not quit this free city and its environs, as ſpeedily as poſſible, his Pruſſian Majeſty will take ſuch meaſures as ſhall compel him to evacuate it.

" Sir James Craufurd is ſaid to have made a ſimilar requeſt to the Daniſh Field Marſhal ſome days before.

" The Senate of Hamburgh, and the Pruſſian Miniſter, have received copies of the letter to Prince Charles of Heſſe, the contents of which had ſuch an effect upon him, that he refuſed to give audience to any body during the whole of yeſterday.

" His Pruſſian Majeſty, in his communication to the Senate, farther deſires that the Daniſh troops be ſupplied with no more neceſſaries.

May 11. It was yeſterday reported that government has received advices that 6000 infantry, chiefly French have joined Menou by the deſert. Our wounded are moſtly carried on board our fleet. We are ſtill without authentic accounts of the Bombay army having landed at Suez, though reports to that effect are circulated. The Turkiſh fleet, or a part of it, has joined us at Aboukir, but the troops it brings will be of little uſe. Government are ſending reinforcements with all poſſible expedition. Between five and ten thouſand are under orders for the ſervice, partly to replace the garriſons of Gibraltar, Minorca and Malta, which will be drafted for Egypt.

The accounts received by Government on Friday from the Joſeph cutter, which left Minorca on the 7th of April, and is arrived at Plymouth, ſtate that the Mutine ſloop, which arrived at Minorca the day before the Joſeph ſailed, brought intelligence of Sir J. B. Warren, with 7 ſail of the line, having been ſeen on the 4th, between Malta and Sardinia, in chace of Gantheaume's fleet, of 7 ſail of the line, two of which having loſt their fore top maſts, muſt have retarded the progreſs of the other ſhips unleſs they were abandoned. Gantheaume was making the beſt of his way back to Toulon, on finding an Engliſh fleet was ready to oppoſe him, and it is feared he has regained that port, as Sir J. B. Warren is ſaid to have loſt ſight of him in the night.

The Joſeph, which brought diſpatches from Minorca, conveyed there by the Mutine from Egypt, arrived at Gibraltar on the 16th. On the 2d of April in the Bay of Biſcay, ſhe was chaſed by 4 ſail of Spaniſh line of battle ſhips from Breſt, and the next day ſhe fell in with 5 more, from the ſame port; the Joſeph was obliged to crowd all ſail to avoid being captured, but was near enough to diſcover their ſize, & of what nation; they were ſteering a ſouthern courſe, ſuppoſed for Cadiz, or perhaps to join Gantheaume, if poſſible, and proceed to Egypt.

May 14. We yeſterday ſtated, that reports had reached this country of the intention of the French government to incorporate the Batavian Republic with France. A letter from on board Admiral Dickſon's fleet cruizing off Goree, to a naval officer of rank in town, ſtates their having received information that the meaſure was reſolved on by the French government, and an attempt to carry it into execution about the 8th. The following letter gives ſome particulars of this project, but we cannot vouch for the accuracy, as we know not the channel through which the information comes:

Amſterdam, May 4.

On the 29th ult. the long expected Gen. Angereau arrived at the Hague, but without receiving any marks of public diſtinction. On the 1ſt of May he aſſembled the members of the Batavian Government, and announced to them the arret of the Conſuls, bearing date April 11th, declaring that in conſequence of the Reviſion of the Batavian Republic, which was long ſince found neceſſary, they had decreed that the Batavian Republic ſhould from hence forward, loſe all ſeperate diſtinctions, and form a part of the French Republic one and indiviſible. This communication was heard with evident marks of diſguſt, and the meeting broke up abruptly. Symptoms of diſcontent were manifeſted by the lower order of the people through the day, and the Orange cockade was hoiſted in the evening.

May 15.

No farther information has been received of the reported changes in Holland. The ſtory of De Winter's putting the fleet under the protection of this country is univerſally conſidered, as we ſtated yeſterday, to be quite unworthy of credit. It is very generally believed, however, that the intrigue for the incorporating Union has been for ſome time carried on by the French Government. The cabinets of Berlin and the Thuilleries no longer maintain their former good correſpondence; many think that Buonaparte had reaſon to ſuſpect that the intrigues and perhaps the arms of Pruſſia, would have endeavoured to diſpute with France for the leading influence in Holland.

The French are fitting out expeditions at Rochfort and Breſt.

The Spaniſh ſhips which chaſed the George cutter, arrived from the Mediterranean, did not eſcape out of Breſt, as we ſuppoſed, but are thoſe which were one of the objects of Sir James Poulteney's expedition to have deſtroyed in Ferrol. It is believed they are only gone to Cadiz.

May 29. Yeſterday arrived the mail from Hamburgh, which became due on Wednesday.

The Danes ſtill retained poſſeſſion of that city: but the Prince of Heſſe inſiſts no longer upon the payment of 6,500 marks per diem, which he has until now extorted from the Senate. His troops are about to withdraw to the Daniſh territories, but will not quit the neighbourhood of Hamburgh, until the final ſettlement of all matters in diſpute.

It appears by private letters that Denmark demands that the Pruſſian troops ſhall evacuate the territory of Hanover, at the ſame time that the withdraws her own from Hamburgh. The Duchy of Oldenburgh is already evacuated by the Pruſſians. The Court of Berlin is repreſented as highly diſpleaſed at the application made by the city of Hamburgh for the protection of Great Britain. It does not however appear that it interfered itſelf with ſufficient vigor to blame the intervention of other ſtates.

Accounts from Peterſburgh ſtate, that his Imperial Majeſty had publiſhed an Ukaſe reſpecting the Engliſh ſhipping and the ſuperintendance of Engliſh property. A number of our ſeamen had been permitted to go on board their reſpective veſſels, but they were not ſuffered to be at large on their parole.

In the capture of the Daniſh Iſlands in the Weſt Indies our Commanders paid the moſt ſacred regard to the rights of neutrals, particularly to the citizens of the United States of America. In the capitulation of all the Iſlands it was provided, that " the ſubjects of the United States of America, ſhould enjoy the fulleſt ſecurity for their perſons and property, as well as the free exercile of their religion." In the correſpondence with the Governor of St. Bartholomew, was the ſubſequent letter:

" *His Majeſty's ſhip Leviathan, March* 20, 1801.

" SIR,

" His Majeſty's friendly diſpoſition towards the intereſts of the United States of America, and their inhabitants correſponding ſo perfectly with their own—We in order the more certainly to prevent any cauſe of miſunderſtanding on this occaſion, have taken this opportunity to expreſs our juſt expectation, that the ſubjects of America, at preſent reſiding in the iſland of St. Bartholomew, will not lend themſelves to any colluſive tranſaction, with a view of preventing ſuch property from coming into poſſeſſion of the forces under our command, as of right ought to be forfeited to the crown of Great Britain. As whatever reluctance we might feel in adopting a meaſure ſo extremely diſagreeable to us, it never the leſs would be our duty not only to reſiſt in every inſtance, ſuch unbecoming proceedings, but the means of obliging us to act againſt whoever might be concerned in a tranſaction of ſo improper a nature, in a manner which we would ever wiſh to avoid. At the time of making this communication, we hope not to be underſtood as conceiving any thing now alluded to, at all likely to occur. We feel ſatisfied of the contrary, and we have noticed it merely as a meaſure of precaution to thoſe who might otherwiſe have been unwarily led into a ſtep, without being aware of the conſequences attendant.

We have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) " THOMAS TRIGGE, Lieutenant General.

" J. T. DUCKWORTH, Rear-Admiral."

Our troops when they captured the Daniſh Iſlands of St. Bartholomew, St-Martin's, St. Thomas and St. Croix, took 342 pieces of cannon, from 24 to 2 pounders; and 698 priſoners; of which there were two Lieutenant Colonels, 2 Majors, 8 Captains, 16 Lieutenants, 6 Enſigns, and 664 privates.

From a London paper of the 22d May.

The diſpatches received yeſterday from Lord Elgin ſtate, that in conſequence of Lord Keith's having informed the Grand Vizier of the victory gained by the Engliſh, his Excellency began his march towards Cairo, on the 29th of March, with fifteen thouſand men.

Gen. Abercromby, in the action which proved fatal to him in Egypt, having ſent off all his aids-de-camp on different ſervices, he, in the midſt of a very ſevere fire, was charged by a French light horſe man and dismounted—yet he had the preſence of mind to diſarm the fellow. Sir Ralph then walked off, met Sir Sidney Smith, who gave the brave General his charger, he at the

THE

VOLUME XI.] GAZETTE [NUMBER 15.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

TOTAL NUMBER 535.] *SATURDAY*, AUGUST 15 1801. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING:—*

WHEREAS, by our Prorogation on the ninth day of July laſt, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the eighteenth day of this preſent month of Auguſt, at which time in our Town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Twenty-fifth day of September now next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſquire our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this thirteenth day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one, and in the forty-firſt year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.*

WHEREAS His Majeſty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament aſſembled, did by virtue of a Reſolution of their Houſe of Aſſembly, pray that certain Sums of Money ſhould be applied in ſuch manner as to me ſhould ſeem meet for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to aſſent to the prayer of the ſaid Commons: NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority to veſted in me, and the better to effectuate the wiſe and liberal Intentions of the ſaid faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Eſquire, one of the Legiſlative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the ſaid John M'Gill and David William Smith Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid Reſolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majeſty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a meaſure ſo agreeable to the wiſhes of the Mother Country, and ſo highly conducive to the proſperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth of July in the Forty-firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, LT. GOVR.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. JARVIS, Secy.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, YORK, 27th July, 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons located upon *Yonge Street*, that the 16th day of September next is appointed to hear the Defaulters, on which day if they cannot ſhew good cauſe why further time ſhould be given to them, their Locations will be reſcinded, and the Lots thrown open.

JAMES GREEN, Secy.

An ACT for granting to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, to and for the uſes of this province the like duties on goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America as are now paid on goods and merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places.

[9th July, 1801.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects the Commons of the province of Upper Canada in Parliament aſſembled for the uſes of this province have freely and voluntarily reſolved to give and grant to your Majeſty, your heirs and ſucceſſors, the ſeveral duties herein after mentioned, and in ſuch manner and form as herein after expreſſed. And therefore moſt humbly beſeech your Majeſty that it may be enacted and be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the province of Upper Canada conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of and under the authority of an act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled an act to repeal certain parts of an act paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled " an act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the province of Quebec in North America, and to make further proviſion for the government of the ſaid province" and by the authority of the ſame. That from and after the paſſing of this act there ſhall be raiſed, levied, collected and paid into the hands of the Receiver General as Treaſurer of this province to and for the uſe of your Majeſty, your heirs and ſucceſſors and to and for the uſes of this province the like duties on all goods and merchandize that may be imported or brought into this province from any part, port or place, of or belonging to the citizens of the United States of America, as are now levied and collected under and by virtue of any act of the Parliament of Great Britain, or levied and collected in the Province of Lower

Canada to and for the use and benefit of this province under and by virtue of any provisional agreement in force between the provinces of Upper Canada, and Lower Canada, and under and by virtue of any act or acts passed in the said province of Lower Canada imposing a duty on goods and merchandize brought into that province from Great Britain or parts beyond the seas.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That for the better collecting the said duties, the ports of Cornwall, Johnstown, Newcastle, York, Kingston, Niagara, Queenston, Fort Erie Passage, Turkey Point, Amherstburgh and Sandwich, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be ports of entry and clearance for all goods and merchandize brought into this province (not being goods entirely prohibited) and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all goods and merchandize brought into this province as aforesaid, which payments shall be made at the respective ports, or some or one of them, in such manner and wise as the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of this province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, shall for the better collecting of the same, order and direct: And that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government, under his hand and seal at arms, to nominate and appoint one or more collector or collectors at the said ports of entry and clearance, which said collector or collectors, or his or their deputy or deputies, shall make his or their reports to the said Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government, of all entries made at his or their respective port or ports, and account to the Receiver General of the said province for all duties and fe.zures levied, paid and made under and by virtue of any act or acts of the Parliament of Great Britain, or under and by authority of this act, at or before the expiration of every six months.

III. *And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said collectors shall, and they are hereby authorized to appoint one or more deputy or deputies in their several districts, for the better carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of the said province, by and with the advice and consent of the said Executive Council, to allow to each collector fifty pounds per centum on the amount of duties to collected, until the same amount to one hundred pounds per annum and no more, and the said collector or collectors shall give security by two sureties in five hundred pounds each, and himself in one thousand pounds, for the due performance of his office.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all goods and merchandize, whole importation into this province is not, or shall not be entirely prohibited, may freely, for the purpoles of commerce, be carried, brought and imported into the same from the said United States in manner aforesaid, by his Majesty's subjects and by the citizens of the said United States, upon the payment of the several and respective duties due and payable by his Majesty's subjects on the importation of the like goods and merchandize from Great Britain or other parts beyond the seas. *Provided always*, That nothing in this act shall extend or be construed to extend to permit or allow any such goods or merchandize to be unladen at any place or places, or at any other times or hours than is or are herein after mentioned and allowed.

VI. *And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no duty of entry shall be payable or levied or demanded by any collector or deputy on any peltries brought by land or inland navigation into this province, and that Indians passing or repassing with their proper goods and effects of whatever nature, shall not be liable to pay for such goods and effects any impost or duty whatever; unless the same shall be goods in bales or other packages unusual among Indians for their necessary use, which shall not be considered as goods belonging bona fide to Indians, or as goods entitled to the foregoing exemption from duties and imposts; that no higher or other tolls or rates of ferriage than what are or shall be payable by his Majesty's subjects, shall be demanded by any person or persons of the citizens of the United States of America, and that no duties under and by virtue of this act shall be payable on any goods which shall be merely carried over any of the portages, or carrying places within this province, for the purpole of being immediately reimbarked and carried to some other place or places. *Provided nevertheless*, That the last mentioned exemption from duty shall extend only to such goods as are carried in the usual and direct road across such portages or carrying places, and are not attempted to be in any manner sold or exchanged during their passage across the same.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall not be lawful to make entry of any vessel, boat, raft, or carriage, or of any cargo or load, or of any goods, wares, or merchandize imported into this province from the said United States, except at the ports of entry aforesaid. And that the collector or collectors, deputy or deputies of and for the said ports, shall attend every day except Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, at a certain place to be named for each port, for the discharge of the duties of their respective offices, between the hours of nine and twelve of the clock in the forenoon, and three and six of the clock in the after noon, from the first day of May to the first day of October, and from ten to three from the first day of October to the last day of April.

VIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all vessels, boats, rafts and carriages of what kind or nature soever containing goods, wares or merchandize, passing by or into the said ports or either of them, shall be reported to the Collector or his deputy, and be subject to visitation and search by the Collector or his deputy established at any of the said ports, and that upon the arrival of any vessel, boat, raft or carriage from any port or place in the said United States at any of the ports aforesaid, the master or other person duly authorized, having the charge or command of such vessel, boat, raft or carriage shall forthwith repair to the place to to be named as aforesaid at each of the said ports and shall there report to the Collector or his deputy the arrival of the said vessel, boat, raft or carriage together with the burthen, cargo or load of such vessel, boat, raft or carriage, whether in packages or flowed loole, of the particular marks and numbers of each package, and the place or places, person or persons to and for which or whom they are respectively consigned or intended: and the said master or person having the charge or the command of any such vessel, boat, raft or carriage shall further declare that no part of the cargo or load of such vessel, boat, raft, or carriage, since the departure of such vessel, boat, raft, or carriage, from the port or place in the said United States, from which the said vessel, boat, raft, or carriage shall have failed or departed has been landed or unloaded, or otherwise removed, except as he shall then specify together with the cause, time, place and manner, which said reports and declarations respectively shall be made in writing, signed by the party making the same, and shall be attested by his oath, or affirmation if one of the persons called Quakers, which the said collector or his deputy is hereby authorized and required to administer: And if the said master or person having the charge or command of any such vessel, boat, raft or carriage, shall neglect or omit to make the said reports and declaration or either of them, or to attest the same or either of them on oath or affirmation aforesaid as the case may require, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not less than five pounds, nor more than two hundred and fifty pounds.

IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in all cases where any duties are or shall be by law imposed and payable on any goods, wares or merchandize imported from the said United States, to entered at any of the ports aforesaid, the collector or deputy of the port where the same shall be entered, shall make an estimate of the amount of such duties, and the amount of the said duties according to the said estimate having been first paid or secured to be paid, pursuant to the provisions herein after contained, the said collector or his deputy shall give a certificate thereof, and grant a permit to land or unload the said goods, wares or merchandize whereof such entry shall have been so made, and then, and not otherwise, it shall be lawful to land or unload the said goods or proceed therewith.

X. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That when any person or persons shall have occasion to remove by land or water from any port of entry aforesaid, to any other port or place within this province, any goods, wares, or merchandize liable to pay duty, duly imported into any port aforesaid from the United States of America, on which the duties imposed by law shall have been paid or secured to be paid, the collector or deputy of any such port upon requisition in writing for that purpose made and signed by such person or persons, and to such collector or deputy delivered, specifying the particular goods, wares and merchandize to be removed, and the number of packages in which the same are contained, with their marks and numbers, shall, and he is hereby required to give a protection in writing signed by him the said collector or deputy, specifying the particular goods, wares and merchandize to be removed, the number of the packages containing such goods, wares and merchandize, with the marks and numbers, and certifying that such goods, wares and merchandize have been duly entered in that port or harbour, and that the duties thereon have been paid or secured to be paid: And the collector or deputy giving such protection, shall limit therein the time within which such goods, wares or merchandize shall be removed from such port, and also the time within which the said protection shall be in force.

XI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That any goods, wares or merchandize imported or brought in, or upon any vessel, boat, raft or carriage, from any port or place in the said United States, shall not be unladen or delivered from such vessel, boat, raft or carriage, at any port or harbour but in open day, that is to say, between the rising and setting of the sun, except by special licence for that purpose from the collector or deputy of the port or harbour: And if any goods, wares or merchandize shall be unladen or delivered contrary to the directions aforesaid, or either of them, the master or person having the command or charge of such vessel, boat, raft or carriage, and every other person who shall knowingly be concerned or aiding therein, or in removing or otherwise securing the said goods, wares or merchandize, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than five pounds, nor exceeding fifty pounds for each offence, and all such goods, wares and merchandize so unladen or delivered shall become forfeited, and may be seized by the said collector or his deputy: And where the value according to the highest market price of the same, shall amount to twenty pounds, the vessel, boat, raft or carriage, with the tackle, apparel, furniture, cattle, harnels and horse or horses thereto respectively belonging, shall also become forfeited, and shall and may be seized by the said collector or deputy, subject nevertheless to condemnation by due course of law.

XII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no goods, wares or merchandize liable to pay duty, imported or brought into this province in or upon any vessel, boat, raft or carriage, from any port or place in the United States of America, in or upon any vessel, boat, raft or carriage requiring to be weighed, gauged, taled or meted, in order to ascertain the duties thereon, shall be removed from any wharf or place upon which the same may be landed, put or delivered, before the same shall have been weighed, gauged, taled or meted, by or under the direction of the collector or deputy, whichshe is hereby directed and required to perform with all convenient speed: And if any such goods, wares or merchandize shall be removed from such wharf or place before the same shall have been so weighed, gauged, taled or meted, the same shall be forfeited and may be seized by such collector or deputy; subject nevertheleis to condemnation by due course of law.

XIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That before the unlading of any goods, wares or merchandize imported or brought into this province from the said United States, on which any rates or duties are by law imposed, the said rates and duties shall be paid or secured to be paid to his Majesty, his heirs and succeisors, in like manner as the same are now raised, levied, collected and recovered under and by virtue of any act of the British legislature relating to the customs and trade of his Majesty's Colonies in America, and under and by virtue of any act of the Provincial Parliament of the province of Lower Canada.

XIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the collector or deputy of any port or harbour aforesaid, after entry made of any goods, wares or merchandize, on suspicion of fraud, to open and examine in the presence of two or more reputable persons, any package of packages thereof, and if upon examination they shall be found to agree with the entries, the said collector or deputy shall cause the same to be repacked and delivered to the said owner or claimant forthwith, and the expence of such examination shall be paid by the said collector or deputy; but if any of the packages so examined shall be found to differ in their contents from the entry, then the goods, wares and merchandize contained in such package or packages shall be forfeited; subject nevertheless to condemnation according to due course of law. *Provided always*, That the said forfeiture shall not be incurred if it shall be made appear to the satisfaction of the said collector or deputy, or of the court in which a prosecution for the forfeiture shall be had, that such difference proceeded from mistake or accident, and not from an intention to defraud the revenue.

XV. *And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all goods, wares or merchandize which shall be imported or brought by land or by inland navigation into this province from the said United States, and which shall not be entered according to the direction of this act, at the port or harbour where any goods, wares or merchandize shall arrive or be brought, shall be forfeited together with the vessel, boat, raft or carriage in or upon which the same shall be found or shall have been imported, and the tackle, apparel, furniture, cattle, horse or horles, and harnels thereunto respectively belonging. And the collector or deputy of the said port or harbour, and all other collectors and deputies, or other person or persons by them for that purpole especially appointed, shall have full power and authority to enter into and upon any vessel, boat, raft or carriage, in which he or they shall have reason to suspect any goods, wares or merchandizes not entered as aforesaid to be concealed, and therein to search for, seize and secure any such goods, wares or merchandize: And if he or they shall have cause to suspect that any such goods, wares or merchandize are concealed in any particular dwelling houle, stote, building or other place, they or either of them shall, upon application upon oath to any justice of the peace, be entitled to a warrant to enter, taking with them a peace officer, such store or other place (in the day-time only) and there to search for such goods, ware or merchandize, and if any shall be found, to seize and secure the same for trial: And if any person or persons shall conceal, or shall buy any goods, wares or merchandize, knowing them to be liable to seizure by this act, such person or persons on conviction thereof, shall forfeit and pay double the value of the goods, wares or merchandize so concealed, purchased or exchanged.

XVI. *And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid*, that all goods, wares and merchandize whereof the importation is not and shall not be entirely prohibited may freely for the purpoles of commerce, be carried and exported free and exempt of all duties whatsoever, from and out of this province into the said United States as well by his Majesty's subjects as by the citizens of the said United States.

XVII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of all collectors and deputies whatsoever, to seize and secure any vessel, boat, raft or carriage, goods, wares or merchandize which shall be liable to seizure by virtue of this act, as well without as within their respective districts within this province, and all goods, wares and merchandize which shall be seized by virtue of this act, shall remain in the custody of the person seizing the same, until such proceedings shall be had as by law are required to ascertain whether the same have been forfeited or not: And all penalties and forfeitures enacted by this act shall be recovered and declared in his Majesty's court of King's Bench in this province, in the same manner and form, and upon the same evidence, and by the same rules and regulations as any penalties and forfeitures incurred for any offences against the laws relating to the customs and trade of his Majesty's colonies in America, may now be recoverable and declared forfeited in such courts respectively. And in all cases of condemnation or of penalties and forfeiture incurred by virtue of this act, after deducting the charges of prosecution from the gross produce thereof, the remainder shall be divided as follows, one half to his Majesty, and the other half to the person seizing the same.

XVIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all vessels, boats, rafts or carriages, which shall be seized in purfuance and by virtue of this act, or of any act or acts of the Parliament of Great Britain, and which shall be condemned in his Majesty's court of King's Bench, shall be sold by public auction to the best bidder by the collector or deputy of the port or harbour where the same shall be seized, and at the place where such vessels, boats, rafts or carriages shall be seized.

XIX. *And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any collector or deputy or other person executing or aiding in the seizure of any vessel, boat, raft or carriage, cattle, horse or horses, harnels, tackle, apparel or furniture, goods, wares or merchandize, or other thing whatsoever, shall be sued or prosecuted for any thing done in virtue of the powers of this act; or by virtue of a warrant granted to any Justice of the Peace, pursuant to law, such officer or other person may plead the general issue and give this act and the special mater in evidence, and if in such suit the plaintiff shall be non-suited or judgment pass against him, the defendant shall recover double costs, and in case any information shall be commenced and brought to trial on account of the seizure of any vessel, boat, raft or carriage, cattle, horse or horses, harnels, tackle, apparel, furniture, goods, wares, merchandize or other things whatsoever as forfeited by this act, wherein a judgment shall be given for the claimant, and it shall appear to the Court before whom the same shall be tried that there was a probable cause of seizure, the Court shall certify on the record that there was a probable cause for seizing the same, and in such case the defendant shall not be entitled to any costs whatsoever, nor shall the persons who seized be liable to any action or prosecution on account of such seizure: and in case any action or prosecution shall be commenced and brought to trial against any person whatsoever on account of the seizing any such vessel, boat, raft or carriage, cattle, horse or horses, harnels, tackle apparel, furniture, goods, wares or merchandize or other thing where no information shall be commenced or brought to trial to condemn the same and a judgment shall be given upon such action or prosecution against the defendant or defendants if the Court before

whom such action or prosecution may be brought, shall certify in like manner as aforesaid that there was a probable cause for such seizure, then the plaintiff besides the vessel, boat, raft or carriage, cattle, horse or horses, harness, tackle, apparel, furniture, goods, wares, merchandize or other thing or things so seized or the value thereof shall not be entitled to above one shilling damages, nor to any costs of suit, nor shall the defendant in any such action or prosecution be fined above one shilling, PROVIDED always and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all and every such goods, wares or merchandize, vessel, boat, raft or carriage, horse or horses, cattle, harness, tackle, apparel or furniture which shall be so seized and condemned, shall be advertised for sale, on a day certain, not less than fifteen days after such condemnation.

XX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the collectors and deputies of the said ports and harbours shall cause to be affixed and kept in some public and conspicuous place in their offices a fair table of the fees to be taken and received by the said collectors and deputies, which fees shall be as follows:—

For every report of the arrival of and permit to unload any vessel, boat or batteau under five tons burthen, one shilling and three pence.

Ditto of any vessel, &c. of five tons or upwards & not exceeding fifty tons, two shillings and six pence.

Ditto of any vessel, &c. exceeding fifty tons, ten shillings.

Ditto of any waggon, cart, sleigh or other carriage, four pence.

For every entry of goods imported by water communication, one shilling and three pence.

For ditto ditto of any waggon, cart, sleigh or other conveyance, six pence.

For every certificate of goods having paid duty and protection, six pence.

For every bond for payment of duties, two shillings and six pence.

XXI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any collector or deputy at any port or harbour shall demand or receive any greater or other fee, compensation or reward for executing any duty or service required of him by law, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty pounds for each offence, recoverable in his Majesty's Court of King's Bench to the use of the party grieved.

XXII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the collectors and their precincts shall be as follow:

A collector at Cornwall for the Eastern District.

At Johnstown for the District of Johnstown.

At Kingston for the Midland District.

At Newcastle for the Counties of Northumberland and Durham.

At York for the remainder of the Home District.

At Niagara, for the first, second, and third ridings of the county of Lincoln.

At Fort Erie for the remainder of the District of Niagara and County of Haldimand.

At Turkey point for the District of London.

At Sandwich for the Western District.

Passed the House of Assembly Wednesday the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and one.

[Signed] D. W. SMITH, Speaker.

Passed the Legislative Council Thursday the second day of July one thousand eight hundred and one.

[Signed] J. ELMSLEY, Speaker.

This Act received the Royal assent on Thursday the ninth of July A. D. 1801.

[Signed]
Wm. JARVIS, Secy. Upper Canada.

AN ACT

To authorize the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government to appoint Inspectors of Flour, Pot and Pearl Ashes within this Province.

WHEREAS it would be for the mutual advantage of buyers and sellers of flour, pot and pearl ashes, and tend to establish the credit of those articles in foreign markets, if means were adopted for the ascertaining the quality of those articles when offered for sale within this province.—*Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty*, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled an act to repeal certain parts of an act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled an act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said province and by the authority of the same; That from and after the passing of this act it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or person administering the government for the time being, to appoint one or more persons in every district of this province at such place or places as he shall deem proper as Inspector or Inspectors of flour, pot and pearl ashes, and the said Inspector or Inspectors, before he or they shall enter upon the execution of such office shall take the following oath:

II. I do sincerely swear that I will faithfully and impartially, and according to the best of my skill and understanding, execute the office and duty of an Inspector or Examiner of Flour or Pot and Pearl Ashes (as the case may be) according to the true intent and meaning of an Act of this Province, entitled "An Act to authorize the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government to appoint Inspectors of Flour, Pot and Pearl Ashes within this Province." So help me God.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons having Flour, Pot or Pearl Ashes for sale, to call upon the Inspector to examine the same, who is hereby authorized and required to examine such Flour by boring the head of the cask and piercing through the Flour with the usual instrument, in order to prove whether it be honestly and truly packed, and to judge of its quality, and the said Inspector shall declare the quality of the same, by marking it as superfine, fine, or middling, and if unsound or fouled, he shall also mark the same on the head of each cask, and in the case of Pot and Pearl Ashes the Inspector is hereby authorized and required to unpack the cask or casks in which it is contained, and to repack the same, and he shall declare the quality thereof by marking each cask as first, second or third sort, or merely saith as the case may be.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for such Inspector to ask and receive of and from the person calling upon him to search and examine Flour, Pot and Pearl Ashes as aforesaid, for every barrel of flour three pence, and for every cask of Pot and Pearl Ashes one shilling.

Passed the House of Assembly Tuesday sixteenth June one thousand eight hundred and one.

(Signed)
D. W. SMITH, Speaker.

Passed the Legislative Council on Thursday the eighteenth of June one thousand eight hundred and one.

(Signed)
J. ELMSLEY, Speaker.

This Bill received the Royal assent on Thursday the ninth July A. D. 1801.

(Signed)
Wm. JARVIS, Secy. Upper Canada.

LONDON, MAY 25.

THE Queen hired armed cutter, commanded by Lieut. Minster, arrived on Thursday last in the afternoon in the Downs from the coast of Holland, and brings the following intelligence: that being off Flushing, with the view of watching the motions of a Dutch squadron apparently ready for sea, they early yesterday morning discovered a 64 gun ship, one frigate, a brig, and a number of gun vessels under weigh from the above place; but a squadron of his Majesty's ships from this station heaving in sight, the whole fleet ran in and sought up again. In consequence of this information, Admiral Lutwidge has ordered to sea the Adonis, Edgar, and Diligence sloops of war, Locust & Ferreter gun brigs, which sailed from the Downs last night; and this morning they were followed by the Autumn sloop, Mariner and Archer gun brigs, should this force be fortunate enough to fall in with the enemy, although the latter be superior in force, little doubt can be entertained that the issue of a battle would be a renewed proof of the invincibility of the British navy. The Queen spoke a Prussian brig from Flushing, from which they learnt that the 64 gun ship and frigate were bound to the Texel, and the gun vessels to Dunkirk.

May 28.

By yesterday's Hamburgh mail we learn, that Lord Minto had, on the 10th inst. received dispatches from the Earl of Elgin, stating, that our army in Egypt, having made themselves masters of an important height which commanded a part of the city of Alexandria, Gen. Hutchinson entertained considerable hopes of carrying that fortress by storm. We know not how to reconcile this intelligence with the situation of the hostile armies near Alexandria. The only heights which prevented our troops from acting directly against Alexandria were, according to the most recent accounts, those occupied by the French forces under the command of Menou, situated near Pompey's Pillar, to the N. E. of Alexandria. As they were admitted in our official intelligence, to have their main body strongly entrenched upon these heights, it follows that they must have been dislodged from that advantageous position in consequence of an action fought since the 21st March, or that despairing of making an effectual resistance, they have either retired into the interior of the country, or thrown themselves into the fortress of Alexandria.

We understand, that dispatches, received at a late hour last night by Government from Lord Elgin, state the arrival in the Red Sea, of the troops from the East Indies, destined to co-operate with Gen. Hutchinson against the French in Egypt.—They consist of 2200 men from the Cape of Good Hope, 2000 from the Presidency of Bombay, and 300 from Ceylon. The naval force was commanded by Sir H. Popham, and the military by Gen. Baird.

A detachment of our troops had been sent up the country, by Gen. Hutchinson, who had received information of the approach of the Indian army, in order to facilitate the march of these succours, and effect a junction with them.

We learn with great satisfaction, that reinforcements have been dispatched from Malta to Egypt, and there is no doubt that detachments from the garrisons of Gibraltar and Minorca, which are better enabled to spare them, have been also sent to Gen. Hutchinson.

May 29. Alexander I. has sent a courier to Paris with instructions to Count Kalitschew to interest himself in the name of his Sovereign in favor of the Kings of Naples and Sardinia.

The last news from Petersburgh mention, the new Emperor has sent letters in his own hand writing to Count Worronzow, at London, and Baron Krudener, at Berlin, expressing the highest satisfaction at the manner in which they have hitherto conducted the political business of their country in those places.

The Superb, of 74; the Venerable of 74; and Camorian, of 44, were left all well the 18th ult. having seen the East India fleet to a certain latitude. They were cruizing to intercept a convoy from Rio de la Plata, consisting of several other vessels, besides a Spanish man of war, of 70 guns, armed en flute, said to have a valuable cargo and money on account of his Catholic Majesty.

A Portuguese ship called the Macaba has arrived at Bengal with 6 lacs of dollars on board. She sailed from Lisbon on the 1st November.

The intelligence from the three capitals of the North, Petersburgh, Stockholm, and Copenhagen, is as sanguine as the most favorable could wish.

Lord Nelson continued on the 19th with his squadron off Bornholm, and Lord St. Helens left Copenhagen for Petersburgh on the 17th.

There are strong grounds to believe that the preparations making along the coast of France, are intended for the invasion of Ireland; and we learn that government is in possession of decisive intelligence upon the subject. Dispatches, containing that information were received on the 16th instant by Admiral Cornwallis who immediately resumed his station off Brest, with the channel fleet.

We have the pleasure to announce, that Mr. Parish, late of Hamburgh, has received letters from Hamburgh, officially from the Senate, by the mail which arrived last night, stating the agreeable intelligence, that the Danish garrison which had occupied that town since the 29th of March, were to evacuate the city on the 23d of May, the day after the mail came away.

A Paris paper of the 15th May, says, "Several of the Danish Court embarked on board Admiral Parker's fleet, on the expedition against Russia and Sweden."

The controversy between Russia and Austria, respecting the capitulation of Ancona has been amicably settled.

GANTHEAUME'S SQUADRON.

LEGHORN, May 1.—Five French ships of the line, five frigates and two transports, with troops have arrived in the harbor. A brother of the first Consul is on board. The squadron under Sir J. B. Warren is shortly expected in this neighbourhood.

From the Boston Centinel.

Bournonville the French Minister at Berlin, has lately presented several very violent memorials to the Prussian Government, charging it with being the secret friend of England, and protesting against opening of the navigation of the rivers in the North of Germany.

The Prussian Cabinet, has returned very spirited answers to those notes.—Bonaparte, it is said, insists upon the shutting up of the Elbe and Weser, and threatens otherwise to seize Hanover, himself, which the King of Prussia will not, however, consent to. An army of 100,000 men is preparing for the field in the Prussian dominions. The French on the other hand, have 50,000 men in readiness on the left bank of the Rhine, exclusively of the large military force collected in Belgium and Holland.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.

Last evening arrived the ship Perseverance, Capt. Williamson, in 46 days from Bristol.—By him we learn that no further news of any importance was received at the time of his sailing the first of June, of the military operations up the Baltic, or from Egypt, than what has already been given our readers.—We also hear the French garrison of 150 men, taken at Aboukir was arrived at Marseilles.

It is said the Danes would positively evacuate Hamburgh the 23d of May.

State of the Thermometer for June, 1801.

Days.	6 o'clock A.M.		Intervalum.	9 o'clock P.M.		
1	64	73	68	clear.	cloudy	rain.
2	6	73	63	do.	clear.	clear.
3	52	72	62	do.	do.	do.
4	56	69	6	cloudy	clouds	do.
5	59	67	55	clear.	clear.	do.
6	42	6	58	do.	do.	do.
7	4	3	60	do.	do.	do.
8	55	60	59	do.	do.	do.
9	55	6	58	do.	do.	do.
10	4	6	58	do.	do.	do.
11	47	72	64	do.	do.	do.
12	54	67	66	do.	do.	do.
13	55	02	61	do.	cloudy	cloudy
14	5	66	—	cloudy	do.	do.
15	6	62	58	clear.	do.	do.
16	55	8	56	clouds	do.	do.
17	58	64	—	cloudy	rain.	do.
18	51	64	61	clear.	clear.	clear.
19	55	70	63	do.	do.	do.
20	59	74	68	do.	do.	do.
21	58	75	68	do.	do.	do.
22	61	69	62	do.	do.	do.
23	60	66	61	do.	do.	do.
24	56	62	—	rain.	rain.	cloudy
25	60	68	66	clear.	clear.	clear.
26	5	67	63	cloudy	rain.	cloudy
27	66	3	76	clear.	clear.	clear.
28	65	74	70	do.	do.	do.
29	63	7	71	do.	cloudy	do.
30	64	76	74	do.	do.	do.

N. B. Where the blanks appear, no observations were made.

Hugh M'Caul, Taylor,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he now carries on his Business at the House of Mr. HUNTER, Blacksmith; and hopes by Industry and strict attention to their Commands, to merit their Custom and Favor.

York, 12th Aug. 1801.

TO BE SOLD,

ON or before the first of Oct. next, at a low price for cash or approved bills, the following tracts of land, viz. lots Nos. 9, 10 and 29 in Broken Front Concession D. and 24 Concession C. and 31 in B. and C. in Township of Scarboro', and Nos. 10 and 11 in 2d Concession, and 9 and 10 in 3d Concession, and 10 in 4th Concession, Township of Vaughan, and lots Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in 3d Concession, Township of Norwich, District of London, containing in the whole 3000 acres. For prices apply to the subscriber; who has also for sale, the well situated two story House and Lot, formerly occupied by Mr. Henry Kahman, black smith.

N. B. All those indebted to him are requested to make payment before the first of October next, or he will be under the necessity of giving them into the hands of an Attorney to collect, to enable him to pay his just debts.

SAM. HERON.

York, 3d Aug. 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons forbidding them to purchase a note of hand against John J. Karr, now in the hands of James M'Murrie, bearing date on or about the 10th of March, 1801, for the sum of Ten pounds or upwards York currency, payable in June last; the cause of advertising is, I have a book account against him of about the same amount, which he refuses to settle.

8 August. JOHN J. KARR.

Home District, to wit. } SHERIFF'S OFFICE, *27th July*, 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and also the sittings for this District, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Monday the fourteenth day of September now next ensuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day; of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, Bailiffs and all those otherwise interested, are desired to take notice, and that they respectively be then & there present, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and all other Remembrances, to do those things which to their several Offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX: M'DONELL, Sheriff.

TO BE

PUBLISHED by SUBSCRIPTION;

Two Views in Aquatinta, *comprehending the East and North-West, views of the City of* MONTREAL, *Province of Lower Canada*:

DEDICATED BY PERMISSION

TO HIS Excellency

Sir ROBERT SHORE MILNES, Bart. Lieut. Governor of Lower Canada, &c. &c.

THE Drawings taken on the spot, by RICHARD DILLON, a youth of 17 years of age, and principally a self-taught genius:—Price to Subscribers one guinea, non-subscribers one guinea & a half; Subscriptions taken at the *New York Coffee House, Royal Exchange*; *Mr. Dongerfield's, Book-sellers Berkley Square*; *Mr. Cobb's No. 60, Park Street, Grosvenor Square, London*; and by the Printer hereof.

THE

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UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

TOTAL NUMBER 536.] *SATURDAY*, AUGUST 22. 1801. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith :—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING :—

WHEREAS, by our Prorogation on the ninth day of July laſt, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the eighteenth day of this preſent month of Auguſt, at which time in our Town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Twenty-fifth day of September now next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary : Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed :—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſquire our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this thirteenth day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one, and in the forty firſt year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *ſecy.*

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majeſty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament aſſembled, did by virtue of a Reſolution of their Houſe of Aſſembly, pray that certain Sums of Money ſhould be applied in ſuch manner as to me ſhould ſeem meet for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to aſſent to the prayer of the ſaid Commons—NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority ſo veſted in me, and the better to effectuate the wiſe and liberal Intentions of the ſaid faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Eſquire, one of the Legiſlative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the ſaid John M'Gill and David William Smith Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid Reſolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majeſty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a meaſure ſo agreeable to the wiſhes of the Mother Country, and ſo highly conducive to the proſperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty-firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, LT. GOVR.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. JARVIS, Secy.

TO THE PUBLIC.

BY virtue of the power and authority veſted in us by his Excellency the Lt. Governor's Proclamation, bearing date the 29th day of July, 1801—NOTICE is hereby given, that for the purpoſes therein mentioned, the Province has been divided into five Circles, namely, the Home Circle (comprehending the Home Diſtrict and the projected Diſtrict of Newcaſtle ;) the Eaſtern Circle (the Eaſtern Diſtrict and the Diſtrict of Johnſtown ;) the Midland Circle (the Midland Diſtrict ;) the Niagara Circle (the Diſtricts of Niagara and London ;) the Weſtern Circle (the Weſtern Diſtrict.)

For the firſt ten tons of Hemp raiſed and dreſſed in each of the above Circles, which ſhall be delivered or ſold for exportation after publication hereof, and before the 31ſt of Dec. 1802, a bounty will be given of 5 Dollars, for every 4 cwt. which ſhall be raiſed and dreſſed ; and 3 Dollars in addition for ſo much of the ſame, as ſhall be afterwards exported to Lower Canada ; equal to a compound bounty on the growth and exportation of £10 per ton for 50 tons.

Theſe bounties will be diſcharged in the reſpective Circles by debentures, which will be tranſmitted to certain perſons reſident in each, and which being tranſferable, will be paid to the Bearer in CASH, on being produced at the Office of the Commiſſioners in York.

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A liberal price will be given for the firſt twelve buſhels of good Seed, certified to be the growth of this Province during the preſent year, delivered at the Commiſſioners Office at York, this Fall.

JOHN M'GILL, } Commiſſioners.
D. W. SMITH. }

York, 3d Auguſt, 1801.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
YORK, 27th July, 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons located upon *Yonge Street*, that the 16th day of September next is appointed to hear the Defaulters, on which day if they cannot ſhew good cauſe why further time ſhould be given to them, their Locations will be reſcinded, and the Lots thrown open.

JAMES GREEN, Secy.

made its appearance, with two white flags, the commander of which defired to fpeak with the Swediſh officer commanding the guards of that part of the coaſt, of whom he requeſted leave to fee and purchaſe proviſions, which being refuſed, he expreſſed his aſtoniſhment, ſaying that England might be conſidered as being at peace with Sweden.—He further ſtated, that that frigate was cruiſing between Bornholm and the Swediſh coaſt in order to meet the Engliſh merchant ſhips that had been under an embargo in the ports of Ruſſia.

PARIS, May 31.

Letters from Conſtantinople ſtate, that the Porte has ſettled with Ruſſia, on the ſubject of the exceſſes lately committed upon the Ruſſians, by propoſing to ſtrangle two of the Turkiſh offenders for every Ruſſian killed. The arrangement has ſince been carried into effect; and the Divan has publiſhed a proclamation, forbidding, under pain of death, the ſlighteſt inſult to be offered to the Ruſſians inhabiting Conſtantinople.

Notwithſtanning the concluſion and ratification of peace, all the military corps in France are placed on their full complement.

June 3.

Kiſſlow, the favorite Vallet-de-Chambre of the late Emperor of Ruſſia, ſtill enjoys, under Alexander, his former emoluments, the rank of Counſellor of State, and apartments at the Hemitage.

The active King of Sweden is going into Finland to have an interview with the young Sovereign of Ruſſia.

A negociation is now on foot at Berlin, between the agent of the Stadtholder and the agent of the Batavian Republic, for a full indemnity to the Stadtholder for his loſſes by the revolution.

A million of florins is about to be levied by the French on the city of Leghorn.

Many ſmall bands of inſurgents, chiefly under the command of Georges, are active againſt the government in the Weſtern Department of France.

JUNE 4.—The Count and Counteſs of Leghorn went yeſterday to the firſt Conſul's, where they dined.

The Firſt Conſul is expected to morrow to aſſiſt at the grand parade.

There arrived at Dijon a few days ago a ſtate priſoner, who is ſaid to be one of the conſpirators againſt the life of the Firſt Conſul in the affair of the infernal machine; he was arreſted at Valence, under the name of Roſtaing; but he is ſaid to be the famous Chandelier. At the period of his arreſt, his beard, which he had ſuffered to grow without doubt for the purpoſe of diſguiſing himſelf better, was three or four inches long; he is pale, dejected, and from Geneva to Dijon did not ſpeak a ſingle word. By the precautions taken, he appears to be a priſoner of the greateſt importance: a Lieut. of Gendarmerie who accompanies him is reſponſible with his life for his ſafe cuſtody, and four gendarmes ſurround the carriage; he has his hands bound, and during the night, ſtill fettered, he has the gendarmes in his room. He is going to Paris, and the road he has taken is a very circuitous one, becauſe a reſcue was apprehended.

JUNE 5.—The Chief Conſul returned to Paris yeſterday for the grand parade; he reviewed the troops: the crowd of ſpectators was immenſe: the Count of Leghorn was expected: he was introduced into the private cabinet of the Conſuls, from whence he could enjoy the fine ſpectacle of the review. The Counteſs of Leghorn was at Madame Buonaparte's. At three o'clock, the Chief Conſul went himſelf to ſee the Count of Leghorn at the hotel occupied by M. d'Azzara, the Spaniſh Ambaſſador. The Prince and Princeſs afterwards dined at the Thuilleries with the Chief Conſul. The day before yeſterday, the Count of Leghorn, accompanied by the miniſter of the interior, and the chevalier d'Azzara, and other perſons, went to the central muſeum of the Arts: he remained there three hours, and examined with much intereſt the different parts of that magnificent eſtabliſhment. After viewing the muſeum, the miniſter conducted him to the library of the national Inſtitute. The Count of Leghorn inſpected ſeveral books, and ſeemed particularly pleaſed with Lacepede's magnificent work on the hiſtory of fiſh.

Gen. Bernadotte announces the execution of two traitors, who had formed the plan of delivering Belle Iſle to the enemies of the Republic.

It appears that the expedition of the Iſle of Elba has not ſucceeded as was hoped: and it is certain that Admiral Gantheaume, after having ſent to Toulon, where they are arrived, all the ſick of his ſquadron, has ſailed from Leghorn to the place of his deſtination.—From Straſburgh we learn, under the date of the 30th ult. that our troops who were to evacuate the Briſgau, have received counter orders: they have even occupied St. Blaiſe and the Foreſt towns. Gen. Watrin has taken the command of the troops.—The Stutgard Gazette pretends that the taking poſſeſſion of the Briſgau has been delayed by the ſame cauſes that keep the affair of the indemnities in ſuſpence. It adds, however, that diſpatches have lately arrived at Vienna from Berlin; that they are calculated to remove a part of the obſtacles; and that citizen Bacher is alſo charged to take the moſt active ſteps to accelerate the concluſion of this great affair.

The Elector of Cologne is dangerouſly ill at Viennar Several Auſtrian officers and engineers are arrived at Braun to extend the fortifications of that place. It is believed, in Germany, that all the right bank of the Inn will be ceded to Auſtria.

The letters from Florence and Leghorn give no ulterior news reſpecting the ſiege of Porto Ferajo.

HAMBURGH, MAY 25.

Count Bernſtoff, the Daniſh Miniſter of State, who goes as Ambaſſador Extraordinary to London, is arrived here on his way to Cuxhaven. The Engliſh fleet under Admiral Nelſon, is at preſent off Warnemunde, two leagues from Ruſtock, in order to take in proviſions. Strangers are flocking thither from all quarters to ſee the fleet. Lord Nelſon went on ſhore and viſited Ruſtock—On Sunday laſt a convoy of 36 ſail arrived here from Hull, to the great joy of the inhabitants of this city—They paſſed the Daniſh ſhips of war in the Elbe, without ſaluting them, as formerly.

PETERSBURGH, May 18.

[illegible] embargo on the Engliſh ſhips, and the [illegible]ſtation on Engliſh property, was taken [illegible]y. The Ruſſian Admiralty has [illegible]ders to get all the Britiſh ſhips in [illegible]ian harbors repaired at the expence [illegible] Ruſſia. The 24 ſhips at Riga, which were given to the heirs of Zuccerlaer, to diſcharge a demand which they made upon the Engliſh Government, have likewiſe been reſtored to their lawful owners. The harmony and friendly relations which formerly ſubſiſted with England, are again reſtored. Lord Nelſon is expected here on a friendly viſit.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 25.

Intelligence has been received from Egypt, that Roſetta is now likewiſe in the hands of the Engliſh, but that the French garriſon at Alexandria ſtill continues to make a valiant defence. The Engliſh had bombarded the latter city, and attempted taking it by ſtorm, but were driven back with conſiderable loſs. The blockade of Alexandria, by ſea and land, ſtill continues. It is ſaid that very few houſes remained without ſome damage from the bombardment; in conſequence of which the French had deſired and obtained a ceſſation of hoſtilities for thirty one days.

SUMMARY.

Citizen Duroc has been appointed by Buonaparte, Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the Court of Ruſſia, and was undoubtedly at Peterſburgh before the Britiſh Envoy Extra. Lord St. Helens.—Mr. Liſton, late Miniſter in the United States, arrived in England May 13.—The military of Great Britain have gone into mourning for Sir Ralph Abercrombie.—It is ſaid a deputation of the principal booksellers in London, has waited upon Mr. Fox, with a tender of 5000 guineas for the copy right of his intended publication of "The Hiſtory of the Reign of the Houſe of Stuart."—Lord Nelſon on account of ill health has obtained permiſſion to return to England; and the command of the Baltic fleet having been conferred on Admiral Pole, he has entered upon the duties of his new ſituation.

Account of certain Premiums offered in 1801, by the Society inſtituted at London, for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, to encourage the Cultivation of Hemp in Upper and Lower Canada, viz.—

No. I. To the perſon who ſhall ſow with Hemp (in drills at leaſt 18 inches aſunder) the greateſt quantity of land in the province of Upper Canada, not leſs than ten acres ſtatute meaſure, in the year 1801; and ſhall, at the proper ſeaſon, cauſe to be plucked the ſummer hemp (or male hemp bearing no ſeed,) and continue the winter hemp (or female hemp bearing ſeed) on the ground until the ſeed is ripe—The Gold Medal, or Fifty Guineas.

No. II. To the perſon who ſhall ſow with hemp (in drills at leaſt 18 inches aſunder) the next greateſt quantity of land in the ſame province of Upper Canada, not leſs than five acres ſtatute meaſure, in the year 1801, and ſhall, at the proper ſeaſon, cauſe to be plucked the ſummer hemp (or male hemp bearing no ſeed,) and continue the winter hemp (or female hemp bearing ſeed) on the ground until the ſeed is ripe—A Silver Medal, or Twenty-five Guineas.

Certificates of the number of acres, of the diſtance of the drills, of the plucking of the hemp, with a general account of the expence, ſoil, cultivation, and produce, to be tranſmitted to the Society, certified under the hand and ſeal of the Governor or Lieutenant Governor, together with 28lbs. of the hemp, and two quarts of the ſeed, on or before the 1st Tueſday in Feb. 1802.

No. III. To the perſon in Upper Canada who ſhall ſow with hemp in the manner above deſcribed, and with the ſame certificates and ſamples, the next greateſt quantity, not leſs than one acre—The Silver Medal.

It is required that an authentic account of the expence of the cultivature of the ſoil, and quantity produced, be ſent with the [illegible]

No. IV. V. VI. The [illegible]

VOLUME XI.] GAZETTE [NUMBER 17.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

TOTAL NUMBER 537.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1801. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING:—*

WHEREAS, by our Prorogation on the ninth day of July laſt, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the eighteenth day of this preſent month of Auguſt, at which time in our Town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Twenty-fifth day of September now next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſquire our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this thirteenth day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one, and in the forty firſt year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Secy.*

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majeſty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament aſſembled, did by virtue of a Reſolution of their Houſe of Aſſembly, pray that certain Sums of Money ſhould be applied in ſuch manner as to me ſhould ſeem meet for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to aſſent to the prayer of the ſaid Commons—NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority to veſted in me, and the better to effectuate the wiſe and liberal intentions of the ſaid faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Eſquire, one of the Legiſlative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the ſaid John M'Gill and David William Smith Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid Reſolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majeſty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a meaſure ſo agreeable to the wiſhes of the Mother Country, and ſo highly conducive to the proſperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty-firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, LT. GOVR.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. JARVIS, Secy.

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JAMES GREEN, Secy.

MARITIME RIGHTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE art of navigation is generally aſcribed to the Phœnitians, and it is the opinion of ſeveral hiſtorians, that this people, the moſt renowned in antiquity, had a commercial intercourſe with our anceſtors, and uſed to fetch tin from Cornwall: ſome even aſſert, that the name of Britain is a compound from two Phœnitian words, ſignifying *the land of tin*. The Tyrians were a Phœnitian colony, and Carthage ſprung from Tyre. It is worth obſerving, that in the *Penulus* of Plautus, there is a long ſcene in the Punic language, which bears the greateſt affinity with the common Iriſh dialect. We have no other monument reſpecting the language of Carthage. The concluſion that may be drawn from this circumſtance is obvious: the nautical ſkill of the Carthagenians was ſo great, and their power ſo extenſive, that they were for a long time enabled to diſpute with Rome the empire of the world. Nor was it till the Romans, by their unwearied aſſiduity, had, in the end, baffled them, as it were, on their own element, that this important conteſt was decided. The Romans, however, even when they had gained this point, did not make ſuch improvements in trade as might have been expected. Their knowledge of navigation was ſo confined, that they looked upon the Britiſh Iſles as a new world emerging from the boundleſs ocean, and thought that the pillars of Herculus formed the weſtern boundary of the globe.

The Arabians, notwithſtanding the gloomy temper of their Caliphs, and the depth of ſuperſtition in which they were buried, paid more attention to navigation than the Romans. When the Portugueſe firſt ente[illegible]he Indian ocean by way of the C[illegible] of Good Hope, they found Moors on the coaſt of Mozambique, who traded to the Red Sea in large ſhips. The mariners there had Sea charts, and made uſe of a compaſs of a ſquare figure to direct them in their voyages.—Such is the influence of navigation, and the advantage of commerce, that it enabled the Arabians to diſpel the clouds of their ignorance, ſo as to make a conſiderable progreſs in phyſic, aſtronomy and the mathematics in general, ſome parts of which are ſo evidently borrowed from them, that the very terms uſed in thoſe ſciences betray their origin.

But the commercial exertions of the Arabians were ſoon eclipſed by two Italian Republics, Genoa and Venice, who as they held the keys of the Mediterranean, had an opportunity of fetching the ſpices and other valuable commodities as far as the Red Sea, from whence they were diffuſed all over Europe. The market for the Eaſtern commodities was held at the city of Malacca, and the Genoeſe and Venetians monopolized the trade: the latter in particular, by means of their commercial advantages, flouriſhed a long time, and were able to contend for a ſeries of years againſt all the efforts of the Ottoman Empire; till the uſe of the magnetic needle deprived Venice of her conſequence, by opening the Eaſtern trade to all the nations of Europe.

The Portugueſe are the firſt nation that found a new way to India. Prince Henry the Third, ſon of King John of Portugal, returning from the ſiege of Ceuta, conceived a deſign of improving the navigation of his country; and as he had heard much from certain Moors concerning the ſouthern coaſt of Africa, of which the Europeans had no knowledge, none of them having paſſed beyond Cape Nao, to gain certain intelligence of theſe parts, in the year 1417, he ſent out two veſſels upon a voyage of diſcovery, the ſucceſs of which animated many adventurers, and among others, Vaſques de Gama, and the celebrated Columbus. It is well known that Columbus, before his application to the King of Spain, had ſent his brother Bartholomew to our Henry VII. offering him his plan and ſervices. Henry was reſtrained by his noted avarice from riſking the expences neceſſary for the adventure; but when the event convinced him of his error, he expreſſed a deep concern, and as the famous John Cabotti, a Venetian adventurer, came to England, he did not heſitate to fit him out for a voyage of diſcovery. Cabotti explored the American continent from lat. 56 deg. on the coaſt of Labrador, to that of Florida, in lat. 38 deg. north, and took with him his ſon Sebaſtian, who afterwards became Preſident of the Moſcovy company. Some yeats after many attempts were made to diſcover a paſſage by the north eaſt to India and China: none, however, of theſe ſucceeded; but in the courſe of them was laid the foundation of our valuable commerce to Ruſſia, and the eſtabliſhment of the company trading to thoſe parts.

From that period the maritime exertions of Great Britain have ſo encreaſed in number and in ſpiendor, as to render every other naval power abſolutely inſignificant; and if the King of the Britiſh Iſles pretends to the empire of the ſea, he has the beſt of rights, which is that of conqueſt. There is not on the whole ſurface of the globe a ſpot ſo well calculated for the improvement of navigation, and the firm eſtabliſhment of a maritime power, as this Iſland; and while our excellent Conſtitution continues in its purity, all the hoſtile machinations of fifty navies like that of France will not be able to make any impreſſion on our wooden walls.

We cannot, however, conclude this article without obſerving, that our naval tactics are ſtill ſuſceptible of material improvements, which would not only render our maritime rights invulnerable, but eſtabliſh our excluſive ſuperiority to the end of time.

RESTORATION OF THE PRINCE OF ORANGE.

AUGUSTUS, during his long reign, never evinced ſo much wiſdom as when he enacted a law for limiting the extent of the Roman Empire—*De coercendo intra ſuos imperio.* If the Firſt Conſul of France does not purſue the ſame line of conduct, he will ſoon become the victim of his ambition. The aggrandizement of the French Republic is a coloſſus too enormous to be ſeen with indifference by the other powers. Not ſatisfied with the conqueſt of Belgium, Piedmont, and her vaſt acquiſitions in Germany, France now wants the addition of Holland; and it is ſaid that General Angereau has repaired to Amſterdam for the purpoſe of ſignifying the intention of incorporating the Dutch with the Conſular Government, and to render them an atom of the one and indiviſible.—We ſincerely hope that the report is well founded, being fully convinced that our enemy could not commit a more material error. Holland will prove a ſecond Helen, and the gigantic projects of the French Republic may at length ſhare the fate of Troy. It is a circumſtance that cannot fail to rouſe the Northern Powers from their political lethargy. The French being in poſſeſſion of Holland, Pruſſia muſt ever be at their mercy, and Ruſſia muſt not preſume to extend her influence beyond her frozen regions. If the Cabinets of Peterſburgh and Berlin weigh their real intereſt in the ſcales of political wiſdom, they will ſee the neceſſity of reſiſting, without delay, the inſidious views of France. Their diſpute with this country is a frivolous topic, totally incoherent to their dignity and welfare. It is a queſtion *de lana caprina*. The exerciſe of our maritime rights can do no injury to the Northern Confederates; they only ſerve to ſhew the ſuperiority of our naval power, which no nation can conteſt.

A vigorous meaſure, like the alliance of Cambray againſt Venice, is abſolutely neceſſary at this critical juncture, for the ſafety of the European States, and the peace of the world. Let Ruſſia, Pruſſia, and Auſtria, join with Great Britain, and then propoſe articles of a general peace to the Firſt Conſul; it is the only method that can bring France to terms of moderation. Every body knows, that to ſecure the tranquility of Europe a certain balance of power is abſolutely required. Though the dominions of the Emperor of Ruſſia, and of his Pruſſian Majeſty, are at a great diſtance from Italy, yet thoſe Sovereigns have reaſon to be alarmed at the condition of that country, which is within the abſolute graſp of France.—With regard to Holland, it is impoſſible for Great Britain to conſent to any peace while it remains under French influence. We make no ſcruple to declare, that it is incumbent on this country not only to re-inſtate the Prince of Orange, but even to render him an independent Sovereign. As Buonaparte has taken upon himſelf to create the Duke of Parma King of Tuſcany, our Government ought to do the ſame reſpecting the late Stadtholder. The amiable qualities that adorn his Highneſs's moſt benevolent and virtuous character, are certainly calculated to dignify the throne. He may have the title of *Rex Batavorum*, King of Batavia. It is not difficult to perceive, that the intereſt of Pruſſia and Ruſſia, reſpecting the fate of England, is the ſame as our own.

We may take here an opportunity of obſerving, that the navy of Great Britain cannot excite the jealouſy of the Northern Powers upon any reaſonable ground. It is an advantage which this country owes, in a great meaſure, to her geographical ſituation; and nothing can be more abſurd than to envy what nature has placed in the power of another. The maritime conſequence of this nation has ſo extended commerce, as to embrace every ſpot in the habitable globe, which has ſerved to increaſe the comforts of life, and to advance the knowledge of mankind. If the naval power of this country ſhould be divided among different nations, commerce muſt be conſiderably contracted, and ſociety would fall back to that ſtate of ſupine ignorance that prevailed in former times. Our commercial reſources, inſtead of being a ſubject of jealouſy to the Northern Powers, ought to induce them to court our alliance, which, when we conſider the affirming conduct of France, is abſolutely neceſſary for the ſecurity of their dominions.

GENERAL SIR RALPH ABERCROMBY.

Like Epaminondas, like Wolfe, has died of the wounds received in a hard fought battle, in which he was Commander in Chief, and was victorious.—To his country, the loſs of ſuch a man, at ſuch a time, is ineſtimable. For himſelf, it might have been ſomewhat happier, if the victory had been finally deciſive of the fate of Egypt—more glorious it could ſcarcely in any circumſtances have been. It has crowned one of the moſt honorable military lives which hiſtory ſhall ever commemorate for the emulation of future times.

His deſcent was from an old, though not opulent Scottiſh family, of the county of Stirling. He was born, as we have been informed, about the year 1738. On the 23d of May, 1756, he obtained a Cornetcy in the 2d Dragoon Guards. He roſe, on the 24th of April 1762, to the rank of a Captain in the 3d Regiment of Horſe. Aſcending thro' the intermediate gradations of rank, he was appointed, on the 3d of Nov. 1781, to the Colonelcy of the 103d infantry. On the 28th of September 1787, he was promoted to the rank of Major General. On the 5th of November 1795, he obtained the command of the 7th Regiment of Dragoons.

Having been nearly forty years in the army, having ſerved with honor in two wars, and being eſteemed one of the ableſt, coolеſt, and moſt intrepid officers in the whole Britiſh forces, he was employed on the Continent, under his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, in the commencement of the preſent war.

In the action on the heights of Cateau, he commanded the advanced guard. At Nimeguen he was wounded. He conducted the march of the Guards from Deventer to Oldemaal, in the retreat of the Britiſh out of Holland, in the winter of 1794-95.

In Auguſt 1795, he was appointed to ſucceed Sir Charles Grey, as Commander in Chief of the Britiſh forces in the Weſt Indies. On the 24th of March, 1796, Grenada was ſuddenly attacked and taken by a detachment of the army under his orders. He afterwards obtained poſſeſſion of the ſettlements of Demarara and Eſſequibo, in South America. St. Lucia was next taken by more difficult exertions, in which the ability of this eminent Commander was ſignally diſplayed. St. Vincent's was, by the middle of June, added to the Britiſh conqueſts. Trinidad, in Feb. 1797, ſhared the ſame fate.

He returned the ſame year to Europe. He was, in reward for ſuch important ſervices, inveſted with the Red Ribbon, appointed to the command of the regiment of Scots Greys, intruſted with the governments of the Iſle of Wight, Fort George, and Fort Auguſtus, and raiſed to the high military rank of Lieutenant General.

He held, for a time, the chief command of the forces in Ireland. In that command, he laboured to maintain the diſcipline of the army, to ſuppreſs the riſing rebellion, and to protect the people from military oppreſſion, with a care worthy alike of the great General and the enlightened and benificent Statеſman. From that ſtation he was called to the chief command of the Forces in Scotland. His conduct in this diſtinguiſhed appointment gave univerſal ſatisfaction.

When the great enterprize againſt Holland was reſolved upon, Sir Ralph Abercromby was called again to command, under his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York.

His country applauded the choice, when he was ſent with an army to diſpoſſeſs the French of Egypt. His experience in Holland and Flanders, and in the climate of the Weſt Indies, peculiarly fitted him for this new command. He accompliſhed ſome of the firſt duties of a General, in carrying his army in health, in ſpirits, and with the requiſite intelligence and ſupplies, to the deſtined ſcene of action. The landing, the firſt diſpoſitions, the attacks, and the courage oppoſed to attack, the ſpirit with which his army appears to have been by confidence in their leader inſpired, demonſtrate that all the beſt qualities of one of the greateſt of commanders were in Sir Ralph Abercromby united—that they were all ſummoned forth into activity in the atchievements amid which he fell.

His private character was modeſt, diſintereſted, upright, unſtained by any negligent or licentious vice. He was a good ſon, brother, father, huſband, and friend, as well as an able and heroic General.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

The following ſtatement of our trade with Ruſſia will ſhew which of the two countries will ſuffer moſt by the interruption of the trade between Great Britain and that empire.

IRON.

We take from Ruſſia and Sweden about 50,000 tons annually; one third is from the latter country.—Our own forges produce about 50,000 tons more: a ſtop being put to the importation will be an encouragement to our forgers, or founderies—which it is known only wanted ſuch a circumſtance to furniſh double the quantity they now do. It is the cheapneſs of Ruſſian iron, that cauſed it to be imported; a few years ago, when the late Empreſs prohibited a number of Engliſh articles, this government was ſtrongly ſolicited to lay high duties on Ruſſian iron, and even by the merchants concerned in the trade, to the eternal honor of the Britiſh merchants: it was alſo repreſented that we ſtood in no need of importation from Ruſſia. Swediſh iron on account of its peculiar quality is indeed very uſeful, but by no means indiſpenſible.

The whole of the iron mine in Siberia belongs to the nobility, thele being ſhut up muſt occaſion great diſſatisfaction among them, and many of them will be utterly ruined.

All the other nations together take from Ruſſia only about one eighth of the quantity exported to Great Britain.

HEMP.

We take from Ruſſia thirty or forty thouſand tons a year. The other nations about one fixth of this quantity.

It is well known that the Italian hemp is the beſt in Europe, though it does not take tar ſo rapidly.

Egypt has always been famous for hemp and flax, and ſupplied, till the French got poſſeſſion of it, Leghorn, Syria, Aſia Minor, Conſtantinople, Smyrna, &c. with large quantities. The Eaſt Indies can ſupply us with any quantity, as well as any other countries; nor is there any reaſon why we ſhould not grow it at home.—It does not impoveriſh land, as ſome have repreſented more than wheat; perhaps not ſo much. In Ruſſia the beſt hemp grows in the ſouthern parts.

The hemp lands in Ruſſia belong almoſt wholly to the nobility.

FLAX.

We take about 17,000 tons, ſometimes much more, annually, from Ruſſia, and it pays no duty in England.—Other nations alſo, a ſmall quantity in proportion.

There certainly exiſts no reaſon why we ſhould import flax from Ruſſia—at leaſt it is certain we can do nothing without it. Egypt produces the fineſt, but in Ireland may grow much greater quantities than at preſent, and we may be ſupplied with it from many countries.

TALLOW.

Formerly we took none from Ruſſia. This is now become an article of great importance to that country; in ſome provinces they kill their oxen merely to boil the meat to get out all the tallow. The higher the Iriſh fell their tallow, the cheaper they can afford to ſell their beef.—Oil of our fiſheries might, in many inſtances, be ſubſtituted for tallow—and oil may be converted into a ſubſtance as hard as tallow.—We take 12 or 15,000 tons, and it is duty free. Other nations take about one third of this quantity.

RAVENS DUCK.

We take 80,000 pieces, worth about 100,000l. ſterl. (at preſent more.) Drillings 13,000 pieces.—Diaper, for 5000l. ſterl. Broad and narrow linnen, for about 5,500l. ſterl. Crath linnen, for 7,500l. ſterl. Flems linnen 80 or 90,000l. ſterl. about 40,000 pieces. Foreign nations a quantity much leſs conſiderable. The prohibition of theſe articles would be very encouraging to our own manufactures, and very diſtreſſing to thoſe of Ruſſia.

DEAL.

We take about 200,000 pieces, tho' 40 years ago we took none from Ruſſia.

OTHER ARTICLES

Are of little importance. The importations into Ruſſia of Britiſh manufactures, which all pay enormous duties in their ports, are becoming by the numerous prohibitions very trifling, ſo that the balance in favour of Ruſſia, and againſt this country, is two millions ſterling.

The balance of trade with Great Britain and Ireland, is two millions ſterl. in favour of Ruſſia.

Obſervations on the raiſing and dreſſing of HEMP.

By EDWARD ANTILL, Eſq.

From the Tranſactions of the American Philoſophical Society.

WHOEVER would raiſe Hemp properly, and to advantage, ſhould ſet aſide two pieces of ground, of ſuch dimenſions each as he ſhall be able to cultivate every year, and ſow the one, while he is manuring and preparing the other for the ſucceeding year's crop; the higher and dryer the ground the better, provided it be well dunged, and made ſtrong and mellow. The ground ſhould not be too ſloping, leſt the good ſoil be waſhed away with hard rains; if it droops towards the ſouth, ſo that may have the full influence of the ſun, it will be an advantage; low, rich, warm, dry grounds will alſo produce good hemp; but wet land, though ever ſo rich, will by no means do. The ground being prepared, and made very mellow, I now come to that part which muſt be particularly and exactly attended to, ſince the ſucceſs of the crop greatly depends upon it. Some time in May, the ground, being moiſt and in a vegitating ſtate, but by no means wet, muſt be well ploughed, the furrows muſt be cloſe and even, and the ſoil muſt lie light and mellow; it muſt then be ſown very even, with two buſhels of ſeed upon one acre. A man with an iron tooth harrow follows the ſower, and harrows in the ſeed, with two har-

fes, without any balks; for, the leſs the ground is trampled the better.—If harrowing one way be not ſufficient to cover the ſeed, though it would be beſt if that could be done, it muſt be croſs-harrowed. The ground being moiſt as I ſaid before, but by no means to wet as to clod, which would ruin the crop, the ſeed will all ſtart and come up together, which is a ſure ſign of a good crop, and nothing after that, but too much wet, will hurt it; for, hemp thus come up bids defiance to weeds and graſs of every kind. Its growth is ſo quick, and it ſo effectually ſhades the ground, that nothing below can riſe, or ſhew its head; and it to preſerves all the moiſture below, that the hotter and dryer the weather the faſter it grows. Whereas, if the ſeed be grown when the ground is dry, the ſeed that lies deepeſt, where the moiſture is, will come up firſt, and theſe plants will ſhade and ſtarve thoſe that come after; by which means the firſt comers will be too large, and the laſt will be much too ſmall, ſo that the crop will be greatly damaged every way: ſo much depends upon this one circumſtance, of ſowing the ſeed when the ground is moiſt and fit to receive it. The Crops thus rightly managed, will ſtand as thick as very good wheat, and be from four to ſix feet high, according to the ſtrength of the ground, and the ſtems will not be thicker than a good wheat ſtraw; by this means, the hemp will be finer, it will yield the greater quantity, and it may be plucked from the ground, like flax, which will be a great ſaving. But, if it be ſown thin, that is, one buſhel to an acre, which is the common practice, it grows large; the hemp is harſh and coarſe, & then it muſt be cut with hooks, which occaſions great waſte; for, four or five inches above the ground is left by way of ſtubble, which contains the beſt and heavieſt part of the hemp.

When the hemp has got its growth, and is fit to be plucked, which you will know by the under leaves of the carle or male hemp turning yellow and falling off, the ſooner it is pulled the better. It muſt then be bound up with ſtraw bands, in ſingle band theaves, rather ſmall than large, and each theaf muſt be bound in two places; and the ſooner it is carried to the water, to rot, the better. Water rotted hemp, if it be rightly managed, is every way better than that which is rotted on the ground; there is leſs waſte in it, when it comes to be dreſſed: it looks brighter and fairer to the eye; it is eſteemed to be ſtronger and more durable, and it always fetches a better price; beſides, it is much ſooner done, and it is rotted more even and alike, and with greater certainty & exactneſs. Many people in America are acquainted with the method of rotting hemp in water; but, as many more are not yet acquainted with it, I ſhall, for their information, ſet down the method of doing it. Hemp may be rotted in ſtagnated or ſtanding water, ſuch as ponds, pools, or broad deep ditches; &, in ſuch water, it is generally four or five days and nights in rotting, and ſome times longer, according to the heat or coolneſs of the weather. It may alſo be rotted in running water, as in a brook or river; and, in ſuch water, three or four days and nights are ſufficient according to the weather. To know whether the hemp is rotted enough, in either caſe, take a middling handful out of the middle row, & try with both your hands to ſnap it aſunder; if it break eaſy, it is rotted enough; but if it yet appear pretty ſtrong, it is not, and muſt lie longer, till it break with eaſe; then it muſt be taken out & dried as ſoon as poſſible. In handling the theaves, take hold of the bands, and ſet them upright againſt a fence, if one be near, or lay them down upon the graſs, for the water to drain off; then unbind them carefully, open and ſpread them, that they may dry thoroughly; then bind them up again, & houſe them in a dry tight place. The reaſon of handling the hemp in this careful manner is, that when it is well rotted, whilſt it is wet the lint comes off with the leaſt touch; therefore, if it be handled roughly, or if, while it is wet, is be thrown into a cart, and carried to a diſtance to be unbound and dried, it will be greatly hurt, and the owner will receive great damage; but when it is dry it may be handled with ſafety.

If the hemp be rotted in a brook of running water, the theaves muſt be laid acroſs the ſtream; for, if they be laid down lengthways with the ſtream, the current of the water will waſh away the lint, and ruin the hemp: it muſt be laid down heads and points, two, four, or ſix thick, according to the depth of the water, and the quantity of hemp. If the bottom of the river be ſand, gravel or mud, three good ſtrong ſtakes muſt be driven down at each end, above and below, and three long, ſtrong poles muſt be laid on the hemp, and faſtened well to the ſtakes, in ſuch manner as to force down the hemp under water, where it is to remain till it is rotted enough; though, if a muddy ſtream could be avoided, it would be beſt, becauſe it is apt to foul and ſtain the hemp. If the bottom of the ſtream be rocky or ſtony, ſo that ſtakes cannot be driven down to ſecure the hemp under water, and prevent its floating away, then a rough wall muſt be made at the lower end of the hemp, and along the ſide to keep it in; and ſtrong poles or rails muſt be laid upon the top of the hemp, & pretty heavy ſtones upon them, ſo as to ſink the hemp under water, where it muſt lie till it is rotted enough:

What Hemp is intended for ſeed, ſhould be ſown on a piece of ground, by itſelf, which muſt be made very rich and ſtrong. It muſt be ſown in ridges ſix feet wide; and the ſeed muſt be of the largeſt and beſt ſort, and ſown very thin, at the rate of a peck upon an acre, or rather ſix quarts; for, the thinner it is ſown, the more it branches, and the more ſeed it bears. It ſhould be ſown ſome time about the middle of April, and then the ſeed will not be ripe till ſome time after the other hemp is done with. If you have no convenient place to ſow your ſeed hemp by itſelf, then ſow a border, of ſix feet wide, along the north and weſt ſides of your hemp-field. The reaſon for ſowing your hemp in ſuch ridges or borders is, that when the carle or male hemp is ripe, and has ſhed its farina on the ſimble or female hemp, (by which the ſeed is impregnated) and the leaves of the carle hemp fall off, and the ſtem grows yellow, you may eaſily ſtep in along the ſides, and pull up the carle without hurting the female which now begins to branch out, and looks of a deep green colour, and very flouriſhing; and when the ſeeds begin to ripen, which is known by their falling out of their cockets, you may, all along both ſides, bend down the plants, and ſhake out the ſeed upon a cloth laid on the ground; for, as they ripen they ſcatter upon being ſhaken by a hard wind, or otherwiſe. Then it muſt be watched, and the fowls and yellow-birds kept from it, for they are immoderately fond of the ſeed. As the beſt ripe ſeeds are the fulleſt and beſt, they are worthy of ſome pains to ſave them; and the beſt way to do this is to bend down the plants all along, on each ſide of the border or ridge, as is ſaid above, and ſhake them over a cloth ſpread on the ground to receive the ſeed. If one ſide of the plant be rooted out of the ground, by forcing it down to ſhake out the ſeed, there will be no damage, the ſeed that remains will ripen notwithſtanding; and the plant muſt be thus ſhaken every two or three days, till all the ſeeds are ripe, and thus ſaved. This way is much better than pulling up the plants by the roots, and ſhaking them on a barn-floor; for, by this method, which is the common practice, one third of the ſeed never comes to maturity.

It is well known to every farmer that, in the three bread-colonies at leaſt, the ſpring and ſummer ſeaſons are of late years become very dry; ſo that a crop of flax is become very precarious, ſcarcely one year in ſeven producing a good one. This is a conſtant complaint in the mouth of every huſbandman: now hemp does not require half the rain that flax does; this is a circumſtance that is well worth the notice and attention of every farmer, &c. &c. &c.

I ſhall now endeavour to inſtruct the huſbandman in a few eaſy rules for preparing his hemp, which he has raiſed and managed in the manner before directed.

The beſt preparation of hemp for the manufacture of cloth, is to render it as ſoft and as fine as poſſible, without leſſening its ſtrength; and the eaſieſt and cheapeſt way of doing this is certainly the beſt. This is to be found out by a variety of trials and experiments; but, 'till a better way is diſcovered, with which I ſhould be greatly pleaſed, take the following method, which is the beſt I have yet been able to diſcover.

If you have a large wide kettle, that will take in your hemp at full length, it will be the better; but, if your kettle be ſmall, then you muſt double your hemp, but without twiſting; only the ſmall ends of every hand muſt be twiſted a little, to keep them whole and from entangling. Then, firſt of all, lay ſome ſmooth ſticks at the bottom of the kettle, ſo as to lie acroſs one another, three or four layers, according to the ſize and depth of your kettle; this is to keep the hemp from touching the liquor. Then pour ſome ley of middling ſtrength, half as ſtrong as what you make ſoap of, gently into the kettle, not ſo much as to riſe up to the top of the ſticks, they being kept down to the bottom. Then lay in the hemp, each layer croſſing the other, ſo that the ſteam may riſe up through the whole body of the hemp; which done, cover your kettle as cloſe as you can, and hang it over a very gentle fire, and keep it ſimmering or ſlewing, but not boiling, ſo as to raiſe a good ſteam for ſix or eight hours. Then take it off, and let it ſtand covered 'till it is cool enough to handle. Then take out the hemp, and wring it very carefully, as dry as you well can, and hang it up out of the way of the wind, either in your garret or your barn, ſhutting the doors; there let it remain, turning it now and then, till it is perfectly dry. Then pack it up in ſome cloſe dry place till you want to uſe it; but you will do well to viſit it now and then, leſt any part might be damp and rot. You muſt know that wind and air weaken and rot hemp, flax, and thread very much. Then at your leiſure, twiſt up ſome of the hands, as many as you intend for preſent uſe, as hard as you can, and with a round ſmooth hand-beetle, on a ſmooth ſtone, beat & pound each hand by itſelf all over very well, turning it round from ſide to ſide, 'till every part be very well bruiſed. You muſt then untwiſt it, and hatchel it, firſt through a coarſe, and then through a fine hatchel; and remember, that hatchelling muſt be performed in the ſame manner as a man would comb a fine head of hair; he begins at the end below, and, as that diſentangles, he riſes higher, till at laſt he reaches up to the crown of the head. The firſt tow makes good ropes for the uſe of the plantation; the ſecond tow makes very good coarſe ſheeting; and the hemp itſelf will make excellent linen. The ſame method of ſteaming ſoftens flax very much.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, Aug. 29.

On Friday the 14th came on at Niagara, before the Hon. Judge Alcock, the trial of George Nemiers and Mary London, alias Mary Oſborn, for the murder of the late Mr. Bartholomew London, of Saltfleet, by poiſon.

The trial commenced at half paſt nine in the morning, and took up about 8 hours.

The Attorney General in a pathetic addreſs to the Jury, called their attention to the ſolemn duty before them.—He ſaid, that altho' he proſecuted for the Crown, it ſhould be ſeen that he urged no matter that appeared doubtful; he was as much their advocate as their proſecutor.—The facts being fully proven, the Jury delivered them in guilty—and the Judge, who had throughout the trial judged with mercy, now with mildneſs proceeded to paſs the dreadful ſentence of the law, to be executed on the 17th, which was accordingly executed purſuant to ſentence.

A numerous concourſe of people attended the execution.

Oliver Bartlett on Monday the 17th, was tried for theft, and received ſentence to depart this province for ſeven years.

MELANCHOLY.

IN THE STYLE OF SHENSTONE.

Ah, me! in the bloom of my youth,
Am I left all ſad and forlorn;
My figure is wan and uncouth,
And my beauty has ſet in its dawn.

And I weep as I meaſure my woes,
To be left quite unpitied to die;
For no one will grant me repoſe,
Or attend to my pitiful cry.

And can I no pity obtain,
From thoſe who have riches untold;
Ah! no, Youth is giddy and vain,
And Age is ſuſpicious and cold.

For Age will to caution give ear,
And Youth turn diſguſted aſide;
Ah, me! is the grant of a tear
Thus check'd at the altar of pride?

Then here, on the earth, will I lie,
And bid adieu to ſorrow and ſtrife;
Unpitied I'll breathe my laſt ſigh,
No intereſts chain me to life.

But the blow for which *bravery ſues*,
Death averts and cruelly flies,
When, like a baſe coward purſues
The victim who fearfully dies.

ANSWER *to a* LADY, *who requeſted to know why a* GARDENER *was the moſt remarkable Man in the World.*

BECAUSE no Man has more Buſineſs upon *Earth*, and always chooſes *good Ground* for what he does. He commands his *Thyme*. He is Maſter of his *Mint*, and raiſes his *Celery* every year, and it is a bad year indeed that does not produce him a *Plumb*. He meets with more *laughs* than a Miniſter of State. He makes more *Beds* than the French King; and has in them more *Painted ladies*, and more *Roſes* and *Lilies* than are to be found at a Country wake. He makes *Ratieg* his buſineſs, more than his diverſion, as many fine Gentlemen do, but he makes it an advantage both to his health and fortune which is the caſe with few others.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR's OFFICE.

York, 28th Aug. 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive Applications from thoſe who wiſh to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves, and that Leaſes for theſe Lands will be ready to be delivered to ſuch perſons as ſhall be approved of by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the Tenth Day of May next enſuing, on the following conditions, viz.—The Lands to be let for the Term of Twenty-one Years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two Hundred Acres, (and ſo in proportion for a greater or ſmaller quantity) during the firſt ſeven years of the ſaid term of twenty-one years.

For the ſecond ſeven years of the ſaid term, the ſaid annual Rent is to be encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Twenty Shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every two hundred Acres.—For the remaining ſeven years of the ſaid term, the annual Rent is to be again increaſed, and to be at the Rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Buſhels of Wheat at the like option of the Crown for every two hundred Acres.

The Leaſes for ſuch perſons as have already applied to the Council for the ſaid Lands (and whoſe applications have been approved of, will be ready to be delivered on the ſaid Tenth Day of May, provided they ſignify to the Clerk of the Council their aſſent to the above Conditions before that time.

The Tenant will be reſtrained by a Covenant in the Leaſe from aſſigning his Intereſt without the Permiſſion of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JAMES GREEN, Secretary.

To the Public.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, has been pleaſed to appoint the Subſcriber Collector of Duties at this Port for the Home Diſtrict; as likewiſe Inſpector of Pot, Pearl Aſhes and Flour.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Cuſtom Houſe for Entry will be held at my Store Houſe on the water edge, and that I will attend accordingly agreeable to the Act. W. ALLAN.

York, 25th Aug. 1801.

THE Subſcribes begs leave to inform the inhabitants of York and its vicinity that he will purchaſe any Quantity of GINSENG that may be gathered, between this and the firſt of November, next.—He will give two ſhillings N. York Cy. per pound well dried, and one ſhilling for green.

York, 27th Aug. 1801.

JACOB HERCHMER.

Advertiſement.

IT having been decided at the late Aſſizes for the Diſtrict of Niagara, that the Perſons who have hitherto eſteemed themſelves Agents for the Tranſport of Goods and Peltries on the Communication between the Lakes of Ontario and Erie, including the Storage at Kingſton, are in every reſpect to be held as Carriers, and liable, as by the Laws of England, to make good every ſort of Damage or Loſs, whether by Land or Water, except ſuch only as ſhall ariſe from the Act of God, or the King's Enemies; and that this even extends to all damage or loſs, that may ariſe from Fire, except only ſuch as may be cauſed by Lightning.

The Subſcribers fully convinced that this Reſponcibility, in this new Country, and on this dangerous Communication, was never contemplated either by themſelves, or by their employers, do hereby give public Notice that they will not Receive any Goods or Peltries, nor tranſport the ſame, as Carriers under the above mentioned Law—and that they will not hold themſelves Reſponcible for any loſs or damage that may occur, except ſuch only as ſhall be cauſed by Fraud, or Negligence, in themſelves, their Agents, or Servants.

(Signed)

GEO. FORSYTH and Co.
R. HAMILTON,
THOS. CLARK.

Niagara, Aug. 17, 1801.

For Sale,

Red Clover Seed of the firſt Quality,

By CAMERON and COZENS.

York, Auguſt 22, 1801.

TO BE SOLD,

ON or before the firſt of *Oct.* next, at a low price for cath or approved bills, the following tracts of land, viz. lots Nos. 9, 10 and 29 in Broken Front Conceſſion D. and 24 Conceſſion C. and 31 in B. and C. in Township of Scarboro', and Nos. 10 and 11 in 2d Conceſſion, and 9 and 10 in 3d Conceſſion, and 10 in 4th Conceſſion, Township of Vaughan, and lots Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in 3d Conceſſion, Township of Norwich, Diſtrict of London, containing in the whole 3000 acres. For prices apply to the ſubſcriber; who has alſo for ſale, the well ſituated two ſtory Houſe and Lot, formerly occupied by Mr. Henry Kahman, black ſmith.

N. B. All thoſe indebted to him are requeſted to make payment before the firſt of October next, or he will be under the neceſſity of giving them into the hands of an Attorney to collect, to enable him to pay his juſt debts.

SAM. HERON.

York, 3d Aug. 1801.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

A. McDonell Esq
275

THE

VOLUME XI.] G R [NUMBER 18.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

TOTAL NUMBER 538] *SATURDAY*, SEPTEMBER 5 1801. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith :—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING :—

WHEREAS, by our Prorogation on the ninth day of July last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the eighteenth day of this present month of August, at which time in our Town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Twenty-fifth day of September now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary : Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed :—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this thirteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, and in the forty-first year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Secy.*

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majesty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament assembled, did by virtue of a Resolution of their House of Assembly, pray that certain Sums of Money should be applied in such manner as to me should seem meet for the purpose of purchasing and distributing Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to assent to the prayer of the said Commons—NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority to vested in me, and the better to effectuate the wise and liberal intentions of the said faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Esquire, one of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the House of Assembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the said John M'Gill and David William Smith Commissioners for the purpose of purchasing and distributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Resolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majesty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a measure so agreeable to the wishes of the Mother Country, and so highly conducive to the prosperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, LT. GOVR.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. JARVIS, Secy.

TO THE PUBLIC.

BY virtue of the power and authority vested in us by his Excellency the Lt. Governor's Proclamation, bearing date the 29th day of July, 1801—NOTICE is hereby given, that for the purposes therein mentioned, the Province has been divided into five Circles, namely, the Home Circle (comprehending the Home District and the projected District of Newcastle ;) the Eastern Circle (the Eastern District and the District of Johnstown ;) the Midland Circle (the Midland District ;) the Niagara Circle (the Districts of Niagara and London ;) the Western Circle (the Western District.)

For the first ten tons of Hemp raised and dressed in each of the above Circles, which shall be delivered or sold for exportation after publication hereof, and before the 31st of Dec. 1802, a bounty will be given of 5 Dollars, for every 4 cwt. which shall be raised and dressed ; and 3 Dollars in addition for so much of the same, as shall be afterwards exported to Lower Canada ; equal to a compound bounty on the growth and exportation of £10 per ton for 50 tons.

These bounties will be discharged in the respective Circles by debentures, which will be transmitted to certain persons resident in each, and which being transferable, will be paid to the Bearer in CASH, on being produced at the Office of the Commissioners in York.

A certain quantity of Hemp Seed will be distributed as soon as it can be procured from the proper places—the subdivision of which may be sufficient to provide for a supply of Seed within the Province for the ensuing year.

A liberal price will be given for the first twelve bushels of good Seed, certified to be the growth of this Province during the present year, delivered at the Commissioners Office at York, this Fall.

JOHN M'GILL, } Commissioners.
D. W. SMITH, }

York, 3d August, 1801.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
YORK, 27th July, 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons located upon *Yonge Street*, that the 16th day of September next is appointed to hear the Defaulters, on which day if they cannot shew good cause why further time should be given to them, their Locations will be rescinded, and the Lots thrown open.

JAMES GREEN, Secy.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.
York, 28th Aug. 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive Applications from thofe who wifh to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Referves, and that Leafes for thefe Lands will be ready to be delivered to fuch perfons as fhall be approved of by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the Tenth Day of May next enfuing, on the following conditions, viz.—The Lands to be let for the Term of Twenty-one Years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Bufhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two Hundred Acres, (and fo in proportion for a greater or lmaller quantity) during the firft feven years of the faid term of twenty-one years.

For the fecond feven years of the faid term, the faid annual Rent is to be encreafed, and to be at the rate of Twenty Shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Bufhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every two hundred Acres.—For the remaining feven years of the faid term, the annual Rent is to be again increafed, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Bufhels of Wheat at the like option of the Crown for every two hundred Acres.

The Leafes for fuch perfons as have already applied to the Council for the faid Lands (and whofe applications have been approved of, will be ready to be delivered on the faid Tenth Day of May, provided they fignify to the Clerk of the Council their aflent to the above Conditions before that time.

The Tenant will be reftrained by a Covenant in the Leafe from affigning his Intereft without the Permiffion of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JAMES GREEN, Secretary.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.
York, 31ft Auguft, 1801.

WHEREAS many perfons who, from various caufes, had omitted to comply with the Order iffued from this Office of the fourth day of September laft, with refpect to the Lots held by them in this Town, obtained further time for rendering obedience thereto; and whereas feveral perfons have fince been located in this Town whofe Lots are ftill uncleared, NOTICE is hereby given to both defcriptions of perfons, that if the faid Order is not literally complied with on or before the twenty-fifth day of March next, the Lots of the Defaulters will be forfeited and given to other perfons.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Monday, May 28.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer rofe, in confequence of a notice given on Friday, to move a Vote of Thanks to General Hutchinfon, and the Officers and Soldiers under his command, for their gallant conduct in Egypt. In referring to the Journals of the Houfe, the Right Hon. Gentleman faid he found, that, when the death of General Wolfe was made known, the Houfe had felt it their duty, firft to pay a tribute of gratitude and refpect to the memory of that diftinguifhed officer & then to pafs a Vote of Thanks to the General who fucceeded in command, & to the Officers and Soldiers employed on the occafion. It was his wifh, to imitate in the prefent inftance the conduct of Parliament on that occafion and to pay a like tribute to the memory of a man no lefs diftinguifhed for gallantry than Gen. Wolfe. His merits were known to every one, and defcribed in the letter of his fucceffor, which evinces, that one generous fentiment alike actuates the breaft of Engliflimen. Gen. Hutchinfon will prove a valuable and excellent fucceffor to Sir Ralph Abercromby. It would be unneceffary in him to fay more of that truly meritorious Commander, than having paffed a long life of honor, his death was glorious; and during the courfe of his exiftence the breath of calumny had never dared to taint him. The officers & foldiers all confiding in his fuperior knowledge, refigned their judgments into his hands, happy in being allowed to participate in his efteem; his bravery and fkill ranked him amongft the higheft benefactors to his country. In the moment of victory he received a mortal wound; forgetful of his own fufferings, his only wifh was the profperity of his country—happy in having atchieved the glorious work, he refigned his breath with fatisfaction. Like the Brave Wolfe he lived—like him he died! His Majefty, anxious to fhew a mark of eftcem to that truly virtuous man, has directed, that the ftandard of the enemy fhall adorn the monument intended to be erected to his memory, whofe aim was not to deftroy, but fave. May fuch be the principle that ever fhall direct the Soldier's conduct! On atchievements of the army of Egypt he did not wifh to expatiate; the Journals of the Houfe do not afford an inftance where the heroifm of a Britifh Army fhone more confpicuous, or where the gratitude of the country would be more liberally beftowed. The Right Hon. Gentleman then read an extract of a letter from Egypt, defcribing the landing of the army, and the difficulties they had to encounter, which, fays the writer, muft make Engliflimen proud of their country—the Conquerors of Italy fled before them, and the fuccefs of that day added another brilliant page to the annals of hiftory. No man could feel the exertions of that army more than he did; it added to our domeftic fplendour, and the attainment of thofe exertions might eventually lead to an object, not more defired by any one than by himfelf, an honorable and permanent peace. No fuccefs on our part ought to induce us to demand more, or diafters to compel us to accept lefs. (*Hear! hear!*)—It was a fource of great fatisfaction that the minds of the people, amidft the diftreffes of the country, were unconquered and unconquerable, the fafety and honor of the country was in an eminent degree owing to the exertions of that great and good man: & to him, and to all thofe employed under him on the coaft of Egypt were their applaufe and gratitude due. He then moved, "That an humble Addrefs be prefented to His Majefty, humbly praying that his Majefty would be graciously pleafed to direct that a monument be erected in the Cathedral church of St. Paul, to the memory of the ever-to-be-lamented Commander in Chief of the Army of Egypt, Sir Ralph Abercromby K. B. who, having furmounted innumerable obftacles, by local fituation and a well-directed attack of the enemy, was mortally wounded, but ftill continued in the field till the army under his command had atchieved the victory, on the 21ft of March, 1801.

Sir James Pulteney rofe to pay his tribute of refpect to the memory of Sir Ralph Abercromby, whofe lofs, thofe who knew him better would not lefs lament than he did. It was enough to fay the army had defeated the enemy; they defeated them under difficulties the moft alarming.

The motion was then put and carried *nem. con.*

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved the Thanks of the Houfe to Generals Hutchinfon, (fecond in command) Coote, Craddock, Ludlow, Moore, Earl of Cavan, Hope, Doyle, Stewart, Oakes, &c. for their fplendid and heroic exertions in refifting the defperate attack of the enemy on the 21ft March. Carried *nem. con.*—He then moved that this Houfe do highly approve and acknowledge the regularity, difcipline, and valor of the non commiffioned officers and privates on that memorable and brilliant victory, &c. Carried *nem. con.*—That General Hutchinfon be requefted to communicate the faid refolution.

The Thanks of the Houfe were then voted to Admiral Lord Keith, for his diftinguifhed zeal and ability, and fkill in landing the troops; and alfo to Rear Admiral Sir R. Bickerton, for his co operation in effecting that difembarkation; and that this houfe do highly approve of the conduct of the Seamen and Marines employed on that occafion; and that the Speaker be defired to communicate thefe Refolutions to Lord Keith, by him to be fignified to the captains of the different fhips.—Ordered.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The 42d regiment has fo gallantly diftinguifhed itfelf in the line, in the memorable contefts in Egypt, that every particular concerning it becomes intereffing. It was originally embodied as a militia in favor of the Houfe of Hanover, and confifted of the fons of the moft refpectable yeomanry in the Highlands of Scotland; and among whom the name of Campbell was particularly celebrated. About fixty years ago this regiment was incorporated into the line, and has ever been honored by the poft of danger and confidence. From the athletic form of its men, they have always been remarkable for the effect with which they ufed the bayonet, an inftance of which occurred in the landing in Egypt, for which fervice they were feletted by the ever-to-be-lamented Abercromby. This regiment is as remarkable for peaceable demeanour, endurance of fatigue and obedience to orders, as for that perfevering intrepidity of which it has recently difplayed fo glorious a proof; and we have no doubt but that its *conquefl* of the pretended *Invincibles* will be followed by atchievements equally honorable to their country and themfelves.

From late London Papers.

The net revenue of the Hanoverian dominions amount annually to 500,000l fterling: the land tax alone, from the diftricts of Bremen and Vexden, produces yearly 80,000l.

There was one material paffage of the Duke of Clarence's Speech, on the day of high national eulogy, in Parliament about Parker and Nelfon, that ought to be pointedly recorded. The Duke faid, "that Englifh Soldiers were as great as Englifh Sailors. The bravery of the nation felt no difference whether its defenders wear a red or a blue jacket. All this (faid the Duke) depends entirely upon their leaders. When Britifh military officers (added His Royal Highnefs) are equal in tactics to Britifh naval officers, then military victories will be as common here, and throughout Europe, as naval victories. It depends upon the fkillfulnefs of the officers; for both Naval and Military Britifh Officers are equally brave; and there is no fear of the men."

A few minutes after Captain Otway had arrived at the Admiralty with the glorious intelligence of our late victory, the place was crouded with inquiring vifitors. Among the reft a young gentleman of the Tranfport Office, about thirteen years of age was very confpicuous. His engaging figure, and eager deportment, intereffed all around him, and riveted their attention. He haftily alked Captain Otway after the Monarch:—"and my Father, Sir, how is he? Is he wounded? Is he killed?—" Who is your Father, my dear?" faid Captain Otway, ftruck and affected with the youth's ingenious fenfibility.—"Captain Moffe!"—"My dear! the Monarch has been very roughly handled."—Oh! I know your meaning!" exclaimed the mourner, "my dear Father is dead?" Captain Otway was much agitated; and the youth, burfting out into an agony of grief, bewailed the lofs of his parent in a few, but pathetic fentences. At length he raifed his head, and, with his eyes ftreaming with tears, faultered out—"I am happy, however, that he died *fighting for us!*"

June 18. A difpatch from Lord Elgin, at Conftantinople, was received yefterday by Government. It brings accounts from before Alexandria as late as the 3d of May, at which time nothing of importance had happened, fubfequent to the events which have been recorded in the Gazette.

June 19. A Paris paper of the 15th inft. contains an article dated from Pau, which ftates, that peace has been concluded between Portugal and Spain, & that Lucien Bonaparte had proceeded to Bajodas to fign the treaty on the part of the Republic. Altho' the Moniteur of the 15th inft. is filent on the fubject it is probable that the ftatement may prove correct.

The laft cartel from France brought difpatches to citizen Otto. The intercourfe between the two governments has lately been more frequent than it was fome time ago; and as foon as the fate of Egypt fhall be known, we may expect to hear fomething of fteps towards a pacification.

The following is copied from a morning paper of this day:

"During the laft fortnight, very few if any private letters were allowed to come from France to England, a circumftance which gave rife to much fpeculation and various. It is fuppofed that the French government ftopped them, in hopes of intercepting fome treafonable correfpondence, or gaining information refpecting certain political defigns. On Monday, however, a great number of letters were received from France, & from them we are enabled to throw a light upon the prefent ftate of affairs.

"The report of the arreft of Maffena was not wholly unfounded. By perfons arrived from France, it was known that his arreft was expected. We can now add, upon good information, that a political intrigue has been for fome time carrying on at Paris, for the purpofe of fupplanting Bonaparte and his government.—The leaders of this intrigue are Reubel and Maffena. We know not whether Carnot is a party to it.—Tongues have been bufy in Paris, though the newfpapers have been filent. As the means of fucceeding in their defigns, the Reubelifts, have reprefented Bonaparte's government as a defpotifm, wholly deftructive of liberty. But after what has paffed in France, the paffion for freedom is as cold as it is in England, which has been ftocked by the example of France. In the caufe of freedom Reubel could form but a weak party; in another caufe he has been more fuccefsful. His friends have reprefented the protracted negociations between England and France as a proof that the chief Conful has no defign of making peace; that he is trifling with the diftreffes of the people, and meditating new wars and conquefts, which, however they may add to his glory, muft prolong and aggravate the fufferings of the French people. Among other plans of ambition, that of the invafion of England has been held out as the moft chimerical and dangerous. The difficulties in the way of the fettlement of the indemnities have alfo aflifted the Reubelifts; and when it appeared that the French troops had croffed the Rhine, a ftrong fentiment of difcontent was manifefted among the public. This period too, was thought to be the favorable one in which Reubel and Maffena would ftrike a blow, and an explofion was actually looked for at Paris. But Bonaparte is too vigilant and penetrating. Fouche, minifter of Police, the Pitt of Paris, who has deferted the Jacobins as the other deferted the Parliamentary reformers, has kept a moft watchful eye over the confpirators, with all of whom he is acquainted, knowing their haunts and proceedings, as well as their wifhes, by the report of his fpies, numerous and well paid. Bonaparte and Fouche know fo completely every ftep of their enemies, that they are under no uneafinefs, and they will not arreft them, if it be poffible to avoid that meafure with fafety, conficious that even the arreft of their enemies would excite an alarm of danger and call in queftion the ftability of government. It was the dread of a political explofion, more than the appearance of a war on the Rhine, that occafioned the late fall in the French funds; it was to counteract the efforts of this faction, to banifh the apprehenfions of a new war, that the review of the ftate of the French republic in refpect to her foreign relations, appeared laft week in the Moniteur, and that the project of invading England was difcountenanced. For the fame reafon was the high panegyric on the Englifh miniflers publifhed in the official Journal. But hollow are the praifes of the firft Conful, and little confidence do we place in his profeffions of peace. He has adopted a kind and complimentary language to lull the fears and to raife the hopes of France; to give the people this great proof of his fincerity—and a great proof it is, that he believed the Britifh minifter fincere."

A letter from on board the Loire frigate, cruifing off Havre, mentions, "that on the evening of the 6th, the enemy fent out of the harbour of Havre the following veffels, viz. ten lugger gun boats, carrying each one gun and 35 men; one large lugger of 16 guns and 45 men; four gun brigs of 12 guns and 50 men each; one fchooner of 10 guns and about 50 men, and thefe fupported by batteries of about 12 guns and the mortars. Thus the force of the enemy confifted of nearly three mortars, 96 pieces of cannon, and 685 men.

"This force Capt. Newman of the Loire, attacked on the evening of the 7th. As the Loire approached, he found the could not get within gun-fhot, from want of water. The Wolverene, carrying 12 guns and 60 men, ftood clofe in with the enemy, and engaged their whole line for nearly half an hour, without having a man hurt, or even a fail or a rope cut.

A letter was received yefterday at the Admiralty from Capt. Newman, of the Loire frigate, with an account of a fecond attack having been made by a fmall fquadron under his command, planned by Capt. Wright of the Wolverene. This fecond attack lafted near an hour, and ended in the French force being obliged to take fhelter in the harbour of Havre.

The fleet of Eaft India fhips which lately arrived from China occupy collectively 9273 tons and upwards.

The Eaft India Company have at this time in their fervice 76 regular fhips; of this number 31 are of 1200 tons and upwards.

June 20. A rapid interchange of difpatches has taken place during the whole of the preceding week between the governments of France and England, and very fanguine hopes have been entertained in confequence, that the bafis of negociation may have acquired fome ftability. We are told, that yefterday M. Otto had a long converfation with Lord Hawkefbury, in the prefence of Mr. Addington, and that the terms fubmitted by the French as preliminary, are extremely favorable; it is even ftated by fome what thefe terms are, namely, that France confents to give up Egypt, and to allow England to retain the port of Alexandria: Piedmont is to be reftored to the King of Sardinia; and that with regard to the colonies, the general principle will be to give back very little to France and her allies in the Eaft Indies, but to reftore with a liberal hand, our conquefts in the Weft—Such are the ftatements afloat: we do not, however, attach much credit to them, it not being very probable that government, at fo early a period of negociation, fhould publifh any report of its progrefs: we therefore confider all further fpeculation on the fubject at prefent as impertinent.—In the courfe of another week, perhaps, fuch events may occur as to give a new feature to the whole bufinefs.

By another flag of truce which arrived yefterday at Dover, we again, laft night, received French papers of one day later than thofe which reached town on Thurfday; as heretofore, they contain but little news.

We yefterday learnt from the beft authority, that the enemy's fleet in Breft, according to the laft advices, confifted of 27 fail of the line ready for fea. The complement of feamen on board the 74's is fixed at only three hundred men, which proves that room is left for double the number of troops, as the French complement on board fhips of this rate is 850 men.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—*June 18.*

Mr. Vanfittart faid he had a motion to make relative to the Britifh property which had been under fequeftration by the late Emperor of Ruffia, a confiderable quantity of which had thereby become damaged, and the merchants having had recourfe to the underwriters to recover fuch damages, it had been agreed by both parties that the goods fhould be put up to fale; now it was hard that under fuch circumftances

these goods should pay the duty required by law upon all auctions; he therefore gave notice that he should move to-morrow, that the house resolve itself into a committee to consider of exempting certain goods lately under sequestration in Russia, from the auction duty bill.

On motion of the chancellor of the Exchequer, the house went into a committee to consider of the salaries to be granted to the judges of his Majesty's prize courts in America and in the West Indies, and of allowance to be afforded to persons who have exercised this office. The two following resolutions were moved and agreed to:

Resolved, that it is the opinion of the committee, that a sum not exceeding 2000l. a year be granted out of the consolidated fund as a salary to each of the judges of his Majesty's prize courts, in any two of the West India Islands, or in Halifax, in Nova Scotia.

That a sum not exceeding 1000l. be granted as an allowance, under certain restrictions, to persons who have exercised this office.

June 29. Mr. Bragge brought up the report of the committee upon the trade of America with Ireland. The resolutions allowing the importation from America to Ireland of tar, wood, wheat and other grain, tobacco, &c. were agreed to, and a bill ordered.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, Sept. 5.

Died, on Sunday last after a long illness, Mrs. Beaman, wife of Mr. E. Beaman of this town; and on Tuesday her remains were attended to the place of interment by a respectable concourse of people.

Meteorological observations for Aug. 1801.

Days.	6 o'clock A.M.	1 o'clock P.M.	7 o'clock P.M.		
1	64	76	62	cloudy	clouds clear
2	50	67	60	do.	clear do.
3	47	58	56	clear	do. do.
4	56	66	63	do.	clouds do.
5	53	66	66	do.	cloudy do.
6	53	67	70	clouds	clear clouds
7	60	71	76	cloudy	do. clear
8	60	66	61	hazy	cloudy rain
9	62	62	64	rain	rain do.
10	60	69	67	cloudy	clear clear
11	61	74	68	clear	rain cloudy
12	53	71	69	cloudy	clear clouds
13	53	66	66	clear	clear do.
14	50	68	66	do.	do. do.
15	60	63	60	rain	rain rain
16	62	72	66	clear	clear clear
17	54	68	66	do.	do. do.
18	62	77	76	do.	do. do.
19	64	79	76	do.	cloudy do.
20	64	74	70	do.	clear cloudy
21	63	73	68	do.	do. clear
22	63	72	67	rain	clear do.
23	59	71	66	clear	do. do.
24	56	65	64	cloudy	cloudy cloudy
25	56	61	61	rain	clouds do.
26	45	64	62	clear	do. clouds
27	49	64	62	clear	do. do.
28	51	62	61	clear	rain cloudy
29	60	74	68	clear	cloudy clouds
30	55	64	60	clear	rain cloudy
31	60	64	60	clear	clear cloudy

To be given away,

THAT beautifully situated Lot No. 1, fronting on Ontario and Dutches Streets; the buildings thereon are, a small two and half story House, with a Gallery in front, which commands a view of the Lake and Bay; in the Cellar a never failing spring of fine Water, and a stream of fine Water running through one corner of the Lot; there is a good Kitchen in rear of the House, and a Stable sufficient for two Cows and two Horses, and the lot is in good Fence.

The conditions are, with the person or persons who accepts of the above present, that he, she, or they purchase, not less than two thousand Apple Trees at three Shillings N. Y. C. each; after which will be added as a further present, about one hundred Apple, thirty Peach and fourteen Cherry Trees, besides wild Plumbs, wild Cherries, English Goose-berries, white and red Currants, &c. &c.—There are forty of the above Apple Trees, as also the Peach and Cherry Trees, planted regular as an Orchard, several of which appeared in blossom last spring, and must be considered as very valuable, also as a Kitchen Garden, will sufficiently recommend itself to those who may please to view it.—

The above are well calculated for a professional or independent Gentleman, being somewhat retired—about half way from the Lake to the late Attorney General's and opposite the Town Farm of the Honble. D. W. SMITH.

Payment will be made easy—a good deed—and possession given any time from the first of Nov. to the first of May next. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises,

WILLIAM BOND.

York, Sept. 4, 1801.

Home District, } SHERIFF's OFFICE,
to wit. } Sept. 3, 1801.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of His Majesty's Common Pleas Court to me directed, at the suit of John Endicott, I have levied of the goods and chattels of Joseph M'Murtrie various articles of Merchannize, &c. which will be sold to the highest bidder at the house of Messrs. James and Eby Playter, on Monday the twenty-fifth instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

ALEXR. M'DONELL, Sheriff.

A CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS Patrick Mealey late of York, having a note of hand against the Subscriber, to the amount of Eight pounds N. Y. Currency, on which he made him payments and has got his receipts, together with a note of hand against him for a greater amount—this is to caution the Public not to purchase the above note from his wife, as the Subscriber has offered her a settlement, which she refuses.

THOS. TIVEY.

York, 5th Sept. 1801.

To the Public.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, has been pleased to appoint the Subscriber Collector of Duties at this Port for the Home District; as likewise Inspector of Pot, Pearl Ashes and Flour.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Custom House for Entry will be held at my Store House on the water edge, and that I will attend accordingly agreeable to the Act. W. ALLAN.

York, 25th Aug. 1801.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of York and its vicinity that he will purchase any quantity of GINSANG that may be gathered, between this and the first of November next.—He will give two shillings N. York Cy. per pound well dried, and one shilling for green.

York, 27th Aug. 1801.

JACOB HERCHMER.

Advertisement.

IT having been decided at the late Assizes for the District of Niagara, that the Persons who have hitherto esteemed themselves Agents for the Transport of Goods and Peltries on the Communication between the Lakes of Ontario and Erie, including the Stereage at Kingston, are in every respect to be held as Carriers, and liable, as by the Laws of England, to make good every sort of Damage or Loss, whether by Land or Water, except such only as shall arise from the Act of God, or the King's Enemies; and that this even extends to all damage or loss, that may arise from Fire, except only such as may be caused by Lightning.

The Subscribers fully convinced that this Responcibility, in this new Country, and on this dangerous Communication, was never contemplated either by themselves, or by their employers, do hereby give public Notice that they will not Receive any Goods or Peltries, nor transport the same, as Carriers under the above mentioned Law;—and that they will not hold themselves Responcible for any loss or damage that may occur, except such only as shall be caused by Fraud, or Negligence, in themselves, their Agents, or Servants.

(Signed)

GEO. FORSYTH and Co.
R. HAMILTON,
THOS. CLARK.

Niagara, Aug. 17, 1801.

For Sale,

Red Clover Seed of the first Quality,

By CAMERON and COZENS.

York, August 22, 1801.

TO BE SOLD,

ON or before the first of Oct. next, at a low price for cash or approved bills, the following tracts of land, viz. lots Nos. 9, 10 and 29 in Broken Front Concession D. and 24 Concession C. and 31 in B. and C. in Township of Scarboro', and Nos. 10 and 11 in 2d Concession, and 9 and 10 in 3d Concession, and 10 in 4th Concession, Township of Vaughan, and lots Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in 3d Concession, Township of Norwich, District of London, containing in the whole 3000 acres. For prices apply to the subscriber; who has also for sale, the well situated two story House and Lot, formerly occupied by Mr. Henry Kahman, black-smith.

N. B. All those indebted to him are requested to make payment before the first of October next, or he will be under the necessity of giving them into the hands of an Attorney to collect, to enable him to pay his just debts.

SAM. HERON.

York, 3d Aug. 1801.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

Hond D. W. Smith Esq
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THE

VOLUME XI.] G R [NUMBER 19.

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OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

TOTAL NUMBER 539.] *SATURDAY*, SEPTEMBER, 12 1801. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Prorogation on the ninth day of July last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the eighteenth day of this present month of August, at which time to our Town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Twenty-fifth day of September now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this thirteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, and in the forty first year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Secy.*

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majesty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament assembled, did by virtue of a Resolution of their House of Assembly, pray that certain Sums of Money should be applied in such manner as to me should seem meet for the purpose of purchasing and distributing Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to assent to the prayer of the said Commons—NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority to vested in me, and the better to effectuate the wise and liberal Intentions of the said faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Esquire, one of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the House of Assembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the said John M'Gill and David William Smith Commissioners for the purpose of purchasing and distributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Resolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majesty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a measure so agreeable to the wishes of the Mother Country, and so highly conducive to the prosperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, LT. GOVR.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. JARVIS, Secy.

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BY virtue of the power and authority vested in us by his Excellency the Lt. Governor's Proclamation, bearing date the 29th day of July, 1801—NOTICE is hereby given, that for the purposes therein mentioned, the Province has been divided into five Circles, namely, the Home Circle (comprehending the Home District and the projected District of Newcastle;) the Eastern Circle (the Eastern District and the District of Johnstown;) the Midland Circle (the Midland District;) the Niagara Circle (the Districts of Niagara and London;) the Western Circle (the Western District.)

For the first ten tons of Hemp raised and dressed in each of the above Circles, which shall be delivered or sold for exportation after publication hereof, and before the 31st of Dec. 1802, a bounty will be given of 5 Dollars, for every 4 cwt. which shall be raised and dressed; and 3 Dollars in addition for so much of the same, as shall be afterwards exported to Lower Canada; equal to a compound bounty on the growth and exportation of £10 per ton for 50 tons.

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A certain quantity of Hemp Seed will be distributed as soon as it can be procured from the proper places—the subdivision of which may be sufficient to provide for a supply of Seed within the Province for the ensuing year.

A liberal price will be given for the first twelve bushels of good Seed, certified to be the growth of this Province during the present year, delivered at the Commissioners Office at York, this Fall.

JOHN M'GILL, } Commissioners.
D. W. SMITH. }

York, 3d August, 1801.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
YORK, 27th July, 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons located upon *Yonge Street*, that the 16th day of September next is appointed to hear the Defaulters, on which day if they cannot shew good cause why further time should be given to them, their Locations will be rescinded, and the Lots thrown open.

JAMES GREEN, Secy.

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11	61	74	66	clear	rain cloudy
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14	50	68	66	do.	do. do.
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22	63	72	67	rain	clear do.
23	50	71	66	clear	do. do.
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26	45	64	62	clear	do. clouds
27	42	64	62	clear	do. do.
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D. W. SMITH. }

York, 3d August, 1801.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
YORK, 27th July, 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons located upon *Yonge Street*, that the 16th day of September next is appointed to hear the Defaulters, on which day if they cannot shew good cause why further time should be given to them, their Locations will be rescinded, and the Lots thrown open.

JAMES GREEN, Secy.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

York, 28th Aug. 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive Applications from thofe who wifh to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Refetves, and that Leafes for thefe Lands will be ready to be delivered to fuch perfons as fhall be approved of by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the Tenth Day of May next enfuing, on the following conditions, viz.—The Lands to be let for the Term of Twenty-one Years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Bufhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two Hundred Acres, (and fo in proportion for a greater or fmaller quantity) during the firft feven years of the faid term of twenty-one years.

For the fecond feven years of the faid term, the faid annual Rent is to be encreafed, and to be at the rate of Twenty Shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Bufhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every two hundred Acres.—For the remaining feven years of the faid term, the annual Rent is to be again increafed, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Bufhels of Wheat at the like option of the Crown for every two hundred Acres.

The Leafes for fuch perfons as have already applied to the Council for the faid Lands (and whofe applications have been approved of, will be ready to be delivered on the faid Tenth Day of May, provided they fignify to the Clerk of the Council their aflent to the above Conditions before that time.

The Tenant will be reftrained by a Covenant in the Leafe from afligning his Intereft without the Permiflion of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JAMES GREEN, Secretary.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

York, 31ft Auguft, 1801.

WHEREAS many perfons who, from various caufes, had omitted to comply with the Order iflued from this Office of the fourth day of September laft, with refpect to the Lots held by them in this Town, obtained further time for rendering obedience thereto; and whereas feveral perfons have fince been located in this Town whofe Lots are ftill uncleared, NOTICE is hereby given to both defcriptions of perfons, that if the faid Order is not literally complied with on or before the twenty-fifth day of March next, the Lots of the Defaulters will be forfeited and given to other perfons.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

From the Mercantile Advertiser.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

IT is really furprizing that a truth fo important to mankind as that of living men being fpecifically lighter than water, is not more generally known than it appears to be in the prefent age; for a general knowledge of it would certainly be attended with the happieft effects in cafes of fhipwreck and of ferry boats upfetting; circumftances which have been frequent; and caufes of the death of thoufands of the human race, of the moft pungent diftrefs of thofe related to the unhappy fufferers from fuch, and to every feeling mind. As it is a pofition which can fo eafily and without expence be put to the teft of experiment, it will be almoft criminal in thofe perfons who are precluded from the poffibility of inveftigating fo important a fubject, not to make the experiment, or to negleft publifhing the refults of their experiments to the world. As mankind generally fuppofe that they are heavier than water, it will require a number of facts to convince them of their miftake; and until there is fufficient evidence for mankind to believe that they are fpecifically lighter than water, it is improbable that thofe who may be fo unfortunate as to be fhipwrecked or thrown into the water by other accidents will avail themfelves of fo favorable a circumftance.

The experiments of Mr. Robifon having been made upon ten different perfons, for the purpofe of difcovering the fpecific gravity of living men, which he found to be about one-fourth lefs than river water, will appear conclufive to many; and from them we may prefume that the fpecific gravity of mankind generally is nearly the fame, or about one-fourth lefs than river water. But as it is poffible we may err in drawing a general conclufion from only a few particular facts, and as a great part of mankind have it in their power to repeat the experiments of Mr. Robifon, let us hope that we fhall not long be in want of fuch a number of facts as that from them we may infer the fpecific gravity of mankind generally without danger of erring; and from which we may learn the greateft differences of that of individuals.—There has been pointed out to me by a friend a paflage contained in Donald Campbell's, "*Journal Over Land to India,*" which defcribes this perilous fituation from having been fhipwrecked, and the method he took to reach the fhore after quitting the wreck, which was purely an experiment.—The refult of the experiment was favorable to him, and ferves to corroborate an important truth, That the difference of the fpecific gravities of living men and water is fuch that they may float upon its furface without any exertion. "Death" fays Mr. Campbell, "feemed inevitable and all that occurred to me now to do, was to accelerate it and get out of its pangs as fpeedily as poffible; for tho' I knew how to fwim, the tremendous furf rendered fwimming ufelefs, & all hope from it would have been ridiculous. I therefore began to fwallow as much water as poffible; yet, ftill rifing by the buoyant principle of the waves to the furface, my former thoughts began to occur; and whether it was that, or natural inftinct, which furvived the temporary impreffions of defpair, I know not; but I endeavoured to fwim, which I had not long d when I again difcovered the log of wood I had loft floating near me, and with fome difficulty caught it. Hardly had it been an inftant in my hands, when I loft it again. I had often heard it faid in Scotland, that if a man will throw himfelf flat on his back in the water, lie quite ftraight and ftiff, and fuffer himfelf to fink till the water gets into his ears, he will continue to float: this occurred to me now, and I determined to try the experiment. So I threw myfelf on my back in the manner I have defcribed, and left myfelf to the difpofal of Providence. Nor was it long before I found the truth of the faying;—for I floated with hardly an effort, and began for the firft time to perceive fomething like hopes of prefervation. Nor was I miftaken; for in a fhort time more, without effort or exertion, and without once turning from off my back, I found myfelf ftrike againft the fandy beach."

From the above paflage it appears that the people of Scotland are acquainted with the fact that living men can float near the furface of water without any exertion. I have tried the experiment feveral times in the North River; and found, agreeable to the faying of the Scotch people, and the refult of Mr. Campbell's experiment, that after having thrown myfelf upon my back, I continued to float without the leaft motion of either hands or feet, the whole of my face being above the furface of the water, and my body inclined beneath it, making an angle of about 45°. Two of my friends have alfo tried the experiment with the fame refult. Indeed one of them faid he fuppofed he could go to fleep in fmooth water having floated with rather more of his face above the furface than myfelf or my other friend.

Should any be induced to try the experiment (for many will have opportunities when bathing) I would advife them not to be hafty in giving the refult of their experiments; for one of my friends concluded, from two or three experiments, he could not float without fome exertion; but by repeating them he is now fatisfied that he can float without moving hands or feet.

WM. MAYELL.

New York, July 8th, 1801.

Conſequences reſulting from the Death of the late Emperor of Ruſſia.

THOUGH we are inclined to conſider the ſudden diſſolution of the unfortunate Paul as a viſitation of God, independent of any collateral cauſe, we can not omit obſerving, that the throne is frequently ſurrounded with dingers, which can o ly be averted by the vigilance of friendſhip.

Was not Alexander the real friend of Epheſtion? Princes, with reſpect to the attachment of their favourites, have a peculiar advantage from the extent of their power, intereſt being the beſt ſecurity for the conduct of mankind. It was this conſideration that, about two centuries ago, ſuggeſted to his Holineſs at Rome a moſt refined policy, which never was noticed by any writer. We take here an opportunity of ſetting forth this curious fact, being convinced that if the Papal circumſpection had come to the knowledge of other Sovereigns, they would long ſince have adopted it, as there cannot be deviſed a meaſure more evidently calculated to promote the domeſtic proſperity of a Potentate:—

Whenever a new Pope is elected, the firſt act of his authority is to diſmiſs, without any exception whatſoever, every individual that belonged to his predeceſſor, from the Prime Miniſter to the laſt ſcullion; and it is particularly worth remarking, that the penſions and ſalaries of his own adherents and menial ſervants riſe every year in a certain proportion. His Holineſs, above all, is exceedingly partial to his cooks, and they never fail to take proper care of him. The head cook of Lambertini multiplied his wages at ſuch a rate, that at the end of his Pontificate, which laſted many years, he found himſelf poſſeſſed of a fortune that enabled him to become a Biſhop. The Pope's phyſician and apothecary are not leſs liberally rewarded than the cooks; like them, they receive an annual increaſe in their ſtipend, and have the title and rank of *Monſignors*, which they loſe with their ſalary the moment their maſter dies.—If the late Emperor Paul had followed the prudential ſyſtem of the Succeſſor of St. Peter, he moſt probably would not have been troubled with the cholic.

It has been ſuppoſed that his death would occaſion a material change in the Cabinet of Peterſburgh; but we cannot entirely concur in that opinion. The public declaration of the young Emperor, that his intention is to adhere to the plans of Catharine, ſhews that he does not mean to abandon the main object relative to this country. It is, however, a fortunate circumſtance, that our naval efforts have already, in a great meaſure, baffled his hoſtile machinations, and there is every reaſon to hope, that the Confederacy will ſoon ſink with Paul into the grave. As Mr. Pitt juſtly obſerved, in his eloquent ſpeech, March 25, on the motion of Mr. Grey, for an Enquiry into the State of the Nation—it is incumbent on Miniſters to bring, if poſſible, our preſent conteſt with Ruſſia to a pacific termination, but on no conceſſion that may ſacrifice our rights, and lower the juſt pretenſions of our naval dignity, eſpecially as we have nothing to apprehend from any reſiſtance that may be attempted by foreign powers. Whenever a nation acquires a decided ſuperiority at ſea, as we have this moment, her naval ſtrength is ever encreaſing, while that of her enemies muſt decline in proportion, by reaſon that their ſhips can never make any formidable junction without being intercepted by her numerous fleets. A nation may have better ſoldiers than another power, an army better diſciplined and more renowned; but the advantage may be loſt. The Pruſſians have been conſidered in our own days as the beſt troops in Europe; now, the French pretend to have eclipſed their fame: the ſame may happen to the Auſtrians and Ruſſians; but when a naval power obtains a ſuperiority among ſurrounding nations, it cannot be loſt without a ſhameful neglect.—From a public aſſertion of Bonaparte while he was in Egypt, it appears that this circumſtance did not eſcape his ſagacity; he acknowledged, in expreſs terms, the unconquerable naval ſuperiority of Great Britain, which always inclined us to think, that his mind is not backward to treat with this country on terms of moderation.

As to the relations of France with Ruſſia, we think them the ſame as in the latter days of Paul. It is well known that the conqueſt of Conſtantinople was a favourite project of the ambitious Catherine, and the new Emperor cannot but conſider the alliance of Bonaparte as abſolutely neceſſary in ſuch a purſuit. If the Firſt Conſul promiſed to ſupport the vain pretenſions of Paul on the iſland of Malta, as there is reaſon to think that he did, his preſent Imperial Majeſty does certainly not differ from his late father on that ſubject. When Paul interfered with the French in behalf of the King of Naples, it was on a deep political principle, his late Imperial Majeſty wiſhing to ſecure by the tie of gratitude the friendſhip and condeſcenſion of a power that boaſts of a ſuperior claim on the iſland in queſtion. Actuated by the ſame motive, the preſent Emperor will not fail to continue the protection of his father to his Sicilian Majeſty. As to the King of Sardinia and the Pope, they are two devoted victims; their fall is immaterial to Ruſſia. We cannot but expreſs ſome concern to ſee the King of Sardinia deprived of the beſt part of his dominions; but with regard to the Pope, we make no ſcruple to repeat with Machival, that his temporal power and prepoſterous authority never did much good to the world, and Italy in particular.

Paragraphs from late London Papers.

Captain Morgan, of the 55th regiment, rode his bay horſe, by Young Morwick, a few days ago, from Leiceſter, through Welford to Northampton, a diſtance of 32 poſt miles, with apparent eaſe, in 98 minutes, for a wager of 100 guineas.

A large fiſh was taken in the bay of Abbotſbury, meaſuring twenty ſeven feet and an half in length, and fifteen feet in girth; his tail, when ſpread, 8 feet; fins, 4 feet; and it is ſuppoſed to weigh 15 tons. It was entangled in the mackarel ſeins, and deſtroyed by the crew of the Greyhound cutter, who fired upon it. Fourteen horſes and a number of men were employed in getting it on ſhore, where a booth has been erected over it, and numbers flock to ſee it. The fiſhermen call it a Bequmaris ſhark, and ſuppoſe that more of the ſame kind are in the bay.

A man of buſineſs of the city of Berne, in Switzerland, had, by his ſucceſſes in trade, acquired a conſiderable real and perſonal eſtate. Virtuouſly ſenſible of the true uſe of riches, and provident for the future welfare of his fellow citizens, he gave his whole eſtate (for he had no relations) to the Senate of Berne, in truſt for the people; that is to ſay, that they ſhould receive the produce of the eſtate, till it ſhould ariſe to the ſum of two thouſand pounds; that then they ſhould lay out theſe two thouſand pounds in building a townhouſe, according to a plan by him left; the lower ſtory whereof to conſiſt of large vaults, or repoſitories for wine; the ſtory above was directed to be formed into a piazza, for ſuch perſons as ſhould come to the market at Berne for diſpoſing of their goods, free from the injuries of the weather; that he willed, that a council chamber ſhould be erected for a committee of the ſenate to meet in from time to time, to adjuſt his accounts, and to direct ſuch things as might be neceſſary for the charity; and above the council chamber as many floors for granaries as could conveniently be raiſed, to depoſit a quantity of corn for the uſe of the people, whenever they ſhould have occaſion for it. And when this building ſhould have been erected, and the expence of it diſcharged, he willed, that the ſenate of Berne ſhould receive the produce of his eſtate, until the ſame ſhould amount to the ſum of two thouſand pounds, and when the price of corn ſhould be under the mean rate of the laſt ten years, one fourth part, they ſhould then lay out one thouſand pounds in corn, and ſtow it in the granaries; and the ſame in wine, when under one fourth of the mean rate of the laſt ten years; and he alſo directed that none of the ſaid corn or wine ſhould be ſold, until the price of corn or wine ſhould exceed at the common market, one fourth of the mean rate for the laſt ten years; and then every citizen of Bern ſhould demand daily (or proportionably weekly) as many pounds weight of wheat, and as many pints of wine, as he has mouths in his family to conſume, and no more; and that for the ſame, he ſhould pay ready money, after the mean rate that it has been at for the laſt ten years paſt, a due proportion being allowed for waſte, and that to be ſettled by the Senate; and that each houſeholder ſhould be ſo ſupplied as long as the price of either corn or wine ſhould continue above the rate of one fourth more than the mean rate; and whatſoever increaſe ſhould be made of the capital, it ſhould be laid out under the ſame reſtrictions, in adding to the ſtock of corn and wine, which (the Teſtator hoped) would, under the bleſſing of Heaven, in a certain time, reduce theſe two neceſſary articles of life to very near a fixed price.

INSTANCE OF UNCOMMON MODERATION.

The Earl of Caernarvon, in the reign of James the I. being at dinner one day at the houſe of his father-in-law, a phyſician, either belonging to, or of the acquaintance of the family, gave this noble earl the lie direct. The company preſent, appeared in the utmoſt aſtoniſhment at the impudence of this ſon of Eſculapius; but the earl very calmly replied, "I will take the lie, but I will never take phyſic of him: he may ſpeak what does not become him; I will not do what is unworthy of me!"

IMPROVEMENT.

A writer in the New England Palladium ſays: "The various improvements which have rapidly taken place in our country, during the laſt twenty-ſix years, are at once an evidence of the ability and patriotiſm of our citizens. A minature picture of this may be ſeen in the Maſſachuſetts Regiſter for the preſent year, which, among other inſtitutions of the uſeful kind in Maſſachuſetts and Maine, gives thirteen of the lucrative claſs, ſuch as Banks, Inſurance Companys, &c. thirty two corporations for bridges; eleven for locks and canals; ſeven to promote manufactures; ſix for the ſafety and convenience of navigation in harbours and rivers; ten for turnpikes; and a great number of aqueducts; three colleges; twenty one academies; two ſocieties for propagating the Goſpel; two for agriculture; eight for charity excluſive of more than fifty maſonic ſocieties; five for acquiring marine knowledge, and diffuſing their charity to decayed ſeamen; and ſeven for the purpoſes of education, humanity, and the arts and ſciences generally (excluſive of grammar Schools required by law in every town.)—Theſe excellent inſtitutions, except thoſe in the ſeveral towns, are incorporated by ſpecial acts, and moſt of them have accumulated property in lands, real eſtates, or the funds, which enable them to purſue the ends for which they aſſociated.—There are alſo many others of the ſame deſcription as thoſe above mentioned, which are not incorporated, ſuch as ſocieties for the purpoſes of piety, charity, education, manufactures, libraries, and various other public ſpirited enterprizes which have not as yet applied for acts of incorporation."

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, Sept. 12.

On Thurſday laſt a boat from the Humber laden with hay, on board which were ſeveral people, was unluckily driven down the lake by the violence of the wind—As ſoon as the wind

had somewhat abated, boats went out in search of them but without effect; they have not since been heard of and great apprehensions are entertained for their safety.

TO A YOUNG LADY,

Who asked what Heaven was? and in what part of Space?

Heaven is all love; all joy in giving joy.
YOUNG.

FAR o'er the arches of yon azure skies,
Mansions of bliss, immortal structures rise;
Of pearls the walls; of gold the shining floors,
On Chrystal hinges turn the tuneful doors*:
There the brave troop of crimson Martyrs stands,
Crowns on their heads, and sceptres in their hands;
There Wisdom's sons, a long illustrious train,
Each on his throne†, to endless ages reign;
There too, with looks of love, in robes of light
The Saviour‡ shines magnificently bright.
Would you, fair Maid, of heavenly life possess'd,
Sit with those saints in everlasting rest?
Would you, when earth's no more, survive above,
And 'midst the radiant files of Angels move?
A guide behold! the gospel‖ marks the way
To those blest regions of eternal day.

* Rev. 51. † Rev. 4. 4.
‡ Rom. 8. 34. ‖ Acts 4. 13.

To be given away,

THAT beautifully situated Lot No. 1, fronting on Ontario and Dutchess Streets; the buildings thereon are, a small two and half story House, with a Gallery in front, which commands a view of the Lake and Bay; in the Cellar a never failing spring of fine Water, and a stream of fine Water running through one corner of the Lot; there is a good Kitchen in rear of the House, and a Stable sufficient for two Cows and two Horses, and the lot is in good Fence.

The conditions are, with the person or persons who accepts of the above present, that he, she, or they purchase, not less than two thousand Apple Trees at three Shillings N. Y. C. each; after which will be added as a further present, about one hundred Apple, thirty Peach and fourteen Cherry Trees, besides wild Plumbs, wild Cherries, English Goose-berries, white and red Currants, &c. &c.—There are forty of the above Apple Trees, as also the Peach and Cherry Trees, planted regular as an Orchard, several of which appeared in blossom last spring, and must be considered as very valuable, also as a Kitchen Garden, will sufficiently recommend itself to those who may please to view it.—

The above are well calculated for a professional or independent Gentleman, being somewhat retired—about half way from the Lake to the late Attorney General's and opposite the Town Farm of the Honble. D. W. SMITH.

Payment will be made easy—a good deed—and possession given any time from the first of Nov. to the first of May next. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises,
WILLIAM BOND.

York, Sept. 4, 1801.

TO BE SOLD,

THE front town lot, with an excellent dwelling-house and a kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Dennison now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water lot adjoining, and possession given to the purchaser immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6 and 7, in the 3d concession of West Flamboro' township, containing 1000 acres, on which there are some very good mill-seats: the lots No. 4 and 5, in the 1st concession of East Flamboro', with their broken fronts, containing, according to the patent, 600 acres, more or less; the lots No. 1, 3 and 4 in the 2d, and lots No. 2 and 3 in the 3d concessions of Beverley, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 16, in the second and third concessions of the township of York, containing 400 acres: the lots Nos. 32 and 33, with their broken fronts, in the 1st, and Nos. 31 and 32 in the 2d concession of Whitby, containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 22 and 24 in the 13th, No. 23 in the 12th, and No. 24 in the 13th and 14th concessions of Townsend, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14 in the 4th and 2d concessions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the town plot, containing 1200 acres: the lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1st concession of Delaware township, on the river Thames, (la Trench) containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th concessions of Dereham, containing 3000 acres, with mill-seats thereon: and also, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 1st, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 12th concessions of Norwich, containing 6000 acres, with mill seats thereon.

The terms are either cash, or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec; for the whole of each purchase, in which case a proportionably less price will be expected, or the same for one moiety of each purchase, and bonds properly secured for principal and interest, until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the proprietor at York,
PETER RUSSELL.

August 22, 1801.

Home District, } SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
to wit. } Sept. 3, 1801.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of His Majesty's District Court to me directed, at the suit of John Endicott, I have levied on the goods and chattels of Joseph M'Murtrie various articles of Merchannize, &c. which will be sold to the highest bidder at the house of Messrs. James and Ely Playter, on Monday the twenty-first instant at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

ALEXR. M'DONELL, Sheriff.

A CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS Patrick Mealey late of York, having a note of hand against the Subscriber, to the amount of Eight pounds N. Y. Currency, on which he made him payments and has got his receipts, together with a note of hand against him for a greater amount—this is to caution the Public not to purchase the above note from his wife, as the Subscriber has offered her a settlement, which she refuses.

THOS. TIVEY.

York, 5th Sept. 1801.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of York and its vicinity that he will purchase any quantity of GREASE that may be gathered, between this and the first of November, next—He will give two shillings N. York Cy. per pound well dried, and one shilling for green.

York, 27th Aug. 1801.
JACOB HERCHMER.

Advertisement.

IT having been decided at the late Assizes for the District of Niagara, that the Persons who have hitherto esteemed themselves Agents for the Transport of Goods and Peltries on the Communication between the Lakes of Ontario and Erie, including the Storeage at Kingston, are in every respect to be held as Carriers, and liable, as by the Laws of England, to make good every sort of Damage or Loss, whether by Land or Water, except such only as shall arise from the Act of God, or the King's Enemies; and that this even extends to all damage or loss, that may arise from Fire, except only such as may be caused by Lightning.

The Subscribers fully convinced that this Responcibility, in this new Country, and on this dangerous Communication, was never contemplated either by themselves, or by their employers, do hereby give public Notice that they will not Receive any Goods or Peltries, nor transport the same, as Carriers under the above mentioned Law;—and that they will not hold themselves Responcible for any loss or damage that may occur, except such only as shall be caused by Fraud, or Negligence, in themselves, their Agents, or Servants.

(Signed)
GEO. FORSYTH and Co.
R. HAMILTON,
THOS. CLARK.

Niagara, Aug. 17, 1801.

For Sale,

Red Clover Seed of the first Quality,

By CAMERON and COZENS.

York, August 22, 1801.

TO BE SOLD,

ON or before the first of Oct. next, at a low price for cash or approved bills, the following tracts of land, viz. lots Nos. 9, 10 and 29 in Broken Front Concession D. and 24 Concession C. and 31 in B. and C. in Township of Scarboro', and Nos. 10 and 11 in 2d Concession, and 9 and 10 in 3d Concession, and 10 in 4th Concession, Township of Vaughan, and lots Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in 3d Concession, Township of Norwich, District of London, containing in the whole 3000 acres. For prices apply to the subscriber; who has also for sale, the well situated two story House and Lot, formerly occupied by Mr. Henry Kahman, black-smith.

N. B. All those indebted to him are requested to make payment before the first of October next, or he will be under the necessity of giving them into the hands of an Attorney to collect, to enable him to pay his just debts.

SAM. HERON.

York, 3d Aug. 1801.

VOLUME XI.] THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE; OR, AMERICAN ORACLE. [NUMBER 20.

[NUMBER 540.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19 1801. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the thirteenth day of August last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty fifth day of September, at which time in our Town of YORK, you were held and constrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Second day of November next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and defence of our Province of Upper Canada, and thereon to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved PETER HUNTER Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, and in the forty first year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Secy.*

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majesty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament assembled, did by virtue of a Resolution of their House of Assembly, pray that certain Sums of Money should be applied in such manner as to me should seem meet for the purpose of purchasing and distributing Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to assent to the prayer of the said Commons—NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority to vested in me, and the better to effectuate the wise and liberal intentions of the said faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Esquire, one of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the House of Assembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the said John M'Gill and David William Smith Commissioners for the purpose of purchasing and distributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Resolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majesty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a measure so agreeable to the wishes of the Mother Country, and so highly conducive to the prosperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. JARVIS, Secy.

TO THE PUBLIC.

BY virtue of the power and authority vested in us by his Excellency the Lt. Governor's Proclamation, bearing date the 29th day of July, 1801—NOTICE is hereby given, that for the purposes therein mentioned, the Province has been divided into five Circles, namely; the Home Circle (comprehending the Home District and the projected District of Newcastle;) the Eastern Circle (the Eastern District and the District of Johnstown;) the Midland Circle (the Midland District;) the Niagara Circle (the Districts of Niagara and London;) the Western Circle (the Western District.)

For the first ten tons of Hemp raised and dressed in each of the above Circles, which shall be delivered or sold for exportation after publication hereof, and before the 31st of Dec. 1802, a bounty will be given of 5 Dollars, for every 4 cwt. which shall be raised and dressed; and 3 Dollars in addition for so much of the same, as shall be afterwards exported to Lower Canada; equal to a compound bounty on the growth and exportation of £10 per ton for 50 tons.

These bounties will be discharged in the respective Circles by debentures, which will be transmitted to certain persons resident in each, and which being transferable, will be paid to the Bearer in CASH, on being produced at the Office of the Commissioners in York.

A certain quantity of Hemp Seed will be distributed as soon as it can be procured from the proper places—the subdivision of which may be sufficient to provide for a supply of Seed within the Province for the ensuing year.

A liberal price will be given for the first twelve bushels of good Seed, certified to be the growth of this Province during the present year, delivered at the Commissioners Office at York, this Fall.

JOHN M'GILL, } Commissioners.
D. W. SMITH, }

York, 3d August, 1801.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are in any wise indebted to the estate of the late Mr. William Bowkett of this town, are requested to make immediate payment to his wife who is authorized to receive the same and give discharges; and those to whom the said estate may be indebted are defired to produce their claims as above, duly authenticated, in order that the concerns of said estate may be finally adjusted and closed.

SARAH BOWKETT.

York, 16th Sept. 1801. Admnistx.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.
York, 28th Aug. 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive Applications from thofe who wifh to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Referves, and that Leafes for thefe Lands will be ready to be delivered to fuch perfons as fhall be approved of by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the Tenth Day of May next enfuing, on the following conditions, viz.—The Lands to be let for the Term of Twenty-one Years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Bufhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two Hundred Acres, (and fo in proportion for a greater or imaller quantity) during the firft feven years of the faid term of twenty-one years.

For the fecond feven years of the faid term, the faid annual Rent is to be encreafed, and to be at the rate of Twenty Shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Bufhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every two hundred Acres.—For the remaining feven years of the faid term, the annual Rent is to be again increafed, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Bufhels of Wheat at the like option of the Crown for every two hundred Acres.

The Leafes for fuch perfons as have already applied to the Council for the faid Lands (and whofe applications have been approved of, will be ready to be delivered on the faid Tenth Day of May, provided they fignify to the Clerk of the Council their aflent to the above Conditions before that time.

The Tenant will be reftrained by a Covenant in the Leafe from affigning his Intereft without the Permiffion of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JAMES GREEN, Secretary.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.
York, 31ft Auguft, 1801.

WHEREAS many perfons who, from various caufes, had omitted to comply with the Order iffued from this Office of the fourth day of September laft, with refpect to the Lots held by them in this Town, obtained further time for rendering obedience thereto; and whereas feveral perfons have fince been located in this Town whofe Lots are ftill uncleared, NOTICE is hereby given to both defcriptions of perfons, that if the faid Order is not literally complied with on or before the twenty-fifth day of March next, the Lots of the Defaulters will be forfeited and given to other perfons.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

Foreign News.

BRUNN, MAY 30.

OUR laft accounts from the Turkifh frontiers ftate, that in Bofnia, the Turks are preparing for war, and covering their ftrong places with encampments, while at Conftantinople negociations for peace with France are carrying on under the mediation of a neighbouring friendly power. Several couriers with difpatches from Conftantinople for Belgrade, have been ftopped near Sophia, on account of the commotions occafioned by two Pachas in that neighbourhood, who are at war with one another. Orders have been fent from Conftantinople for reducing the Pacha of Jamina to obedience, but the troops difpatched againft him have not ventured to approach him, his forces being more numerous, and his party very ftrong in that diftrict.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

From the 'Register of the Central Aflembly of St. Domingo.

This day, 17th Germinal, (6th April) 9th year of the French Republic, one and indivifible, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the citizen Touffaint Louverture, general in chief of the army of St. Domingo, accompanied by his aides decamp, the adjutant-general D'Ebecour, and general of brigade Age, chief of the Etat Major, repaired to the meeting-houfe of Lamadrelle, in Centre-ftreet, in order to inftall in their functions the feveral deputies of the departments of the colony who form the Central Aflembly, according to the proclamation of the general in chief of 26 Pluvoife.

The aflembly is compofed of citizen Bernard Borgelle and Etienne Viart, of the weftern department, Quhen Raimond, and Jean B. Lincour, from the northern department, P. A. Collet, and Gafton Nogeiée, from the fouthern department, Andre Munos and Charles Roxis, of Jamanna department.

On the arrival of the general, the members all rofe and addreffed him nearly in thefe words:

Citizen General—"The iflind of St. Domingo, which your valour, conftancy, and virtue, has united under the empire of the French Republic, that it immediately enjoy a conftitution fuited to its climate, foil, culture, trade, and to the manners of its inhabitants; preferving the enjoyments of folid liberty to the warriors who have conquered and defended it, and to the cultivators who improved it: In a word, freedom and happinefs to all its inhabitants. Such is the important work which the people have confided to us.

"The fundamental bafis which we are about to eftablifh, fhall remove all uneafinefs, fhall draw upon it mutual confidence, and will doubtlefs unite all hearts under the empire of law, and of the executive power of St. Domingo, who have no other with but the happinefs of their countrymen, that they may aflure themfelves of their own felicity.

"The central aflembly would have been intimidated at the talk they have before them, were they not perfuaded of the fentiments their own conficiences dictated to them, that to do well on this occafion, its members need only to conlult paft events to avoid their repetition, and that it is not only the perfection of doing well which we muft feek but to endeavor to come gradually to it without a blow.

"The central aflembly at this moment will proceed to fet down fome immutable and fundamental bafis of a conftitution for St. Domingo, and will prepare the way to compleat it as foon as the colony revives from the revolutionary ftruggle which threatened to annihilate it, had not Providence fent the Hero, whole deeds defeive that pofterity fhould acknowledge that his humanity and juftice defervedly entitle him to the name of faviour and reftorer of St. Domingo, which his fellow-citizens in this place, this day beftow on him."

The general in chief then replied with the legacity and feafibility peculiar to himfelf. Addreffing himfelf to the deputies, he faid—"Magiftrates, inveited with the confidence of the people of this unfortunate colony, you are going to devote all your energies to frame a plan of legiflation according to manners and climate under which we live; to the variety of our culture and our kind of trade; a plan of legiflation which may laftingly fix amongft us happinefs under the auguft empire of liberty. Let the moft perfect tranquillity always prefide at your deliberations; and above all not punifh any of the legiflative acts you may think proper to make before all your works have received the fanction which is irrevocably required by my proclamation.

"Magiftrates, fwear that you will conftantly and without partiality, fulfil the honorable functions which the voice of your fellow citizens have called you to."

Here the deputies rofe, and unanimoully faid, "We fwear it!" After which the general in chief faid, (in faluting the deputies) "Citizens, my heart gives me the aflurance, that I have fulfilled my talk, in holding St. Domingo, by every fcheme I could, from falling into precipices; but it belongs to you to fix its fate by good laws and wife regulations, ripened by leflons of experience, and the local knowledge of the colony."

After which he withdrew—the deputies accompanied him to the door, and returned to their feats.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

Extract of a letter from Hamburgh, dated June 9.

"A private letter from Copenhagen of the 5th inft. received here this afternoon, contains the following obfervations refpecting the Northern Alliance—More than half the duration of the armiftice between Denmark and England having already expired, the topic of general converfation, in all the higher circles here, is the probability of a renewal of hoftilities.—The feizure of our Weft India iflands, without any previous and formal declaration of war, and of the early period when they happened, has excited more indignation than furprife among us, and occafioned the fpecial miffion of our fecretary of ftate, Count Bernftorff, to the Court of Saint James's, where the fuccefs or failure of his negociations (which will be but of fhort duration) will decide the queftion of peace or war. Our court, and thofe of Sweden and Berlin, are ftrmly refolved not to give up the principles upon which the convention of the North is founded, though the convention itfelf may, under the prefent circumftances, be fufpended, or undergo certain abatements and modifications in its tenor. What proves this, is the folemn exchange of the ratifications fubfequent to the battle of Copenhagen; our embaffador extraordinary at Berlin, Rofencrantz, exchanged that of the Danifh cabinet with Count Haugwitz on the 30th ult.—Another circumftance which fhews that there are ferious apprehenfions of a continuance of the war is, that the works in our arfenals, dock-yards, and at the fortifications, are carried on almoft without intermiffion; and laft Wednefday, June 3, the King very unexpectedly, iffued a royal edict or fummons to his fubjects in general, to defend his kingdoms, and rendering all perfons from the age of 21 to 60, who do not belong to the embodied militia and volunteers liable to be called out in cafe of invafion."

DUBLIN, June 13.

The agreeable intelligence has reached us by letters of unqueftionable authority from London, that there is every reafon to hope a permanent and honorable peace will fpeedily take place between Great Britain and France.

The feveral Danifh veffels embargoed in Rings-end Dock, were on Tuefday evening releafed from arreft, and will clear out from the Cuftom houfe to fail with the firft fair wind.

June 16.

Circular letters are faid to have been fent to the Commanders of the yeomanry corps requiring them to make returns of what effective men they can muiter, who will be ready to enter upon permanent duty if called upon.

A deftructive fever is prevalent at Waterford, which is fuppoied to originate from putrified holes near the houfes. Thefe holes are made for the purpofe of obtaining manure.

GIBRALTAR, MAY 29.

On Monday laft, 68 prifoners of war belonging to various Englifh privateers, which had been captured and carried into Spanifh ports, arrived in the garrifon. They bring us the following information, the truth of which has fince been confirmed: "On the 7th inftant his Majefty's brig Speedy, commanded by Lord Cochrane, fell in with fome Spanifh veffels, under convoy of his Catholic Majefty's xebeck El Gamo, of 238 men, and 36 guns. The Speedy captured nine fhips of the convoy, and after having fent men on board each of the prizes, there remained only 25 men out of 70, her original complement; fhe carries fourteen four pounders. In this fituation fhe was chafed by the xebeck, until at laft the Speedy found it impoffible to efcape; but her brave commander was refolved fhe fhould not be a cheap conqueft. Accordingly a warm action commenced, which however did not laft long, as the xebeck, after having loft fome of her hands, furrendered to the Speedy, & was taken by her along with the other prizes and prifoners to Mahon harbour."

SALEM, July 30.

By Captain Crowninfhield, in 30 days from Algeziras, and 24 from Madeira, we are informed, that previous to his failing from the former place, he faw a letter from Genoa, dated June 17, to an American Captain at Algeziras, which mentioned that 5 American veffels had been captured by the Tripolitan cruizers, and that two American fhips were at Genoa, arming, determined to fight their way down the ftraights

Capt. C. faw at Algeziras, a Gibraltar paper containing intelligence from Egypt to June 4, which mentioned that the Englifh army ftill continued before Alexandria—that it had ftopped all communications from the country, and had cut off all fupplies of water by the aqueduct.

Capt. C. alfo faw at Algeziras, the Madrid Gazette, of June 10—15, containing the articles of a treaty between the Portugueſe and French and Spaniards, by which hoftilities were immediately to ceafe—the Portugueſe were to pay eight millions of dollars to the French, and two millions to the Spaniards—were to cede part of their territory to the latter—to have their fortreſſes garrifoned by French troops, and were to exclude the Englifh from all their ports. On the 3d of July, a floop arrived at Madeira, in three days from Lifbon, the maſter of which confirmed the foregoing, and added, that the court of Portugal had rejected the terms, fuppoſed in conſequence of an Engliſh fleet appearing off Lifbon, of 14 ſail of the line—the commander of which had ſent in word that he had come, by order of his government, to afford them protection. Hoſtilities immediately recommenced, and the Engliſh were quitting Lifbon as faſt as poſſible.

While Capt. C. was at Algeziras, two Algerine merchant ſhips were brought in by the Spaniſh gun-boats, coming from Gibraltar. The commander of one of them (an American) informed, that he momently expected a declaration of war from the Dey againſt the United States, as he was much exaſperated againſt them. In conſequence of theſe 'ſqually' appearances, a ſtore ſhip from the United States, deſtined for Algiers, ſtopped at Gibraltar, and intended waiting the appearance of the American ſquadron in the Mediterranean. The Captain alſo ſaid, that the Dey of Tunis had very modeſtly made a requeſt of the American Conſul, for 70 twenty-four pounders from his government—he did not poſitively demand them, but would receive them as a particular mark of our favor.

BRITISH WEST-INDIES.

Naſſau, July 24.

On Wedneſday this Iſland was viſited with a tremendous hurricane. Whether we judge by the effects produced, or by the obſervations of our ſenſes, during its period, we are equally led to pronounce it one of the ſevereſt that we have ever witneſſed in thoſe Iſlands.

On a former occaſion we expreſſed a hope, that we ſhould be exempted from gales of wind this ſeaſon—and, we gave as a reaſon for our opinion, the frequency of rains, accompanied with thunder and lightening.

It is worthy of remark, that for theſe ſome weeks there has been little or no rain—and tho' the weather has been very warm and cloſe, there has been an entire abſence of thunder and lightening. Theſe unuſual circumſtances, at this ſeaſon ſhould put us on our guard in future.

The wind, for a day or two previous to the hurricane, hung to the northward of eaſt, and on the morning of its happening, it blew very freſh in ſqualls from E. N. E. and kept backing to the northward, with encreaſing violence. About 12 P. M. cautious people began to be alarmed, and to prepare for what they expected would follow—but, in general, the earlineſs of the ſeaſon quieted the ſuſpicions of the inhabitants, as they knew it was unuſual for hurricanes to happen till about the equinox: doubt, however, was ſoon changed into certainty, and by two o'clock the gale had encreaſed to that degree, which we denominate a hurricane. The veſſels, pretty generally, began to drive from their moorings, notwithſtanding their maſts and yards were ſtruck, and all their anchors down, and every other precaution attended to. The harbour fortunately, was thinner of ſhipping than uſual; yet they drove againſt one another, and came in whole ſtrings to the ſhore. As the tide roſe, the hurricane increaſed in violence, and ſtill kept backing till it came about north. This very fortunately drove all the veſſels on the town ſide of the harbour, and prevented any from driving to ſea. By three o'clock there was ſcarcely a veſſel riding in the harbor. The Guineaman, prize to his Majeſty's ſhip Echo, that lay well up in the harbor, and on the Hogg-iſland ſide of it, parted her anchors, and drove towards the town. In her progreſs ſhe got upon the middle ground, and turned over on her beam ends, ſo that the ſeamen got on her ſide. The negroes, 250 in number, fell to leeward, in between decks, and were in imminent danger; but fortunately the veſſel went over the bank and righted, and at length drove on ſhore againſt Mr. Benjamin Lord's wharf which ſhe in part demoliſhed. The negroes and crew were happily all ſafe landed.

The wind, after three o'clock, began to haul to the eaſt-ward, but without any diminution of its violence: indeed we are rather of opinion that its violence was augmented. Objects at a ſmall diſtance from the ſhore were now inviſible, or indiſtinct, the ſpray riſing from the water in ſuch clouds, as to obſcure every thing that was near it. In faſt, the harbor reſembled three torrents, of different denſities, paſſing with inconceivable velocity. Firſt the water, from the accumulation at the eaſt end of the harbour, by being drove in from the bank, raiſed 6 feet above its common level, acquired an extremely rapid motion down the harbor. The foam & ſpray next, forming almoſt an opaque cloud, ſpun along with the ſwifteſt poſſible degree of viſible motion, and formed a ſtratum, as it were, of 20 or 30 feet deep: and over that the rain paſſed in a rarer medium, in a perfect horizontal direction; and appeared incapable of deſcending from its projectile velocity. By half paſt four the wind got round to the eaſt, and kept veering round with the ſun—a certain ſign that the gale would not continue long. Its violence however, as yet, was unabated. Providentially, before it acquired any ſoothing, the tide had fallen, and the veſſels having all been driven up at high water, none of them were blown off, in which caſe they muſt have gone to ſea, and probably would have been loſt, with thoſe in them.

About an hour before ſunſet the wind had ſhifted round to the ſouth or ſouth by weſt, and ſtill blew with great violence; but the town and harbor was ſo ſheltered by the hills that it was very little felt. By ſun-let it moderated; and by 8 or 9 at night there was nothing remained of it but a freſh gale.

We thank God, before we proceed to recapitulate the damages ſuſtained by the hurricane, that ſo few lives were loſt in the elemental ſtrife, and craft of matter. We have not heard but of two or three that were drowned, and none that loſt their lives on ſhore.

Of all the veſſels in the harbor, three only rode out the ſtorm, viz. the ſloop Primroſe, an American, and a Spaniſh veſſel near the eaſtern fort. Between Evan's hill, and the weſtern water battery, we counted 120 veſſels ſtranded, beſides which there were ſeveral ſunk, and others cruſhed to pieces, and laying under other veſſels that we could take no account of.

The moſt convincing proof of the violence of the wind, and perhaps the beſt criterion we can adduce, is, that the greater part of the veſſels had their maſts blown away—not cut, but blown away by the board. The prize Guineaman loſt all her's, and her bowſprit, by the ſheer force of the wind.

Several veſſels, we underſtand, are bilged; and others, from the extreme difficulty that would attend getting them off, are abandoned. In general, however, we are in hopes the ſtranded veſſels will be got aflloat without much difficulty or damage to their hulls.

On ſhore, in town, and its vicinity, the devaſtations were equally great: many valuable houſes have been blown down, and all the fences and trees in general laid level with the ground.—Nearly one half of Mr. Joſeph Hall's

beautiful grove of cocoa nut trees were destroyed, by being broken off near the butt, one of which we measured and found it 7 feet 7 inches in circumference, just above the part where it was broken.

Mr. Ansel Ferguson's house, one of the largest in town, was blown down; and the roof, in falling down, had well nigh demolished Mr. Howe's house adjoining. Other new stone houses suffered considerably, from the mortar being in a moist state:—and a great many wooden houses fell, from the same cause, the stone under pinning not having time to cement.

The sea to the southward of fort Montague made a breach through the sand hills, and has filled the extensive valley to the westward of it many feet deep.

It also rose five feet over the new eastern causeway, and the road, to the foot of Evan's hill, which it has materially injured. The eastern parade and burying place was completely overflowed by the rising of the water in the harbor; and the sea passed in a torrent between the editor's house, in the white ground and the new ground, it then found its way in to the harbor, by passing over the causeway and the road by Captain Gibson's, where it has made a large gully, and would have completely destroyed it, had not the shifting of the wind occasioned the water to fall in the upper part of the harbor.

To attempt to make an accurate estimation of the damages by the inhabitants of Nassau and its vicinity, would be the height of presumption: for there is no person can say, exactly what his own loss amounts to. If we may be permitted, however, to hazard any opinion, it is, that the aggregate loss sustained from the late hurricane is not less than one hundred thousand pounds.

[The following is a summary statement of the vessels on shore:—British, 2 ships, 5 brigs, 9 schooners, 4 sloops.—American, 1 brig, 6 schooners, one sloop—Licensed vessels, 4 schooners, 1 selucca, 1 sloop.—Prizes, 1 Danish ship, 1 Spanish ship, 1 do. brig, 1 do. schooner, 1 Danish do. 3 Spanish do. 1 do. polacre, 1 do. selucca, and a number of small vessels.]

QUEBEC, AUG. 19.

Extract of a letter from Fredericton, N. B. dated August 5, 1801.

"The following information is contained in a London paper of the 17th June. That the northern confederacy was dissolved, and the vessels and property taken on both sides, returned—that the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, dissatisfied with the Treaty of Luneville, were willing in conjunction with Austria, to act offensively towards France. That the King of Prussia had signified to the Court of Vienna, that he had taken possession of Hanover as a measure of precaution, but the cause now no longer existing, he would withdraw his troops—Portugal has been compelled by France to lay an embargo on all British vessels and property, in consequence of which Lisbon is blockaded by a British Squadron. Lord Keith has taken 20 sail of French vessels with troops bound to Egypt—the Convoy a 74 gun ship made her escape, & Ganthaume was seen off Sardinia returning with his squadron to Toulon.

General Hutchinson had another decisive engagement with Menou, or rather a series of successes, by means of which the French were so reduced that Menou had offered to capitulate—but General Hutchinson would grant him no terms whatever, and insisted on his surrendering at discretion.—Gen. Baird had sailed from Trincomalee for Suez on the 18 February last."

NIAGARA, SEPT. 5.

It is believed almost beyond a doubt that the Harlequin of Detroit, captain May, from Fort Erie to Detroit, was last week lost in a violent gale. The last account of her is by a vessel that passed her, the captain of which in vain advised capt. May to put about. Vessels later from Detroit, Presq'isle, &c. have discovered nothing of her.—The transported fur thief, Oliver Bartlett, was on board of the Harlequin.

ANECDOTE.

Frederick (late King of Prussia) was so remarkably fond of children, that he suffered the sons of the Prince Royal, now on the throne, to enter his appartment whenever they thought proper. One day, while writing in his closet, the eldest of these princes was playing at shuttle cock near him. The shuttlecock happening to fall upon the table at which the King sat, he threw it to the young prince, and continued to write. The shuttle-cock falling a second time, the King again threw it back, looking sternly at the child, who promised that no accident of the kind should happen in future; the shuttlecock, however, fell a third time, and even upon the paper upon which the King was writing. Frederick then took the shuttlecock and put it into his pocket. The little prince humbly asked pardon, and begged the king to return him his shuttlecock. The King refused. The prince redoubled his entreaties, but no attention was paid them: the young prince, at length, tired of begging advanced towards the King, put his two hands in his sides, and said, in a threatening tone, "Will your Majesty give me my shuttlecock? say yes or no." The King immediately burst into a fit of laughter, and taking the shuttlecock from his pocket, returned it to the prince, saying, "You are a brave boy, you will never suffer Silesia to be taken from you."

JUST PUBLISHED

And For Sale at the Printing Office; a few Copies Observations on the Raising and Dressing of

HEMP.

BY EDWARD, ANTILL, ESQ.

From the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor's Proclamation relative to the purchasing and distributing of Hemp seed gratis, together with the bounties allowed by the Province, and the premiums offered by the Society of Arts and Commerce, London—forming a compact little pamphlet, and necessary for every person who undertakes the cultivation of that valuable article.—*Price one shilling.*

Sept 17, 1801.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of York and its vicinity that he will purchase any quantity of GINSANG that may be gathered, between this and the first of November, next—He will give two shillings N. York Cy. per pound well dried, and one shilling for green.

York, 27th Aug. 1801.

JACOB HERCHMER.

To be given away,

THAT beautifully situated Lot No. 1, fronting on Ontario and Dutchess Streets; the buildings thereon are, a small two and half story House, with a Gallery in front, which commands a view of the Lake and Bay: in the Cellar a never failing spring of fine Water, and a stream of fine Water running through one corner of the Lot; there is a good Kitchen in rear of the House, and a Stable sufficient for two Cows and two Horses, and the lot is in good Fence.

The conditions are, with the person or persons who accepts of the above present, that he, she, or they purchase, not less than two thousand Apple Trees at three Shillings N. Y. C. each; after which will be added as a further present, about one hundred Apple, thirty Peach and fourteen Cherry Trees, besides wild Plumbs, wild Cherries, English Goose-berries, white and red Currants, &c. &c.—There are forty of the above Apple Trees, as also the Peach and Cherry Trees, planted regular as an Orchard, several of which appeared in blossom last spring, and must be considered as very valuable, also as a Kitchen Garden, will sufficiently recommend itself to those who may please to view it.—The above are will calculated for a

professional or independent Gentleman, being somewhat retired—about half way from the Lake to the late Attorney General's and opposite the Town Farm of the Honble. D. W. SMITH.

Payment will be made easy—a good deed—and possession given any time from the first of Nov. to the first of May next. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM BOND.

York, Sept. 4, 1801.

For Sale,

Red Clover Seed of the first Quality,

By CAMERON and COZENS.

York, August 22, 1801.

TO BE SOLD,

ON or before the first of Oct. next, at a low price for cash or approved bills, the following tracts of land, viz. lots Nos. 9, 10 and 29 in Broken Front Concession D. and 24 Concession C. and 31 in B. and C. in Township of Scarboro', and Nos. 10 and 11 in 21 Concession, and 9 and 10 in 3d Concession, and 10 in 4th Concession, Township of Vaughan, and lots Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7½ in 3d Concession, Township of Norwich, District of London, containing in the whole 3000 acres. For prices apply to the subscriber; who has also for sale, the well situated two story House and Lot, formerly occupied by Mr. Henry Kahman, black smith.

N. B. All those indebted to him are requested to make payment before the first of October next, or he will be under the necessity of giving them into the hands of an Attorney to collect, to enable him to pay his just debts.

SAM. HERON.

York, 3d Aug. 1801.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA;) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

THE

VOLUME XI.] G R [NUMBER 21.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

TOTAL NUMBER 541.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1801. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the thirteenth day of August last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty fifth day of September, at which time in our Town of YORK, you were held and constrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal confideration the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking, and by thefe prefents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Second day of November next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into confideration the ftate and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and thereto do as may feem neceffary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, and in the forty first year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Secy.*

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majesty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament assembled, did by virtue of a Resolution of their House of Assembly, pray that certain Sums of Money should be applied in such manner as to me should seem meet for the purpose of purchasing and distributing Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to assent to the prayer of the said Commons—NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority to vested in me, and the better to effectuate the wise and liberal Intentions of the said faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Esquire, one of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the House of Assembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the said John M'Gill and David William Smith Commissioners for the purpose of purchasing and distributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Resolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majesty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a measure so agreeable to the wishes of the Mother Country, and so highly conducive to the prosperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. JARVIS, Secy.

TO THE PUBLIC.

BY virtue of the power and authority vested in us by his Excellency the Lt. Governor's Proclamation, bearing date the 29th day of July, 1801—NOTICE is hereby given, that for the purposes therein mentioned, the Province has been divided into five Circles, namely, the Home Circle (comprehending the Home District and the projected District of Newcastle;) the Eastern Circle (the Eastern District and the District of Johnstown;) the Midland Circle (the Midland District;) the Niagara Circle (the Districts of Niagara and London;) the Western Circle (the Western District.)

For the first ten tons of Hemp raised, and dressed in each of the above Circles, which shall be delivered or sold for exportation after publication hereof, and before the 31st of Dec. 1802, a bounty will be given of 5 Dollars, for every 4 cwt. which shall be raised and dressed; and 3 Dollars in addition for so much of the same, as shall be afterwards exported to Lower Canada; equal to a compound bounty on the growth and exportation of £10 per ton for 50 tons.

These bounties will be discharged in the respective Circles by debentures, which will be transmitted to certain persons resident in each, and which being transferable, will be paid to the Bearer in CASH, on being produced at the Office of the Commissioners in York.

A certain quantity of Hemp Seed will be distributed as soon as it can be procured from the proper places—the subdivision of which may be sufficient to provide for a supply of Seed within the Province for the ensuing year.

A liberal price will be given for the first twelve bushels of good Seed, certified to be the growth of this Province during the present year, delivered at the Commissioners Office at York, this Fall.

JOHN M'GILL, } Comm'rs.
D. W. SMITH, }

York, 3d August, 1801.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are in any wise indebted to the estate of the late Mr. William Bowkett of this town, are requested to make immediate payment to his wife who is authorized to receive the same and give discharges; and those to whom the said estate may be indebted are desired to produce their claims as above, duly authenticated, in order that the concerns of said estate may be finally adjusted and closed.

SARAH BOWKETT, Administratrix.

York, 16th Sept. 1801.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

York, 28th Aug. 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive Applications from thofe who with to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Referves, and that Leafes for thefe Lands will be ready to be delivered to fuch perfons as fhall be approved of by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the Tenth Day of May next enfuing, on the following conditions, viz.—The Lands to be let for the Term of Twenty-one Years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Bufhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two Hundred Acres, (and fo in proportion for a greater or fmaller quantity) during the firft feven years of the faid term of twenty-one years.

For the fecond feven years of the faid term, the faid annual Rent is to be encreafed, and to be at the rate of Twenty Shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Bufhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every two hundred Acres.—For the remaining feven years of the faid term, the annual Rent is to be again increafed, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Bufhels of Wheat at the like option of the Crown for every two hundred Acres.

The Leafes for fuch perfons as have already applied to the Council for the faid Lands (and whofe applications have been approved of, will be ready to be delivered on the faid Tenth Day of May, provided they fignify to the Clerk of the Council their aflent to the above Conditions before that time.

The Tenant will be reftrained by a Covenant in the Leafe from affigning his Intereft without the Permiffion of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JAMES GREEN, Secretary.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

York, 31ft Auguft, 1801.

WHEREAS many perfons who, from various caufes, had omitted to comply with the Order iffued from this Office of the fourth day of September laft, with refpect to the Lots held by them in this Town, obtained further time for rendering obedience thereto; and whereas feveral perfons have fince been located in this Town whofe Lots are ftill uncleared, NOTICE is hereby given to both defcriptions of perfons, that if the faid Order is not literally complied with on or before the twenty-fifth day of March next, the Lots of the Defaulters will be forfeited and given to other perfons.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

From a late London Paper.

THE NILE FROM CAIRO TO DAMIETTA,

Extract of a Letter.

On the 15th February I went from Damietta in a canjoi, or boat built for pleafure. A faithful Janiffary, and an Arabian fervant, accompanied me, all well armed; a very neceffary caution on the banks of the Damietta, where attacks are continual.

We left Boulac about one o'clock with a ferene fky, and a heat as temperate as one of the fineft days of our fpring. The inundation had been over about fix weeks, and the waters of the Nile infenfibly decreafed. The current being rather flow, and North wind blowing, the men were obliged to take to their oars. Wheat and barley began to ripen. The Indian millet was a foot high; and a third crop of lucern was fpringing. Cucumbers and water melons fpread their branches over the river banks, and beans were almoft ripe. The foliage of the trees was verdant, but differently tinctured, and the orange and citron were in flower. Such was was the afpect of the country on the 15th February.

WATERS OF THE NILE.

The wates of the Nile, lighter, fofter and more agreeable to the tafte than any I know, greatly promote the health of the inhabitants. All antiquity acknowledges their excellence, and the people drink them with a kind of avidity, without ever being injured by the quantity. Being lightly impregnated with nitre, they are only a gentle aperient to thofe who take them to excefs.

CLIMATE.

An ancient hiftorian fays, that the Egyptians are the moft healthy people on earth, which advantage they owe to the falubrity of the air, and temperature of the climate, which feldom varies. But *Mr.* Savary obferves, that there is an unhealthy feafon in Egypt. From February till the end of May, the fouth winds blow at intervals, and load the atmofphere with a fubtle duft (which makes breathing difficult), and drive before them pernicious exhalations. Some times the heat becomes infupportable, and the thermometer fuddenly rifes 12 degrees.—The inhabitants call this feafon Rhawin, fifty, becaufe thefe winds are moft felt for fifty days, between Eafter and Whitfuntide. It muft not, however, be fuppofed, that this wind, which in a few hours corrupts meat and animal fubftances, blows fifty days. Egypt would become a defart. It feldom blows three days together, & fometimes is only an impetuous whirlwind, which rapidly paffes, and injures only the traveller overtaken in the defarts. Thefe whirlwinds of fand have buried caravans and armies.

M. Savary maintains, in oppofition to Mr. Paw and other modern authors, that the plague is not a native diforder of Egypt, but is commonly brought from Smyrna and the Turkifh ports. It always ftops in the month of June, or thofe who catch it then are always cured. Excefs of heat and cold feems to be equally deftructive of this dreadful contagion; winter kills it at Conftantinople, and fummer in Egypt—it feldom reaches the polar circle, and never paffes the tropic.

The European ftands aghaft with fear at the calamities it produces in Grand Cairo. This city is computed to contain from eight to nine hundred thouland inhabitants. They are fo crouded that 200 citizens here occupy lefs fpace than 30 at Paris. The ftreets are very narrow, and always full of people, who croud and juftle each other; and the paffenger is fometimes obliged to wait feveral minutes before he can make his way. One perfon with the plague will communicate it to an hundred. The Mahometans die in their boufes, public fquares and ftreets, without one of them endeavouring to fave himfelf. The Europeans who fhut themfelves up, and avoid communication, alone efcape the general difaiter.

All do not die who attacked, but I have been aflured, that the plague fometimes carries off 300,000 people from Grand Cairo.

The Turks ufe no precautions to prevent the plague; they fay it is fate—nor is quarantine performed at one fingle port.

Up to the 19th of June laft, fifty two thoufand three hundred and feventy-nine women have been delivered fince the firft inftitution of the Lying in hofpital in London, in the year 1752, and the humane purpofes of it are now extended to the infant poor two years after birth, and to the diftreffed widows and wives of foldiers and failors in their country's fervice.

It has been computed that, among ten thoufand people, the average deaths will be one a day. If this computation be accurate, a perfon in common health has a daily rifk of dying, which compared to the chances of life, is in the fame proportion as an unit bears to the number nine thoufand nine hundred & ninety-nine. This rifk is feemingly fo fmall, that it commonly gives no alarm, and is fcarcely thought of; whereas, if the fame rifk were placed upon a different ground, fo as to be feen in another light, it would be generally alarming.

Suppofing, for inftance, that to-morrow morning a lottery were to be drawn of this kind. Nine thoufand nine hundred and ninety-nine white balls and one black ball fhould be throwo promifcuoufly into a box, and then ten thoufand people, you and I among the number, fhould each put in a hand and draw out a ball at random, and whoever chanced to draw the black ball fhould inevitably fuffer death within twenty-four hours; I fay, that if we knew that fuch a lottery were to be drawn to-morrow morning, and that we ourfelves muft take our chance in it, as aforementioned, it would doubtlefs produce in us fome ferious apprehenfions, and might probably interrupt our fleep to-night.

LONDON, JULY 7.

THE accounts from Conftantinople inform us, that the grand Vizier's army has engaged the French troops under Gen. Regnier, before Cairo, and obliged them to retire into that city with the lofs of fome pieces of cannon. The communication between Cairo and Alexandria is completely cut off, and the next accounts may be expected to bring the intelligence of the furrender of the capital of Egypt. Alexandria may hold out fome time longer; but, without the means of being fupplied either with men or proviſions, it muft ultimately fall.

The rumor of an action between Sir J. B. Warren and Gantheaume, in which the latter was beaten and loft 7 fhips, is repeated.

The account brought over by the mail, of the overtures made by General Menou for the evacuation of Egypt, is confirmed by private letters.

Letters have been received from Bilboa, dated as late as the 23d of June. By thefe we learn that the following particulars have reached that place of the conditions of peace between Spain and Portugal. Thirty thoufand Spanifh and ten thoufand French troops are to garrifon the fortified towns in Portugal. Some provinces in Portugal are alfo to be ceded to Spain.

Letters from Bruffels affert, that the French Government, in its correfpondence with the Engliſh miniſter, has demanded as the baſis of peace, the reſtoration of Minorca to Spain, as well as of all the Dutch colonies in the two Indies to the Batavian republic; but this baſis has been rejected.

JULY 8.

The accounts by the mails have for fome time paſt informed us of the active preparations carrying on againſt this country on the French and Flemiſh coaſts. The ſame policy that dictates to the military powers the keeping their armies on the full war eſtabliſhment, may have induced France to make theſe demonſtrations upon her coaſt. She may think that they will enable her to negociate with more effect. For our own parts, we certainly do conſider the relative ſituation of this country and France, at the preſent moment, to be ſuch as to juſtify our entertaining ſanguine hopes of a ſpeedy peace. The negociation between the two governments is known to have been carried on with great activity for ſome months paſt. In that time ſurely, many prominent parts muſt have been diſcuſſed, many difficulties muſt have been conceded. The negociation would long ſince have broken off, if the obſtacles to peace had been ſuch as not to be removed.

JULY 10.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board La Salamine, dated Conſtantinople, May 30, ſeven days later than Lord Elgin's diſpatches.

"We ſailed from Mahon on the 24th of March, with diſpatches for Egypt, and two days after we fell in with Sir J. B. Warren's ſquadron, off Sardinia, and joined him. Early next morning we ſaw and gave chace all day to Admiral Gantheaume's ſquadron of ſeven ſail, but loſt them at night. Continuing our courſe for Egypt, we arrived in Aboukir bay on the 22d of April, in company with Sir J. B. Warren. Here, after taking in water, we were ordered to carry diſpatches to Lord Elgin, who is the plaineſt man I ever ſaw—his lady equals him. I dined at his reſidence with the reſt of the Engliſh officers every day. The Turks are very attentive to the Engliſh, and the Grand Signior ſends preſents of mutton, fruit, wine, &c. every day to the ſhips. To-morrow we go to the great Moſque of St. Sophia. I ſend this by Mr. Mortier, Lord Elgin's ſecretary. Our army in Egypt is forming Alexandria. We expect to ſail for Egypt in about a week, and I ſuppoſe from thence to Mahon."

Gantheaume's ſquadron was laſt in the Streights of Meſſina. A more dangerous ſituation we cannot conceive, as it was conſequently between Scylla and Charibdis.

JULY 13.

It ſhould ſeem as if the Emperor and the Chief Conſul of France had made ſome new arrangements, calculated to remove the objections of Pruſſia and Ruſſia, in regard to the treaty of Luneville; and it is rumoured to be the intention of the cabinets of Vienna and Paris to relinquiſh the idea of indemnifying the Grand Duke of Tuſcany in Germany, and to eſtabliſh him in the Roman territories.

Downing-ſtreet, July 21.

A diſpatch, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received at the office of the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieut. Gen. the Honorable Sir J. H. Hutchinſon, K. B. commanding his Majeſty's forces in Egypt:

"*Head quarters, camp near Alkam, June 1.*

"My Lord,

"I have the honor to inform your Lordſhip, that the French abandoned the poſition of Al Aft on the 7th of May, which we occupied the ſame evening, and on the 9th we were advanced to Ramanich, where the enemy were poſted with upwards of three thouſand infantry and eight hundred cavalry. We at firſt imagined that they might have endeavored to have maintained that poſition, but our corps on the eaſtern bank of the Nile having got into their rear, took the fort of Ramanich in reverſe, which probably induced the enemy to retire in the night between the 9th and the 10th, leaving a garriſon in the fort which ſurrendered in the morning, amounting to 140 men, commanded by a chief de brigade: we alſo took the ſame day about fifty cavalry and three officers coming from Alexandria. As the enemy retired towards Cairo, it become neceſſary to follow them, in order to cover the army of the Grand Vizier, and to ſecure a junction with the expected reinforcements from India.

"Nothing happened of any importance until the 14th, when we fell in with a valuable convoy of germs on the Nile. They had come from Cairo down to the canal of Menouff, which joins the Damietta and Roſetta branches of the Nile. From this circumſtance they knew nothing of the retreat of General La Grange from Ramanich. About one hundred and fifty priſoners fell into our hands, and ſeveral heavy guns, ſome of them intended for the defence of Alexandria. The convoy itſelf was very valuable. We found on board all kinds of cloathing, wine, &c. and about five thouſand pounds in money.

"On the 17th, when encamped at Alkam, we were informed by the Arabs that a conſiderable body of French, coming from Alexandria, were advancing toward the Nile, near the ſpot where the b[illegible] of the captain pachs then were. The cavalry were immediately ordered out, under the command of Brigadier General Doyle, ſuppotted by his brigade of infantry. Col. Cavalier, who commanded the French convoy, as ſoon as he diſcovered the boats of the Captain Pacha, ſuſpected that our army muſt be near, and therefore retired into the deſert, where we followed him. The cavalry came up with him after a march of about three hours. A flag of truce was ſent into them by Major Wilſon, of the Hompſech, requiring them to ſurrender, on condition that their private property ſhould be reſpected, and that they ſhould be ſent home to France, by the firſt convenient opportunity.—With theſe terms they complied, and laid down their arms. They amounted in all to about ſix hundred men, infantry, cavalry and artillery, together with a conſiderable portion of the domeſtacy corps, one four pounder, and 550 camels. The priſoners taken are all Frenchmen, and of the beſt troops they had in Egypt.

"On the 17th of May, the enemy retired from the fort of Lifbet, on the Damietta branch, and formed a junction with about two hundred men which they had at Barios; this fort they alſo evacuated, and embarked on board five ſmall veſſels, four of which have been taken and carried into Aboukir bay; the fifth endeavored to eſcape towards Cyprus, but a Turkiſh frigate was left in chace of her, ſo that it is more than probable ſhe has ſhared the ſame fate. The garriſons of the two forts conſiſted of about 700 men, ſo that in all we have taken from the 9th to the 20th amounts to near 1600 men, which makes a conſiderable diminution of the enemy's force in this country.

"The French made a moſt extraordinary rapid march from Ramanich to Cizan, where they arrived on the 13th, and croſſed the river Boulac. On the 15th they marched forward to attack the Grand Vizier's army. His highneſs anticipated their intention, and made a forward movement with a conſiderable body of cavalry on the night between the 15th and 16th. The armies remained for ſome hours in the preſence of each other, when the Ottoman troops attacked at about 8 o'clock in the morning, and after an action of about ſeven hours, the French retired, having loſt between three and four hundred men killed and wounded. They were nearly the ſame people who had retreated from Ramanich, and were about 4000 or 4500 men.

"I congratulate your Lordſhip on the event of this very important action; I have alſo much pleaſure in informing you, that the Mamelukes, under the orders of Otman Bey (ſucceſſor of Murad Bey) have joined us to the amount of about fifteen hundred cavalry, inferior certainly to none in the world. I am ſanguine enough to hope that the moſt ſerious good effects will ariſe from this junction, as they have a moſt intimate knowledge of the country, and the greateſt influence among the inhabitants.

"I incloſe you the capitulation of the fort of Ramanich, and alſo a return of the killed and wounded on the 9th of May, which I rejoice has been ſo very inconſiderable.

"J. H. HUTCHINSON,

The Rt. Hon. Lord Hobart."

The foreign wheat and flour which will be imported into Great Britain, from Sept. 1800 to Sept. 1801, will coſt this country ten millions ſterling, excluſive of bounty.

JULY 21.

A miniſterial paper ſays, that the diſgrace of Talleyrand Perigord is not only ſerious and definitive, but the cauſe of it was his having concealed from Buonaparte ſome parts of Lord Hawkeſbury's correſpondence. It is not probable that Talleyrand would venture to commit ſuch a fraud with ſuch a man as Buonaparte. Beſides, if the miniſter of foreign affairs is diſmiſſed, how happens it that a perſon of his own appointment, one of his own clerks, in his temporary ſucceſſor?

A private letter lately received from Bombay, ſays, a very conſiderable trade is now carried on with the kingdom of Siam. The cotton produced at this place is found to be of an excellent quality. It is very remarkable that the women are the only merchants in buying goods, the men being generally maintained by the induſtry of their wives.

It is confidently reported in the miniſterial circles, that the negociations between this country and France will ſoon be brought to a concluſion. The conferences between Lord Hawkeſbury and M. Otto have been more frequent during the laſt week, than at any other period ſince the opening of communication between the two governments.

In the courſe of the laſt fifteen years, the ſphere of that great republic of Europe, within which the balance of power acts, has been, by the natural courſe of events, conſiderably enlarged. Ruſ-

sia had never before so much influence on the affairs of the south of Europe. The Turks never before found their interest so deeply concerned in the transactions of the western states of Christendom. Even the states of Barbary begin to draw more than ever into the vortex of European politics. Not only Malta but Egypt will be henceforth virtually transported into Europe.

In consequence of the mediation of the Danish charge d'affairs, the grand signior has consented to an exchange of prisoners between France and Turkey, including the respective embassies.

The constitution of the empire has now continued unaltered and unimpaired through a period of nine hundred years, counting from the extinction of the race of Charlemange and the election of Conrad of Franconia. This duration is not to be paralleled in history, and appears at first sight totally incompatible with so complex a form of government: it is at length about to undergo some considerable changes.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 26.

The polacre Diana, arrived here yesterday from Messina, was captured by two British cruizers and carried into Gibraltar, where she was immediately released. When in sight of Sardinia she met with 22 British transports, and one frigate, bound to Egypt with troops.

Extract of a letter from St. Pierres (Martinique) dated Aug. 5, received by a merchant in this city.

There are official accounts in town of the French having landed 400 men in Dominique, from Guadaloupe. They have met with a repulse from the militia, and it is expected they will all be taken prisoners.

September 3.

Gibraltar, July 17.

In our former Chronicle we stated the arrival at Algeziras of the Spanish squadron intended to act in conjunction with the French, and our readers will recollect we then observed, that "their trifling themselves out of port, is generally the prelude to a British victory." And we have now the satisfaction of announcing the accomplishment of this prediction.

It was upon Sunday the 12th of July at noon, that we saw the combined squadron get under sail. The side of this mountain was covered with spectators of this formidable squadron, as it advanced in battle array, through the Bay, towards the streights. A sudden murmur of applause amongst the crowd directed every one's eyes towards the New Mole, where the five English ships under Sir James Saumarez, the Hannes frigate and Calpe Hoop were spreading their sails, and in motion to the encounter of this greatly superior force.

As the night closed upon us, we could just discern the enemy's fleet steering towards the African shore, and the English bearing down upon them, when both fleets disappeared from our view.

The heavy cannonade and explosions were however heard distinctly during the night, and occasioned no small anxiety, till the return of the Admiral with his prize, a Spanish 74 gun ship, bearing a French Commodore's broad pendant.

[We much regret, that the Supplement to the Gibraltar Chronicle of the 17th July, containing the particulars of this combat, we have not been able to obtain. In addition to the above, Capt Wyeth informs us, that he saw on the morning after the battle (the 18th) two Spanish ships blow up, supposed to be two deckers, each having on board 1040 men.]

20 *Guineas Reward.*

DESERTED from Kingston, on the 7th inst. serjeant *Levi P. Cole*, of his Majesty's 2d battalion of Royal Canadian Volunteers, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, fresh complexion, black eyes and hair, remarkable for a scar from a cut above his right temple, by trade a laborer, and born in the State of Rhode Island:—Any person or persons who will apprehend and deliver him to any of his Majesty's garrisons in Upper or Lower Canada, shall have a reward of *twenty guineas*.

JOHN M'DONELL,
Lt. Col. commanding 2d battalion R. C. V.

Fort George, (Niagara, U. C.)
Sept. 18, 1801.

SHERIFF's OFFICE, Sept. 24, 1801.
Home District, To wit.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, will be holden in, and for this District, on Tuesday the Thirteenth day of October, now next ensuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings, in the Town of York; at which time and place all Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise concerned, are desired to be then and there present, and to do and perform what to their several offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX. M'DONELL, Sheriff.

For Sale,

LOT No. 1, on the East side of Yonge-Street, containing 190 Acres, with a Dwelling-house and Barn thereon erected, and otherwise considerably improved.

Also, Lot No. 4, on the West side of Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres, with a Dwelling-house thereon, and other improvements made thereto.

The above Farms will be sold very reasonably. Any person wishing to purchase one or both of the abovementioned Lots, will please apply at the Printing Office.

York, 21st Sept. 1801.

JUST PUBLISHED
And For Sale at the Printing Office; a few Copies Observations on the Raising and Dressing of

HEMP.

BY EDWARD, ANTILL, ESQ.
From the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor's Proclamation relative to the purchasing and distributing of Hemp seed gratis, together with the bounties allowed by the Province, and the premiums offered by the Society of Arts and Commerce, London—forming a compact little pamphlet, and necessary for every person who undertakes the cultivation of that valuable article.—*Price one shilling.*

Sept 17, 1801.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of York and its vicinity that he will purchase any quantity of GINSANG that may be gathered, between this and the first of November, next—He will give two shillings N. York Cy. per pound well dried, and one shilling for green.

York, 27th Aug. 1801.
JACOB HERCHMER.

To be given away,

THAT beautifully situated Lot No. 1, fronting on Ontario and Dutchess Streets; the buildings thereon are, a small two and half story House, with a Gallery in front, which commands a view of the Lake and Bay; in the Cellar a never failing Spring of fine Water, and a Stream of fine Water running through one corner of the Lot; there is a good Kitchen in rear of the House, and a Stable sufficient for two Cows and two Horses, and the lot is in good Fence.

The conditions are, with the person or persons who accepts of the above present, that he, she, or they purchase, not less than two thousand Apple Trees at three Shillings N. Y. C. each; after which will be added as a further present, about one hundred Apple, thirty Peach and fourteen Cherry Trees, besides wild Plumbs, wild Cherries, English Goose-berries, white and red Currants, &c. &c.—These are forty of the above Apple Trees, as also the Peach and Cherry Trees, planted regular as an Orchard, several of which appeared in blossom last spring, and must be considered as very valuable, also as a Kitchen Garden, will sufficiently recommend itself to those who may please to view it.—

The above are well calculated for a professional or independent Gentleman, being somewhat retired—about half way from the Lake to the late Attorney General's and opposite the Town Farm of the Honble. D. W. SMITH.

Payment will be made easy—a good deed—and possession given any time from the first of Nov. to the first of May next. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises,

WILLIAM BOND.

York, Sept. 4, 1801.

For Sale,

Red Clover Seed of the first Quality,

By CAMERON and COZENS.

York, August 22, 1801.

TO BE SOLD,

ON or before the first of Oct. next, at a low price for cash or approved bills, the following tracts of land, viz. lots Nos. 9, 10 and 29 in Broken Front Concession D. and 24 Concession C. and 31 in B. and C. in Township of Scarboro', and Nos. 10 and 11 in 2d Concession, and 9 and 10 in 3d Concession, and 10 in 4th Concession, Township of Vaughan, and lots Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in 3d Concession, Township of Norwich, District of London, containing in the whole 3000 acres. For prices apply to the Subscriber; who has also for sale, the well situated two story House and Lot, formerly occupied by Mr. Henry Kahman, black-smith.

N. B. All those indebted to him are requested to make payment before the first of October next, or he will be under the necessity of giving them into the hands of an Attorney to collect, to enable him to pay his just debts.

SAM. HERON.

York, 3d Aug. 1801.

THE

VOLUME XI.] G R [NUMBER 22.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

TOTAL NUMBER 542.] *SATURDAY*, OCTOBER 3, 1801. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the thirteenth day of August last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-fifth day of September, at which time in our Town of YORK, you were held and constrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Second day of November next enluing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, and in the forty first year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Secy.*

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majesty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament assembled, did by virtue of a Resolution of their House of Assembly, pray that certain Sums of Money should be applied in such manner as to me should seem meet for the purpose of purchasing and distributing Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to assent to the prayer of the said Commons: NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority so vested in me, and the better to effectuate the wise and liberal Intentions of the said faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Esquire, one of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the House of Assembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the said John M'Gill and David William Smith Commissioners for the purpose of purchasing and distributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Resolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majesty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a measure so agreeable to the wishes of the Mother Country, and so highly conducive to the prosperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. JARVIS, Secy.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.
York, 28th Aug. 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive Applications from those who wish to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, and that Leases for these Lands will be ready to be delivered to such persons as shall be approved of by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the Tenth Day of May next ensuing, on the following conditions, viz.—The Lands to be let for the Term of Twenty-one Years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two Hundred Acres, (and so in proportion for a greater or smaller quantity) during the first seven years of the said term of twenty-one years.

For the second seven years of the said term, the said annual Rent is to be encreased, and to be at the rate of Twenty Shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every two hundred Acres.—For the remaining seven years of the said term, the annual Rent is to be again increased, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Bushels of Wheat at the like option of the Crown for every two hundred Acres.

The Leases for such persons as have already applied to the Council for the said Lands (and whose applications have been approved of, will be ready to be delivered on the said Tenth Day of May, provided they signify to the Clerk of the Council their assent to the above Conditions before that time.

The Tenant will be restrained by a Covenant in the Lease from assigning his Interest without the Permission of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JAMES GREEN, Secretary.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.
York, 31st August, 1801.

WHEREAS many persons who, from various causes, had omitted to comply with the Order issued from this Office of the fourth day of September last, with respect to the Lots held by them in this Town, obtained further time for rendering obedience thereto; and whereas several persons have since been located in this Town whose Lots are still uncleared, NOTICE is hereby given to both descriptions of persons, that if the said Order is not literally complied with on or before the twenty-fifth day of March next, the Lots of the Defaulters will be forfeited and given to other persons.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

An ACT to continue an Act passed in the thirty-seventh year of his Majesty's reign entitled "An Act for the better securing the Province against the King's enemies."

WHEREAS an Act of the Provincial parliament passed in the thirty-seventh year of his Majesty's reign, and revived and continued by an Act passed in the thirty-ninth year of the same reign, entitled "an Act for the better securing this province against the King's enemies" will expire at the end of the present session, and whereas it is expedient that the same should continue for some time longer, Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled an Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said Province and by the authority of the same, that the said Act shall be and is hereby continued for and during the space of two years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of Parliament.

An ACT for the further regulation of the Militia of this Province, and for the more effectual punishment of Offenders against the Militia Laws.

[July 9th, 1801.]

I. WHEREAS in many instances the fines, forfeitures and penalties impoſed by the ſeveral Acts of the Legiſlature of this Province for the regulation of the Militia cannot be recovered by reaſon that the offenders have not wherewithal to anſwer the conviction, or that they conceal their goods and effects to evade the ſeizure thereof; whereby the intention of thoſe Laws is fruſtrated, for remedy thereof, Be it therefore enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of Upper Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain entitled, "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled an Act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further proviſion for the government of the ſaid Province" and by the authority of the ſame: That when any perſon ſhall have been convicted of any offence againſt any of thoſe laws, which offence is not now puniſhable by impriſonment, and ſhall refuſe to pay the fine, forfeiture or penalty impoſed on ſuch offender, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the Juſtice or Juſtices before whom ſuch perſon ſhall have been convicted to commit ſuch offender to the common gaol of the diſtrict until he ſhall pay and ſatisfy ſuch fine, forfeiture or penalty together with the reaſonable charges attending ſuch conviction.

Provided nevertheleſs, that no perſon or perſons ſo committed ſhall in any caſe be detained in cuſtody longer than the ſpace of one calendar month.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, that no perſons who have been diſcharged from his Majeſty's ſervice as non-commiſſioned officers ſhall be obliged to ſerve in any ſtation in the Militia of this Province inferior to that which they held in his Majeſty's ſervice, unleſs having been non-commiſſioned officers in the ſaid Militia they may have been reduced according to law.

III. *And be it further enacted*, that the exemption extended to the ſeveral perſons ſtated in the twenty-firſt clauſe of an Act paſſed in the thirty-third year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "an Act for the better regulation of the Militia of this Province" ſhall extend to all Militia officers having ſerved under and by virtue of a commiſſion from any of his Majeſty's Governors or Lieutenant Governors in America.

An ACT to empower the Commiſſioners of the Peace for the Midland Diſtrict, in their Court of General Quarter Seſſions aſſembled, to eſtabliſh and regulate a Market in and for the Town of Kingſton in the ſaid Diſtrict.

[July 9th, 1801.]

I. WHEREAS it is expedient for the convenience of the inhabitants of the Midland Diſtrict, that a Market ſhould be eſtabliſhed at Kingſton in ſaid Diſtrict, and that the times and place for holding ſuch Market ſhould be aſcertained, Be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of Upper Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled "an Act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further proviſion for the government of the ſaid Province," and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the paſſing of this Act, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Commiſſioners of the Peace in the Midland Diſtrict in their Court of General Quarter Seſſions aſſembled, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to fix upon and eſtabliſh ſome convenient place in the Town of Kingſton as a Market, where butchers meat, butter, eggs, poultry, fiſh, and vegetables ſhall be expoſed to ſale; and to appoint ſuch days and hours for that purpoſe, and to make ſuch other orders and regulations relative thereto, as they ſhall deem expedient.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to impoſe ſuch fines, not exceeding twenty ſhillings, for any offence committed againſt ſuch rules and regulations, as to them in their diſcretion ſhall ſeem requiſite and proper.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That all ſuch orders, rules, and regulations ſhall be publiſhed by cauſing a copy of them to be affixed in the moſt public place in every Townſhip in the ſaid Diſtrict, and at the doors of the Church and Court Houſe of the ſaid Town of Kingſton, and that ſuch orders, rules and regulations ſhall not be in force until three weeks after ſuch publication.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That if any perſon ſhall tranſgreſs the orders and regulations ſo made by the ſaid Commiſſioners, ſuch perſon ſhall for every ſuch tranſgreſſion, forfeit the ſum, which in every ſuch order, rule and regulation ſhall be ſpecified to be recovered by information before any one Commiſſioner of the Peace upon the oath of one credible witneſs, and to be levied by warrant under the hand and ſeal of ſuch Commiſſioner, upon the goods and chattels of ſuch offender, and that one moiety of the ſum ſo levied ſhall go to the informer, the other moiety ſhall be paid into the hands of his Majeſty's Receiver General, to and for the uſe of his Majeſty, his heirs, and ſucceſſors, for the public uſes of this Province, and towards the ſupport of the Government thereof, to be accounted for to his Majeſty through the Commiſſioners of his Treaſury for the time being, in ſuch manner and form as it ſhall pleaſe his Majeſty to direct.

A BILL to ratify and confirm certain Proviſional Articles of Agreement entered into by the reſpective Commiſſioners of this Province and of Lower Canada, at Quebec, on the ſecond day of February, one thouſand eight hundred and one, relative to Duties and for carrying the ſame into effect, and alſo to continue an Act paſſed in the thirty-ninth year of his Majeſty's reign.

[July 9th, 1801.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS articles of Proviſional Agreement were made and entered into at Quebec on the ſecond day of February in the forty firſt year of Your Majeſty's reign by the Commiſſioners nominated and appointed on behalf of the Province of Upper Canada by his Excellency Peter Hunter, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, by commiſſion bearing date the twenty-third day of July, in the fortieth year of Your Majeſty's reign, in purſuance of and under the authority of an Act paſſed in the thirty-ſixth year of your Majeſty's reign entitled, "an Act to authorize the Lieutenant Governor to nominate and appoint Commiſſioners for the purpoſes therein mentioned," and the Commiſſioners nominated and appointed on behalf of the Province of Lower Canada, by an Act of the Provincial Parliament thereof, paſſed in the fortieth year of Your Majeſty's reign, entitled "an Act for appointing Commiſſioners to treat with Commiſſioners appointed, or to be appointed by the Province of Upper Canada, for the purpoſes therein mentioned," which articles are as follows:

ARTICLE I. The ſaid Commiſſioners having met and communicated to each other their reſpective powers and authorities, and having taken into conſideration, and maturely deliberated upon the objects of their appointment, have unanimouſly agreed, that as an agreement entered into on the twenty-eighth day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, and another agreement entered into on the eleventh day of February, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, between the Commiſſioners of Upper and Lower Canada for the purpoſes therein mentioned, will both expire and be at an end on the firſt day of March of this preſent year, which agreement of the twenty-eighth day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, it is at preſent expedient to continue.

ARTICLE II. It is therefore agreed by and between the before mentioned Commiſſioners on the part of Lower Canada, and the before mentioned Commiſſioners on the part of Upper Canada, that the before mentioned agreement of the twenty-eighth day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven be, and the ſame is hereby continued, and all and every article and ſtipulation ſhall be, and is hereby declared to be binding and obligatory on the reſpective Legiſlatures of Upper and Lower Canada, as if the ſame had been inſerted verbatim in this agreement.

ARTICLE III. It is alſo agreed between the Commiſſioners aforeſaid, that as the Province of Upper Canada is not entitled to a return of duties on goods paſſing into Upper Canada by the Coteau du Lac, the property of perſons reſiding in Lower Canada, and trading the ſame without the limits of Upper Canada, but as the amount of ſuch return of duties is not at preſent an object of importance, and is in a great meaſure compenſated by the drawbacks which ought to be allowed to Upper Canada upon goods paſſing into that province by the Ottawa River, the property of perſons reſiding in the ſame.

ARTICLE IV. It is therefore further agreed, that for the term of this agreement the Province of Lower Canada and the Province of Upper Canada do reſpectively relinquiſh any claim to the ſaid return of duties and drawbacks.

(To be concluded.)

The London Gazette Extraordinary, June 29.

DOWNING STREET, June 29.

A Diſpatch, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from the Earl of Elgin, by the Right Hon. Lord Hawkeſbury, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Copy of a letter from Lord Elgin to Lord Hawkeſbury, dated Conſtantinople, May 23, 1801.

MY LORD,

An officer is arrived from the Captain Paſha, with the intelligence that Gen. Hutchinſon had marched from Roſetta on the 8th inſt. with 4000 Britiſh troops, in company with a corps of Turks of equal force, under the command of the Captain Paſha, and on the 9th attacked the French near Rahmanie. The enemy were driven in; and in the courſe of the night they retired towards Cairo, having left a ſmall garriſon in the entrenchments of Rahmanie. On the 10th the fort ſurrendered, and the combined force then proceeded towards Cairo, having concerted their movements with the Grand Vizier, who was at El Hanka, a poſition four leagues diſtant from Cairo, in a North Eaſt direction. Our loſs at Rahmanie is ſtated not to exceed thirty men.

The Turkiſh officer reports that a reinforcement of 3000 Britiſh troops had arrived at Aboukir about the 6th of May. I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) ELGIN.

Rt. Hon. Lord Hawkeſbury, &c.

TUESDAY, June 30—Two o'clock.

Yeſterday morning diſpatches were received at Lord Hawkeſbury's office from Lord Elgin, at Conſtantinople, the contents of which were publiſhed in the evening, in a Gazette Extraordinary, inſerted in our paper of to day. The ſtatement is rather brief, but at the ſame time ſatisfactory in many points, as it completely contradicts all the idle rumours in the French papers, relative to the pretended defeat of our troops in Egypt.

As Rahmanie is little inferior, in point of ſtrength and ſituation, to Alexandria, it was very natural to expect that Menou would defend it to the laſt and of courſe that the conteſt in that point would be extremely bloody. We are happy, however, to learn that our loſs in the attack on that occaſion did not exceed 30 men. The well-known gallantry of our troops, and the rapidity of their movements, inſpire the beſt founded hopes, that the next diſpatches will bring an account of the entire reduction of Egypt. The citadel of Cairo can oppoſe but a feeble reſiſtance to the combined armies.

It cannot be ſuppoſed that Alexandria will hold out long, defended by the remnant of a flying army, worn out with fatigue, diſpirited by defeats, enfeebled by ſickneſs, and cut off from all hopes of ſuccours in men from home and proviſions from Cairo—ſo that it is of little conſequence whether Murad Bey has joined General Hutchinſon or not.

The Gazette ſtates that a reinforcement of 3000 Britiſh troops had arrived at Aboukir about the 6th of May. Lord Keith was at anchor off Alexandria when theſe diſpatches were ſent off.

The following is the Capitulation of the Fort of Rhamanick, May 10, 1801.

The garriſon of the Fort of Rhamanich will ſurrender to the Ottoman and Britiſh forces on the following conditions:

1. The officers ſhall wear their ſwords and retain their effects. They, as well as the ſoldiers, ſhall be priſoners of war. Granted.

2. The garriſon ſhall be ſent back to France, and ſhall not ſerve againſt the King of Britain, nor againſt his allies, until exchanged conformably to the cartel between the two nations. Granted.

3. The wounded are placed under the protection of Britiſh humanity.

(Signed)
LA CROIX, Chief de Brigade.
CAPTAIN PACHA,
J. HELY HUTCHINSON,
Maj. Gen. commanding in chief.
JAMES STEPHENSON,
Captain, Royal Navy.

P. S. A letter has juſt reached me from Lieut. Col. Murray, dated Coſſire, the 14th of May, informing me of his arrival with the firſt diviſion of the Bombay detachment of troops, and that he was in daily expectation of General Baird with the remainder.

The long prevailing weſterly winds have prevented any direct intelligence from Egypt, arriving at the rock—but rumours from all quarters concur in ſtating that Menou, and the French army in Egypt have capitulated to the Engliſh. They alſo ſay, that the other part of Admiral Gantheaume's ſquadron has fallen in with Sir J. B. Warren, and has been roughly handled. A letter from Madrid affirms, that the Conquerors of Portugal are determined upon aſſaulting Gibraltar.

LONDON, July 21.

According to the Hamburgh mail, which has arrived this day, Gantheaume ſailed from Sicily for Egypt in the end of May or beginning of June, intending to land his troops in Syria; and Admiral Warren had arrived at Corfu, and ſailed thence on the 7th of June, in purſuit of the French fleet. It is poſſible, and that is all we can ſay from theſe ſtatements, that the latter if purſued might run into ſome creek on the African ſhore and land the troops; but if Derna be the quarters, there is little likelihood of their ever reaching Egypt.

AUGSBOURG, JULY 17.

Letters from Conſtantinople dated May 27th arrived at Vienna ſtate, that Admiral Warren had taken a French corvette, called the Pearl, ſent by Admiral Gantheaume to Alexandria, with diſpatches, in which he intreated Menou to remain in Alexandria, as he would ſoon receive ſuccour. The diſpatches had been thrown into the ſea, but were picked up by the Engliſh, who by theſe means became acquainted with the plan of the French.

VIENNA, JULY 4.

Yeſterday a courier arrived at Lord Minto's, from Conſtantinople, who purſued his way to London almoſt immediately. He is bearer of the important intelligence that Cairo had ſurrendered on capitulation to the Britiſh and Turks. Alexandria was on the point of following the example of Cairo.

July 11.

Talks of an Engagement between Warren and Gantheaume have been circulated here theſe two days. It is reported they met off ſouthern Calabria, ſome diſtance from Cape Sportivento; and that the French ſtruck to ſuperior force. This news has been brought by a maſter of a veſſel arrived at Terraneuvo, a port of Sicily. He reports, that at the time of his departure from Malta, he ſaw the Engliſh fleet of 13 ſail, arrive there, bringing in the enemy's ſhips, on which the Britiſh flag was flying. He had offered to make oath to the Governor of the truth of the intelligence, and to undergo the moſt rigorous puniſhment ſhould it be found falſe.

GLASGOW, JULY 24.

The letters from the North have bro't us the terms of the Convention between this country and Ruſſia. It conſiſts of ten articles. It re-eſtabliſhes peace and friendſhip between the two powers; provides that the contracting parties ſhall abide by their ordinances, prohibiting all commerce in commodities deemed to be contraband of war; declares that the ſhips of neutrals ſhall ſail without moleſtation to the coaſts & harbours of the belligerents; the effects on board thoſe ſhips, with the exception of goods deemed to be contraband of war, ſhall be free. The right to ſearch is confined to ſhips of war.

Paragraphs in the ſeveral Paris Journals ſay, that accounts have been received from Venice, Naples and Leghorn, ſtating that Gantherume had ſafely landed the troops on board his fleet, to the number of 8000 at Derna, in the kingdom of Barca, to the eaſt of Tripoli, 5 days journey from Alexandria. If there be no more truth in the former part of this ſtatement, than in the concluding words, it is unworthy of any kind of credit. Derna lies about 8 degrees of longitude to the weſt of Alexandria, or upwards of 500 miles in a ſtrait line! and almoſt all the intervening ſpace is quite an impaſſable deſert.

Accounts from Naples and Ancona mention, that a very bloody action had taken place between the Engliſh and

Gontheaume, near the Borletts. Subsequent accounts are totally silent on the subject.

An embargo has been laid upon the vessels in Calais harbor, but this has not prevented dispatches, sent there on Friday from being received; others, just then arrived from Paris, were sent to this country by the same vessel.

NEW YORK, August 31.

By the arrival yesterday of the ship Huron, capt. Hill, in 34 days from Greenock, we have received Glasgow papers to the 25th of July, containing London dates to the 22d, 7 days later than our former accounts.—By which we are enabled to state, that accounts from Constantinople mention, that the Captain Pasha had defeated a French corps of cavalry of 300 men, which was going to succour the post at Rhamanich. The army of Gen. Baird is stated to amount to five thousand men, and to have joined the Grand Vizier. The Captain Pasha has seventeen thousand under him, the Grand Vizier thirty five thousand.—Late accounts from Egypt mention, that Cairo had surrendered to the British and Turks, and of the probable capitulation of Alexandria, which, though well supplied with provisions, was in want of water.—Several Notes have been presented to the French government by the Russian minister at Paris, wherein the Emperor requires the restoration of the King of Sardinia, and complete maintenance of the King of Naples in his rights.—A convention has been agreed to between the English and Russians—the Swedes and Danes have been invited to accede to it.—Buonaparte has recovered from his illness.—Lord St. Helens has been created a Baron of the United kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

ALBANY, Sept. 8.

Verbal information, by gentlemen arrived on board the Maryland state, that a general peace was on the taps at Paris, and sanguine expectations were entertained that the grand event or its precursor, a general truce would be proclaimed on the 14th July, the political birth day of France—(the 14th of July has, however, passed without any such event taking place. Say subsequent accounts.)—That the destiny of Portugal is finally sealed; the French have taken her European possessions under their protection, and the British have sent out a squadron to take the Brazils under theirs.—Marseilles is again blockaded by the British.

To be either Let on Shares or Rented,

A Good FARM within two miles and a half of the Garrison and four of Town, the property of Adjutant M'Gill of the Queen's Rangers, forty Acres of which are under fence; there are on the Farm a good House, Barn and Stable, two milch Cows and two yoke of Oxen.—Good encouragement will be given to any respectable Family, none else need apply. For further particulars enquire of Mr. Hugh M'Lean, in the rear of Mr. John Cameron, Merchant, or the Printer hereof.

York, 29th Sept. 1801.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are in any wise indebted to the estate of the late Mr. William Bowkett of this town, are requested to make immediate payment to his wife who is authorized to receive the same and give discharges; and those to whom the said estate may be indebted are desired to produce their claims as above, duly authenticated, in order that the concerns of said estate may be finally adjusted and closed.

SARAH BOWKETT,
York, 16th Sept. 1801. Administx.

20 Guineas Reward.

DESERTED from Kingston, on the 7th inst. serjeant *Levi P. Cole*, of his Majesty's 2d battalion of Royal Canadian Volunteers, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, fresh complexion, black eyes and hair, remarkable for a scar from a cut above his right temple, by trade a laborer, and born in the State of Rhode Island:—Any person or persons who will apprehend and deliver him to any of his Majesty's garrisons in Upper or Lower Canada, shall have a reward of *twenty guineas*.

JOHN M'DONELL,
Lt. Col. commanding 2d battalion R. C. V.

Fort George, (Niagara, U. C.)
Sept. 18, 1801.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Sept. 24, 1801.
Home District, } NOTICE is hereby
To wit. } given, that a General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, will be holden in, and for this District, on Tuesday the Thirteenth day of October, now next ensuing, at eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, at the Government Buildings, in the Town of York; at which time and place all Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise concerned, are desired to be then and there present, and to do and perform what to their several offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX. M'DONELL, Sheriff.

For Sale,

LOT No. 1, on the East side of Yonge-Street, containing 190 Acres, with a Dwelling-house and Barn thereon erected, and otherwise considerably improved.

Also, Lot No. 4, on the West side of Yonge-Street [illegible]

BY EDWARD, ANTILL, ESQ.

From the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor's Proclamation relative to the purchasing and distributing of Hemp seed gratis, together with the bounties allowed by the Province, and the premiums offered by the Society of Arts and Commerce in London—forming a compact little pamphlet, and necessary for every person who undertakes the cultivation of that valuable article.—*Price one shilling.*

Sept. 17, 1801.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of York and its vicinity that he will purchase any quantity of GINSANG that may be gathered, between this and the first of November, next—He will give two shillings N. York Cy. per pound well dried, and one shilling for green.

York, 27th Aug. 1801.

JACOB HERCHMER.

To be given away,

THAT beautifully situated Lot No. 1, fronting on Ontario and Dutches's Streets; the buildings thereon are, a small two and half story House, with a Gallery in front, which commands a view of the Lake and Bay; in the Cellar a never failing spring of fine Water, and a stream of fine Water running through one corner of the Lot; there is a good Kitchen in rear of the House, and a Stable sufficient for two Cows and two Horses, and the lot is in good Fence.

The conditions are, with the person or persons who accepts of the above present, that he, she, or they purchase, not less than two thousand Apple Trees at three Shillings N. Y. C. each; after which will be added as a further present, about one hundred Apple, thirty Peach and fourteen Cherry Trees, besides wild Plumbs, wild Cherries, English Goose-berries, white and red Currants, &c. &c.—There are forty of the above Apple Trees, as also the Peach and Cherry Trees, planted regular as an Orchard, several of which appeared in blossom last spring, and must be considered as very valuable, also as a Kitchen Garden, will sufficiently recommend itself to those who may please to view it.—

The above are well calculated for a professional or independent Gentleman, being somewhat retired—about half way from the Lake to the late Attorney General's and opposite the Town Farm of the Honble. D. W. SMITH.

Payment will be made easy—a good deed—and possession given any time from the first of Nov. to the first of May next. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises,

WILLIAM BOND.

York, Sept. 4, 1801.

For Sale,

Red Clover Seed of the first Quality,

By CAMERON and COZENS.

York, August 22, 1801.

TO BE SOLD,

ON or before the first of Oct. next, at a low price for cash or approved bills, the following tracts of land, viz. lots Nos. 9, 10 and 29 in Broken Front Concession D. and 24 Concession C. and 31 in B. and C. in Township of Scarboro', and Nos. 10 and 11 in 2d Concession, and 9 and 10 in 3d Concession, and 10 in 4th Concession, Township of Vaughan, and lots Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in 3d Concession, Township of Norwich, District of London, containing in the whole 3000 acres. For prices apply to the subscriber; who has also for sale, the well situated two story House and Lot, formerly occupied by Mr. Henry Kahman, black-smith.

N. B. All those indebted to him are requested to make payment before the first of October next, or he will be under the necessity of giving them into the hands of an Attorney to collect, to enable him to pay his just debts.

SAM. HERON.

York, 3d Aug. 1801.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

THE

VOLUME XI.] GAZETTE R [NUMBER 23.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

TOTAL NUMBER 543.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10 1801. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the thirteenth day of August last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty fifth day of September, at which time in our Town of YORK, you were held and constrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Second day of November next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and thereto do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, and in the forty first year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Secy.*

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majesty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament assembled, did by virtue of a Resolution of their House of Assembly, pray that certain Sums of Money should be applied in such manner as to me should seem meet for the purpose of purchasing and distributing Hemp seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to assent to the prayer of the said Commons—NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority so vested in me, and the better to effectuate the wise and liberal Intentions of the said faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Esquire, one of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the House of Assembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the said John M'Gill and David William Smith Commissioners for the purpose of purchasing and distributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Resolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majesty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a measure so agreeable to the wishes of the Mother Country, and so highly conducive to the prosperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. JARVIS, Secy.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
York, 28th Aug. 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive Applications from those who wish to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, and that Leases for these Lands will be ready to be delivered to such persons as shall be approved of by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the Tenth Day of May next ensuing, on the following conditions, viz.—The Lands to be let for the Term of Twenty-one Years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two Hundred Acres, (and so in proportion for a greater or smaller quantity) during the first seven years of the said term of twenty-one years.

For the second seven years of the said term, the said annual Rent is to be encreased, and to be at the rate of Twenty Shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every two hundred Acres.—For the remaining seven years of the said term, the annual Rent is to be again increased, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Bushels of Wheat at the like option of the Crown for every two hundred Acres.

The Leases for such persons as have already applied to the Council for the said Lands (and whose applications have been approved of, will be ready to be delivered on the said Tenth Day of May, provided they signify to the Clerk of the Council their assent to the above Conditions before that time.

The Tenant will be restrained by a Covenant in the Lease from assigning his Interest without the Permission of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JAMES GREEN, Secretary.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
York, 31st August, 1801.

WHEREAS many persons who, from various causes, had omitted to comply with the Order issued from this Office of the fourth day of September last, with respect to the Lots held by them in this Town, obtained further time for rendering obedience thereto; and whereas several persons have since been located in this Town whose Lots are still unclaimed, NOTICE is hereby given to both descriptions of persons, that if the said Order is not literally complied with on or before the twenty-fifth day of March next, the Lots of the Defaulters will be forfeited and given to other persons.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

A Bill to ratify and confirm certain Provisional Articles of Agreement entered into by the respective Commissioners of this Province and of Lower Canada, at Quebec, on the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and one, relative to Duties and for carrying the same into effect, and also to continue an Act passed in the thirty ninth year of his Majesty's reign.

(Concluded from our last.)

ARTICLE V. And it being ascertained and known, that the States of America have proceeded to levy the duties upon articles passing from Upper Canada into their territories, which by treaty with Great Britain they are authorized to do; The Commissioners of Upper Canada do stipulate expressly that the sixth article of the agreement hereby continued shall be carried into effect with all possible diligence.

ARTICLE VI. And finally, this agreement shall commence on the first day of March now next ensuing, and shall be binding and continue in full force and effect until the first day of March, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five and no longer.

May it therefore please Your most excellent Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That all and every part of the provisional agreement herein before particularly mentioned, and every clause thereof be ratified, approved, and confirmed, and the said provisional agreement and every clause thereof is ratified, approved, and confirmed accordingly.

II. And whereas an Act was passed in the thirty ninth year of Your Majesty's reign, entitled "an Act to ratify, approve, and confirm the provisional agreement made and entered into by Commissioners on the part of this Province and Commissioners on the part of the Province of Lower Canada," which Act was at an end on the first day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

And whereas it is expedient and necessary to renew and continue the said Act (except so much of the same as relates to the suspending the operation of the sixth article of the therein recited provisional agreement.) Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every clause (excepting as is herein before mentioned) obligation, penalty, fine, matter and thing, in the said Act contained be renewed, continued, and enacted, and the same is hereby renewed, continued, and enacted accordingly, and all and every clause, obligation, penalty, fine, matter and thing therein contained, (except as is herein before mentioned) shall have the same effect, force and validity for, and during the term of this Act, as if the same were herein particularly repeated and set forth.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Provincial Treasurer shall, and he is hereby authorized and required to receive the monies which now are, or hereafter may become due and payable from the said Province of Lower Canada to this Province, pursuant and by virtue of this Act, and of the articles of provisional agreement herein before ratified and confirmed, in the same manner as he is directed by the above recited Act hereby renewed and continued as aforesaid.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That this Act shall have force and effect from the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and one, and shall continue to be in force to the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and five and no longer.

LONDON, June 27.

Accounts from the Channel fleet, received at Plymouth on Monday afternoon, state, that the combined fleet, consisting of twenty one sail of the line, which were distinctly counted, was at single anchor in the outer road of Brest.

A body of 5000 infantry have either sailed, or are about to sail, on a secret expedition from the Cove of Cork. This does not argue much apprehension on the part of government for the security of Ireland.

The Chouan Chief, Videlot, the friend and confidant of Georges, was apprehended on the 16th inst. in a concealed apartment of Morbihan. His retreat was discovered with the utmost difficulty, tho' so large as to contain 200 men with ease. A casket, filled with important papers, was found in it. Videlot had 24 double louis and nine guineas, which were taken from him, and distributed among the party who seized him. Two ladies of the name of Penvern, to whom the castle belongs, are also taken into custody, on a charge of assisting the internal enemies of the Republic.

The prorogation of Parliament is now certainly fixed to take place, by commission, on Thursday next. The House of Commons is to adjourn on Monday next, in order to give time to the House of Peers to go thro' the penal business.

Many of the French papers endeavour to represent the matter of the German indemnities as of little moment; they cannot, however, conceal the anxiety with which this subject is viewed by all parties. The primary object of Duroc's mission to Petersburgh, is, it is said, to obtain the Emperor's consent to the French plan of indemnification. "The Adriatick," says the Moniteur, "is covered with British vessels. The commandant of their flotillas, having entered Trieste, issued a notification that all the ports in that sea, where there were French troops, were in a state of blockade, and that all ships bound to those ports would be deemed lawful prizes."

The Pope has sent his Secretary to Paris to soothe Buonaparte, but it is tho't this condescension will have little effect.

June 29.

Saturday, nearly a thousand letters from Minorca and Gibraltar, brot to Plymouth by the Santa Margarita, of 36 guns, were delivered from the post office. A letter from Port Mahon mentions, that the expedition sitting out at Carthagena was supposed to be destined against that island, some correspondence between a French emissary and the governor of Majorca, expressive of a project, having been intercepted. The garison was healthy, and fully competent to the defence of that place.

The French have imposed a contribution of thirty millions of crowns on the estates of the Pope, for the support of the French army.

In Spain, a contribution has been recently levied on the clergy, of five millions of piastres.

From the Glasgow Courier of July 2—4.

July 1.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Arthur Wesham, Esq. to be governor and commander in chief in and over the island of Curacoa, in the West Indies; he this day took the oaths appointed to be taken by the governors of his Majesty's Plantations.

A letter from on board L'immortalite, dated off Brest, June 16, states as follows:—

"We have been off this place near six weeks, and for the greater part of the time at anchor, within about six miles from the entrance of the harbor. When we got under way to look in they gave us plenty of shot and shells. We had a bit of a skrimish the other day, singly and alone, with two of their frigates, La Furieuse and Syren, the first of superior force, and the latter very little inferior.—They were close under their batteries, but we cut up their rigging pretty well, notwithstanding; and I make no doubt could we have got them from their shelter, we should have at least taken one, if not both. We have not the least expectation of being relieved, or going into port, till their fleet come out, if we are supplied with beer, water, &c. from Plymouth.

July 13.

"Downing-street, July 11, half past 3, P. M.

"MY LORD,

"I have great satisfaction in informing you, that Capt. Blaze, of the Dispatch cutter, is just arrived from St. Petersburgh, and has brought a convention, signed on the 17th of June, by Lord St Helens and Count Panin, on the part of his Majesty and Emperor of Russia, by which all differences between the two countries have been amicably adjusted.

"Their Danish and Swedish Majesties have been invited to accede to this convention.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) "HAWKESBURY."

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

July 12.

We understand that the First Consul of France refuses to ratify the Treaty with the American States, unless the American government shall agree to it without modification.—Apprehensions are entertained that the French will renew their depredations on the commerce of the United States.

July 21.

A letter from Vienna of the 4th inst. by the mail, brings pleasing intelligence from Egypt, but we are a little apprehensive that the whole may turn out to be only an exaggerated account of the news brought by the last messenger, and published five days ago—"Yesterday, (says the letter) a courier arrived at Lord Minto's from Constantinople, who pursued his way to London almost immediately. He is the bearer of the important intelligence that Cairo has surrendered, on capitulation to the English and Turks.—Alexandria was on the point of following the example of Cairo. The garrison of that place is well supplied with provisions, but is in want of water, and the Turks were already in possession of the outer harbour; and according to the statements of the above courier, the place was so narrowly blockaded, that it could not possibly hold out long."

A letter from Copenhagen, July 11 says, "Sweden has already, it is said acceded to the convention concluded between Russia and England. Denmark has, as yet, come to no resolution on the subject."

PORTSMOUTH, JUNE 30.

The following ships, bound on a secret expedition, returned from Cowes, with the troops, and last night sailed from Spithead for the place of destination:—Argo of 44 guns, capt. Bowen; Carysfort of 32, Drummond; Majestic of 74, Gould; Alexander of 74, Dixon; Champion of 64, Stuart; Warrior of 74, Tyler, and Cyrus of 18. These ships are furnished with flat bottom and gun boats, and it is generally believed they are to take possession of the Brazils.

August 7.

ATTACK ON BOULOGNE.

Dover, Thursday, 1 P. M.

You ask me for the particulars of the attack made on the enemy's ships at Boulogne on Tuesday. I perceive your newspapers are very inaccurate. On the following account you may rely, as I was an eye witness.

On Saturday Lord Nelson sailed from Deal, and the same evening took command of the squadron of small ships of war cruising off Boulogne, under the command of Capt. Somerville of the Eugenia. His Lordship ordered all ships to join and several did on Sunday, 'till at last they amounted to 37 sail, including gun boats, brigs, &c. His Lordship brought them all up before Boulogne, and made a signal for them to divide into two different squadrons; one squadron to be to windward.

On Monday Lord Nelson stood close into Boulogne with some of the bomb-vessels, and threw several bombs to try how they would reach the enemy. Finding they reached the shore, he made signal of recall, and they anchored about four miles from the land.

The shore at Boulogne stretches nearly E. & and West. Towards the East a point of land runs out forming a bay. The mouth of the harbor is in the middle of this, and looks out to the north. The enemy's vessels, consisting of six brigs, 2 schooners, and about 20 or 30 gun-boats were arranged in a line along the beach, not half a mile from shore, one half east, but the largest half west of the harbor's mouth, in front of which was the largest brig. On the beach W. of the harbor was a strong battery, which kept up a heavy fire. The battery on the pier head, E. of the harbor, did not fire much, and tried a shell now & then.

On Monday night Ld. Nelson went under cover of the dark, in a 4-oared gig, a long swift boat, and reconnoitered the enemy's position, and found it as above described. He then issued orders to begin the attack at break of day next morning. At 4 o'clock, he himself stationed the bombs, 5 in number, in an oblique line, stretching from the W. end of the enemy's line. They came to anchor, and began throwing bombs about 5 o'clock; the other ships of war being stationed under weigh, in another line, behind the bombs ready to render assistance. His Lordship's own flag was placed in front of the harbor, having our two lines, one of bombs, another of small ships of war, stretching from his right; behind these lines was the Leyden, of 64 guns. His Lordship's intention was to attack the enemy's vessels with bombs only, as they reach much farther than shot, and would prove effectual, while the enemy's shot could not reach us. At six o'clock, however, it being then high water, Ld. Nelson, desirous of convincing the enemy what a heavy fire he could play upon them, and, at the same time, to induce them to discloſe their strongeſt points, it being difficult to discover their batteries, the cliffs being of a brown clay, sent our ships of war very close to the shore in the face of the batteries, where they first fired one broad side, and tacking round, fired the other; then sailing away loaded for another such attack.

This produced a most tremendous fire on both sides, and it was this that first gave the town of Dover notice of the engagement. When the water fell it was necessarily given over; but it had the desired effect of convincing Ld. Nelson that he had guessed the nature of the enemy's strength, and that he had judiciously placed the gun boats. While the ships were firing their broad sides as above mentioned, at 7 in the morning, his Lordship was in his barge, moving about, making observations & minutes, which may be useful in a future attack. He visited the bombs separately, and rowed along the whole line, amidst a shower of shot and shells from the enemy, attended by the King and Queen cutters; and with the cool and intrepid conduct displayed in all the actions of this great man, giving his orders and animating by his example. The French batteries on each side the harbor could only fire straight out, or nearly so, while our bombs were stationed so much to their left that the batteries could not bear upon them. Add to this, that the bombs, being placed to the westward, obliquely from the enemy's line of vessels, every bomb thrown had the advantage of raking the whole line, as it were. For instance, if a bomb were thrown for the farthest French ship, and fell short, it had a great chance of hitting one in the line nearer; or if thrown for the nearest, and going beyond her, it had a chance of hitting another farther off. The French soon discovered the inutility of their batteries, & found that Ld. Nelson had not been so polite as to attack them in the manner they expected. They therefore set a number of men on to throw up works and batteries on the hill in the eastern turn of the bay, which flanks the whole line of coast. This covered the mouth of the harbor tolerably well; but it could not reach our bombs, which were at the extremity of the westward, and the enemy threw but a few shells from it. The disposition and object of our vessels were to force all the French ships to retreat towards the mouth of the harbor, that having them in a cluster, their destruction might effectually be made at night. In this we partly succeeded. The enemy's fire continued very heavy till about one o'clock, when it wholly ceased from the hills and batteries, seeing that it was utterly ineffectual; but our fire of bombs continued with unabated vigor. One vessel threw 200 bombs. At this time three of the enemy's vessels had been sunk and bilged. In the course of the evening 2 others shared the same fate, and five others were rendered useless, but were drawn by ropes on the shore. The fire of the English slackened during the evening. The enemy sometimes fired a shot or threw a shell. Towards dusk the fire was renewed with a little warmth, but without much meaning. It was Ld. Nelson's intention in the dark, to have sent three bombs close upon the enemy, each bomb towed by ten boats; the bombs were to attack the enemy in a way that could not fail of annihilating them, and the boats were to be ready to row the bombs away in case of accident. Ld. Nelson likewise ordered all ships to keep as close as possible, to render them necessary assistance; but the wind shifting, the attack became impracticable without the utmost danger; and our whole fleet was obliged to haul off without making the attempt. Ld. Nelson will, however, soon give the navy another opportunity of distinguishing themselves, as he intends to bring up flat-bottomed boats to the attack, at the time the bombs are throwing shells.—Yesterday our fleet stood off from Boulogne; and the various ships have this day been dispersed, providing themselves with ammunition, &c. Some flat-bottomed boats have sailed from the Downs. Part of our fleet is now near Boulogne, and it is probable, the attack may be renewed this night.—The squadron at Boulogne, is again under command of Capt. Somerville, of the Eugenia.—Ld. Nelson is making the necessary preparations.

Our loss was on board the Sulphur, one engineer wounded, and one seaman lost an arm. Some of the standing rigging was also cut. This was all our loss. A considerable number of Frenchmen went to the bottom in the first three ships that sunk.

As the gun boats raked the shore, little or no damage was done to the town of Boulogne. It was proposed to bombard it; but Lord Nelson said he would not make war on women and children; one or two bombs struck the pier head and split the stones, making them fly. This did some damage, and frightened the inhabitants, as trunks and furniture were seen removing. Most of the inhabitants could be seen on the heights eastward of the town, having left their houses. It is said that a steeple was a little damaged, but not knocked down; neither was the town on fire as was reported in the London paper. There are about 50 tents on the heights west of the town in view; but it is confidently said there is a large encampment behind the hills on the east side. Numbers of troops have been sent into Boulogne since the attack.

Mr. Stowe, of the Custom house, Mr. Fector and others, went out during the action, and sent a line to Lord Nelson with the extraordinary Gazette, of Sir James Saumarez's triumph. His Lordship was delighted, and invited the gentlemen, tho' strangers on board his ship to dinner. They dined as comfortably as if it had been a pleasure party. An excellent dinner was served up and a very splendid dessert. The gentlemen were complimenting Lord Nelson, when he said, "Oh! this is but a shabby affair; but it is necessary to convince the enemy they shall not threaten invasion with impunity, and to do something to quiet the minds of the women and children in London." Here in Dover, the people laugh at the idea of invasion.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 9.

A late London paper states that there are not less than 40,000 French troops generally kept in Holland—These troops it is said, are marched in 5000 at a time, almost destitute of clothes, and when clothed, are marched back and replaced by others in the same destitute state.

A late Paris article states, that a Cisalpine officer, named Tourdo, has been arrested, and brought from the army of Italy, and confined in the Temple, on suspicion of having fomented an intrigue to overturn the government of France and murder the Chief Consul.

A letter has been received in town, from a respectable gentleman in Paris, (brought by the Maryland frigate) which states, "That he had that moment been informed by Mr. Murray, of the actual ratification of the French and American Treaty by the Chief Consul."

A London article of the 27th July, mentions that the Dutch seamen belonging

ing to the fleet under Admiral De Winter, had refused to act in concert with the French.

The number of people present in Paris on the celebration of the 14th July, is estimated at not less than fix hundred thousand persons.

The expenditure of the Batavian republic for the present year, amounts to 72,745,913 florins.

The 25th of July last closed the date which the openers of the policies on Buonaparte's life, in London, had assigned to the mortal duration of the Consul.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, Oct. 10.

By late New York papers it appears, that only two cases of the malignant fever with which that city has been so severely afflicted, have occurred during the summer, and those immediately from some parts of the West Indies—Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, &c. are also exempt from any contagious disorder, and from the advanced state of the season may be considered as out of danger.

A letter from Berlin of the 21st July says, that frequent conferences are held between the English, French and Russian ministers, which is considered as a favorable omen of a general peace.

Letters from Holland state, that the English forces on the Batavian coasts are constantly encreasing. Admiral Graves, with a numerous squadron, exclusive of fire ships and bombs, has appeared off the Texel. The Batavians are concerting measures for preventing him from burning the ships in the Texel.—Admiral Dixon's squadron, cruising off Goree, has also been reinforced to 10 ships of the line, 3 frigates, besides other smaller vessels.—The Dutch fleet under Admiral de Winter, consists of three divisions, completely equipped, and ready to sail on the first signal: they form together 8 ships of the line from 74 to 44 guns, 7 frigates and various other vessels. There are likewise near 100 gun-boats, intended for the defence of the coasts and mouth of the rivers: the Admiral keeps on board his ship.

We are extremely sory that time will not permit us this week, to lay before our readers at full length, the account of the gallant victory obtained by Sir J. Saumarez off Cape Trafalgar, over the combined French and Spanish fleet, in which the San Auguftin, a Spanish 74 was captured, and the Real Carlos (the Spanish Admiral's ship) and San Hermenegildo of 112 guns and 2400 men were blown up, and only about 40 men saved.

With great concern we announce the loss of His Majesty's ship Hannibal, Capt. Ferris, who, while in the gallant act of breaking the enemy's line in the battle off Algeziras, was, by the impetuosity of the current, unfortunately driven aground under the Spanish batteries, and exposed to a dreadful fire of heavy artillery; notwithstanding which perilous situation, he gallantly maintained the action for nearly 4 hours, when having 140 men killed and wounded, he was at length compelled to strike his colors.

LONDON, JULY 28.

A letter was received at the Admiralty yesterday from Captain Hallowell of the Swiftsure, dated from the Bay of Frejus, near Toulon, the 7th inst. This letter gives an account of the capture of the Swiftsure, which was taken near Denia.

James Odell Roch

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public that he has imported a few articles as a venture, such as will best suit this market, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.—The patronage and support of his friends will be considered as a particular mark of their favor.

N. B. He has taken the House formerly occupied by Mr. Herchmer.

York, 7th Oct. 1801.

TAKE NOTICE.

PUBLIC warning and caution is hereby given to all persons not to purchase from James Ruggles, of Yonge Street, Esq. the west half of lot Number one, on the west side of George street in the town of York, containing half an acre of ground, with a good dwelling house and other buildings thereon erected and standing—the premises being in equity the estate of the subscriber, who means to take the proper course to assert his right thereto, by proving that the conveyance of one Joseph Ketchum to the said James Ruggles, Esq. of the tenement aforesaid is an unjust transaction between the two persons aforesaid, calculated to injure the subscriber and his creditors.

York, 10th Oct. 1801.

JOHN CLARK.

To be either Let on Shares or Rented,

A Good FARM within two miles and a half of the Garrison and four of Town, the property of Adjutant M'Gill of the Queen's Rangers, forty Acres of which are under fence; there are on the Farm a good House, Barn and Stable, two milch Cows and two yoke of Oxen.—Good encouragement will be given to any respectable Family, none else need apply. For further particulars enquire of Mr. Hugh M'Lean, in the rear of Mr. John Cameron, merchant, or the Printer hereof.

York, 29th Sept. 1801.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of York and its vicinity that he will purchase any quantity of GINSANG that may be gathered, between this and the first of November, next—He will give two shillings N. York Cy. per pound well dried, and one shilling for green.

York, 27th Aug. 1801.

JACOB HERCHMER.

TO BE SOLD,

ON or before the first of Oct. next, at a low price for cash or approved bills, the following tracts of land, viz. lots Nos. 9, 10 and 29 in Broken Front Concession D. and 24 Concession C. and 31 in B. and C. in Township of Scarboro', and Nos. 10 and 11 in 2d Concession, and 9 and 10 in 3d Concession, and 10 in 4th Concession, Township of Vaughan, and lots Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in 3d Concession, Township of Norwich, District of London, containing in the whole 3000 acres. For prices apply to the subscriber; who has also for sale, the well situated two story House and Lot, formerly occupied by Mr. Henry Kahman, black smith.

N. B. All those indebted to him are requested to make payment before the first of October next, or he will be under the necessity of giving them into the hands of an Attorney to collect, to enable him to pay his just debs.

SAM. HERON.

York, 3d Aug. 1801.

20 *Guineas Reward.*

DESERTED from Kingston, on the 7th inst. serjeant *Leon P. Cole*, of his Majesty's 2d battalion of Royal Canadian Volunteers, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, fresh complexion, black eyes and hair, remarkable for a scar from a cut above his right temple, by trade a laborer, and born in the State of Rhode Island:—Any person or persons who will apprehend and deliver him to any of his Majesty's garrisons in Upper or Lower Canada, shall have a reward of *twenty guineas*.

JOHN M'DONELL,
Lt. Col. commanding 2d battalion R. C. V.

Fort George, (Niagara, U. C.)
Sept. 18, 1801.

SHERIFF's OFFICE, Sept. 24, 1801.

Home District, } NOTICE is hereby
To wit. } given, that a General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, will be holden in, and for this District, on Tuesday the Thirteenth day of October, now next ensuing, at eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, at the Government Buildings, in the Town of York; at which time and place all Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise concerned, are desired to be then and there present, and to do and perform what to their several offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX. M'DONELL, Sheriff.

For Sale,

LOT No. 1, on the East side of Yonge Street, containing 190 Acres, with a Dwelling-house and Barn thereon erected, and otherwise considerably improved.

Also, Lot No. 4. on the West side of Yonge-Street, containing 210 Acres, with a Dwelling-house thereon, and other improvements made thereto.

The above Farms will be sold very reasonably. Any person wishing to purchase one or both of the abovementioned Lots, will please apply at the Printing Office.

York, 21st Sept. 1801.

JUST PUBLISHED

And For Sale at the Printing Office; a few Copies Observations on the Raising and Dressing of

HEMP.

BY EDWARD, ANTILL, ESQ.

From the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor's Proclamation relative to the purchasing and distributing of Hemp seed gratis, together with the bounties allowed by the Province, and the premiums offered by the Society of Arts and Commerce, London—forming a compact little pamphlet, and necessary for every person who undertakes the cultivation of that valuable article.—*Price one shilling.*

Sept. 17, 1801.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

THE

VOLUME XI.] G R [NUMBER 24.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

[4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

TRIAL NUMBER 544.] *SATURDAY*, OCTOBER 17. 1801.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the thirteenth day of August last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty fifth day of September, at which time in our Town of YORK, you were held and constrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Second day of November next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and defence of our Province of Upper Canada, and thereto do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, and in the forty first year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majesty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament assembled, did by virtue of a Resolution of their House of Assembly, pray that certain Sums of Money should be applied in such manner as to me should seem meet for the purpose of purchasing and distributing Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province, And whereas I thought fit to assent to the prayer of the said Commons—NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority to me vested in me, and the better to effectuate the wise and liberal Intentions of the said faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Esquire, one of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the House of Assembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the said John M'Gill and David William Smith Commissioners for the purpose of purchasing and distributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Resolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majesty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a measure so agreeable to the wishes of the Mother Country, and so highly conducive to the prosperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. JARVIS, Secy.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

York, 28th Aug. 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive Applications from those who wish to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, and that Leases for these Lands will be ready to be delivered to such persons as shall be approved of by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the Tenth Day of May next ensuing, on the following conditions, viz.—The Lands to be let for the Term of Twenty-one Years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two Hundred Acres, (and so in proportion for a greater or smaller quantity) during the first seven years of the said term of twenty-one years.

For the second seven years of the said term, the said annual Rent is to be encreased, and to be at the rate of Twenty Shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every two hundred Acres.—For the remaining seven years of the said term, the annual Rent is to be again increased, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Bushels of Wheat at the like option of the Crown for every two hundred Acres.

The Leases for such persons as have already applied to the Council for the said Lands (and whose applications have been approved of, will be ready to be delivered on the said Tenth Day of May, provided they signify to the Clerk of the Council their assent to the above Conditions before that time.

The Tenant will be restrained by a Covenant in the Lease from assigning his Interest without the Permission of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JAMES GREEN, Secretary.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

York, 31st August, 1801.

WHEREAS many persons who, from various causes, had omitted to comply with the Order issued from this Office of the fourth day of September last, with respect to the Lots held by them in this Town, obtained further time for rendering obedience thereto; and whereas several persons have since been located in this Town whose Lots are still uncleared, NOTICE is hereby given to both descriptions of persons, that if the said Order is not literally complied with on or before the twenty-fifth day of March next, the Lots of the Defaulters will be forfeited and given to other persons.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

The following is an official account of the battle off Algeziras, and consequently more accurate than any hitherto published.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty Office, Auguſt 1, 1801.

Copy of a letter from Rear Admiral Sir James Saumerez, to Evan Nepean, Eſq; dated on board his Majeſty's ſhip Caeſar, at Gibraltar, the 6th July, 1801.

SIR,

I Have to requeſt you will be pleaſed to inform my lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, that, conformably to my letter of yeſterday's date, I ſtood thro' the Streights, with his Majeſty's ſquadron under my orders, with the intention of attacking three French line of battle ſhips and a frigate, that I had received information of being at anchor off Algeziras; on opening Cabareta Point, I found the ſhips lay at a conſiderable diſtance from the enemy's batteries, and having a leading wind up to them, afforded every reaſonable hope of ſucceſs in the attack.

I had previouſly directed capt. Hood, in the Venerable, from his experience and knowledge of the anchorage, to lead the ſquadron, which he executed with his accuſtomed gallantry, and altho' it was not intended he ſhould anchor, he found himſelf under the neceſſity ſo to do, from the wind's failing (a circumſtance ſo much to be apprehended in this country) and to which circumſtance I have to regret the want of ſucceſs in this well intended enterpriſe. Capt. Stirling anchored oppoſite to the inner ſhip of the enemy, and brought the Pompee to action in the moſt ſpirited and gallant manner, which was alſo followed by the commanders of every ſhip in the ſquadron.

Captains Darby and Ferris, owing to light winds, were prevented for a conſiderable time from coming into action; at length the Hannibal getting a breeze captain Ferris had the moſt favorable proſpect of being along ſide one of the enemy's ſhips, when the Hannibal unfortunately took the ground, and I am extremely concerned to acquaint their lordſhips, that after having made every poſſible effort with this ſhip and the Audacious, to cover her from the enemy, I was under the neceſſity to make ſail, being at the time only three cables length from one of the enemy's batteries.

My thanks are particularly due to all the captains, officers, and men under my orders; and altho' their endeavours have not been crowned with ſucceſs, I truſt the thouſands of ſpectators from his Majeſty's garriſon, and alſo the ſurrounding coaſt, will do juſtice to their valor and intrepidity, which was not to be checked by the fire from the numerous batteries, however formidable, that ſurround Algeziras.

I feel it incumbent upon me to ſtate to their lordſhips the great merits of captain Brenton, of the Caeſar, whoſe cool judgment, and intrepid conduct, I will venture to pronounce were never ſurpaſſed. I alſo beg leave to recommend to their lordſhips notice, my flag lieut. Mr. Philip Dumareſq. who has ſerved with me from the commencement of this war, and is a moſt deſerving officer. Mr. Lamborne and the other lieuts. are alſo entitled to great praiſe, as well as captain Maxwell of the marines, and the officers of his corps ſerving on board the Caeſar.

The enemy's ſhips conſiſted of two of eighty-four guns, and one of 74, with a large frigate; two of the former are aground, and the whole are rendered totally unſerviceable.

I cannot cloſe this letter without rendering the moſt ample juſtice to the great bravery of capt. Ferris; the loſs in his ſhip muſt have been very conſiderable both officers and men, but I have the ſatisfaction to be informed, that his Majeſty has not loſt ſo valuable an officer.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

JAMES SAUMAREZ.

The hon. capt. Dundas, of his Majeſty's polacre the Calpe, made his veſſel as uſeful as poſſible, and kept up a ſpirited fire on one of the enemy's batteries. I have alſo to expreſs my approbation of lieut. Janverin, commander of the gun boats, who having joined me with intelligence, ſerved as volunteer on board the Caeſar.

Admiralty Office, Aug. 1, 1801.

Copy of a letter from Rear Admiral Sir James Saumarez, dated on board his Majeſty's ſhip Caeſar, Gibraltar Mole 10th July, 1801, to Evan Napean, Eſq.

SIR,

I herewith encloſe the copy of a letter from capt. Ferris of his Majeſty's late ſhip Hannibal, which I requeſt you will pleaſe to lay before their lordſhips; and I have only to expreſs my deep regret that his well meant endeavors to bring his ſhip to cloſe action ſhould have occaſioned ſo ſevere a loſs.

Algeziras, July 7, 1801.

SIR,

I have little more to tell you of the fate of his Majeſty's ſhip Hannibal than yourſelf muſt have obſerved, only, that from the number of batteries and ſhips, gun boats, &c. we had to encounter, our guns ſoon got knocked up; and I found it was impoſſible to do any thing either for the preſervation of the ſhip, or for the good of the ſervice, our boats, ſails, rigging, and ſpringe being all ſhot away; and having ſo many killed and wounded, which will appear by the annexed liſt, I thought it prudent to ſtrike, and thereby preſerve the lives of the brave men that remained.

Had I been ſucceſsful in the view before me, previous to the ſhip's taking the ground, my praiſes of the conduct of my officers and ſhip's company could not have exceeded their merits; but I have, notwithſtanding, the ſatisfaction to ſay, that every order was obſerved and carried into execution with that promptitude and alacrity becoming Britiſh officers and ſeamen. I am &c.

(Signed) S. FERRIS.

Rear Admiral Sir James Saumarez, &c. &c. &c.

A liſt of the killed and wounded on board his Majeſty's ſhips under the command of Sir J. Saumarez, Bart. in the attack of the French ſquadron and Spaniſh batteries in Algeziras bay, the 6th of July, 1801.

Caeſar.—William Grave, 6 ſeamen, 2 marines, killed; George William Forbes, boatſwain, 17 ſeamen, 1 boy, 6 marines wounded; Richard Beſt, maſter's mate, 7 ſeamen, miſſing. Total 42.

Pompée.—Mr. Roxburgh, maſter; Mr. Steward, midſhipman, 10 ſeamen, 3 marines killed; Richard Cheeſman, Arthur Stapleden, and Thomas Innes, lieutenants, Mr. Curry and Mr. Hillier, maſter's mates, J. Hibbard, midſhipman, 52 ſeamen, 10 marines wounded. Total 84.

Spencer.—R. Spencer, volunteer, (firſt claſs) 5 ſeamen killed; Jos. Chatterton, midſhipman, 23 ſeamen, 3 marines wounded. Total 33.

Venerable.—W. Gibbons, midſhipman, 7 ſeamen, killed; Silveſter Auſtin and Martin Collins, midſhipmen, 20 ſeamen, 3 marines, wounded. Total 33.

Hannibal.—J. D. Williams, firſt lieutenant of marines, David Lindſey, Captain's Clerk, 68 ſeamen, 5 marines, killed; lieutenant J. Turner, J. Wood, maſter, A. Dudgeon, midſhipman, George Dunford, lieutenant of marines, 44 ſeamen, 14 marines, wounded, 6 ſeamen miſſing. Total 143.

Audacious.—8 ſeamen killed; J. W. Day, lieutenant of the marines, 25 ſeamen, 6 marines, wounded. Total 40.

Total. 375 killed, wounded, and miſſing.

(Signed) J. SAUMAREZ.

LONDON, Auguſt 7.—To the ſplendid victories which have covered with glory our gallant navy, we have to add another, gained by Sir James Saumarez, over the enemy. The following account of it was publiſhed this morning in an *Extraordinary Gazette.*

Admiralty Office, Auguſt 7.

LIEUT. PHILIP LUMARESQ. of his Majeſty's ſhip Caeſar, arrived laſt night with diſpatches from Rear Admiral Sir James Saumarez, of which the following are copies:

Caeſar, off Cape Trifalgar, July 13.

SIR,

It has pleaſed the Almighty to crown the exertions of this ſquadron with the moſt deciſive ſucceſs againſt the enemies of their country.

The French line of battle ſhips, diſabled in the action off Algeziras, were, on the 8th, reinforced by a ſquadron of five Spaniſh line of battle ſhips, under the command of Don Juan Joaquin de Moreno, and a French ſhip of 74 guns, wearing a broad pendant, beſides three frigates, and an incredible number of gun boats and other veſſels, and got under ſail yeſterday morning, together with his Majeſty's late ſhip Hannibal, which they had ſucceeded in getting off the ſhoal on which ſhe ſtruck.

I almoſt deſpaired of having a ſufficient force in readineſs to oppoſe to ſuch numbers; but, through the great exertions of capt. Brenton, the officers and men belonging to the Caeſar, the ſhip was in readineſs to warp out of the Mole yeſterday morning, and got under way immediately with all the ſquadron except the Pompee, which ſhip had not time to get in her maſts.

Confiding in the zeal and intrepidity of the officers and men I had the happineſs to ſerve with, I determined if poſſible to obſtruct the paſſage of this very formidable force to Cadiz. Late in the evening I obſerved the enemy's ſhips to have cleared Gabaretta point, and at 8 I bore up with the ſquadron to ſtand after them. His Majeſty's ſhip Superb being ſtationed a head of the Caeſar, I directed capt. Keats to make all the ſail and attack the ſternmoſt ſhip in the enemy's rear, uſing his endeavours to keep in ſhore of them. At 11 the Superb opened her fire cloſe to the enemy's ſhips, and on the Caeſar's coming up and preparing to engage a three-decker that had hauled her wind, ſhe was perceived to have taken fire, and the flames communicating to a ſhip to leeward of her, both were ſeen in a blaze, and preſented a moſt awful ſight. No poſſibility exiſted of offering the leaſt aſſiſtance in ſo diſtreſſing a ſituation—the Caeſar paſſed cloſe by the ſhip engaged with the Superb, but by the cool and determined fire kept upon her, which muſt ever reflect the higheſt credit on that ſhip, the enemy's ſhip was completely ſilenced, and ſoon after hauled down her colours.

The Venerable and Spencer having at this time come up, I bore up after the enemy who were carrying a preſent ſail, ſtanding out of the Streights, and loſt ſight of them during the night. It blew exceſſively hard till day light, and in the morning the only ſhips in company were the Venerable and Thames a head of the Caeſar, and one of the French ſhips at ſome diſtance from them, ſtanding towards the ſhoals of Conil, beſides the Spencer aſtern, coming up.

All the ſhips immediately made ſail with a freſh breeze, but as we approached, the wind ſuddenly failing, the Venerable was alone able to bring her to action, which captain Hood did in the moſt gallant manner, and had nearly ſilenced the French ſhip, when his mainmaſt (which had been before wounded) was unfortunately ſhot away, and it coming nearly calm, the enemy's ſhip was enabled to get off without any poſſibility of following her.

The higheſt praiſe is due to captain Hood, the officers and men of the Venerable, for their ſpirit and gallantry in the action, which entitled them to better ſucceſs. The French ſhip was an 84, with additional guns on the gun wale.

This action was ſo near the ſhore, that the Venerable ſtruck on one of the ſhoals, but was ſoon after got off, and taken in tow by the Thames; but with the loſs of all her maſts.

The enemy's ſhips are now in ſight to the weſtward, ſtanding in for Cadiz.—The Superb and Audacious, with the captured ſhip are alſo in ſight, with the Charlotta, Portugueſe frigate, commanded by capt. Crawford Duncan, who very handſomely turned out with the ſquadron, and has been of the greateſt ſervice to capt. Keats, in ſtaying by the enemy's ſhip captured by the Superb.

I am proceeding with the ſquadron for Roſier Bay, and ſhall proceed the moment the ſhips are refitted to reſume my ſtation.

No praiſes I can beſtow are adequate to the merits of the officers and ſhip's companies of all the ſquadron, particularly for their unremitted exertions in fitting the ſhips at Gibraltar, to which, in a great degree, is to be attributed the ſucceſs of the ſquadron againſt the enemy.

Although the Spencer and Audacious had not the good fortune to partake of the action, I have no doubt of their exertion, had they come up in time to cloſe with the enemy's ſhips.

My thanks are alſo due to capt. Holles, of the Thames, and capt. Dundas, of the Calpe, whoſe aſſiſtance were particularly uſeful to capt. Keats in ſecuring the enemy's ſhip, and enabling the Superb to ſtand after the ſquadron, in caſe of having been enabled to renew the action. I herewith encloſe the names of the enemy's ſhips.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) J. SAUMAREZ.

Evan Nepean, Eſq.

Liſt of the Spaniſh ſquadron that arrived at Cadiz from Ferrol, on the 25th of April, under the command of Don Juaquin de Moreno, (Lieut. Gen.) as Vice Admiral, and proceeded to Algeziras Bay, the 9th of July, 1801.

Real Carlos, of 112 guns, Sin Hermenegildo, do. San Fernando, of 94 guns, Argonaut of 80 guns, San Auguſtin, 74 guns, under French colours, taken by the Superb; Warnon, French lugger, of 12 guns.

The Admiral's ſhip the Real Carlos, and the San Hermenegildo, were the two ſhips that took fire and blew up.

(Signed) J. SAUMAREZ.

Caeſar, off Cape Trafalgar, July 4, 1801.

SIR,

I herewith encloſe, for their Lordſhips further information, the ſtatement I have received from captain Keats, to whom the greateſt praiſe is due for his gallant conduct on the ſervice alluded to.

Capt. Hood's merits are held in too high eſtimation to receive additional luſtre from any praiſes I can beſtow; but I only do juſtice to my own feelings when I obſerve, that in no inſtance have I known ſuperior bravery to that diſplayed by him on this occaſion.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

J. SAUMAREZ.

Superb, off Cape Trafalgar, July 13, 1801.

SIR,

Purſuant to your directions to ſtate the particulars of the Superb's ſervices laſt night, I have the honor to inform you, that in conſequence of our directions to make ſail up to, and engage the ſternmoſt of the enemy's ſhips, at half paſt 11 I found myſelf abreaſt of a Spaniſh three decked ſhip (the Real Carlos, as appears by report of ſome ſurvivors) which having brought in one with two other ſhips nearly line abreaſt, I opened my fire upon them at not more than three cables length; this evidently produced a good effect, as well in this ſhip as the other abreaſt of her, which ſoon began firing on each other, and at times on the Superb.

In about a quarter of an hour, I perceived the ſhip I was engaged with, and which had loſt her foretop-maſt, to be on fire, upon which we inſtantly ceaſed to moleſt her, and I proceeded on to the ſhip next at hand, which proved to be the San Antonia of 74 guns, and 730 men, commanded by the chef de diviſion, Le Rey, under French colors, wearing a broad pendant, and manned nearly equal with French and Spaniſh ſeamen, and which, after ſome action (the chief being wounded) ſtruck her colours.

I learn from the very few ſurvivors of the ſhips that caught fire and blew up (which, in an open boat reached the Superb at the time ſhe was taking poſſeſſion of the San Antonia) that in the confuſion of the action the Hermenegildo (a firſt rate alſo) miſtaking the Real Carlos for an enemy, ran on board her, and ſhared her melancholy fate.

Services of this nature cannot well be expected to be performed without ſome loſs, but tho' we have to lament that lieut. E. Walker, and 14 ſeamen and marines have been wounded, moſt of them ſeverely, ſtill there is reaſon to rejoice that this is the extent of our loſs.

I received able and active aſſiſtance from Mr. Samuel Jackſon, the firſt lieutenant, and it is my duty to reprelent to you, that the officers of all deſcriptions, ſeamen and marines, conducted themſelves with the greateſt ſteadineſs and gallantry.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) R. G. KEATS.

Sir *James Saumarez*, Bart. Rear-Admiral of the Blue, &c.

Aug. 7.—We received this morning the following copy of Lord Nelſon's Addreſs to his ſquadron after the attack upon the flotilla at Boulogne:—

"*Medusa, off Boulogne, Aug. 5.*

"Lord Nelſon has reaſon to be very much ſatisfied with the Captains of the bombs, for their placing of the veſſels; it was impoſſible they could have been better ſituated, and the artillery officers have ſhewn great ſkill in entirely diſabling ten of the armed veſſels out of 24 oppoſed to them, and many others, Lord Nelſon believes, are much damaged. The Commander-in Chief cannot avoid noticing the great zeal and deſire to attack the enemy in a cloſer and different combat, which manifeſted itſelf among all ranks of perſons, and which Lord Nelſon would gladly have given full ſcope to, had the attempt at this moment been proper; but the officers and others may rely, that an early opportunity ſhall be given them for ſhewing their judgment, zeal and bravery. The hired and revenue cutters kept under ſail, and performed the duty entruſted to them with a great deal of ſkill. (Signed) "NELSON & BRONTE."

We do not underſtand that any detailed diſpatches have yet been received from Lord Nelſon; at leaſt if any have been received, they have not been made public.

The accounts of his Lordſhip's having failed from Boulogne to attack ſome other French port, are incorrect.

Yeſterday afternoon the fleet was again ſtanding off and on Boulogne, and the attack was expected to be renewed laſt night.

Auguſt 8.—Report ſtates, that Buonaparte had been at Boulogne in perſon the day before the bombardment, but had left it in the courſe of the evening.

Letters from Milan ſpeak of an alarming mutiny which took place in the garriſon of Turin on the 9th of July, in conſequence of a diſpute about the payment of arrears due to the troops. Several companies refuſed to march from the place until their arrears were diſcharged. The conſequence of which was, that a violent tumult enſued, ſome lives were loſt, and among the reſt, the commandant of the citadel was killed. General Colli was appointed to the proviſional command, but when theſe accounts were ſent off, it does not appear that tranquility was completely reſtored.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 27.

La Chevrette French corvette, which arrived here yeſterday, was taken on the night of Tueſday the 21ſt inſt. The boats of the ſquadron got along ſide ſoon after 12 o'clock under a heavy fire from the ſhip & the batteries on ſhore. The French crew, together with ſome troops the had on board, were ranged three deep all round the ſhip, armed with long boarding pikes, tomahawks, and a brace of piſtols each; this formidable phalanx, however, did not intimidate the Britiſh officers and ſeamen, who ruſhed on board like an impetuous torrent, carrying every thing before them; the action now became general on deck, and continued for two hours and a half, when the enemy were completely overpowered, and driven below. A midſhipman called down the hatchway to know whether they had ſtruck, and being anſwered in the affirmative, the action ceaſed: previous to which the cables had been cut, the ſails looſed; and a light air of wind blowing off ſhore, the ſhip was brought off in triumph to the Britiſh fleet. There was another corvette at anchor near the Chevrette, of the ſame force, full of ſtores and money, for Gaudaloupe.—The moment the attack commenced upon her conſort, the cut cables and ran into the inner road. Diſpatches ſaid to be of conſequence were found on board the Chevrette, and carried to town by capt. Biſbane. During the action the 80 gun ſhips came out of Breſt to aſſiſt the corvette, and the Engliſh fleet made an attempt to cut them off, but they retreated and got into the harbour again. The fleet are now cruizing cloſe off the port to prevent any veſſel from getting out. The enemy's woun-

The following is an official account of the battle off Algeziras, and consequently more accurate than any hitherto published.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty Office, Auguſt 1, 1801.

Copy of a letter from Rear Admiral Sir James Saumerez, to Evan Nepean, Eſq; dated on board his Majeſty's ſhip Caeſar, at Gibraltar, the 6th July, 1801.

SIR,

I Have to requeſt you will be pleaſed to inform my lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, that, conformably to my letter of yeſterday's date, I ſtood thro' the Streights, with his Majeſty's ſquadron under my orders, with the intention of attacking three French line of battle ſhips and a frigate, that I had received information of being at anchor off Algeziras; on opening Cabareta Point, I found the ſhips lay at a conſiderable diſtance from the enemy's batteries, and having a leading wind up to them, afforded every reaſonable hope of ſucceſs in the attack.

I had previouſly directed capt. Hood, in the Venerable, from his experience and knowledge of the anchorage, to lead the ſquadron, which he executed with his accuſtomed gallantry, and although it was not intended he ſhould anchor, he found himſelf under the neceſſity ſo to do, from the wind's failing (a circumſtance ſo much to be apprehended in this country) and to which circumſtance I have to regret the want of ſucceſs in this well intended enterpriſe. Capt. Stirling anchored oppoſite to the inner ſhip of the enemy, and brought the Pompee to action in the moſt ſpirited and gallant manner, which was alſo followed by the commanders of every ſhip in the ſquadron.

Captains Darby and Ferris, owing to light winds, were prevented for a conſiderable time from coming into action; at length the Hannibal getting a breeze captain Ferris had the moſt favorable proſpect of being along ſide one of the enemy's ſhips, when the Hannibal unfortunately took the ground, and I am extremely concerned to acquaint their lordſhips, that after having made every poſſible effort with this ſhip and the Audacious, to cover her from the enemy, I was under the neceſſity to make ſail, being at the time only three cables length from one of the enemy's batteries.

My thanks are particularly due to all the captains, officers, and men under my orders; and altho' their endeavours have not been crowned with ſucceſs, I truſt the thouſands of ſpectators from his Majeſty's garriſon, and alſo the ſurrounding coaſt, will do juſtice to their valor and intrepidity, which was not to be checked by the fire from the numerous batteries, however formidable, that ſurround Algeziras.

I feel it incumbent upon me to ſtate to their lordſhips the great merits of captain Brenton, of the Caeſar, whoſe cool judgment, and intrepid conduct, I will venture to pronounce were never ſurpaſſed. I alſo beg leave to recommend to their lordſhips notice, my flag lieut. Mr. Philip Dumareſq, who has ſerved with me from the commencement of this war, and is a moſt deſerving officer. Mr. Lamborne and the other lieuts. are alſo entitled to great praiſe, as well as captain Maxwell of the marines, and the officers of his corps ſerving on board the Caeſar.

The enemy's ſhips conſiſted of two of eighty-four guns, and one of 74, with a large frigate, two of the former are a-ground, and the whole are rendered totally unſerviceable.

I cannot cloſe this letter without rendering the moſt ample juſtice to the great bravery of capt. Ferris; the loſs in his ſhip muſt have been very conſiderable both officers and men, but I have the ſatisfaction to be informed, that his Majeſty has not loſt ſo valuable an officer.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

JAMES SAUMAREZ.

The hon. capt. Dundas, of his Majeſty's polacre the Calpe, made his veſſel as uſeful as poſſible, and kept up a ſpirited fire on one of the enemy's batteries. I have alſo to expreſs my approbation of lieut. Janverin, commander of the gun boats, who having joined me with intelligence, ſerved as volunteer on board the Caeſar.

Admiralty Office, Aug. 1, 1801.

Copy of a letter from Rear Admiral Sir James Saumarez, dated on board his Majeſty's ſhip Caeſar, Gibraltar Mole 10th July, 1801, to Evan Napean, Eſq.

SIR,

I herewith encloſe the copy of a letter from capt. Ferris of his Majeſty's late ſhip Hannibal, which I requeſt you will pleaſe to lay before their lordſhips; and I have only to expreſs my deep regret that his well meant endeavors to bring his ſhip to cloſe action ſhould have occaſioned ſo ſevere a loſs.

Algeziras, July 7, 1801.

SIR,

I have little more to tell you of the fate of his Majeſty's ſhip Hannibal than yourſelf muſt have obſerved, only, that from the number of batteries and ſhips, gun boats, &c. we had to encounter, our guns ſoon got knocked up; and I found it was impoſſible to do any thing either for the preſervation of the ſhip, or for the good of the ſervice, our boats, ſails, rigging, and ſpringe being all ſhot away; and having ſo many killed and wounded, which will appear by the annexed liſt, I thought it prudent to ſtrike, and thereby preſerve the lives of the brave men that remained.

Had I been ſucceſsful in the view before me, previous to the ſhip's taking the ground, my praiſes of the conduct of my officers and ſhip's company could not have exceeded their merits; but I have, notwithſtanding, the ſatisfaction to ſay, that every order was obſerved and carried into execution with that promptitude and alacrity becoming Britiſh officers and ſeamen. I am &c.

(Signed) S. FERRIS.

Rear Admiral Sir James Saumarez, &c. &c. &c.

A liſt of the killed and wounded on board his Majeſty's ſhips under the command of Sir J. Saumarez, Bart. in the attack of the French ſquadron and Spaniſh batteries in Algeziras bay, the 6th of July, 1801.

Caeſar.—William Grave, 6 ſeamen, 2 marines, killed; George William Forſter, boat ſwain, 17 ſeamen, 1 boy, 6 marines wounded; Richard Beſt, maſter's mate, 7 ſeamen, miſſing. Total 42.

Pompée.—Mr. Roxburgh, maſter; Mr. Steward, midſhipman, 10 ſeamen, 3 marines killed; Richard Cheeſman, Arthur Staplerden, and Thomas Innes, lieutenants, Mr. Curry and Mr. Hillier, maſter's mates, J. Hibbard, midſhipman, 52 ſeamen, 10 marines wounded. Total 84.

Spencer.—R. Spencer, volunteer, (firſt claſs) 5 ſeamen killed; Jos. Chatterton, midſhipman, 23 ſeamen, 3 marines wounded. Total 33.

Venerable.—W. Gibbons, midſhipman, 7 ſeamen, killed; Silveſter Auſtin and Martin Collins, midſhipmen, 20 ſeamen, 3 marines, wounded. Total 33.

Hannibal.—T. D. Williams, firſt lieutenant of marines, David Lindſey, Captain's Clerk, 68 ſeamen, 5 marines, killed; lieutenant J. Turner, J. Wood, maſter, A. Dudgeon, midſhipman, George Dunford, lieutenant of marines, 44 ſeamen, 14 marines, wounded, 6 ſeamen miſſing. Total 143.

Audacious.—8 ſeamen killed; J. W. Day, lieutenant of the marines, 25 ſeamen, 6 marines, wounded, Total 40.

Total. 375 killed, wounded, and miſſing.

(Signed) J. SAUMAREZ.

LONDON, Auguſt 7.—To the ſplendid victories which have covered with glory our gallant navy, we have to add another, gained by Sir James Saumarez, over the enemy. The following account of it was publiſhed this morning in an *Extraordinary Gazette.*

Admiralty Office, Auguſt 7.

LIEUT. PHILIP LUMARESQ. of his Majeſty's ſhip Caeſar, arrived laſt night with diſpatches from Rear Admiral Sir James Saumarez, of which the following are copies:

Caeſar, off Cape Trifalgar, July 13.

SIR,

It has pleaſed the Almighty to crown the exertions of this ſquadron with the moſt deciſive ſucceſs againſt the enemies of their country.

The French line of battle ſhips, diſabled in the action off Algeziras, were, on the 8th, reinforced by a ſquadron of five Spaniſh line of battle ſhips, under the command of Don Juan Joaquin de Moreno, and a French ſhip of 74 guns, wearing a broad pendant, beſides three frigates, and an incredible number of gun boats and other veſſels, and got under ſail yeſterday morning, together with his Majeſty's late ſhip Hannibal, which they had ſucceeded in getting off the ſhoal on which ſhe ſtruck.

I almoſt deſpaired of having a ſufficient force in readineſs to oppoſe to ſuch numbers; but, through the great exertions of capt. Brenton, the officers and men belonging to the Caeſar, the ſhip was in readineſs to warp out of the Mole yeſterday morning, and got under way immediately with all the ſquadron except the Pompee, which ſhip had not time to get in her maſts.

Confiding in the zeal and intrepidity of the officers and men I had the happineſs to ſerve with, I determined if poſſible to obſtruct the paſſage of this very formidable force to Cadiz. Late in the evening I obſerved the enemy's ſhips to have cleared Gabaretta point, and at 8 I bore up with the ſquadron to ſtand after them. His Majeſty's ſhip Superb being ſtationed a head of the Caeſar, I directed capt. Keats to make all the ſail and attack the ſternmoſt ſhip in the enemy's rear, uſing his endeavours to keep in ſhore of them. At 11 the Superb opened her fire cloſe to the enemy's ſhips, and on the Caeſar's coming up and preparing to engage a three-decker that had hauled her wind, ſhe was perceived to have taken fire, and the flames communicating to a ſhip to leeward of her, both were ſeen in a blaze, and preſented a moſt awful ſight. No poſſibility exiſted of offering the leaſt aſſiſtance in ſo diſtreſſing a ſituation—the Caeſar paſſed cloſe by the ſhip engaged with the Superb, but by the cool and determined fire kept upon her, which muſt ever reflect the higheſt credit on that ſhip, the enemy's ſhip was completely ſilenced, and ſoon after hauled down her colours.

The Venerable and Spencer having at this time come up, I bore up after the enemy who were carrying a preſs of ſail, ſtanding out of the Streights, and loſt ſight of them during the night. It blew exceſſively hard till day light, and in the morning the only ſhips in company were the Venerable and Thames a head of the Caeſar, and one of the French ſhips at ſome diſtance from them, ſtanding towards the ſhoals of Conil, beſides the Spencer aſtern, coming up.

All the ſhips immediately made ſail with a freſh breeze, but as we approached, the wind ſuddenly failing, the Venerable was alone able to bring her to action, which captain Hood did in the moſt gallant manner, and had nearly ſilenced the French ſhip, when his mainmaſt (which had been before wounded) was unfortunately ſhot away, and it coming nearly calm, the enemy's ſhip was enabled to get off without any poſſibility of following her.

The higheſt praiſe is due to captain Hood, the officers and men of the Venerable, for their ſpirit and gallantry in the action, which entitled them to better ſucceſs. The French ſhip was an 84, with additional guns on the gun waſte.

This action was ſo near the ſhore, that the Venerable ſtruck on one of the ſhoals, but was ſoon after got off, and taken in tow by the Thames; but with the loſs of all her maſts.

The enemy's ſhips are now in ſight to the weſtward, ſtanding in for Cadiz.—The Superb and Audacious, with the captured ſhip are alſo in ſight, with the Charlotta, Portugueſe frigate, commanded by capt. Crawford Duncan, who very handſomely turned out with the ſquadron, and has been of the greateſt ſervice to capt. Keats, in ſtaying by the enemy's ſhip captured by the Superb.

I am proceeding with the ſquadron for Roſier Bay, and ſhall proceed the moment the ſhips are refitted to reſume my ſtation.

No praiſes I can beſtow are adequate to the merits of the officers and ſhip's companies of all the ſquadron, particularly for their unremitted exertions in fitting the ſhips at Gibraltar, to which, in a great degree, is to be attributed the ſucceſs of the ſquadron againſt the enemy.

Although the Spencer and Audacious had not the good fortune to partake of the action, I have no doubt of their exertion, had they come up in time to cloſe with the enemy's ſhips.

My thanks are alſo due to capt. Holles, of the Thames, and capt. Dundas, of the Calpe, whoſe aſſiſtance were particularly uſeful to capt. Keats in ſecuring the enemy's ſhip, and enabling the Superb to ſtand after the ſquadron, in caſe of having been enabled to renew the action. I herewith encloſe the names of the enemy's ſhips.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

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Real Carlos, of 112 guns, Sin Hermenegildo, do. San Fernando, of 94 guns, Argonaut of 80 guns, San Auguſtin, 74 guns, under French colours, taken by the Superb; Warwick, French lugger, of 12 guns.

The Admiral's ſhip the Real Carlos, and the San Hermenegildo, were the two ſhips that took fire and blew up.

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SIR,

I herewith encloſe, for their Lordſhips further information, the ſtatement I have received from captain Keats, to whom the greateſt praiſe is due for his gallant conduct on the ſervice alluded to.

Capt. Hood's merits are held in too high eſtimation to receive additional luſtre from any praiſes I can beſtow; but I only do juſtice to my own feelings when I obſerve, that in no inſtance have I known ſuperior bravery to that diſplayed by him on this occaſion.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

J. SAUMAREZ.

Superb, off Cape Trafalgar, July 13, 1801.

SIR,

Purſuant to your directions to ſtate the particulars of the Superb's ſervices laſt night, I have the honor to inform you, that in conſequence of our directions to make ſail up to, and engage the ſternmoſt of the enemy's ſhips, at half paſt 11 I found myſelf abreaſt of a Spaniſh three decked ſhip (the Real Carlos, as appears by report of ſome ſurvivors) which having brought in one with two other ſhips nearly line abreaſt, I opened my fire upon them at not more than three cables length; this evidently produced a good effect, as well in this ſhip as the other abreaſt of her, which ſoon began firing on each other, and at times on the Superb.

In about a quarter of an hour, I perceived the ſhip I was engaged with, and which had loſt her foretop-maſt, to be on fire, upon which we inſtantly ceaſed to moleſt her, and I proceeded on to the ſhip next at hand, which proved to be the San Antonia of 74 guns, and 730 men, commanded by the chef de diviſion, Le Rey, under French colors, wearing a broad pendant, and manned nearly equal with French and Spaniſh ſeamen, and which, after ſome action (the chief being wounded) ſtruck her colours.

I learn from the very few ſurvivors of the ſhips that caught fire and blew up (which, in an open boat reached the Superb at the time ſhe was taking poſſeſſion of the San Antonia) that in the confuſion of the action the Hermenegildo (a firſt rate alſo) miſtaking the Real Carlos for an enemy, ran on board her, and ſhared her melancholy fate.

Services of this nature cannot well be expected to be performed without ſome loſs, but tho' we have to lament that lieut. E. Walker, and 14 ſeamen and marines have been wounded, moſt of them ſeverely, ſtill there is reaſon to rejoice that this is the extent of our loſs.

I received able and active aſſiſtance from Mr. Samuel Jackſon, the firſt lieutenant, and it is my duty to reprelent to you, that the officers of all deſcriptions, ſeamen and marines, conducted themſelves with the greateſt ſteadineſs and gallantry.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) R. G. KEATS.

Sir *James Saumarez*, Bart. Rear-Admiral of the Blue, &c.

Aug. 7.—We received this morning the following copy of Lord Nelſon's Addreſs to his ſquadron after the attack upon the flotilla at Boulogne:—

"*Medusa, off Boulogne, Aug. 5.*

"Lord Nelſon has reaſon to be very much ſatisfied with the Captains of the bombs, for their placing of the veſſels; it was impoſſible they could have been better ſituated, and the artillery officers have ſhewn great ſkill in entirely diſabling ten of the armed veſſels out of 24 oppoſed to them, and many others, Lord Nelſon believes, are much damaged. The Commander in Chief cannot avoid noticing the great zeal and deſire to attack the enemy in a cloſer and different combat, which manifeſted itſelf among all ranks of perſons, and which Lord Nelſon would gladly have given full ſcope to, had the attempt at this moment been proper; but the officers and others may reſt aſſured, that an early opportunity ſhall be given them for ſhewing their judgment, zeal and bravery. The hired and revenue cutters kept under ſail, and performed the duty entruſted to them with a great deal of ſkill. (Signed) "NELSON & BRONTE."

We do not underſtand that any detailed diſpatches have yet been received from Lord Nelſon; at leaſt if any have been received, they have not been made public.

The accounts of his Lordſhip's having failed from Boulogne to attack ſome other French port, are incorrect.

Yeſterday afternoon the fleet was again ſtanding off and on Boulogne, and the attack was expected to be renewed laſt night.

Auguſt 8.—Report ſtates, that Buonaparte had been at Boulogne in perſon the day before the bombardment, but had left it in the courſe of the evening.

Letters from Milan ſpeak of an alarming mutiny which took place in the garriſon of Turin on the 9th of July, in conſequence of a diſpute about the payment of arrears due to the troops. Several companies refuſed to march from the place until their arrears were diſcharged. The conſequence of which was, that a violent tumult enſued, ſome lives were loſt, and among the reſt, the commandant of the citadel was killed. General Colli was appointed to the proviſional command, but when theſe accounts were ſent off, it does not appear that tranquility was completely reſtored.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 27.

La Chevrette French corvette, which arrived here yeſterday, was taken on the night of Tueſday the 21ſt inſt. The boats of the ſquadron got along ſide ſoon after 12 o'clock under a heavy fire from the ſhip & the batteries on ſhore. The French crew, together with ſome troops ſhe had on board, were ranged three deep all round the ſhip, armed with long boarding pikes, tomahawks, and a brace of piſtols each; this formidable phalanx, however, did not intimidate the Britiſh officers and ſeamen, who ruſhed on board like an impetuous torrent, carrying every thing before them; the action now became general on deck, and continued for two hours and a half, when the enemy were completely overpowered, and driven below. A midſhipman called down the hatchway to know whether they had ſtruck, and being anſwered in the affirmative, the action ceaſed: previous to which the cables had been cut, the ſails looſed; and a light air of wind blowing off ſhore, the ſhip was brought off in triumph to the Britiſh fleet. There was another corvette at anchor near the Chevrette, of the ſame force, full of ſtores and money, for Gaudaloupe.—The moment the attack commenced upon her conſort, ſhe cut cables and ran into the inner road. Diſpatches ſaid to be of conſequence were found on board the Chevrette, and carried to town by capt. Biſbane. During the action the 80 gun ſhips came out of Breſt to aſſiſt the corvette, and the Engliſh fleet made an attempt to cut them off, but they retreated and got into the harbour again. The fleet are now cruizing cloſe off the port to prevent any veſſel from getting out. The enemy's woun-

ded men were sent into Brest with a flag of truce.—Lieut. Neville, second of the Urania, killed the French captain near the wheel by running him through the body after a the personal conflict, the former is badly wounded, but not so dangerously as was at first represented.

DUBLIN, AUG. 4.

On Thursday evening, his Majesty's ships Ruffel, Belona, Warrior, and Defence, 74 guns each, sailed from Cove on a cruise. Their destination is not known with certainty, though it was generally imagined they were bound for the Straits, to reinforce the squadron under Sir James Saumarez.—The Ganges and Defiance, likewise of 74 guns, which lately sailed, the former as convoy to the East Indiamen, are to go into port, in order to be thoroughly repaired, of which they both stand in need, as they were very roughly handled on the memorable 2d of April, before Copenhagen.

SHEERNESS, Aug. 7.

All the row boats lying in this harbour are getting ready as quick as possible for immediate service.

The arms and accoutrements belonging to the yeomanry and foot volunteers of this place, were inspected yesterday, by Colonel Smith of the Royal Artillery.

MARGATE, Aug. 7.

Admiral Lord Nelson, with that part of his fleet which has come into our roads, lies at single anchor, ready to depart as soon as the vessels shall have taken on board some beer, ammunition, and a few other necessaries, with which the Diligence sloops, which has been appointed to that service, is now supplying them.

Lieutenant Douglas, arrived at the Admiralty this morning, with dispatches from Sir J. Saumarez. Their contents have not transpired.

The whole of Sir James Saumarez's squadron is completely repaired, and either at or ready for sea, including the St. Antoine, (captured ship) whose officers and men were entirely French, though classed by Admiral Moreno as a Spanish ship.

From a New York paper of Sept. 17.

British capture of the Island of Madeira.

Capt. Pierce, from Madeira, informs, that the English squadron, consisting of a frigate, two sloops of war and 7 transports with troops, arrived there on the 24th of July, and on the 30th landed 1500 men, who, with an equal number of Portuguese, were to garrison the principal fortifications on that Island. As this measure was well understood between the English and the Portuguese, no change in the administration of the government was to take place; unless the French were to make an attempt to possess themselves of it; in which case, the English were to take the government of the Island into their own hands.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, Oct. 17.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York has been appointed Commander in Chief of all His Majesty's land forces in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

By a French telegraphic dispatch it appears, that the English frigate Jason ran aground before the harbor of St. Malo, and was lost, the crew it is supposed were saved.

The port of Havre in France is declared by the British Government to be in a state of blockade.

An article from Venice states, that the merchants of that city, in consequence of the friendly relations re-established with France, are no longer to furnish provision or ammunition to the British ships of war cruizing in the Gulph of Venice.—Great military preparations are continued along the French coast, the object of which is unknown; the English, altho' taking measures of defence, are under but little apprehension of invasion. The Brest fleet was in readiness for sea with a number of troops on board.—The French corvette lately cut out of Brest by the British, was, with her consort, destined to re-inforce the garrison of Senecal with troops and supply Guadaloupe with naval stores.

The crops in Ireland were promising and abundant.

The Hon. Thos. Cochrane, one of His Majesty's Council for the Province of Nova Scotia, died at Halifax the 26th August.

Mr. Clark, of Montreal, has gathered 8000 bundles of hemp of his own culture this year; each bundle, it is conjectured will produce one pound of clear hemp.—A sample of this has been sent to York dressed; it is fine, light-coloured and measures eight feet in length.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION

on Monday the 26th of October instant:

THE Dwelling HOUSE & LOT No. 18, North side of Duke Street, lately occupied by Patrick Mealy—as also some Houfehold Furniture, a quantity of Crockery Ware and a few other articles of Merchandize.

A Horfe, Saddle and Bridle,

A wood and pleafure Sleigh—

The fale will commence at faid houfe at ten o'clock in the forenoon (the terms of fale for the faid Houfe and Lot) are one third of the purchafe money to be paid in three months, one third in nine months, and the remaining in twelve months.—The houfehold furniture and merchandize with the other articles to be paid for in cafh at the time of fale.—A good title will be made by Mr. ALLAN, on the purchafer giving good fecurity for the purchafe money.

York, 16th October, 1801.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of LAND 200 acres more or lefs on Yonge ftreet, 6 miles from York, on the great road to Lake Simcoe, a beautiful fituation, with a never-failing ftream of fpring water 50 yards from the door, with a good farm houfe and barn; 25 acres of cleared land well fenced, 50 acres of fine flats, the River Don running thro' it, with a mill feat at very little expence; and every acre of the lot will bear hemp.—For further particulars apply to Mr. Bernard Cary, No. 6, Yonge Street, Upper Canada.—It will anfwer for ftore or tavern.

THE Subfcriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of York and its vicinity that he will purchafe any quantity of GINSANG that may be gathered, between this and the firft of November, next.—He will give two fhillings N. York Cy. per pound well dried, and one fhilling for green.

York, 27th Aug. 1801.

JACOB HERCHMER.

TO BE SOLD,

THE front town lot, with an excellent dwelling-houfe and a kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Denniſon now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water lot adjoining, and poſſeſſion given to the purchaſer immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6 and 7, in the 3d conceſſion of Weſt Flamboro' townſhip, containing 1000 acres, on which there are ſome very good mill-ſeats: the lots No. 4 and 5, in the 1ſt conceſſion of Eaſt Flamboro', with their broken fronts, containing, according to the patent, 600 acres, more or leſs: the lots No. 1, 3 and 4 in the 2d, and lots No. 2 and 3 in the 3d conceſſions of Beverley, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 16, in the ſecond and third conceſſions of the township of York, containing 400 acres: the lots Nos. 32 and 33, with their broken fronts, in the 1ſt, and Nos. 31 and 32 in the 2d conceſſion of Whitby, containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 22 and 24 in the 11th, No. 23 in the 12th, and No. 24 in the 13th and 14th conceſſions of Townſend, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14 in the 1ſt and 2d conceſſions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the town plot, containing 1200 acres: the lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1ſt conceſſion of Delaware townſhip, on the river Thames, (La Trench) containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th conceſſions of Dereham, containing 3000 acres, with mill ſeats thereon: and alſo, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 1ſt, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 3d, Nos. 24, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 12th conceſſions of Norwich, containing 6000 acres, with mill ſeats thereon.

The terms are either caſh, or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec; for the whole of each purchaſe, in which caſe a proportionably leſs price will be expected, or the ſame for one moiety of each purchaſe, and bonds properly ſecured for principal and intereſt, until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the proprietor at York,

PETER RUSSELL.

Auguſt 22, 1801.

For Sale,

Red Clover Seed of the firſt Quality,

By CAMERON and COZENS.

York, Auguſt 22, 1801.

To be either Let on Shares or Rented,

A Good FARM within two miles and a half of the Garriſon and four of Town, the property of Adjutant M'Gill of the Queen's Rangers, forty Acres of which are under fence; there are on the Farm a good Houſe, Barn and Stable, two milch Cows and two yoke of Oxen.—Good encouragement will be given to any reſpectable Family, none elſe need apply. For further particulars enquire of Mr. Hugh M'Lean, in the rear of Mr. John Cameron, merchant, or the Printer hereof.

York, 29th Sept. 1801.

THE

VOLUME XI.] G R [NUMBER 25.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

TOTAL NUMBER 545.] *SATURDAY*, OCTOBER 24, 1801. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE *the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—*

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING:—*

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the thirteenth day of Auguſt laſt, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-fifth day of September, at which time in our Town of YORK, you were held and conſtrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Second day of November next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſquire our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one, and in the forty firſt year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *ſec'y.*

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majeſty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament aſſembled, did by virtue of a Reſolution of their Houſe of Aſſembly, pray that certain Sums of Money ſhould be applied in ſuch manner as to me ſhould ſeem meet for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to aſſent to the prayer of the ſaid Commons—NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority ſo veſted in me, and the better to effectuate the wiſe and liberal Intentions of the ſaid faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Eſquire, one of the Legiſlative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the ſaid John M'Gill and David William Smith Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid Reſolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majeſty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a meaſure ſo agreeable to the wiſhes of the Mother Country, and ſo highly conducive to the proſperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. JARVIS, Secy.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.
York, 28th Aug. 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive Applications from thoſe who wiſh to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves, and that Leaſes for theſe Lands will be ready to be delivered to ſuch perſons as ſhall be approved of by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the Tenth Day of May next enſuing, on the following conditions, viz.—The Lands to be let for the Term of Twenty-one Years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two Hundred Acres, (and ſo in proportion for a greater or leſſer quantity) during the firſt ſeven years of the ſaid term of twenty-one years.

For the ſecond ſeven years of the ſaid term, the ſaid annual Rent is to be encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Twenty Shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every two hundred Acres.—For the remaining ſeven years of the ſaid term, the annual Rent is to be again increaſed, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Buſhels of Wheat at the like option of the Crown for every two hundred Acres.

The Leaſes for ſuch perſons as have already applied to the Council for the ſaid Lands (and whoſe applications have been approved of, will be ready to be delivered on the ſaid Tenth Day of May, provided they ſignify to the Clerk of the Council their aſſent to the above Conditions before that time.

The Tenant will be reſtrained by a Covenant in the Leaſe from aſſigning his Intereſt without the Permiſſion of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JAMES GREEN, Secretary.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.
York, 31ſt Auguſt, 1801.

WHEREAS many perſons who, from various cauſes, had omitted to comply with the Order iſſued from this Office of the fourth day of September laſt, with reſpect to the Lots held by them in this Town, obtained further time for rendering obedience thereto; and whereas ſeveral perſons have ſince been located in this Town whoſe Lots are ſtill uncleared, NOTICE is hereby given to both deſcriptions of perſons, that if the ſaid Order is not literally complied with on or before the twenty-fifth day of March next, the Lots of the Defaulters will be forfeited and given to other perſons.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

LONDON, JULY 1.

ADMIRAL LORD NELSON arrived yesterday at the Admiralty. After visiting the hospital at Yarmouth, where he arrived on Monday in the Kite brig, he gave each of the nurses a guinea for the care they had taken of the wounded seamen; his Lordship went to Nelson's hotel and partook of some refreshments. He was there waited on by the naval and military officers, and the principal inhabitants of the place, who were all anxious to pay their respects to the hero; after which his Lordship set out for town in a post chaise and four. The horses and chaise were decorated with ribbons, as were also the postillions, who were in sailor's dresses, the master of the hotel officiating as one of them.

Capt. Porter of the 23d dragoons, and Lieut. Ogden of the 17th dragoons left town on Sunday evening for Egypt. The former gentleman volunteers his services.

At a court of common council held yesterday at Guildhall, Mr. Garrat, of Bridgeward, informed the court that at their next meeting he would move as follows:

"It appearing, from the best information, that the farmers and dealers in corn are still withholding the grain from the regular markets, and the price of course continually on the advance—Resolved, that an humble petition be presented to parliament, humbly praying that a survey of all the grain, from which bread is made, be immediately taken, and the returns made by each proprietor or possessor on oath, throughout Great Britain, specifying the separate quantities of wheat, wheat flour, barley flour, oats and oat meal, rye and rye flour; likewise that the different grains unthreshed be returned to the best of their knowledge and belief of what is supposed they will produce when threshed."

A fleet of 107 sail for the Baltic, sailed from Sheerness on Friday.

We understand there is no truth in the report so generally circulated and believed on wednesday, that M. Otto was about to quit this country, and still less in the causes to which it was attributed.

The correspondence between this country and France thro' that gentleman still continues, and the negociation is still kept up. We know not whether the absence of Talleyrand from Paris had occasioned any delay in the discussions, but if it did his return will remove every thing of this kind. If, according to the trite remark, preparation for war be the best way of obtaining peace, it must be admitted that both sides have for some time past done much to accelerate the business. This state of menacing hostility might be very proper, considering the question of peace and war, if mutual threats and defiance were not too much calculated to banish temper and moderation from the discussion.

Indeed, in the interval of the preparation and the execution of this fearful enterprize, it would be well worthy of the Rulers of both countries to reflect what is likely to be the end of this conflict in which they are about to join. Are the interests of the two nations so irreconcilable that no compromise can be devised? Must the war be now carried on with a rancour and malignity which exceed all ordinary hostility? In this state of things we resemble the nations which, as remarked by Sir Walter Raleigh, exterminated each other in battle because both parties were destitute of weapons of defence.

The scheme of invasion which the French Government has appeared to adopt with so much eagerness, is certainly in its nature the *last resort* which ought to be urged in disputes between the two nations. It is not like an invasion by land, which operates as a pressure upon an adversary, and in its particular success or disappointment will incline him either to advance or recede in his pretensions. The invasion of this country, if once attempted, must terminate in the utter extermination of the invaders, or the destruction of our independence. There can be no half success in it. It must afford a complete triumph to either one side or the other. The very attempt therefore, must involve so much calamity, that it must be considered as one of the most violent exercises of the rights of war.

Nothing therefore, can justify such an extreme case, but the impossibility of obtaining peace on fair and equitable terms. Unless that Bonaparte can shew that such terms have been refused, he incurs a tremendous responsibility, not only towards the particular country he governs, but mankind in general.

It is not impossible, however, that these preparations may be calculated to withdraw the attention of our government from other objects. While therefore every degree of vigilance is exerted to guard against threatened attack, the necessary attention should be bestowed upon those secondary objects for which we contend. Perhaps the french government has already derived considerable advantage in the plans they meditate for the relief of Egypt from the superior interest this nation must feel in its own immediate defence.

The negociation has now been protracted for a considerable time. Since its commencement, affairs have varied considerably. From being favorable to France, they have inclined to our scale, with occasional mixture of good and bad fortune. It may be asked, therefore, will neither prosperity nor adversity in their respective degrees induce nations or their Rulers to negociate in the spirit of peace, and to consider it as their greatest good?

Aug. 1.

Our private correspondence notices the discontent of the Russian Minister at Paris, in consequence of his ineffectual interference with the French government in favor of his Sardinian Majesty; a circumstance that must materially tend to widen the breach between the Emperor Alexander and the First Consul.

There appears little doubt that the King of Sardinia will finally take up his abode in that Island, to which he is, with the slender remains of his Court to be conveyed by a British man of war.

We have received letters from Deal and Dover, which notice the accounts daily sent to those places by our cruizers and boats, of the continued activity which prevails along the enemy's coast. Lord Nelson has at present under his command in the Downs, a force no less than sixty vessels of all descriptions, which are chiefly frigates, sloops, gun-vessels and bomb-ketches. It is expected that very few days will be suffered to elapse before the commencement of offensive operations against some principal points of the French coast. The prohibition of landing passengers at Dover, is continued with the strictest care, and there are, at this moment, a great number of persons waiting at Calais to come this country.

The peculiar construction of the french gun-vessels enabling them to proceed along the coast in safety, as our cruizers cannot, in consequence of their great draught of water, bring their guns to bear with any decisive effect upon them, it is, we understand, determined by the Admiralty to dispatch a considerable number of small craft, properly equipped and armed, to be stationed off the opposite coast.

The Channel fleet continued off Brest, on the 25th ult. and the combined squadrons still appeared in a state of readiness to put to sea.

The ages of sixteen Portuguese general officers, who lately formed a Council of War, amounted to 1200 years, or on the average 75 each.

It is mentioned in the foreign Gazettes that the Dowager Empress of Russia is about to visit Vienna, and that there is to be another new alliance between the Archduke Palatine and a Princess of Russia.

The court of Copenhagen has acceded to the convention signed at St. Petersburgh on the 17th of June.

According to the last accounts from Copenhagen, Count Lœwendahl, son to the Danish ambassador in Russia, is immediately to proceed to St. Petersburgh, with an official notification of the accession of Denmark to the convention concluded there on the 17th ult. between Lord St. Helens and Count Panin. Sweden having already signified its formal accession, the differences between Great Britain and the Northern Powers are thus most happily brought to a final adjustment.

From the friendly disposition of the King of Ava towards the English, a settlement, it is said, is to be formed on the coast, for the express purpose of building ships, as this country produces vast forests of timber, adapted for shipbuilding.

YARMOUTH, July 30.

Yesterday Admiral Parker sailed for the fleet off the coast of Holland, in the Princess of Orange.

DEAL, July 30.

This morning Lord Nelson hoisted his flag on board the Leyden frigate, and took command of the squadron of bomb and gun vessels in the Downs.

Price of Flour this morning, Aug. 1.

Fine 110s. to 115s.—Coarse do. 90s. to 95s.—Bran, 10s. 6d.—Fine Pollard, 20s. to 22s.—Coarse do.—s. to —s.

From a London Paper.

Shortly after the appearance of *Damberger's Travels into the Interior of Africa* at Wittemburgh in Germany, Professor Paulus, with the learned Meiners at Jena, published, the former in the Jena Gazette, a strong contradiction to the pretended traveller, drawn from the internal evidences of the work—But Martini, the publisher at Leipsic, suspecting he had been imposed upon, went still further, and summoned Damberger before a magistrate; when, on examination, he confessed it was a fabrication.—Translations of this work lately appeared in London, where they have been sold as the genuine travels of this ingenious fabulist.

CALAIS, July 28.

This morning at eight o'clock 2 flotilla, composed of six gun-boats, sailed hence, having troops on board, bound for Bologne, the general rendezvous of such craft.—Some of the enemy's ships were at the same time seen in the offing, but too far distant to be able to notice what was doing near the shore; the flotilla put to sea, coasting it all the way with a favorable gale. The boats had reached the half way of their destination, when weathering Cape Grines, they espied four British frigates lying in wait for them, and quite out of sight of the men on shore, who are appointed to keep the look out. It appears the enemy had taken this position during the night. The flotilla first thought, on seeing such a superiority of numbers, to tack about and steer again for Calais, when six other English frigates have in sight—these had observed the boats leaving the port, and immediately took them in the rear, thus blocking them up entirely; at the same time one of the enemy's cutters fired 15 guns, by way of signal, and the French almost immediately saw about 20 English ships of war, of different rates, from frigates down to cutters, which came to oppose them! Being thus completely blocked up and receiving the enemy's fire in all directions, they fortunately found a sand bank, which they judiciously, (taking sounding as they proceeded) placed between them and the enemy. They there came to an anchor, in presence of the English, who, eager to capture them adopted the same manœuvre. The flotilla then stood in the most perilous of all possible situations, as there were no forts to afford it protection—its determined resolution, however, made a strong impression on the enemy, who appeared undecided as to the mode of attacking it.

In the interim, Gen. Terand, commanding the military division, General Boubers, commanding the garrison, and their respective Staff officers, rode down at the head of some troops, with several pieces of artillery, for the purpose of affording relief to the flotilla: they immediately to that effect erected batteries, in order to prevent the enemy from sinking the boats, from compelling them either to run ashore, or from burning them on the coast.

While this was taking place, & while the spectators were in the utmost state of uneasiness and *indignation*, the breeze fell and a dead calm ensued; when the flotilla availing itself of the occasion, and by dint of rowing, passed with intrepidity through the English fleet, which did not dare either to pursue or attack it, with its pinnaces and gunboats, set immediately sail and gained Boulogne.

Yesterday a small cutter (frigate-built) sailed from this port for Paris—a present to the Consul!!

PARIS, July 26.

The elections for the members of the Diets of Cantons in Switzerland are almost concluded. The choice has in general fallen upon men whose sentiments are known to be intemperate; and much mischief is apprehended from the shock of contending passions in those assemblies.

The executive council of Helvetia has suspended from the functions the greater part of the members of the administration of Berne, and ordered them to be conducted before the tribunal of the districts, for having subscribed the late celebrated remonstrance.

GIBRALTAR, July 31.

"This morning arrived his Majesty's brig of war Spider, in 43 days from Alexandria.

At the time of the Spider's leaving Alexandria, (the 18th June) that garrison still held out—but Gen. Hutchinson and about 8000 troops in high health and spirits, and abundantly supplied, were within about 12 miles of Cairo, which is probably now in his power, as the General had with him about 30,000 Turks, and a large body of Mamelukes, who had joined the British forces. With this army Gen. Hutchinson was making arrangements for the complete investing of the French force at Cairo, amounting to 9000 men. Only a part of the Bombay army had arrived at Suez, and joined Sir John Hutchinson; the remainder, having been delayed in their navigation up the Red Sea, (where the Forte frigate, used as a victualling transport, was unfortunately cast away) would not be at their destination till July. The four regiments which we mentioned in a former Chronicle to have passed Gibraltar in the line of battle ships, have arrived lately in Egypt.

Gantheaume's squadron, consisting of three line of battle ships, two frigates, and some transports, with a reinforcement of troops for Menou's army, had arrived on the coast of Africa, to the westward of Egypt, but finding it impracticable to put the troops on shore, on account of a high surf, the squadron had returned to the coast of Italy. The British cruizers had captured 4 or 5 of the transports, with troops, doctors and stores. On board one of them was a company of fingers, dancers, and commedians, sent by the First Consul for the recreation of his Egyptian army.

A detachment of the British army under the command of B. Gen. Doyle, had intercepted and taken prisoners, a body of Menou's army, on their march through the desart, from Alexandria to Cairo, consisting of 500 of their very best troops, 140 horses, and 550 camels.

Damietta had been evacuated by its garrison, who (600 in number) embarked at Burlos, with a view of either getting into Alexandria, or reaching France; the whole of these were captured: and, in one week, 1400 French prisoners were taken by the British forces without the loss of one man.

GENOA, July 11.

"A vessel arrived this morning from Marseilles in nine days, and brought the news that an English flag of truce had arrived there with dispatches for the Chief Consul.

AMSTERDAM, July 20.

Our fleet is still ready to sail at the Texel and at Helvoetsluys. General Angereau has resumed the command of the French troops in the pay of our Republic. He is expected daily at the Hague.

MILAN, July 6.

A Genoese Journal of the 1st instant, says, that according to accounts brought by a ship arrived in the Gulph of Spezzia, a considerable Spanish and French fleet has been seen off the coast of Sardinia; according to advices from Leghorn of the 2d inst. a French ship of the line and two frigates had approached that road; and by accounts from Naples of the 24th of June, a numerous fleet had appeared in sight of that harbour, but their flag could not be distinguished.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.

Captain Watson from Nantz, informs that he learnt from the most undoubted authority, that Portugal had made peace with France and Spain; that in almost every port a large number of troops were embarked on board ships of war, destined for Egypt, the French having determined on sending a number of small squadrons hoping that out of the many, some might reach there. In the port of Nantz 5000 men were embarked. W. also states, that every sea port is blockaded by the British cruizers; that provisions were extremely plenty; the old and young men were returning to their homes from the armies; and the people generally were contented with the present government.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA—LATE.

"Capt. Starbuck, of the Harlequin, informs that the Viceroy of Lima, has ordered the seizure of all vessels having goods on board for trade, above the value of 100 dollars; a sharp look out is kept on the coast. Two vessels have recently been taken and sent to Lima, or Callo; and a ship from N. York, Lescomb, master; she was condemned in toto—she had been trading some time and had 150,000 dollars in specie on board. The other was the Catherine, of Boston, B. Wurth; and had gone for Lima. She was taken on the coast of Chili. The whale ships that go in are politely treated."

An ACT to remove doubts with respect to the authority under which the Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and other Courts have been erected and holden and other matters relating to the administration of Justice done in the several districts of this Province, and also to fix the times of holding the Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the same.

[July 9th, 1801.]

WHEREAS doubts have arisen with respect to the authority under which the Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, the District Courts, the Surrogate Courts and the Courts of Requests have been erected and are now holden in the several districts of this Province, and also the authority under which Commissions of the Peace, Commissions of Assize and Nisi Prius, Commissions of Oyer and Terminer, Commissions to Sheriffs and other persons concerned in the administration of Justice have been issued in and for the said districts respectively, for removal of such doubts, Be it declared and enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign entitled an Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec in North America and to make further provision for the government of the said Province, and by the authority of the same,—And it is hereby declared and enacted that the authority under which the said Courts and Commissions have been erected, holden and issued, and also all matters and things done by or by virtue of the same are so far as relates to the authority under which the

same have been so erected, holden, if-sued and done, good and valid to all intents and purposes whatsoever, and that the provisions of all the Acts of the Legislature of this Province respecting the said Courts and Commissions or any of them are hereby declared to extend and be in force (except as herein after mentioned) in each and every the said districts respectively.

To be concluded in our next.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, Oct. 24.

Departed this life on Sunday last, after a short but severe illness, (of fever) Mrs. Mary Glean, consort of Mr. Oliver Glean, late from the city of New-York.

UPPER CANADA. Home District, to wit. } WHEREAS at a General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the said District, holden at York in the month of April, 1800, it was

ORDERED,

In pursuance of an Act of the Legislature of the said Province, entitled "An Act to guard against accidents by fire," —That every house-keeper in the town of York aforesaid should, on or before the *First day of October then next ensuing*, provide and keep TWO BUCKETS for carrying water, when any house should happen to be on fire: which buckets were to be made either of wood, leather or canvass painted on the outside, and covered with pitch in the inside, and should at least two gallons of water—and the said buckets to have been marked with the christian and firname of the house-keeper, to whose house they belong, and were not to be used for any other purpose than the extinguishing of fires:

Also Ordered, that every house-keeper in the said town should keep two ladders, the one to reach from the ground to the eaves of the house, and the other to be properly secured and fixed with hooks or bolts on the roof near the chimney.

And that every house-keeper for every neglect of having said buckets and ladders, or either of them should forfeit the sum of five shillings, and in case any house, or the chimney of any house in or upon which any of the said articles should be wanting should happen to take fire, the occupier of said house should forfeit the sum of Forty shillings.

AND WHEREAS it has been represented at the general Quarter Sessions of the Peace lately holden in and for the said District, that several persons in the said Town have not provided themselves with the Buckets and Ladders, as in the before mentioned Order was required;

NOTICE is hereby given, that all those who on the first day of December next ensuing, shall not have furnished their Houses with the Buckets and Ladders so required, will then be reported by persons appointed to visit the respective Houses.

T. RIDOUT, C. P.

York, 22d Oct. 1801.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of York and its vicinity that he will purchase any quantity of GINSANG that may be gathered, between this and the first of November, next—He will give two shillings N. York Cy. per pound well dried, and one shilling for green.

York, 27th Aug. 1801.

JACOB HERCHMER.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION

on Monday the 26th of October inſtant:

THE Dwelling HOUSE & LOT No. 18, North side of Duke Street, lately occupied by Patrick Mealy—as also some Household Furniture, a quantity of Crockery Ware and a few other articles of Merchandize.

A Horſe, Saddle and Bridle,
A wood and pleaſure Sleigh—

The ſale will commence at ſaid houſe at ten o'clock in the forenoon (the terms of ſale for the ſaid Houſe and Lot) are one third of the purchaſe money to be paid in three months, one third in nine months, and the remaining in twelve months.—The houſehold furniture and merchandize with the other articles to be paid for in caſh at the time of ſale. —A good title will be made by Mr. ALLAN, on the purchaſer giving good ſecurity for the purchaſe money.

York, 16th October, 1801.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of LAND 200 acres more or leſs on Yonge ſtreet, 6 miles from York, on the great road to Lake Simcoe, a beautiful ſituation, with a never-failing ſtream of ſpring water 50 yards from the door, with a good farm houſe and barn; 25 acres of cleared land well fenced, 50 acres of fine flats, the River Don running thro' it, with a mill ſeat at very little expence; and every acre of the lot will bear hemp.—For further particulars apply to Mr. Bernard Cary, No. 6. Yonge Street, Upper Canada. —It will anſwer for ſtore or tavern.

JUST PUBLISHED

And For Sale at the Printing Office; a few Copies Obſervations on the Raiſing and Dreſſing of

HEMP.

BY EDWARD, ANTILL, ESQ.

From the Tranſactions of the American Philoſophical Society.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor's Proclamation relative to the purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp ſeed gratis, together with the bounties allowed by the Province, and the premiums offered by the Society of Arts and Commerce, London—forming a compact little pamphlet, and neceſſary for every perſon who undertakes the cultivation of that valuable article.—*Price one ſhilling.*

Sept 17, 1801.

TO BE SOLD,

ON or before the firſt of Oct. next, at a low price for caſh or approved bills, the following tracts of land, viz. lots Nos. 9, 10 and 29 in Broken Front Conceſſion D. and 24 Conceſſion C. and 31 in B. and C. in Township of Scarboro', and Nos. 10 and 11 in 2d Conceſſion, and 9 and 10 in 3d Conceſſion, and 10 in 4th Conceſſion, Township of Vaughan, and lots Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in 3d Conceſſion, Township of Norwich, Diſtrict of London, containing in the whole 3000 acres. For prices apply to the ſubſcriber; who has alſo for ſale, the well finiſhed two ſtory Houſe and Lot, formerly occupied by Mr. Henry Kahman, black ſmith.

N. B. All thoſe indebted to him are requeſted to make payment before the firſt of October next, or he will be under the neceſſity of giving them into the hands of an Attorney to collect, to enable him to pay his juſt debs.

SAM. HERON.

York, 3d Aug. 1801.

TO BE SOLD,

THE front town lot, with an excellent dwelling-houſe and a kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Denniſon now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water lot adjoining, and poſſeſſion given to the purchaſer immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6 and 7, in the 3d conceſſion of Weſt Flamboro' township, containing 1000 acres, on which there are ſome very good mill-ſeats: the lots No. 4 and 5, in the 1ſt conceſſion of Eaſt Flamboro', with their broken fronts, containing, according to the patent, 600 acres, more or leſs: the lots No. 1, 3 and 4 in the 2d, and lots No. 2 and 3 in the 3d conceſſions of Beverley, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 16, in the ſecond and third conceſſions of the township of York, containing 400 acres: the lots Nos. 32 and 33, with their broken fronts, in the 1ſt, and Nos. 31 and 32 in the 2d conceſſion of Whitby, containing 800 acres: the lots Nos, 22 and 24 in the 11th, No. 23 in the 12th, and No. 24 in the 13th and 14th conceſſions of Townſend, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14 in the 1ſt and 2d conceſſions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the town plot, containing 1200 acres: the lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1ſt conceſſion of Delaware township, on the river Thames, (Ia Trench) containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th conceſſions of Dereham, containing 3000 acres, with mill ſeats thereon: and alſo, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 1ſt, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 3d, Nos. 24, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 12th conceſſions of Norwich, containing 6000 acres, with mill ſeats thereon.

The terms are either caſh, or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec; for the whole of each purchaſe, in which caſe a proportionably leſs price will be expected, or the ſame for one moiety of each purchaſe, and bonds properly ſecured for principal and intereſt, until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the proprietor at York,

PETER RUSSELL.

Auguſt 22, 1801.

For Sale,

Red Clover Seed of the firſt Quality,

By CAMERON and COZENS.

York, Auguſt 22, 1801.

To be either Let on Shares or Rented,

A Good FARM within two miles and a half of the Garriſon and four of Town, the property of Adjutant M'Gill of the Queen's Rangers, forty Acres of which are under fence; there are on the Farm a good Houſe, Barn and Stable, two milch Cows and two yoke of Oxen.—Good encouragement will be given to any reſpectable Family, none elſe need apply. For further particulars enquire of Mr. Hugh M'Lean, in the rear of Mr. John Cameron, merchant, or the Printer hereof.

York, 29th Sept. 1801.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

THE

VOLUME XI.] [NUMBER

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

[4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

TOTAL NUMBER 536.] SATURDAY, Oct. 31st 1801.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING:—*

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the twenty-firſt day of September laſt, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the ſecond day of November, at which time in our Town of York you were held and conſtrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the eleventh day of December next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and thereon to do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſquire our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this twenty-ſixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one, and in the forty-ſecond year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majeſty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament aſſembled, did by virtue of a Reſolution of their Houſe of Aſſembly, pray that certain Sums of Money ſhould be applied in ſuch manner as to me ſhould ſeem meet for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp ſeed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to aſſent to the prayer of the ſaid Commons: NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority to veſted in me, and the better to eſtimate the wiſe and liberal intentions of the ſaid faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Eſquire, one of the Legiſlative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the ſaid John M'Gill and David William Smith Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid Reſolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majeſty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a meaſure ſo agreeable to the wiſhes of the Mother Country, and ſo highly conducive to the proſperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty-firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govs.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. JARVIS, Secy.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
York, 26th Aug. 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive Applications from thoſe who wiſh to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves, and that Leaſes for theſe Lands will be ready to be delivered to ſuch perſons as ſhall be approved of by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the Tenth Day of May next enſuing, on the following conditions, viz.—The Lands to be let for the Term of Twenty-one Years.—The annual Rent to be Two Shillings Provincial Currency, or Three Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two Hundred Acres, (and ſo in proportion for a greater or leſſer quantity) during the firſt ſeven years of the ſaid term of twenty-one years.

For the ſecond ſeven years of the ſaid term, the ſaid annual Rent is to be encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Twenty Shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every two hundred Acres.—For the remaining ſeven years of the ſaid term, the annual Rent is to be again increaſed, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Buſhels of Wheat at the like option of the Crown for every two hundred Acres.

The Leaſes for ſuch perſons as have already applied to the Council for the ſaid Lands (and whoſe applications have been approved of, will be ready to be delivered on the ſaid Tenth Day of May, provided they ſignify to the Clerk of the Council their aſſent to the above Conditions before that time.

The Tenant will be reſtrained by a Covenant in the Leaſe from aliening his Intereſt without the Permiſſion of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JAMES GREEN, Secretary.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, York, 31ſt Auguſt, 1801.

WHEREAS many perſons who, from various cauſes, had omitted to comply with the Order iſſued from this Office of the fourth day of September laſt, with reſpect to the Lots held by them in this Town, obtained further time for rendering obedience thereto; and whereas ſeveral perſons have ſince been located in this Town whoſe Lots are ſtill unclaimed, NOTICE is hereby given to both deſcriptions of perſons, that if the ſaid Order is not literally complied with on or before the twenty-fifth day of March next, the Lots of ſuch Defaulters will be forfeited and given to other perſons.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

An ACT to remove doubts with respect to the authority under which the Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and other Courts have been erected and holden and other matters relating to the administration of Justice done in the several districts of this Province, and also to fix the times of holding the Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the same.

Concluded from our last.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the Western District, the District of Niagara, and the Home District respectively shall be holden in the towns of Sandwich, Niagara and York, on the second Tuesday in the months of January, April, July and October.

And that the said Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the District of London shall be holden in the town of Charlotteville, on the second Tuesday in the months of March, June, September and December.

And that the said Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the Midland District shall be holden in the town of Adolphus Town on the fourth Tuesday in the month of January, and on the second Tuesday in the month of July and in the town of Kingston on the fourth Tuesday in the month of April, and on the second Tuesday in the month of October.

And that the Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the district of Johnstown shall be holden in the town of Johnstown on the third Tuesday in the months of February and May, and on the second Tuesday in the months of August and November.

And that the Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the Eastern District shall be holden in the town of Cornwall on the fourth Tuesday of the months of January and April, and on the second Tuesday of the months of July and October.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the duties which are required by law to be done and executed by any person or persons at or before the April sessions shall be done and executed at or before the June sessions in the district of London, and at or before the May sessions in the district of Johnstown.

An ACT to prevent the sale of Spirituous Liquors and strong waters in the tract occupied by the Moravian Indians on the River Thames in the Western District.

[July 9th 1801.]

I. WHEREAS it is necessary for the comfort of the Moravian Indians inhabiting that certain tract of land on each side of the River Thames called the township of Orford and for the better regulation of the said Indians, that no rum or spirituous liquors should be sold within that township:

Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain entitled an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled "an Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act it shall not be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever to sell or barter any rum, brandy, whisky, or other spirituous liquors or strong waters within the said tract so occupied by the said Indians.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any person shall be convicted of selling, or bartering any rum, brandy, whisky or other spirituous liquors or strong waters within the aforesaid tract, he shall be convicted after the same manner and be subject to the same pains, penalties, and fines as persons selling spirituous liquors without licence are now convicted and fined according to law.

An ACT the better to adapt the Establishment of the Court of King's Bench to the present situation of this Province.

[July 9th, 1801.]

I. WHEREAS experience has shewn that under the present circumstances of this province, the benefits intended to arise to the administration of justice by the establishment of the Court of King's Bench have not been, and cannot be obtained unless some expedient be adopted to make the said Court more accessible: For remedy whereof, Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That the Office which the Clerk of the Crown and Pleas now hath in each District be, and the same is hereby declared to be an office from which all original process may issue, and in which actions may be instituted, and all necessary proceedings had before final judgment, in the same manner as the same may now be done in the principal office of the said Clerk.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That whenever either the plaintiff or defendant in any suit hereafter to be instituted in any District except the Home District, may think it necessary to produce to the Court the writ, declaration, plea, or any other proceeding which may have been filed in such cause, it shall and may be lawful for the said plaintiff or defendant to demand and receive from the Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas in the District, a copy of such writ, declaration, plea, or other proceeding in the cause, certified by the said Clerk to be a true copy of the original, which copy shall be received by the Court in all cases in lieu of the original, and as a proof thereof.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That before final judgment, the record of the several proceedings that have been had in the cause shall be transmitted to the principal office of the said Clerk, and shall remain in his custody.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Court to make such general rules and regulations as to it shall seem expedient and necessary for the carrying the provisions of this Act into effect, according to the true intent and spirit thereof.

V. *Provided nevertheless and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That this Act shall not take effect until the first day of November next.

LONDON, August 15.

Of the landing of troops by Gantheaume, government, it is said, have not received any confirmation.—The overland dispatch from Bussorah, mentions the capture of seven French transports and a xebec, off Alexandria, with troops on board. Were these troops carried out by Gantheaume? Or, is it true that he landed them at Derne or Durasso? This reinforcement, however, even if it has debarked in Egypt, will scarcely now be of any decisive benefit to the French, if the account of the surrender of Cairo and 6000 prisoners be true.

FALL OF CAIRO.

The intelligence of the surrender of Cairo is confirmed. Two messengers arrived yesterday with dispatches from Constantinople and Vienna to government and the East India Company. The dispatches to government are from Ld. Minto, who continues to congratulate his Majesty's ministers on the fall of Cairo. The dispatches, however, to the East India Company place the intelligence beyond all doubt. They are in substance as follows:—

Extract of a letter from Peter Toole, Esq. to W. Ramsay, Esq; dated Constantinople, July 19, 1801.

"I had the honor to address you on the 17th inst.* by an express courier, in order to inform you of the reduction of the castle and city of Cairo by his Majesty's and the Ottoman armies, after some severe actions wherein the enemy had lost 2000 men in killed and wounded; and that the remainder, consisting of 4000 men had surrendered. I have only learnt since, that the enemy capitulated on honorable terms, and were to march to Rosetta, to be embarked for France, under the escort of British ships of war."

* *Not received.*

The remarks we made the other day need now only be repeated. The fall of Cairo enables us to concentrate our whole force, and to direct it against Alexandria, the last possession which the enemy have upon the Egyptian territory. Pressed by such an army on the land side, and blocked up by sea; in want of provisions and of water; it is not probable that Alexandria will long hold out. Perhaps it is not now of much consequence to enquire where Gantheaume landed his troops, or whether he landed any. If, while he was at anchor on the Egyptian coast he heard of the surrender of Cairo, it is not unlikely that, seeing of how little use such a reinforcement must be after such an event, he returned with the troops to France. If, however, he did actually land them, they will now only serve to swell the number of our prisoners, without being of any use to the enemy.

OF LORD NELSON.

Lord Nelson sailed yesterday morning from Deal in the Medusa frigate, with several gunbrigs, cutters, and bombs. Between 11 and 12 o'clock he was seen from Dover, standing from the French coast, and seemingly for Boulogne Bay, under a press of sail. Each of his Lordship's vessels has flat-bottomed boats on board. It is supposed that another attack will immediately be made upon Boulogne, at least the enemy appear to be apprehensive of one, for accounts from that town state, that on Thursday night the enemy made a movement, and moored 26 gun vessels along shore, east and west of the harbor. A reinforcement of 17000 men is also said to have arrived within these few days from the interior.

Soon after this paper was put to press yesterday we received the Paris papers to the 12th, and communicated in a second edition a short account of their contents.—The intelligence is not important.

An article contained in a London paper some time ago, which supposed, that, under the present circumstances, the residence of M. Otto in this capital might not be secure, is noticed with proper severity in the Moniteur, which pays a merited tribute to the virtues of his Majesty, and attaching to Mr. Addington the epithet of respectable, expresses a belief that he was highly displeased with the article alluded to.

AUG. 16.

It has ever been the policy of Buonaparte to make overtures for peace when he was supposed to be most competent to the prosecution of war; and, as we cannot suppose him so inconsiderate & madly enthusiastic, as at any period to have proposed an invasion of this country, we are led to regard his preparations as designed only to give weight to his negociations, and to embarrass our government, by exciting public clamor and alarm.—Thanks to the gallant and determined valour of our countrymen, the project has proved abortive. Instead of intimidation, energy, firmness, and enterprise are manifest. Where clamour and dissention were looked for, confidence and union prevail. We do not wonder then if the Chief Consul, wearied of expeditions, which only tend to exhibit to Britains the greatness of their resources, and rouse into action the dormant energies of the empire, is anxious to terminate a war in which experience has taught him to look for nothing but defeat.

To the zeal and loyalty of the Volunteer Corps, the country owes more than the honor they do her. Their patriotism has repressed alarm, inspired the loyal with confidence, and confounded the disaffected. We trust they will not relax in their exertions, until, by peace, we are fully assured against these dangers, from which they so powerfully contributed to save us.

We have been taught by experience to respect the authority from which we have received the following articles; whatever opinion we may entertain on the subject of the first, we cannot question the writer's competence to speak with decision to the latter;

"As the negociation proceeds, the prospect of peace becomes brighter; and there is now little reason to doubt, notwithstanding the intrigues of the Jacobins, those enemies of the human race, that the wishes of the lovers of peace will soon be realized."

"M. Otto, with a magnanimity for which he has ever been esteemed, disdains any further proceeding against those miserable scribblers who have attempted to injure his reputation. The time perhaps is not far distant when the authors of those calumnies who have been justly complained of, may see to reproach themselves for their conduct."

Some movements in Brest harbour within these few days, have induced a supposition that the Brest fleet has an intention of putting to sea. A reinforcement has been ordered from Portsmouth to join the Channel fleet off Brest immediately.

LONDON, JULY 17.

A second attack has been made upon the flotilla at Boulogne, and we are sorry to state, that it has not been attended with the desired effect. Late last night the Provid[…]ed at Dover with dispatches from Lord Nelson.

The attack commenced at about a quarter flood, at 12 o'clock on Saturday night. Our squadron consisting of 70 boats, was divided into four divisions; these divisions were covered by 16 flat-bottomed boats, each of which carried a howitzer or carronade. The enemy appear to have expected a second attack and to have been prepared for it—They had thrown up fresh works, and had sent a large reinforcement of troops into the town. As soon as our divisions approached sufficiently near the shore, a tremenduous fire of grape and round shot was opened upon them from the gun-vessels and shore batteries. The former had between 1 and 200 men on board of each, and were well covered by flanking batteries of mortars. Troops 5 deep lined the shore for 3 miles.

Our brave soldiers advanced to the attack with their usual steadiness and courage amidst this heavy fire, and boarded the enemy's gun-vessels. Great slaughter ensued; but the decks of several of the enemy's gun-vessels were cleared, and the ships taken possession of, but they could not be got off. The enemy had taken the precaution of chaining their gun-boats to each other head and stern; intermediate chains also fastened them to the shore—While our gallant countrymen were unavailingly trying to get them loose, they were exposed to a dreadful discharge of grape shot, shells and musquetry. At length they were forced to retire, bringing with them one lugger-rigged vessel. Our readers may form some opinion of the damage, from the loss which this lugger experienced—of 70 men, 14 only were left alive, and most of these were wounded.

Our loss in killed and wound[…]

[…]la, with several cutters, returned to the Downs, but whether to reinforce his squadron, or to proceed against some other place, we know not. The remainder of the squadron was left off Boulogne.

After this paper was at press, we learnt that a rumour of a very different nature from the above had got into circulation, namely, *that preliminaries of peace having been signed between this country and France,* an express had been sent to Lord Nelson, desiring him to return, which he has accordingly done. Stocks were even getting up on this rumour. A short time will determine what we are to give credit to.

The Hamburgh gazette of the 10th instant, states, that the Chief Consul has expunged the name of Gantheaume from the list of Counsellors of State, for not having obeyed his express order to land the troops entrusted to his care, on the coast of Egypt. It is singular, that such a circumstance, if true, should first transpire thro' a Hamburgh Journal. It is not, however unworthy of credit on that account.

The French Journalists begin at length to speak of Gantheaume's expedition as being hopeless. The papers contain several rumours respecting him, the most important and most probable of which is, though he got within 60 or 70 miles of Alexandria, he got only one vessel sent in, and could not land his troops. The natives on different parts of the coast threatened opposition, and he has failed in his object. We may therefore soon expect to hear of the fall of Alexandria.

If we may trust to the reports of private correspondence from France, this seems also to be the opinion of the Chief Consul himself; for the rumour is, that trusting no longer to the possession of Egypt, as a ground for demanding the restitution of all conquests we have made from the allies of the French Republic, he has within the last ten days, offered a new project of accommodation to the British Minister, more likely to conciliate the two nations.

We pretend not, however, to state this fact upon any other authority than the letters from Paris, upon which the rumour has been freely circulated here for several days.

By private letters from Vienna, we are assured the English Cabinet has prevailed on the House of Austria not to disarm until a general peace be effected, and that our government in return, will insist upon the modification of the treaty of Luneville. The negociation on this subject has been carried on thro' Thugut, and it is upon this business he has had so many interviews with the Emperor.

The Chief Consul is indisposed. We learn from Brussels that the Ex-director Barras lives there in the most expensive style.

Thirty-two ships are now expected to arrive from Bengal, freighted entirely with rice. The quantity thus engaged amounts to 16,464.

No boat or individual coming from England, is allowed to enter a Dutch port.

Lord Keith is about to return from the Mediterranean; and it is said that Lord Nelson is to have the command in that sea.

The British August packet sailed for Halifax, on the 14th of that month.—Passengers, Mr. Cockran, Chief Justice of Halifax, Col. Wetheral, Mr. Belcher, Mr. Inglis, Messrs. Brenta, Patty and Santerieux.

VIENNA, AUG. 7.

Lord Minto received yesterday a courier from Lord Elgin, at Constantinople, and in the afternoon communicated the important intelligence which he had received officially, that the city and fortress of Cairo, with the whole corps of French troops which were there partly in garrison, and partly in an entrenched camp, had surrendered by capitulation to the united Turkish and British forces.—The French troops are made prisoners of war, and are to be conveyed to France. The joy of the inhabitants of Cairo at the signing of the capitulation was indescribable; and had it not been for the English, the populace would have proceeded to barbarous excess against the French prisoners. By the midst of June the Grand Visir, with the assistance of Gen. Hutchinson, and the rest of the combined forces, approached the forts, and threatened them with a general assault. The French judged it unadvisable to attempt to resist the attack of a force so much superior, and therefore laid down their arms rather than expose themselves to the consequences of the forts being carried by assault. The number of prisoners is estimated at about 6000, among which are included Greeks, Armenians, &c. In consequence of this event, the whole of Upper and Lower Egypt is in the power of the English & Turks, and Alexandria is the only place

the Level remaining in the possession of the French. Immediately after the evacuation of the Grand Visier into Egypt, that commander, in conjunction with the English proposed to march immediately, with all the force that could be spared, against Alexandria, and it was expected that Gen. Menou would soon follow the example of his comrades at Cairo, and submit to a similar capitulation. The Porte and the public at Constantinople were expressing the utmost joy at this intelligence of the surrender of Cairo; and it is now considered as certain that the French must soon be driven entirely out of Egypt.

HAMBURGH, AUG. 8.

The intelligence of the fall of Cairo has caused the most lively joy to prevail here. As you have probably by this time, received the official account, it is unnecessary for me to enter into any particulars.

The number of troops who surrendered was 5000, and their determination to submit was accelerated by the dreadful ravages which the plague had for some time continued to make. I have this moment learned that the fall of Cairo rendering the situation of the enemy at Alexandria entirely hopeless, Gen. Menou proposed to capitulate, by which his troops were to be conveyed home to France. The proposal was instantly sent to Gen. Hutchinson, whose answer was not received at the departure of the last accounts, but there is no doubt of its having been agreed to. This important intelligence has been received from Constantinople, and as it seems extremely probable, I think I may venture to congratulate you on the entire extinguishment of the enemy in Egypt. The next advices are expected to bring the particulars.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 20.

A French ship, with dispatches, has been taken by the English, on its way from Alexandria to France. General Menou had sent home on board it six French officers, and a number of private men, partly on account of illness, and partly for other reasons; on its passage, previous to its capture, the crew, for what cause is unknown, rose upon the officers and murdered them all.

The following is a particular account of the loss of the private Lowestoffe and part of the homeward bound English West India fleet, which was received some days since at the Commercial Advertiser—from a Mate on board received at Baltimore.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) Aug. 20.

Late on Tuesday evening arrived at Port Royal, his M. jesty's ship Bonetta, capt. Vansittart. It is with extreme concern we must communicate, that the bearer of an account of the loss of six sail of the last homeward bound fleet, and of the Lowestoffe frigate, which happened on the night of the 10th instant, on the greater and smaller islands of Heneaga. From the most diligent enquiry we have been able to make, we are enabled to state, that the fleet went off the north east end of the island, consisted of 91 sail, and that on the morning of the day on which this melancholy event took place, viz. 12 days after leaving Port Antonio, were pretty well collected; in the evening they were very much scattered, and the commodore considerably ahead: the ships then counted all safe to come up with the convoy and when very close upon her, the noise of the breakers which surrounded these islands were heard, and in a few minutes the Lowestoffe frigate, with the Jalouse, capt. Watt; Penny, captain Melville; Swansea, capt. Warden; Bobby Park, capt. Brown; and Bostock, capt. Kelly, ran ashore, and are totally lost. The money which was on board the Lowestoffe, is saved, but the purser and five men, who were in a boat engaged in that service, unfortunately perished. R. Waterhouse, and George Bogle, Esqrs. who were passengers on board the Lowestoffe, and about 400 seamen belonging to the different vessels arrived in the Bonetta. The Acasta proceeded to England with all the ships that could be collected together, which amounted to 18 sail.

Besides the list given above, there is an account of two vessels which ran ashore on Little Heneaga, one of them unknown, supposed to have gone down, the other confidently reported to be the Milford, captain Robley.

By information received by the Florida Packet, only 60 hours from Cape Francois, we learn that an American vessel arrived there, gave accounts of 11 sail being ashore on the Heneagas, and that when she passed the latter island, one vessel with English colours flying, union down, was at anchor in deep water near to another perfectly aground—she had cut away her masts.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, Oct. 31.

In the negociations for peace between France and England, the First Consul, it is said, insists particularly on the restoration of the Cape or Good Hope, & of the French ships taken at Toulon. These points occasion much difficulty on the part of England.

Accounts from Jamaica state, that a severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Kingston and the neighbouring towns on the 16th of August, which lasted about 20 seconds.

The French forces now in Italy, is said to exceed 120,000 men.

The Danish West India Islands recently captured by the British, were, according to report, to have been restored to them on the 20th Sept. inst.

The Vienna gazette contains an account of the death of the Elector of Cologne, who died in the night, between the 26th and 27th July at Herzendorf, in the 45th year of his age. He has bequeathed his whole personal property, estimated at 18 millions, to the Imperial General the Archduke Ferdinand, a son of the Archduke Ferdinand, formerly governor of Milan.

In the department of the Meuse (France) there were the last year 100,81 births, 7,180 deaths, 1,439 marriages, and 16 divorcements.

Late accounts from every quarter of England, give the most luxuriant description of the general aspect of the country. The crops are the most abundant that have been known for these 10 years, and the harvest is every where in comfortable forwardness.—The Paris journals also estimate the crop in France at one third more than last year, which was abundant.

The prospect of peace brightens, and the appearance of things indicates a speedy termination of the war.

It appears that the Spaniards are renewing hostilities on the American commerce in the Mediterranean, and have made several captures.

From the Quebec Gazette.

His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, has been pleased to consecrate the Revd. Mr. Mountain, ORDINARY to the Lord Bishop of Quebec, for the province of Lower Canada, the degree of Doctor in Divinity.

On Friday the 24th ult. was executed at Three Rivers, pursuant to sentence Charles Francoveau dit Lizotte Houle, aged 18 years, for the murder of Judith Houle. The circumstances were as follow:

On the morning of the 4th of June last, he went to the house of the mother of the deceased. He found her sitting below, and watching his opportunity, he knocked her down, by a blow with his fist on the back, and dragged her to the passage, and there with an axe which he found in the passage, gave her several blows on the head. The deceased came to her mother's assistance, and seeing what the prisoner was about, fled from the house towards a neighbour; the prisoner pursued, overtook, and knocked her down with his fist, & then with the axe gave her four blows on the head, of which the unfortunate died on 6th of June, on which day the died. It appears that she was seven months gone with child by him.

UPPER CANADA. } WHEREAS at a
Home District. } General Quarter
to wit. } Sessions of the Peace for the said District, holden at York in the month of April, 1800, it was

ORDERED,

In pursuance of an Act of the Legislature of the said Province, entitled "An Act to guard against accidents by fire," —That every house-keeper in the town of York aforesaid should, on or before the *First day of October then next ensuing*, provide and keep TWO BUCKETS for carrying water, when any house should happen to be on fire: which buckets were to be made either of wood, leather or canvas painted on the outside, and covered with pitch in the inside, and hold at least two gallons of water—and the said buckets to have been marked with the christian and surname of the house-keeper, to whose house they belong, and were not to be used for any other purpose than the extinguishing of fires:

Also Ordered, that every house keeper in the said town should keep two ladders, the one to reach from the ground to the eaves of the house, and the other to be properly secured and fixed with hooks or bolts on the roof near the chimney.

And that every house-keeper for every neglect of having said buckets and ladders, or either of them should forfeit the sum of five shillings, and in case any house, or the chimney of any house in or upon which any of the said articles should be wanting should happen to take fire, the occupier of said house should forfeit the sum of Forty shillings.

AND WHEREAS it has been represented at the general Quarter Sessions of the Peace lately holden in and for the said District, that several persons in the said Town have not provided themselves with the Buckets and Ladders, as in the before mentioned Order was required:

NOTICE is hereby given, that all those who on the first day of December next ensuing, shall not have furnished their Houses with the Buckets and Ladders so required, will then be reported by persons appointed to visit the respective Houses.

T. RIDOUT, C. P.

York,

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BE

THE

VOLUME XI.] G R [NUMBER 27.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

TOTAL NUMBER 547.] *SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1801.* [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING:—*

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the twenty fifth day of September last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the second day of November, at which time in our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the eleventh day of December next enluing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and thereto do as may seem necellary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, and in the forty-second year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Secy.*

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majesty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament assembled, did by virtue of a Resolution of their House of Assembly pray that certain Sums of Money should be applied in such manner as to me should seem meet for the purpose of purchasing and distributing Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to assent to the prayer of the said Commons NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority so vested in me, and the better to effectuate the wise and liberal Intentions of the said faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Esquire, one of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the House of Assembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the said John M'Gill and David William Smith Commissioners for the purpose of purchasing and distributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Resolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majesty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a measure so agreeable to the wishes of the Mother Country, and so highly conducive to the prosperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govt.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, *Secy.*

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

York, 28th Aug. 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive Applications from those who wish to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, and that Leases for these Lands will be ready to be delivered to such persons as shall be approved of by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the Tenth Day of May next ensuing, on the following conditions, viz.—The Lands to be let for the Term of Twenty-one Years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings Provincial Currency, or Three Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two Hundred Acres, (and so in proportion for a greater or smaller quantity) during the first seven years of the said term of twenty-one years.

For the second seven years of the said term, the said annual Rent is to be encreased, and to be at the rate of Twenty Shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every two hundred Acres.—For the remaining seven years of the said term, the annual Rent is to be again increased, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Bushels of Wheat at the like option of the Crown for every two hundred Acres.

The Leases for such persons as have already applied to the Council for the said Lands (and whose applications have been approved of, will be ready to be delivered on the said Tenth Day of May, provided they signify to the Clerk of the Council their assent to the above Conditions before that time.

The Tenant will be restrained by a Covenant in the Lease from assigning his interest without the Permission of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JAMES GREEN, Secretary.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

York, 31st August, 1801.

WHEREAS many persons who, from various causes, had omitted to comply with the Order issued from this Office of the fourth day of September last, with respect to the Lots held by them in this Town, obtained further time for rendering obedience thereto; and whereas several persons have since been located in this Town whose Lots are still uncleared. NOTICE is hereby given to both descriptions of persons, that if the said Order is not literally complied with on or before the twenty-fifth day of March next, the Lots of the Defaulters will be forfeited and given to other persons.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

the enemy being perfectly regardless of their own men, who must have suffered equally with us, it was therefore impossible to remain on board, even to burn them—but allow me to say, who have seen much service this war, that more determined persevering courage I never witnessed, and that nothing but the impossibility of being successful, from the causes I have mentioned, could have prevented me from having to congratulate their lordships—but altho' in value the loss of such gallant and good men, is incalculable, yet in point of numbers it has fallen short of my expectations—I must also beg leave to state, that greater zeal and more ardent desire to distinguish themselves by an attack on the enemy, was never shewn than by all the captains, officers and crews of all the different descriptions of vessels under my command.

The commanders of the Hunter and Greyhound revenue cutters, went in their boats in the most handsome and gallant manner to the attack. Among the many brave men wounded, I have with the deepest regret to place the name of my gallant good friend and able assistant, Capt. Edward T. Parker, also my flag Lieut. Frederick Langford, who has served with me many years; they were both wounded in attempting to board the French commodore. To capt. Gore, of the Medusa, I feel the highest obligations; and when their Lordships look at the loss of the Medusa on this occasion, they will agree with me that the honor of my flag, and the cause of their king and country, could never have been placed in more gallant hands. Captain Bedford, of the Leyden, with capt. Gore, very handsomely volunteered their services to serve under a master and commander; but I did not think it fair to the latter, and I only mention it to mark the zeal of those officers.—From the nature of the attack only a few prisoners were made: a lieutenant, eight seamen, and eight soldiers, we all they brought off. Herewith I send the reports of the several commanders of divisions, and a return of killed and wounded.

I have the honor to be, &c.

NELSON and BRONTE.

P. S. Capt. Somerville was the senior master and commander employed.

Total of the officers, seamen, and marines killed and wounded in the boats of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the attack of the French flotilla moored before Boulogne, on the night of the 15th Aug. 1801.

4 Officers, 33 seamen, 7 marines, killed; 14 officers, 84 seamen, 30 marines, wounded.—Total 172.

[The reports of the Commanders accompanying the above dispatch are omitted for want of room.]

Aug. 31. Never since the commencement of the negociation was the correspondence more active between the two governments than it is at present. Two packets sailed for Calais on Friday—one arrived at Dover on Friday night, another yesterday. The latter brought us the Paris papers to the 28th inst.

Sept. 2. All the accounts from the places situated on the coasts of the French and Batavian Republics, agree in representing the alarm which has been excited by our operations, and by the vigilance of our cruizers, as very considerable.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Argo frigate, to his friend in Glasgow, dated Madeira, July 28, 1801.

"On the 4th of July our secret expedition sailed from Torbay, consisting of the following vessels, Argo of 44 guns, captain Bowden, commodore of the squadron, Carysfort frigate of 28 guns, Falcon sloop of war of 14 guns, with five sail of transports, having on board the 85th regiment, 1100 strong, commanded by Col. Clinton and Col. Gordon, and 50 of the artillery. We arrived at Madeira on the 26th, and sent an officer on shore to the Governor, but did not get a suitable answer. We immediately cleared our ships for action, and brought them close in upon the batteries. Upon this appearance, the Governor sent the British consul on board, requesting an interview with the commanders of the sea and land forces. They went on shore, and after a consultation of three hours, he granted permission to our troops to land, which they did on the 27th, and took possession of several of the forts. On the forts and batteries here there are about 100 pieces of cannon mounted. We will need more troops here. The men of war are to remain on this station till they be relieved by others from home."

NEW YORK, OCT. 10.

The packet Prince of Wales, arrived at Falmouth the 29th of August from Lisbon. Information by her states, that the idea of an invasion by the French appears to be given up. A few days prior to her sailing, great quantities of military stores were shipped on board transports, and it was said, in consequence of the French troops retiring from the frontiers, they were again relanded.

Deal, Sept. 1. Admiral Nelson still continues in the Downs, with his flag flying on board the Amazon frigate.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, Sept. 7.

We are happy to announce the safe arrival in England of the fleet which sailed from Quebec on the 15th June last under convoy of H. M. S. Hind.

An article from a Hamburgh paper of Aug. 11, says, "To-day we have received the ordinary post from Constantinople with letters to 10th July. These mention, that the scarcity of water in Alexandria had already come to such a pitch, that the soldiers received each but one *beaker* of water a day. Much heavy artillery had been ordered to Cairo. Gen. Hutchinson had received a fresh re-inforcement of 7,000 troops."

A Glasgow paragraph contains the postscript of a letter from a respectable Mercantile House in London to their correspondents in Glasgow, dated August 22, it is as follows:—"*The 68 cannon are now firing, we understand on the news of Alexandria being taken, with 10,000 men.*"

By accounts from Leghorn it appears, that the English have taken a frigate & 6 transports in the Mediterranean after an obstinate resistance.

The government of the United States, in consequence of a declaration of war on the part of the Bey of Tripoly against said States, has sent a flotilla to prevent the injury of their commerce, and to form the agents of the powers at peace with them, that Tripoli is blockaded by said flotilla, and that all vessels attempting to enter that port, will be treated conformably to the laws of nations applicable to such cases.

The island of Zante is said to have been taken possession of by the British, at the request of the inhabitants.

A Treaty of peace has been signed at Paris between the French Republic and the Elector of Bavaria.

It is particularly remarkable that the fever with which the principal cities in the United States have formerly so severely suffered should have again made its appearance at this advanced season of the year; the time at which it usually disappeared.—Such however, appears to be the case in different States, and many persons have already fallen victims to its malignancy.—A similar disorder is said to rage in New Orleans.

The late Montreal and Quebec papers received by us are entirely silent on the subject of the piss reported to have been discovered in Montreal with a view of burning and pillaging that city—we hope it may prove altogether groundless.

Meteorological observations for the months of September and October are unavoidably postponed for want of room.

UPPER CANADA: Home District, } WHEREAS at a General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the said District, holden at York in the month of April, 1800, it was

ORDERED,

In pursuance of an Act of the Legislature of the said Province, entitled "An Act to guard against accidents by fire," —That every house-keeper in the town of York aforesaid should, on or before the *First day of October then next ensuing*, provide and keep TWO BUCKETS for carrying water, when any house should happen to be on fire: which buckets were to be made either of wood, leather or canvas painted on the outside, and covered with pitch in the inside, and hold at least two gallons of water—and the said buckets to have been marked with the christian and surname of the house-keeper, to whose house they belong, and were not to be used for any other purpose than the extinguishing of fires:

Also Ordered, that every house keepers in the said town should keep two ladders, the one to reach from the ground to the eaves of the house, and the other to be properly secured and fixed with hooks or bolts on the roof near the chimney.

And that every house-keeper for every neglect of having said buckets and ladders, or either of them should forfeit the sum of five shillings, and in case any house, or the chimney of any house in or upon which any of the said articles should be wanting should happen to take fire, the occupier of said house should forfeit the sum of Forty shillings.

AND WHEREAS it has been represented at the general Quarter Sessions of the Peace lately holden in and for the said District, that several persons in the said Town have not provided themselves with the Buckets and Ladders, as in the before mentioned Order was required;

NOTICE is hereby given, that all those who on the first day of December next ensuing, shall not have furnished their Houses with the Buckets and Ladders so required, will then be reported by persons appointed to visit the respective Houses.

T. RIDOUT, C. P.

York, 22d Oct. 1801.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

THE

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UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

TOTAL NUMBER 548.] *SATURDAY*, NOVEMBER 14, 1801. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the twenty-first day of September last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the second day of November, at which time in our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the eleventh day of December next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and thereon to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this twenty sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, and in the forty second year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majesty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament assembled, did by virtue of a Resolution of their House of Assembly, pray that certain Sums of Money should be applied in such manner as to me should seem meet for the purpose of purchasing and distributing Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to assent to the prayer of the said Commons: NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority so vested in me, and the better to effectuate the wise and liberal Intentions of the said faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Esquire, one of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the House of Assembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the said John M'Gill and David William Smith Commissioners for the purpose of purchasing and distributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Resolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majesty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a measure so agreeable to the wishes of the Mother Country, and so highly conducive to the prosperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this twenty-ninth day of July in the forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. JARVIS, Secy.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, York, 28th Aug. 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive Applications from those who wish to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, and that Leases for these Lands will be ready to be delivered to such persons as shall be approved of by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the Tenth Day of May next ensuing, on the following conditions, viz.—The Lands to be let for the Term of Twenty-one Years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two Hundred Acres, (and so in proportion for a greater or smaller quantity) during the first seven years of the said term of twenty-one years.

For the second seven years of the said term, the said annual Rent is to be encreased, and to be at the rate of Twenty Shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every two hundred Acres.—For the remaining seven years of the said term, the annual Rent is to be again increased, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Bushels of Wheat at the like option of the Crown for every two hundred Acres.

The Leases for such persons as have already applied to the Council for the said Lands (and whose applications have been approved of, will be ready to be delivered on the said Tenth Day of May, provided they signify to the Clerk of the Council their assent to the above Conditions before that time.

The Tenant will be restrained by a Covenant in the Lease from alienating his Interest without the Permission of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JAMES GREEN, Secretary.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, York, 31st August, 1801.

WHEREAS many persons who, from various causes, had omitted to comply with the Order issued from this Office of the fourth day of September last, with respect to the Lots held by them in this Town, obtained further time for rendering obedience thereto; and whereas several persons have since been located in this Town whose Lots are still uncleared, NOTICE is hereby given to both descriptions of persons, that if the said Order is not literally complied with on or before the twenty-fifth day of March next, the Lots of the Defaulters will be forfeited and given to other persons.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

The following letters accompanied Lord Nelson's dispatch to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Medusa, off Boulogne, Aug. 16, 1801.

Eugenie, off Boulogne, Aug. 16, 1801.

My Lord,

IN obedience to your Lordship's direction to state the proceedings of the firſt diviſion of boats which you did me the honor to place under my command, for the purpoſe of attacking the enemy's flotilla in the bay of Boulogne, I beg leave to acquaint you, that after leaving the Medusa laſt night, I found myſelf, on getting on ſhore, carried conſiderably by the rapidity of the tide, to the eaſtward of the above mentioned place; and finding that I was not likely to reach it in the order preſcribed, I gave directions for the boats to caſt each other off. By ſo doing I was enabled to get to the enemy's flotilla a little before the dawn of day, and in the beſt poſſible order attacked, cloſe to the pier head, a brig, which, after a ſharp conteſt, I carried. Previous to ſo doing, her cables were cut; but I was prevented from towing her out by her being ſecured with a chain, and in conſequence of a very heavy fire of muſquetry and grape ſhot that was directed at us from the ſhore, 3 luggers and another brig within half piſtol ſhot, and not ſeeing the leaſt proſpect of being able to get her off I was obligated to abandon her, and puſh out of the bay, as it was then completely day light.

The undaunted and reſolute behaviour of the officers, ſeamen and marines, was unparalleled; and I have to lament the loſs of ſeveral of thoſe brave men, a liſt of whom I encloſe you herewith.

I have the honor to be, &c.

PT. SOMERVILLE,

Lord Viſcount Nelſon, K. B. Vice Admiral of the Blue, &c. &c.

Medusa, off Boulogne, Aug. 16, 1801.

My Lord,

After the complete arrangement which was made, the perfect good underſtanding and the regularity with which the boats you did me the honor to put under my command left the Medusa, I have an anxious feeling to explain to your Lordſhip the failure of our enterpriſe, that, on its outſet promiſed every ſucceſs.

Agreeable to your Lordſhip's directions, I proceeded with the ſecond diviſion of the boats under my command (the half of which were under the direction of Lieut. Williams ſenior of the Medusa) to attack the part of the enemy's flotilla appointed for me, and at half paſt 12 had the good fortune to find myſelf cloſe to them, when I ordered Lieut. Williams with his ſubdiviſion, to puſh on to attack the veſſels to the northward of me, while I, with the others, ran along ſide a large brig off the Mole head, wearing the commodore's pendant. It is at this moment I feel myſelf at a loſs for words to do juſtice to the officers and crew of the Medusa who were in the boat with me, and to Lieut. Langford, the officers and crew of the ſame ſhip who nobly ſeconded us in the barge, until all her crew were killed or wounded; and to the Honorable Mr. Cathcart who commanded the Medusa's cutter, and ſuſtained the attack with the greateſt intrepidity, until the deſparate ſituation I was left in obliged me to call him to the aſſiſtance of the ſufferers in my boat.

The boats were no ſooner along ſide than we attempted to board; but a very ſtrong netting, traced up to her lower yards, baffled all our endeavors, & an inſtantaneous diſcharge of her guns and ſmall arms from about two hundred ſoldiers on her gun wale, knocked myſelf, Mr. Kirby the maſter of the Medusa, and Mr. Gore, a midſhipman, with two thirds of the crew upon our backs into the boat, all either killed or wounded deſperately. The barge and cutter, being on the outſide, ſheered off with the tide, but the flat boat in which I was hung along ſide, and as there was not an officer or man left to govern her, muſt have fallen into the hands of the enemy, had not Mr. Cathcart taken her in tow, and carried her off.

Mr. Williams led his ſubdiviſion up to the enemy with the moſt intrepid gallantry, took one lugger and attacked a brig, while his crew, I am concerned to ſay, ſuffered equally with ourſelves, nearly the whole of his boat's crew were killed or wounded; Lieut. Pelly, who commanded the Medusa's launch, and the Honorable Mr. Maitland, midſhipman, were ſeverely wounded; and Mr. Wm. Briſtow, Maſter's Mate, in the Medusa's cutter, under Lieut. Stewart was killed.

I now feel it my duty to aſſure your Lordſhip, that nothing could ſurpaſs the zeal, courage & readineſs of every deſcription of officer and man under my command; and my words fall ſhort of their merits, tho' we could not accompliſh the object we were ordered to.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) E. T. PARKER.

Lord Viſcount Nelſon, Vice Admiral of the Blue, Commander in Chief, &c. &c.

Ganet, Aug. 16, 1801.

My Lord,

On the night of the 15th inſtant, the third diviſion of boats, which I had the honor to command, aſſembled on board His Majeſty's ſhip York, agreeable to your Lordſhip's directions, and at 11 P. M. by ſignal from the Medusa, proceeded without loſs of time, to attack the enemy's flotilla off Boulogne, as directed by your Lordſhip; and as I thought it moſt adviſeable to attack the largeſt veſſel firſt, I loſt no time in making the attack; but in conſequence of my leading the diviſion, and the enemy opening a heavy fire from ſeveral batteries, thought it adviſeable to give the enemy as little time as poſſible, cut the tow rope and did not wait for the other boats, ſo that it was ſome little time before the heavy boats could get up; received ſo many ſhots through the boat's bottom, that I ſoon found her in a ſinking ſtate, and as it was not poſſible to ſtop ſo many ſhot holes, was obliged with the men, to take another boat, and have the pleaſure to acquaint your Lordſhip that I received particular ſupport from the boats of His Majeſty's ſhip York, which ſoon came up with the reſt of the diviſion I had the honor to command; but finding no proſpect of ſucceſs, and the number of men killed and wounded in the different boats, and the conſtant fire from the ſhower of grape and ſmall arms, tho't it for the good of his Majeſty's ſervice to withdraw the boats between two and three in the morning, as we could not board her, although every effort was made.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) ISAAC CORMEAN.

The Right Honorable Lord Viſcount Nelſon K. B. Commander in Chief, &c. &c.

His Majeſty's ſhip [illegible], Sunday, Aug. 16, 1801.

My Lord,

In conſequence of directions received from your Lordſhip, I laſt night, on the ſignal being made on board the Medusa left this ſhip with the boats of the 4th diviſion, formed with two cloſe lines, and immediately joined the other diviſions under the ſtern of the Medusa, from thence proceeded to put your Lordſhip's orders into execution, attacking the weſternmoſt part of the enemy's flotilla, but notwithſtanding every exertion made, owing to the rapidity of the tide, we could not until near day-light, get to the weſtward of any part of the enemy's line; on approaching the eaſtern part of which, in order to aſſiſt the firſt diviſion then engaged, we met them returning. Under theſe circumſtances, and the day breaking apace, I judged it prudent to direct the officers commanding the different boats to return to their reſpective ſhips.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ROB. JONES.

P. S. None killed or wounded on board any of the fourth diviſion.

Right Honorable Lord Viſcount Nelſon K. B. Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

An account of Officers, Seamen, and Marines killed and wounded in the boats of His Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in the attack of the French flotilla, moored before Boulogne, on the night of the 15th Auguſt, 1801.

Firſt diviſion.

LEYDEN—8 ſeamen, 3 marines killed; 5 officers, 20 ſeamen, 15 marines wounded. Total 51.

EUGENIE—3 ſeamen killed; 1 officer, 5 ſeamen wounded. Total 9.

JAMAICA—1 officer, 3 ſeamen, killed; 1 officer, 4 ſeamen, 4 marines, wounded. Total 13.

Second diviſion.

MEDUSA—2 officers, 14 ſeamen, 4 marines, killed; 5 officers, 24 ſeamen, 6 marines wounded. Total 55.

QUEENSBOROUGH, (Cutter)—1 ſeaman killed; 6 ſeamen wounded. Total 7.

MINX—1 officer, wounded.

Third diviſion.

YORK—1 officer, 2 ſeamen, killed; 1 officer, 10 ſeamen, 5 marines wounded. Total 19.

GANETT—1 ſeaman killed; 2 ſeamen wounded. Total 3.

FERRITER—3 ſeamen wounded.

PROVIDENCE—3 ſeamen wounded.

EXPRESS—4 ſeamen wounded.

EXPLOSION—1 ſeaman killed; 2 ſeamen wounded. Total 3.

DISCOVERY—1 ſeaman wounded.

Fourth diviſion.

None killed or wounded.

Total—4 officers, 33 ſeamen, 7 marines, killed; 14 officers, 84 ſeamen, 30 marines, wounded. Total 172.

Names of officers killed and wounded.

LEYDEN—Lieutenants Thomas Oliver, Francis Dickenſon, badly; Capt. Young, of the marines, badly; Mr. Francis Burney, Maſter's mate, Mr. Samuel Spratley, midſhipman, wounded.

EUGENIE—Mr. William Baſſet acting Lieutenant, wounded.

JAMAICA—Mr. Alexander Rutherford, maſter's mate, killed; Lieut. Jeremiah Sherlton, wounded.

MEDUSA—Mr. William Gore, Mr. William Briſtowe, Midſhipmen, killed; Captain Edward Thornborough Parker, Lord Nelſon's Aid-de-Camp; Lieut. Charles Pelly, Frederick Langford; Mr. William Kirby, maſter; the Hon. Anthony Maitland, Midſhipman, wounded.

YORK—Mr. Berry, Midſhipman, killed, Mr. Brown, gunner wounded.

Mr. Richard Wilkinſon, Commander of the Greyhound Revenue Cutter, wounded: and one ſeaman belonging to the Greyhound, likewiſe wounded.

NELSON and BRONTE.

Medusa, Aug. 16, 1801.

Medusa, Downs, Aug. 18.

"Vice Admiral Lord Nelſon has the greateſt ſatisfaction in ſending to the Captains, Officers and Men under his command, that were employed in the late attempt on the enemy's flotilla off Boulogne, an extract of a letter which he has received from the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, not only approving of their zeal and perſevering courage, but beſtowing the higheſt praiſe on them.

"The Vice-Admiral begs to aſſure them, that the enemy will not have long reaſon to boaſt of their ſecurity: for he truſts, ere long, to aſſiſt them in perſon in a way which will completely annihilate the whole of them—Lord Nelſon is convinced, that if it had been poſſible for men to have brought the enemy's flotilla out, the men that were employed to do ſo, would have accompliſhed it. The moment the enemy have the audacity to caſt off the chains which fix their veſſels to the ground, that moment, Lord Nelſon is well perſuaded they will be conducted by his brave followers to a Britiſh port, or ſent to the bottom.

(Signed) NELSON and BRONTE".

(Copy.)

Extract of a letter from Earl St. Vincent, to Lord Viſcount Nelſon, K. B. dated the 17th inſt.

It is not given to us to command ſuccceſs—Your Lordſhip and the gallant Officers and Men under your orders moſt certainly deſerve it: and I cannot ſufficiently expreſs my admiration of the zeal and perſevering courage with which this gallant enterprize was followed up, lamenting moſt ſincerely the loſs ſuſtained in it. The manner in which the enemy's flotilla was made faſt to the ground, and to each other, could not have been forſeen: the higheſt praiſe is due to your Lordſhip, and all under your command, who were actors in the gallant attempt.

DEAL, Aug. 23.

"In conſequence of an expreſs from London, received late laſt night, Lord Nelſon with the undermentioned ſquadron, ſailed from the Downs this morning, with a wind not very favorable, and are now out of ſight. The deſtination of this armament is all mere conjecture: the movement was certainly rather unexpected, as his Lordſhip had ordered ſitting and ſleeping rooms to be kept for him at the Three King's hotel, for the reception of ſome friends that he expected to viſit him about the middle of the week.

Guns.

Monſ.	44	Capt. Gore, flag ſhip.
Leyden	68	Bedford.
Dart	20	Holman.

Bombs—Hecla, Sulphur and Explosion.

Gun veſſels—Vixen, Bold, Jackall and Conſtant.

Fire ſhips—Otter, Nancy and Victor.

Expreſs, advice boat.

Dover, Aug 23.

The French poſition at Boulogne is very ſtrong, being covered by [illegible] batteries on ſhore, and the aſſiſtance of 17,000 troops encamped, which together with the danger of approaching the ſhore near enough with large ſhips, renders any attack very difficult. The French have much the ſame ſort of craft all along ſhore to the weſtward, as they have at Boulogne, which are laid, it is reported, as traps to draw our ſhips and men into a greater danger unforeſeen. A ſhip lately got two men wounded and her rigging much cut, in going to cannonade ſome gun boats. The French batteries being on the cliffs have a great advantage of our ſhips, and are ſo marked as not to be perceived until they open their fire. Our cruizers continue to block up Calais and Boulogne.

Aug. 30.

Lord Nelſon has ſhifted his flag to the Amazon frigate, and is expected to ſail to his rendez-vous, under Dungeneſs, to be in readineſs, ſhould the enemy make any move.

A veſſel which is come out of Boulogne, ſtates, that a ſtrong ſpirit of mutiny has manifeſted itſelf among the troops encamped at Boulogne, partly owing to the troops not being regularly paid, and partly owing to their diſlike of embarking in the flotilla.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

It is very extraordinary that we have remained ſo long uninformed of all the proceedings of Gantheaume ſince his ſailing from Toulon. A letter, however was received on Saturday laſt, from an officer on board Lord Keith's fleet, dated of Cape Roſſo, June 12, which ſtates that Gantheaume had appeared on the Coaſt of Egypt on the 6th, and that on the 10th, 5 veſſels were between the Britiſh ſquadron and the ſhore, one corvette got in (no troops in her) the other four were taken, with troops ammunition, &c. The priſoners ſtated that Gantheaume had ſent three ſhips of the line and a frigate to Toulon with ſick men. He had appeared upon the coaſt with four ſhips of the line and a frigate, with ſome ſmaller veſſels and three thouſand troops on board, very ſickly. He intended to land to the weſt of Arabs town, and ordered 10lbs. of bread, and two bottles of water for each man. By a miſtake in his reckoning, however, he anchored at Licolte, 50 leagues to the weſt, and there heard from a Greek, that Lord Keith was off Arabs Town. He examined the coaſt, and found it impracticable. He was now diſcovered by ſome of the frigates; upon which he cut his cables and ſtood to ſea, after which time nothing more was heard of him.

Advices have been received in town of a later date than the diſpatches from Genl. Hutchinſon. They ſtate that the Convention of Cairo had been already begun to be carried into execution, and that the two Engliſh and French armies were returning towards Roſetta, marching in parallel lines. Of Menou's determination in conſequence of the convention of Cairo, their advices make no mention.

MAJOR ANDRE'S TREE.

The renowned Tulip Tree at Greenſburgh or Tarrytown, under which Major Andre was taken, was on Saturday the 31ſt ult. ſtruck with lightening. It was rent almoſt exactly in two, from the top to the bottom. Near the root it was hollow, at which part it took fire, and blazed up for about twelve or fifteen feet through the fiſſure, for a few minutes, when the eaſtern half fell. The remainder extending over the road, ſtood in ſo menacing an attitude, as to render it neceſſary to cut it down. This remarkable tree meaſured twenty-ſix feet in circumference at the baſe, was one hundred and eleven feet in height, and ſix feet in diameter.

It has often awakened the ſympathy of the feeling traveller by recalling the memory of a gallant but unfortunate enemy. As Americans, we could not but rejoice at that event, which, while it blaſted his flattering proſpects, and configned him to an ignominious death, ſtill reſcued our country from deſtruction. Yet diſcriminating in our emotions, and juſt to his individual merits, we mingled with his friends and relations the ſigh of regret to the recollection of his virtues—while our boſoms have ſwelled with indignation, and our lips have imprecated curſes on the traitor whoſe villainy occaſioned his untimely fate.

It is rather a ſingular co-incidence, that the news of Arnold's death arrived at Greenſburgh the ſame day on which the lightening deſtroyed this tree. Its deſtruction has occaſioned general regret through the ſurrounding country, and its fragments have been carefully collected and preſerved by the inhabitants.

[Daily Advertiſer.]

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, Sept. 14.

We mentioned in our laſt that the iſland of Zante had been taken poſſeſſion of by the Britiſh—the following briefdeſcription of it may not prove unintereſting to the public:

ZANTE is an iſland of the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of the Morea, 17 miles S. E. of the iſland of Cephalonia. It is 24 miles long and 12 broad, and very pleaſant and fertile. Its principal riches conſiſts in currants, with which it abounds: they are cultivated in a large plain, under the ſhelter of mountains on the ſhore, which gives the ſun greater power to bring them to maturity. Here are alſo the fineſt peaches in the world, each of which weighs eight or ten ounces: alſo excellent figs and oil. In ſhort, it would be a perfect paradiſe if wood were not ſo dear, though this iſland was formerly full of forests. The natives ſpeak both Greek and Italian, though there are very few Roman Catholics among them; but they have a biſhop as well as the Greeks. In one part of this iſland is a place which ſhakes when trod upon, like a quagmire; and a ſpring, which throws out a great deal of bitumen, eſpecially at the time of an earthquake. This iſland belonged to the Venetians, who had conſtantly a governor reſiding in the fortreſs. There are about 50 villages, but no other large town than Zante, which is ſeated on the E. ſide of the iſland, and has a good harbor. It contains near 20,000 inha-

The following letters accompanied Lord Nelson's dispatch to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Medusa, off Boulogne, Aug. 16, 1801.

Eugenie, off Boulogne, Aug. 16, 1801.

My Lord,

IN obedience to your Lordship's direction to state the proceedings of the firſt diviſion of boats which you did me the honor to place under my command, for the purpoſe of attacking the enemy's flotilla in the bay of Boulogne, I beg leave to acquaint you, that after leaving the Medusa laſt night, I found myſelf, on getting on ſhore, carried conſiderably by the rapidity of the tide, to the eaſtward of the above mentioned place; and finding that I was not likely to reach it in the order preſcribed, I gave directions for the boats to caſt each other off. By ſo doing I was enabled to get to the enemy's flotilla a little before the dawn of day, and in the beſt poſſible order attacked, cloſe to the pier head, a brig, which, after a ſharp conteſt, I carried. Previous to ſo doing, her cables were cut; but I was prevented from towing her out by her being ſecured with a chain, and in conſequence of a very heavy fire of muſquetry and grape ſhot that was directed at us from the ſhore, 3 luggers and another brig within half piſtol ſhot, and not ſeeing the leaſt proſpect of being able to get her off I was obligated to abandon her, and puſh out of the bay, as it was then completely day light.

The undaunted and reſolute behaviour of the officers, ſeamen and marines, was unparalleled; and I have to lament the loſs of ſeveral of thoſe brave men, a liſt of whom I encloſe you herewith.

I have the honor to be, &c.

PT. SOMERVILLE,

Lord Viſcount Nelſon, K. B. Vice Admiral of the Blue, &c. &c.

Medusa, off Boulogne, Aug. 16, 1801.

My Lord,

After the complete arrangement which was made, the perfect good underſtanding and the regularity with which the boats you did me the honor to put under my command left the Medusa, I have an anxious feeling to explain to your Lordſhip the failure of our enterpriſe, that, on its outſet promiſed every ſucceſs.

Agreeable to your Lordſhip's directions, I proceeded with the ſecond diviſion of the boats under my command (the half of which were under the direction of Lieut. Williams ſenior of the Medusa) to attack the part of the enemy's flotilla appointed for me, and at half paſt 12 had the good fortune to find myſelf cloſe to them, when I ordered Lieut. Williams with his ſubdiviſion, to puſh on to attack the veſſels to the northward of me, while I, with the others, ran along ſide a large brig off the Mole head, wearing the commodore's pendant. It is at this moment I feel myſelf at a loſs for words to do juſtice to the officers and crew of the Medusa who were in the boat with me, and to Lieut. Langford, the officers and crew of the ſame ſhip who nobly ſeconded us in the barge, until all her crew were killed or wounded; and to the Honorable Mr. Cathcart who commanded the Medusa's cutter, and ſuſtained the attack with the greateſt intrepidity, until the deſparate ſituation I was left in obliged me to call him to the aſſiſtance of the ſufferers in my boat.

The boats were no ſooner along ſide than we attempted to board; but a very ſtrong netting, traced up to her lower yards, baffled all our endeavors, & an inſtantaneous diſcharge of her guns and ſmall arms from about two hundred ſoldiers on her gun wale, knocked myſelf, Mr. Kirby the maſter of the Medusa, and Mr. Gore, a midſhipman, with two thirds of the crew upon our backs into the boat, all either killed or wounded deſperately. The barge and cutter, being on the outſide, ſheered off with the tide, but the flat boat in which I was hung along ſide, and as there was not an officer or man left to govern her, muſt have fallen into the hands of the enemy, had not Mr. Cathcart taken her in tow, and carried her off.

Mr. Williams led his ſubdiviſion up to the enemy with the moſt intrepid gallantry, took one lugger and attacked a brig, while his crew, I am concerned to ſay, ſuffered equally with ourſelves, nearly the whole of his boat's crew were killed or wounded; Lieut. Pelly, who commanded the Medusa's launch, and the Honorable Mr. Maitland, midſhipman, were ſeverely wounded; and Mr. Wm. Briſtow, Maſter's Mate, in the Medusa's cutter, under Lieut. Stewart was killed.

I now feel it my duty to aſſure your Lordſhip, that nothing could ſurpaſs the zeal, courage & readineſs of every deſcription of officer and man under my command; and my words fall ſhort of their merits, tho' we could not accompliſh the object we were ordered to.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) E. T. PARKER.

Lord Viſcount Nelſon, Vice Admiral of the Blue, Commander in Chief, &c. &c.

Ganet, Aug. 16, 1801.

My Lord,

On the night of the 15th inſtant, the third diviſion of boats, which I had the honor to command, aſſembled on board His Majeſty's ſhip York, agreeable to your Lordſhip's directions, and at 11 P. M. by ſignal from the Medusa, proceeded without loſs of time, to attack the enemy's flotilla off Boulogne, as directed by your Lordſhip; and as I thought it moſt adviſeable to attack the largeſt veſſel firſt, I loſt no time in making the attack; but in conſequence of my leading the diviſion, and the enemy opening a heavy fire from ſeveral batteries, thought it adviſeable to give the enemy as little time as poſſible, cut the tow rope and did not wait for the other boats, ſo that it was ſome little time before the heavy boats could get up; received ſo many ſhots through the boat's bottom, that I ſoon found her in a ſinking ſtate, and as it was not poſſible to ſtop ſo many ſhot holes, was obliged with the men, to take another boat, and have the pleaſure to acquaint your Lordſhip that I received particular ſupport from the boats of His Majeſty's ſhip York, which ſoon came up with the reſt of the diviſion I had the honor to command; but finding no proſpect of ſucceſs, and the number of men killed and wounded in the different boats, and the conſtant fire from the ſhower of grape and ſmall arms, tho't it for the good of his Majeſty's ſervice to withdraw the boats between two and three in the morning, as we could not board her, although every effort was made.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) ISAAC CORMEAN.

The Right Honorable Lord Viſcount Nelſon K. B. Commander in Chief, &c. &c.

His Majeſty's ſhip [illegible], Sunday, Aug. 16, 1801.

My Lord,

In conſequence of directions received from your Lordſhip, I laſt night, on the ſignal being made on board the Medusa left this ſhip with the boats of the 4th diviſion, formed with two cloſe lines, and immediately joined the other diviſions under the ſtern of the Medusa, from thence proceeded to put your Lordſhip's orders into execution, attacking the weſternmoſt part of the enemy's flotilla, but notwithſtanding every exertion made, owing to the rapidity of the tide, we could not until near day-light, get to the weſtward of any part of the enemy's line; on approaching the eaſtern part of which, in order to aſſiſt the firſt diviſion then engaged, we met them returning. Under theſe circumſtances, and the day breaking apace, I judged it prudent to direct the officers commanding the different boats to return to their reſpective ſhips.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ROB. JONES.

P. S. None killed or wounded on board any of the fourth diviſion.

Right Honorable Lord Viſcount Nelſon K. B. Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

An account of Officers, Seamen, and Marines killed and wounded in the boats of His Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in the attack of the French flotilla, moored before Boulogne, on the night of the 15th Auguſt, 1801.

Firſt diviſion.

LEYDEN—8 ſeamen, 3 marines killed; 5 officers, 20 ſeamen, 15 marines wounded. Total 51.

EUGENIE—3 ſeamen killed; 1 officer, 5 ſeamen wounded. Total 9.

JAMAICA—1 officer, 3 ſeamen, killed; 1 officer, 4 ſeamen, 4 marines, wounded. Total 13.

Second diviſion.

MEDUSA—2 officers, 14 ſeamen, 4 marines, killed; 5 officers, 24 ſeamen, 6 marines wounded. Total 55.

QUEENSBOROUGH, (Cutter)—1 ſeaman killed; 6 ſeamen wounded. Total 7.

MINX—1 officer, wounded.

Third diviſion.

YORK—1 officer, 2 ſeamen, killed; 1 officer, 10 ſeamen, 5 marines wounded. Total 19.

GANETT—1 ſeaman killed; 2 ſeamen wounded. Total 3.

FERRITER—3 ſeamen wounded.

PROVIDENCE—3 ſeamen wounded.

EXPRESS—4 ſeamen wounded.

EXPLOSION—1 ſeaman killed; 2 ſeamen wounded. Total 3.

DISCOVERY—1 ſeaman wounded.

Fourth diviſion.

None killed or wounded.

Total—4 officers, 33 ſeamen, 7 marines, killed; 14 officers, 84 ſeamen, 30 marines, wounded. Total 172.

Names of officers killed and wounded.

LEYDEN—Lieutenants Thomas Oliver, Francis Dickenſon, badly; Capt. Young, of the marines, badly; Mr. Francis Burney, Maſter's mate, Mr. Samuel Spratley, midſhipman, wounded.

EUGENIE—Mr. William Baſſet acting Lieutenant, wounded.

JAMAICA—Mr. Alexander Rutherford, maſter's mate, killed; Lieut. Jeremiah Sherlton, wounded.

MEDUSA—Mr. William Gore, Mr. William Briſtowe, Midſhipmen, killed; Captain Edward Thornborough Parker, Lord Nelſon's Aid-de-Camp; Lieut. Charles Pelly, Frederick Langford; Mr. William Kirby, maſter; the Hon. Anthony Maitland, Midſhipman, wounded.

YORK—Mr. Berry, Midſhipman, killed, Mr. Brown, gunner wounded.

Mr. Richard Wilkinſon, Commander of the Greyhound Revenue Cutter, wounded: and one ſeaman belonging to the Greyhound, likewiſe wounded.

NELSON and BRONTE.

Medusa, Aug. 16, 1801.

Medusa, Downs, Aug. 18.

"Vice Admiral Lord Nelſon has the greateſt ſatisfaction in ſending to the Captains, Officers and Men under his command, that were employed in the late attempt on the enemy's flotilla off Boulogne, an extract of a letter which he has received from the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, not only approving of their zeal and perſevering courage, but beſtowing the higheſt praiſe on them.

"The Vice-Admiral begs to aſſure them, that the enemy will not have long reaſon to boaſt of their ſecurity: for he truſts, ere long, to aſſiſt them in perſon in a way which will completely annihilate the whole of them—Lord Nelſon is convinced, that if it had been poſſible for men to have brought the enemy's flotilla out, the men that were employed to do ſo, would have accompliſhed it. The moment the enemy have the audacity to caſt off the chains which fix their veſſels to the ground, that moment, Lord Nelſon is well perſuaded they will be conducted by his brave followers to a Britiſh port, or ſent to the bottom.

(Signed) NELSON and BRONTE".

(Copy.)

Extract of a letter from Earl St. Vincent, to Lord Viſcount Nelſon, K. B. dated the 17th inſt.

It is not given to us to command ſuccceſs—Your Lordſhip and the gallant Officers and Men under your orders moſt certainly deſerve it: and I cannot ſufficiently expreſs my admiration of the zeal and perſevering courage with which this gallant enterprize was followed up, lamenting moſt ſincerely the loſs ſuſtained in it. The manner in which the enemy's flotilla was made faſt to the ground, and to each other, could not have been forſeen: the higheſt praiſe is due to your Lordſhip, and all under your command, who were actors in the gallant attempt.

DEAL, Aug. 23.

"In conſequence of an expreſs from London, received late laſt night, Lord Nelſon with the undermentioned ſquadron, ſailed from the Downs this morning, with a wind not very favorable, and are now out of ſight. The deſtination of this armament is all mere conjecture: the movement was certainly rather unexpected, as his Lordſhip had ordered ſitting and ſleeping rooms to be kept for him at the Three King's hotel, for the reception of ſome friends that he expected to viſit him about the middle of the week.

Guns.

Monſ.	44	Capt. Gore, flag ſhip.
Leyden	68	Bedford.
Dart	20	Holman.

Bombs—Hecla, Sulphur and Explosion.

Gun veſſels—Vixen, Bold, Jackall and Conſtant.

Fire ſhips—Otter, Nancy and Victor.

Expreſs, advice boat.

Dover, Aug 23.

The French poſition at Boulogne is very ſtrong, being covered by [illegible] batteries on ſhore, and the aſſiſtance of 17,000 troops encamped, which together with the danger of approaching the ſhore near enough with large ſhips, renders any attack very difficult. The French have much the ſame ſort of craft all along ſhore to the weſtward, as they have at Boulogne, which are laid, it is reported, as traps to draw our ſhips and men into a greater danger unforeſeen. A ſhip lately got two men wounded and her rigging much cut, in going to cannonade ſome gun boats. The French batteries being on the cliffs have a great advantage of our ſhips, and are ſo marked as not to be perceived until they open their fire. Our cruizers continue to block up Calais and Boulogne.

Aug. 30.

Lord Nelſon has ſhifted his flag to the Amazon frigate, and is expected to ſail to his rendez-vous, under Dungeneſs, to be in readineſs, ſhould the enemy make any move.

A veſſel which is come out of Boulogne, ſtates, that a ſtrong ſpirit of mutiny has manifeſted itſelf among the troops encamped at Boulogne, partly owing to the troops not being regularly paid, and partly owing to their diſlike of embarking in the flotilla.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

It is very extraordinary that we have remained ſo long uninformed of all the proceedings of Gantheaume ſince his ſailing from Toulon. A letter, however was received on Saturday laſt, from an officer on board Lord Keith's fleet, dated of Cape Roſſo, June 12, which ſtates that Gantheaume had appeared on the Coaſt of Egypt on the 6th, and that on the 10th, 5 veſſels were between the Britiſh ſquadron and the ſhore, one corvette got in (no troops in her) the other four were taken, with troops ammunition, &c. The priſoners ſtated that Gantheaume had ſent three ſhips of the line and a frigate to Toulon with ſick men. He had appeared upon the coaſt with four ſhips of the line and a frigate, with ſome ſmaller veſſels and three thouſand troops on board, very ſickly. He intended to land to the weſt of Arabs town, and ordered 10lbs. of bread, and two bottles of water for each man. By a miſtake in his reckoning, however, he anchored at Licolte, 50 leagues to the weſt, and there heard from a Greek, that Lord Keith was off Arabs Town. He examined the coaſt, and found it impracticable. He was now diſcovered by ſome of the frigates; upon which he cut his cables and ſtood to ſea, after which time nothing more was heard of him.

Advices have been received in town of a later date than the diſpatches from Genl. Hutchinſon. They ſtate that the Convention of Cairo had been already begun to be carried into execution, and that the two Engliſh and French armies were returning towards Roſetta, marching in parallel lines. Of Menou's determination in conſequence of the convention of Cairo, their advices make no mention.

MAJOR ANDRE'S TREE.

The renowned Tulip Tree at Greenſburgh or Tarrytown, under which Major Andre was taken, was on Saturday the 31ſt ult. ſtruck with lightening. It was rent almoſt exactly in two, from the top to the bottom. Near the root it was hollow, at which part it took fire, and blazed up for about twelve or fifteen feet through the fiſſure, for a few minutes, when the eaſtern half fell. The remainder extending over the road, ſtood in ſo menacing an attitude, as to render it neceſſary to cut it down. This remarkable tree meaſured twenty-ſix feet in circumference at the baſe, was one hundred and eleven feet in height, and ſix feet in diameter.

It has often awakened the ſympathy of the feeling traveller by recalling the memory of a gallant but unfortunate enemy. As Americans, we could not but rejoice at that event, which, while it blaſted his flattering proſpects, and configned him to an ignominious death, ſtill reſcued our country from deſtruction. Yet diſcriminating in our emotions, and juſt to his individual merits, we mingled with his friends and relations the ſigh of regret to the recollection of his virtues—while our boſoms have ſwelled with indignation, and our lips have imprecated curſes on the traitor whoſe villainy occaſioned his untimely fate.

It is rather a ſingular co-incidence, that the news of Arnold's death arrived at Greenſburgh the ſame day on which the lightening deſtroyed this tree. Its deſtruction has occaſioned general regret through the ſurrounding country, and its fragments have been carefully collected and preſerved by the inhabitants.

[Daily Advertiſer.]

THE ORACLE.

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bitants ; and the houfes are low on account of the frequent earthquakes.

SECRETARY's OFFICE,
Nov. 12, 1801.

LIST of the NAMES of PERSONS who have GRANTS in the Secretary's Office, in addition to thofe heretofore publifhed in this Gazette, ready to be iffued :

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townfhips.*
Algiere Daniel	200	Haldimand
Averill Paul	2	Niagara
Aber John	100	Charlotteville
Adnams Jofeph	400	Walfingham
Afkin Alexander	T. lot	Chatham
Amer Jacob	114	Gosfield
Ally Elias	171	Ameliafburg
Akerman James	200	Frederickfburg
Albertfon Wm.	200	Loughboro'
Adams Daniel	200	Baftard
Alt Everhart	200	Mountain
Andrews Mrs. Elizabeth	T. lot	York
Do. Do.	T. lot	Niagara
B[illegible]fley Rich. efq;	Do.	York
Brooking Arthur H.	Do.	Do.
Bouke Wm.	Do.	York
Bond Wm.	Do.	Do.
Bourifiel Jacob	88	Edwardfburg
Boyde Thos.	128	Frederickfburg
Bates Geo.	200	Yonge
Buck Frederick	200	Thorold
Bowman Jacob	T. lot	Niagara
Browne Mary	200	Winchefter
Burritt Martha	200	Do.
Burritt Edmund	200	Ofgoode
Bieker John	200	Frederickfburg
Blake Dr. Chars.	450	Pittfburg
Bowerman Thos.	200	Sophiafburg
Brooks George	167	Thurlow
Buck George	200	Kingfton
Brounfon Sam.	200	Frederickfburg
Brounfon Sam. jun.	100	Frederickfburg
Bowerman Jonathan	200	Hallowell
Buck Geo. jun.	200	Kingfton
Beninger John	200	Hallowell
Boice Stephen	200	Thurlow
Baby hon. James	246	Harwich
Baby Francis	1	Sandwich
Baby Jean Baptifte	1	Do.
Baby hon. James	1	Do.
Burdick Enoch	200	Ox[illegible]d
Clark John	200	[illegible]
Clark George	200	[illegible]
Clark Sarah	200	[illegible]
Clark William	200	Do.
Cockery Thomas	200	[illegible]
Colver Ebenezer	300	Louth
Cooper Wm.	T. lot	York
Crooks Mrs. Eliza.	400	Whitby
Chewitt Mrs. Ifabella	1	York
Carpenter Sam.	200	Burford
Carpenter Wm.	200	Grimfby
Dickfon Wm. efq;	2000	Walfingham
Do. Do.	600	Do.
Do. Do.	350	Do.
Do. Do.	2100	Do.
Do. Do.	300	Do.
Do. Do.	200	Townfend
David Thadeus	200	Delaware
Dorne John	200	Matilda
Dennis Adam	300	Thorold
Frafer Wm.	49	Matilda
Field Charles	T. lot	York
Frafer Thomas	400	Mountain
Fifher Jacob fenr.	400	Vaughan
Frafer Wm.	400	Nepean
Fox Jonas	200	Gosfield
Ferguson John	T. lot	Kingfton
Gilbert Sam. B.	139	Sidney
Grooms Elijah	T. lot	Kingfton
Gray R. J. D	2	York
Gamble John	T. lot	Do.
Gamble Richard	T. lot	Do.
Gilmer Mathew	200	Walpole
Hall Jehabod	90	Oxford
Humftead Gideon	200	Townfend
Hill Archibald	200	Montague
Hunter Wm.	T. lot	York
Herchmer Law.	T. lot	Kingfton
Heron Andrew	450	Beverly
Holibert Moses	400	Augufta
Honeywell Rice	115	Do.
Heron Andrew	250	Niagara
Do. Do.	1	Do.
Hurd Ifaac	400	Dorchefter
Hall Ichabod	200	Oxford
Heron Andrew	200	Windham
Do. Do.	400	Burford
Jones Ephraim	130	Augufta
Lee Ruffell	200	Lanfdown
Linnebury John	200	Clinton
Linnebury Chriftr.	200	Do.
Laughton John jun.	600	Delaware
Law John	200	Sophiafburg
L'Efperance Chas.	200	Sandwich
Little Robert	200	Colchefter
M'Ilmoyle Archd.	100	Augufta
M'Kenzie Alex.	1500	Winchefter
M'Lean Polly	200	Crofby
M'Vee Phebe	200	Kitley
Markland Thos. efq;	T. lot	Kingfton
Michael Gotlep and Adam Dogftader	285	Ameliafburg
M'Bride George	300	Vaughan
Munro Grace	400	Mountain
Do. Do.	400	Nepean
Matchefky John	T. lot	York
Markland T. efq;	T. lot	Kingfton
M'Donell Ans. efq;	100	York
M'Gill Catherine	T. lot	York
M'Gill J. adjutant	Do.	Do.
M'Gill hon. John	Do.	Do.
Nevill Edward	114	Colchefter
Phillips John	200	Woodhoufe
Pratt Ebenezer	200	Kitley
Porter Dorothy	200	Vaughan
Porter George	200	York
Richardfon Robt. efq;	1	Do.
Ridout Sam.	1	Do.
Reaume Anthony	1000	Romney
Reaume Francis	1000	Do.
Reaume Antoine	200	Tilbury
Reaume Claude	1000	Romney
Reaume Lawrence	1000	Harwick
Reaume Peter	[illegible]	Do.
Ruggles James		Vaughan
Stoyell Thomas	T. lot	York
Smith John	100	Glanford
Smith Elias jun.	10	Hope
Smith William	400	King
Shaver Mary	200	Matilda
Spencer Hazleton	1200	Kitley
Sheldon Sam.	200	Baftard
Steward Thomas	1	York
Simmons Abraham	200	Percy
Sampfon Theophs.	T. lot	York

WILLIAM JARVIS, Sec'y.

Paul Morin

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public that he has declined carrying on the Baking Bufinefs for Mr. Beman, and now carries it on in all its branches on his own account at the houfe formerly occupied by Mr. Beman where they may be fupplied with bread at the rate of four pounds for a fhilling, bifcuits, buns, cakes, &c. &c.—He hopes by affiduity and attention to his bufinefs to merit encouragement.

N. B. Any perfon fending flour to be baked by him will receive 7 pounds bread for every 6 pounds flour.

York, 11th Novr. 1801.

John Horton

REQUESTS all thofe who are indebted to him and whofe accounts ought to have been paid long ago to make payment in the courfe of one month from this date, or unpleafant meafures will be recurred to—evafive anfwers from thofe whofe accounts have been given in will not fatisfy his creditors ; he therefore hopes that this notice will be productive of fomething more than promifes from thofe whofe accounts remain unpaid.

York, 12th Novr. 1801.

Book-Binding.

THE Subfcriber begs leave moft refpectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above bufinefs in all its branches, at No. 20, St. Francois Xavier-Street, and corner of Notre-Dame Street, near the Seminary, where he humbly hopes by his affiduity and attention to his bufinefs to merit the encouragement of a generous public. Specimens of his work may be feen at the bindery, which he flatters himfelf will be found equal to any *Book*-binding done in Europe.

JAMES BROWN.

Montreal, Sept. 29, 1801.

UPPER CANADA, Home Diftrict, to wit. } WHEREAS at a General Quarter Seffions of the Peace for the faid Diftrict, holden at York in the month of April, 1800, it was

ORDERED,

In purfuance of an Act of the Legiflature of the faid Province, entitled "An Act to guard againft accidents by fire." —That every houfe-keeper in the town of York aforefaid fhould, on or before the *Firft day of October then next enfuing*, provide and keep TWO BUCKETS for carrying water, when any houfe fhould happen to be on fire : which buckets were to be made either of wood, leather or canvafs painted on the outfide, and covered with pitch in the infide, and hold at leaft two gallons of water—and the faid buckets to have been marked with the chriftian and firname of the houfe-keeper, to whofe houfe they belong, and were not to be ufed for any other purpofe than the extinguifhing of fires :

Alfo Ordered, that every houfe keeper in the faid town fhould keep two ladders, the one to reach from the ground to the eaves of the houfe, and the other to be properly fecured and fixed with hooks or bolts on the roof near the chimney.

And that every houfe-keeper for every neglect of having faid buckets and ladders, or either of them fhould forfeit the fum of five fhillings, and in cafe any houfe, or the chimney of any houfe in or upon which any of the faid articles fhould be wanting fhould happen to take fire, the occupier of faid houfe fhould forfeit the fum of Forty fhillings.

AND WHEREAS it has been reprefented at the general Quarter Seffions of the Peace lately holden in and for the faid Diftrict, that feveral perfons in the faid Town have not provided themfelves with the Buckets and Ladders, as in the before mentioned Order was required ;

NOTICE is hereby given, that all thofe who on the firft day of December next enfuing, fhall not have furnifhed their Houfes with the Buckets and Ladders fo required, will then be reported by perfons appointed to vifit the refpective Houfes.

T. RIDOUT, C. P.

York, 22d Oct. 1801.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of LAND 200 acres more or lefs on Yonge ftreet, 6 miles from York, on the great road to Lake Simcoe, a beautiful fituation, with a never-failing ftream of fpring water 50 yards from the door, with a good farm houfe and barn ; 25 acres of cleared land well fenced, 50 acres of fine flats, the River Don running thro' it, with a mill feat at very little expence ; and every acre of the lot will bear hemp.—For further particulars apply to Mr. Bernard Cary, No. 6, Yonge Street, Upper Canada. —It will anfwer for ftore or tavern.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

THE

VOLUME XI.] [NUMBER 29.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

TOTAL NUMBER 549.] *SATURDAY*, NOVEMBER 21, 1801. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith :—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING :—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the twenty firft day of September laft, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the fecond day of November, at which time in our Town of York you were held and conftrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal confideration the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking, and by thefe prefents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the eleventh day of December next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into confideration the ftate and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may feem neceffary : Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great feal of our faid Province to be hereunto affixed :—Witnefs our trufty and well beloved PETER HUNTER, Efquire our Lieutenant Governor of our faid Province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this twenty fixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and one, and in the forty fecond year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Efquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majefty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majefty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament affembled, did by virtue of a Refolution of their Houfe of Affembly, pray that certain Sums of Money fhould be applied in fuch manner as to me fhould feem meet for the purpofe of purchafing and diftributing Hemp Seed gratis amongft the Farmers, and alfo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deferving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to affent to the prayer of the faid Commons - NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Efquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority fo vefted in me, and the better to effectuate the wife and liberal Intentions of the faid faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Efquire, one of the Legiflative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Efquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the Houfe of Affembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the faid John M'Gill and David William Smith Commiffioners for the purpofe of purchafing and diftributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongft the Farmers, and alfo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deferving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the faid Refolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majefty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a meafure fo agreeable to the wifhes of the Mother Country, and fo highly conducive to the profperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty firft year of His Majefty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. JARVIS, Secy.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR's OFFICE.
York, 28th Aug. 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive Applications from thofe who wifh to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Referves, and that Leafes for thefe Lands will be ready to be delivered to fuch perfons as fhall be approved of by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the Tenth Day of May next enfuing, on the following conditions viz.—The Lands to be let for the Term of Twenty-one Years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Bufhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two Hundred Acres, (and fo in proportion for a greater or fmaller quantity) during the firft feven years of the faid term of twenty-one years.

For the fecond feven years of the faid term, the faid annual Rent is to be encreafed, and to be at the rate of Twenty Shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Bufhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every two hundred Acres.—For the remaining feven years of the faid term, the annual Rent is to be again increafed, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Bufhels of Wheat at the like option of the Crown for every two hundred Acres.

The Leafes for fuch perfons as have already applied to the Council for the faid Lands (and whofe applications have been approved of, will be ready to be delivered on the faid Tenth Day of May, provided they fignify to the Clerk of the Council their affent to the above Conditions before that time.

The Tenant will be reftrained by a Covenant in the Leafe from affigning his Intereft without the Permiffion of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JAMES GREEN, Secretary.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR's OFFICE.
York, 31ft Auguft, 1801.

WHEREAS many perfons who, from various caufes, had omitted to comply with the Order iffued from this Office of the fourth day of September laft, with refpect to the Lots held by them in this Town, obtained further time for rendering obedience thereto ; and whereas feveral perfons have fince been located in this Town whofe Lots are ftill uncleared, NOTICE is hereby given to both defcriptions of perfons, that if the faid Order is not literally complied with on or before the twenty-fifth day of March next, the Lots of the Defaulters will be forfeited and given to other perfons.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

LONDON, AUG. 22.

Lord Nelson at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, made the signal for all commanders to come on board of the Medusa, where they received the following orders:—That every vessel in the fleet was to send her large boats well armed with pikes, pole-axes, and cutlasses; every officer and sailor to be dressed in blue jackets and trowsers, with a white belt buckled over the jacket, for the cutlass; each boat carrying a carcase to burn the enemy's vessels, in case we could not succeed in carrying them off after boarding.

Lord Nelson's name seems to have struck terror into the minds of our enemies along the French and Dutch coasts. Whenever they perceive a sail or two in the offing, a general alarm follows, and Lord Nelson is instantly expected. Gen. Angerau has been visiting the whole coasts of Holland, and putting every thing in a state of safety against the British.

Lord Nelson, when he visited the wounded in the Royal Naval Hospital at Deal, was observed to pay particular attention to every individual, inquiring their cases, and consoling them with promises that he would send them good news shortly. Of a seaman whom he recollected, his Lordship asked him how he was? The gallant tar replied, he had lost his arm. To which the Admiral said, "Never mind that, I have lost an arm, and perhaps will shortly lose a leg—they cannot be lost in a better cause than fighting for our country." This had such an effect on the sailors, that several of them exclaimed, they only regretted their wounds, as it prevented them accompanying him in another attack on their enemies, the French.

The Gentlemen of Lloyd's Coffee-House, always forward in rewarding the naval defenders of their country, have commenced a subscription for the relief of those who have fallen, or may fall under the command of Lord Nelson, in frustrating the efforts of the enemy to invade our shores. Such a conduct is most liberal and judicious. We are amazed by the grandeur of the victory of the Nile; but we are still more interested in the protection of our very doors at home.

Sept.

The Hon. Mr. Paget, attended by Mr. Eden, the Messenger, sailed yesterday morning from Dover for Calais. Mr. Paget, as our readers know, is going to replace Lord Minto at Vienna; but it is rumoured that he will remain a short time at Paris.

Mr. Tyrwhitt goes as secretary to Mr. Paget.

Dispatches were on Monday night sent off to Admiral Pole in the Mediterranean, who takes the command of that station, in the room of Lord Keith.

A letter received from Bengal informs us, that the Siamese army consists of a very considerable number of cavalry, & is accompanied by upwards of 400 elephants. An alarming insurrection is said to prevail in Columpi, whither the army is directing its march, together with the southern army, which had been encamped at Porcella. Zemaun Shah has at length formed an alliance, offensive and defensive with the Seiks. He has engaged to give up all the places he reduced in his late incursion into the territories of the Seiks, and to make compensation for the ravages committed by his army at Lahore. The natives of Candahar and Cabul are amongst the hardiest in Asia, and Zemaun Shah has a well appointed army of 100,000 men.

According to private letters received from Bombay, the Mahrattas and the Rajah of Coorar, whose country has been almost depopulated by war, have at length adjusted their differences. The Rajah has engaged to pay two thousand rupees, and the Mahrattas undertake to release 20 bullocks and buffaloes, which they had taken. The Mahrattas had possessed themselves of Mirzapoor, the ancient capital of the country. The Rajah of Corlar is about fifty years of age, and has all the appearance of the Cabban Mountaineer, but he is of a very mild disposition.

Porto-Ferrajo, which has made so gallant a stand against the French, has had no other commander during the siege than Mr. Isaac Grant, late English vice consul at Leghorn, who being driven from thence when the French last entered it, took refuge in Porto-Ferrajo, and at his instigation the inhabitants and a few English (there being no regular garison) have nobly defended themselves against the Republicans, beating them off twice with great slaughter in attempts to storm it. Their gallantry is entitled to our particular admiration, and no doubt will not pass unnoticed.

The choice of a new Elector of Cologne, on which the Chapter are now employed, will not be easy. If it be true that that Prince weighed nearly five hundred weight, it will be a difficult matter to find any one to fill the vacancy.

Monday the Hon. Mr. Paget left town for Vienna. He has the permission of the French Government to traverse through France, in order to avoid the inconvenience of the passage to Hamburgh. The favour was granted at the request of Mr. Otto who was applied to by Mr. Paget to procure it.

Letters from Vienna of the 13th say, Count Philip Cobenzel and Count Saurau were immediately to take leave of the Emperor; the one to proceed as ambassador to Paris, the other in the same capacity to St. Petersburgh.

Champigny, the new French Minister to Vienna, is to reside in the hotel inhabited by the French Ministers under the ancient Monarchy.

Mr. Murray, the American Minister, has returned to the Hague from Paris.

Field Marshal Lascy, the oldest of the Austrian Generals, died a few days ago at Baden.

—

DEAL, AUG. 18.

Lord Nelson, with that humanity, which has characterized his naval career, has paid frequent visits to the wounded officers at sick quarters here, who so nobly shed their blood under his orders at the attack on the French flotilla off Boulogne. A number of the wounded have died since their being landed, among whom are Messrs. Williams and Gore, two midshipmen belonging to his Majesty's ship Medusa, and they were both this morning interred in one grave. His Lordship followed their bodies to the ground, with eight Captains in the Navy, preceded by a file of Marines, who fired three vollies over the place of their interment. An immense crowd of spectators were present to witness this last tribute of respect to the memory of two gallant young officers, who had they lived, would have been an ornament to that profession in which they so nobly fell.

His Lordship was sensibly affected during the funeral and was seen to shed tears.

It is reported that the fleet are to sail again for Boulogne to-morrow morning.

Captain Parker, one of Lord Nelson's Aids-de-camp, is severely wounded in his thigh; he fell while in the act of boarding a brig, and with heroic gallantry exclaimed to his brother seamen, that it was the fortune of war. Lieut. Pelly, second of the Medusa, was shot in his shoulder, and on finding himself unable to fight any longer, desired one of the sailors to take his hanger, and use it like a Briton. Such is the valor with which our brave tars conducted themselves, under the most trying circumstances.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 25.

Letters from Dartmouth state the arrival there of a large American ship with East India goods, worth 50,000l. per manifest, from the Mauritius to New York and Havre-de-Grace. She has on board a French supercargo, and ten French passengers; she was detained by the Admiral Mitchell cutter.

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FROM THE INDIA GAZETTE.

Calcutta (India) March 2.

A neat imposition to a considerable amount was a few days ago practised upon a dealer in pearls, by an artful swindler, calling himself the Kidmutgar of an officer in Fort William. His master he told the merchant, had sent him in quest of some fine pearls, and if he possessed any of that description, he would attend him with them into the Fort, he might probably find a purchaser. The merchant consenting, put up some of his finest pearls, and followed the pretended servant to the South Barracks; where having arrived, his companion left him at the bottom of the stairs, saying he would give notice of his arrival and introduce him immediately. In a few minutes he returned with information that his master had gone out, leaving instructions with his mistress, for whom the pearls were intended, to select and purchase such as she might approve. Here, however, a difficulty occurred: the Lady's rank was too high to allow a stranger's admission into her presence. The rogue offered to obviate it by himself carrying the pearls for his mistress's examination; but to a proposition of this kind from an entire stranger, the merchant very naturally objected. During the colloquy, another man came up, as if casually, and entering into conversation begged to accommodate matters by remaining as security for the return of the messenger, whom he stated to be an old fellow servant, and to his knowledge a perfect honest man. Unsuspicious of any collusion, and no other mode appearing of disposing of his commodity, the merchant unwarily agreed, and put pearls to the amount of seventeen hundred Rupees into the swindler's hands. He ascended the stair case, and as it might have been foreseen, he has never since made his appearance.

After waiting a considerable time and finding there was no hopes of the man's return, the unfortunate dupe adopted the only remedy in his power by seizing the security, and carrying him to the Police Office.—Upon interrogation before the Magistrate, he denied any concern in the theft, at which he expressed the deepest regret; acknowledged that he had made himself responsible for the value of the pearls, but stated his utter inability to restore to large a property, and trusted that he should not be punished merely for having placed an ill judged confidence. No doubt can of course be entertained of his being an accomplice in the fraud and he is detained in custody until the matter can be further investigated.

March 9.

The pearls stolen from the merchant in Fort William as communicated in our last, have been recovered, and the swindler named Boxon, apprehended.—He had disposed of the pearls to two respectable merchants at Chinsurah, and was himself taken at Sulkya. The magistrates have committed him to take his trial at the ensuing sessions.

—

A very minute detail has been transmitted to us, by a correspondent on the spot, of the Ceylon Pearl Fishery in all its stages, some of which are truly singular and remarkable. It appears that the fear of sharks is the cause of a great deal of interruption to the Fishery, the divers being extremely timid & superstitious; every one of them, even the most expert, entertain a dread of the sharks, and will not on any account descend until the conjuror has performed his ceremonies. This prejudice is so deeply rooted in their minds, that government is obliged to keep two such conjurors always in pay, to remove the fears of the divers. The manner of enchanting consists in a number of prayers learned by heart, that nobody, probably not even the conjuror himself, understands, which he, standing on the shore, continues muttering and grumbling from sun rise until the boats return. During this period they are obliged to abstain from food and sleep, otherwise their prayers would be of no avail; they are however allowed to drink, which privilege they indulge in a high degree, and are frequently so giddy as to be rendered very unfit for devotion. Some of the conjurors accompany the divers in their boats, which pleases them very much, as they have their protection near at hand.

"Nevertheless I was told (says our correspondent) that in one of the preceding Fisheries, a diver lost his leg by a shark, and when the head conjuror was called to an account for the accident, he replied, that an old witch had just come from the coast, who from envy and malice, had exerted this disaster by a counter conjuration, which made fruitless his skill, and which he was informed of too late; but he afterwards shewed his superiority, by enchanting the sharks so effectually, that though they appeared to most of the divers, they were unable to open their mouths. During my stay, continues he, at Condarchy, no accident of this kind happened. If a shark is seen, the divers immediately make a signal, which, on perceiving, all the boats return immediately. A diver who trod upon a hammer-oyster, and was somewhat wounded, thought he was bit by a shark; consequently made the usual signal, which caused all the boats to return; for which mistake he was afterwards punished. The largest and most perfect pearl taken last season, was about the size of a large pistol bullet.

NEW YORK, OCT. 27.

A letter dated London, Aug. 27, states positively, that Lord St. Helens has been ordered to repair, with speed, to Paris, where he will be received as Ambassador from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as negociator there for peace with the Consulate.

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MISCELLANEOUS SELECTIONS,

From late London papers.

The celebrated Victor Hughes is said in the French papers to have gained the highest degree of popularity in America. Since his elevation to the rank of Commissary General of Cayenne, he has wholly changed the aspect of the colony by his economical and wise regulations. The Chief Consul has given instructions to the Minister at War to express to him his approbation of his services. We have already heard a good deal of the merits of Barrington as an officer of justice in Botany Bay, and who knows but we may see the day when he will receive the public thanks for his exertions in improving the state of this flourishing colony!

—

There is now at Tours, a veteran, aged 103, who has been employed in all the wars of Europe, almost from the beginning of the late century. At the siege of Kehl, in 1788, he received no less than seven same wounds, six of which were on the head at the battle of Minden, so honorable to the British name.—At the battle of Fontenoy, he saw three of his brothers perish by his side—and in America his son lost his life. Since the revolution he has likewise distinguished himself; and during his whole military career, he never but once received the slightest punishment, and on that occasion he erred from the excess of his courage.

—

After the termination of the war in Egypt, the English and Turks are to undertake an expedition for the purpose of curtailing and confining the depredations of the Barbary powers. It has always been a matter of surprise and regret that those powers have been suffered to carry on their predatory warfare so long.

—

The human heart, in one hour, beats 3600 times; discharges 7200 ounces of blood; and conveys through it the whole mass of blood in the body not less than 25 times. In the space of four and twenty hours the whole blood in the body circulates 600 times through the heart.

—

The ancients knew how to indurate copper, so as to make it fit for sabres, swords, poignards. Stone cutters instruments, &c. Messrs. Minger, Dire, Hjelm, have just discovered that they effected this by alloying the copper in various proportions with tin. A po gnard of this sort, lately found in Scandinavia, contained fifteen parts of tin to eighty-four of copper.

—

The wandering Arabs of Barbary are often more attentive than we to the instruction of their children to the knowledge of letters. An empty tent is appropriated in each camp, for the purposes of religious worship, for the entertainment of strangers, and for a place of morning instruction to the children. In that tent all the children assemble every morning and before day-break; and are by an Iman, or other religious person, taught to read the prayers from the Koran, which are put before them in Arabic characters inscribed on boards and also to commit those prayers to memory.

—

The King of Prussia is about to introduce a very salutary regulation in favour of the Jews in his dominions, by which they will henceforth be received as citizens or burghers, and permitted to learn every handicraft and art. Should the Christian masters refuse to take Jews as apprentices or journeymen, they are to form guilds of their own, and all the Jews will then be ordered to employ them in preference to the Christians.

—

Citizen Delquinemare, of Paris, has discovered a method of rendering linen impenetrable to air and water; and constructing buckets therewith, to serve instead of those made of leather usually employed in extinguishing fires. He has provided with this kind of fire buckets, the palace of the Consul, and the Theatre of Arts, &c. These have been kept full of water, and one cannot perceive that the floor on which they stand has received thereby the least mark of moisture. To the advantage of being the most durable, these buckets unite that of being the cheapest. Labour, commerce and arts will be much benefited by this important discovery.

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THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, Nov. 21,

Meteorological observations for Sept. 1801.

Days.	6 o'clock A. M.	Meridian.	9 o'clock P. M.		
1	61	68	60	clear	rain, cloudy
2	59	66	56	do.	cloudy do.
3	60	69	60	do.	do. do.
4	62	72	60	cloudy	clouds do.
5	63	70	58	foggy.	do. do.
6	61	74	61	rain.	clear. clear.
7	64	72	70	clear.	hazy. do.
8	63	—	—	do.	clear. do.
9	55	—	—	do.	do. do.
10	50	—	—	clouds	do. clouds
11	44	60	—	do.	do. do.
12	—	—	—	clear.	do. do.
13	—	—	—	cloudy	do. do.
14	55	58	55	cloudy	rain. rain.
15	58	61	60	do.	do. cloudy
16	57	62	60	do.	cloudy do.
17	58	68	65	do.	do. do.
18	53	64	61	clouds	do. clouds
19	53	72	69	clear.	do. do.
20	54	76	68	do.	clear. clear.
21	62	71	70	do.	do. do.
22	—	—	—	do.	do. do.
23	64	70	60	do.	do. do.
24	—	—	—	do.	do. do.
25	44	—	56	do.	do. do.
26	47	63	56	do.	do. clouds
27	40	56	49	do.	do. clear.
28	31	54	51	do.	do. do.
29	35	56	48	do.	clear. do.
30	44	57	53	do.	clear. do.

October 1801.

1	50	62	60	cloudy	clear. cloudy
2	58	62	56	do.	clouds rain.
3	54	54	50	do.	rain. clear.
4	48	52	50	clouds	clouds do.
5	40	60	56	do.	do. clear.
6	—	—	—	do.	do. do.
7	54	54	50	cloudy	do. clouds
8	46	45	36	clouds	do. do.
9	29	44	35	clear.	clear. clear.
10	—	58	54	clouds	do. do.
11	47	63	58	do.	do. clouds
12	50	63	58	do.	do. do.
13	51	57	50	cloudy	cloudy do.
14	47	58	50	rain.	clear. clear.
15	46	60	55	cloudy	do. do.
16	43	57	52	foggy	do. clouds
17	48	55	50	clouds	cloudy do.
18	30	48	42	clear.	clouds clear.
19	30	46	40	clouds	do. clouds
20	38	58	54	do.	clear. clear.
21	40	62	56	clear.	do. do.
22	41	60	48	do.	do. do.
23	41	55	47	do.	do. do.
24	41	56	48	do.	do. do.
25	41	57	48	do.	do. do.
26	40	59	47	do.	do. do.
27	36	60	46	do.	do. do.
28	35	63	45	do.	do. do.
29	33	59	42	do.	do. do.
30	30	58	40	do.	do. do.
31	28	57	42	do.	clouds cloudy

N. B. Where the blanks appear no observations were made.

By a letter from Quebec, we learn, that a small brig, commanded by Capt. Darling, the principal part of the cargo of which consisted of sixty horses, lately sailed from that port for the West Indies.—The pilot had been but a few minutes discharged, when the vessel overset, and every soul on board (upwards of twenty) perished.

An Irishman not long since, on the Island of Newfoundland, actuated by a fit of jealousy, most shockingly butchered his wife, six children and his father and mother-in-law. The monster was seized by a British officer, while attempting to carry his fury still farther.

SECRETARY's OFFICE,

Nov. 12, 1801.

LIST of the NAMES of PERSONS who have GRANTS in the Secretary's Office, in addition to those heretofore published in this Gazette, ready to be issued:

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townships.*
Algiere Daniel	200	Haldimand
Averill Paul	1	Niagara
Aber John	100	Charlotteville
Adnams Joseph	900	Walsingham
Askin Alexander	T. lot	Chatham
Amer Jacob	114	Gosfield
Ally Elias	171	Ameliasburg
Akerman James	200	Fredericksburg
Albertson Wm.	200	Loughboro'
Adams Daniel	200	Bastard
Alt Everhart	200	Mountain
Andrews Mrs. Elizabeth	T. lot	York
Do. Do.	T. lot	Niagara
Beasley Rich. esq;	Do.	York
Brooking Arthur H.	Do.	Do.
Bouket Wm.	Do.	York
Bond Wm.	Do.	Do.
Bourissel Jacob	88	Edwardsburg
Boyde Thos.	128	Fredericksburg
Bates Geo.	200	Yonge
Buck Frederick	200	Thorold
Bowman Jacob	T. lot	Niagara
Browce Mary	200	Winchester
Burritt Martha	200	Do.
Barritt Edmund	200	Osgoode
Bleker John	100	Fredericksburg
Blake Dr. Chars.	450	Pittsburg
Bowerman Thos.	200	Sophiasburg
Brooks George	167	Thurlow
Buck George	200	Kingston
Brounson Sam.	100	Fredericksburg
Brounson Sam. jun.	100	Fredericksburg
Bowerman Jonathan	200	Hallowell
Buck Geo. jun.	200	Kingston
Beninger John	200	Hallowell
Boice Stephen	200	Thurlow
Baby hon. James	246	Harwich
Baby Francis	1	Sandwich
Baby Jean Baptiste	1	Do.
Baby hon. James	1	Do.
Burdick Enoch	200	Oxford
Clark John	200	Blenheim
Clark George	200	Oxford
Clark Sarah	200	Blenheim
Clark William	200	Do.
Corkery Thomas	200	Thurlow
Colver Ebenezer	300	Louth
Cooper Wm.	T. lot	York
Crooks Mrs. Eliza.	400	Whitby
Chewitt Mrs. Isabella	1	York
Carpenter Sam.	200	Burford
Carpenter Wm.	200	Grimsby
Dickson Wm. esq;	2000	Walsingham
Do. Do.	600	Do.
Do. Do.	850	Do.
Do. Do.	2100	Do.
Do. Do.	300	Do.
Do. Do.	200	Townsend
David Thadeus	200	Delaware
Deroe John	200	Matilda
Dennis Adam	300	Thorold
Fraser Wm.	49	Matilda
Feld Charles	T. lot	York
Faser Thomas	400	Mountain
Fisher Jacob senr.	400	Vaughan
Fraser Wm.	400	Nepean
Fox Jonas	200	Gosfield
Ferguson John	T. lot	Kingston
Gilbert Sam. B.	139	Sidney
Grooms Elijah	T. lot	Kingston
Gray R. J. D	2	York
Gamble John	T. lot	Do.
Gamble Richard	T. lot	Do.
Gillmer Mathew	200	Walpole
Hall Johabod	90	Oxford
Humstead Gideon	200	Townsend
Hill Archibald	200	Montague
Hunter Wm.	T. lot	York
Herchmer Law.	T. lot	Kingston
Heron Andrew	450	Beverly
Holibert Moses	400	Augusta
Honeywell Rice	115	Do.
Heron Andrew	250	Niagara
Do. Do.	1	Do.
Huff Isaac	400	Dorchester
Hall Ichabod	200	Oxford
Heron Andrew	200	Windham
Do. Do.	400	Burford
Jones Ephraim	130	Augusta
Lee Russell	200	Lansdown
Linnebury John	200	Clinton
Linnebury Christr.	200	Do.
Laughton John jun.	600	Delaware
Law John	200	Sophiasburg
L'Esperance Chars.	200	Sandwich
Little Robert	200	Colchester
M'Ilmoyle Archd.	100	Augusta
M'Kenzie Alex.	1500	Winchester
M'Lean Polly	200	Crosby
M'Vee Phebe	200	Kitley
Markland Thos. esq;	T. lot	Kingston
Michael Gotlep and Adam Dogstader	285	Ameliasburg
M'Bride George	300	Vaughan
Munro Grace	400	Mountain
Do. Do.	400	Nepean
Matchesky John	T. lot	York
Markland T. esq;	T. lot	Kingston
M'Donell Ans. esq;	100	York
M'Gill Catherine	T. lot	York
M'Gill J. adjutant	Do.	Do.
M'Gill hon. John	Do.	Do.
Nevill Edward	114	Colchester
Phillips John	200	Woodhouse
Pratt Ebenezer	200	Kitley
Porter Dorothy	200	Vaughan
Porter George	200	York
Richardson Robt. esq;	1	Do.
Ridout Sam.	1	Do.
Reaume Anthony	1000	Romney
Reaume Francis	1000	Do.
Reaume Antoine	200	Tilbury
Reaume Claude	1000	Romney
Reaume Lawrence	1000	Harwich
Reaume Peter	1000	Do.
Ruggles James	200	Vaughan
Stoyell Thomas	T. lot	York
Smith John	200	Glanford
Smith Elias jun.	400	Hope
Smith William	400	King
Shaver Mary	200	Matilda
Spencer Hazleton	1200	Kitley
Sheldon Sam.	200	Bastard
Steward Thomas	1	York
Simmons Abraham	200	Percy
Sampson Theophs.	T. lot	York

WILLIAM JARVIS, Sec'y.

Paul Meran

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public that he has declined carrying on the Baking Business for Mr. Beman, and now carries it on in all its branches on his own account at the house formerly occupied by Mr. Beman where they may be supplied with bread at the rate of four pounds for 1s. 4d. biscuits, buns, cakes, &c. &c.—He hopes by assiduity and attention to his business to merit encouragement.

N. B. Any person sending flour to be baked by him will receive 8 pounds bread for every 7 pounds flour.

York, 11th Novr. 1801.

John Horton

REQUESTS all those who are indebted to him and whose accounts ought to have been paid long ago to make payment in the course of one month from this date, or unpleasant measures will be recurred to—evasive answers from those whose accounts have been given in will not satisfy his creditors; he therefore hopes that this notice will be productive of something more than promises from those whose accounts remain unpaid.

York, 12th Novr. 1801.

Book-Binding.

THE Subscriber begs leave most respectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above business in all its branches, at No. 20, St. Francois Xavier-Street, and corner of Notre-Dame Street, near the Seminary, where he humbly hopes by his assiduity and attention to his business to merit the encouragement of a generous public. Specimens of his work may be seen at the bindery, which he flatters himself will be found equal to any Book-binding done in Europe.

JAMES BROWN.

Montreal, Sept. 29, 1801.

UPPER CANADA, Home District, to wit. } WHEREAS at a General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the said District, holden at York in the month of April, 1800, it was

ORDERED,

In pursuance of an Act of the Legislature of the said Province, entitled "An Act to guard against accidents by fire."—That every house-keeper in the town of York aforesaid should, on or before the *First day of October then next ensuing*, provide and keep TWO BUCKETS for carrying water, when any house should happen to be on fire: which buckets were to be made either of wood, leather or canvass painted on the outside, and covered with pitch in the inside, and hold at least two gallons of water—and the said buckets to have been marked with the christian and surname of the house-keeper, to whose house they belong, and were not to be used for any other purpose than the extinguishing of fires:

Also Ordered, that every house keeper in the said town should keep two ladders, the one to reach from the ground to the eaves of the house, and the other to be properly secured and fixed with hooks or bolts on the roof near the chimney.

And that every house keeper for every neglect of having said buckets and ladders, or either of them should forfeit the sum of five shillings, and in case any house, or the chimney of any house in or upon which any of the said articles should be wanting should happen to take fire, the occupier of said house should forfeit the sum of Forty shillings.

AND WHEREAS it has been represented at the general Quarter Sessions of the Peace lately holden in and for the said District, that several persons in the said Town have not provided themselves with the Buckets and Ladders, as in the before mentioned Order was required;

NOTICE is hereby given, that all those who on the first day of December next ensuing, shall not have furnished their Houses with the Buckets and Ladders so required, will then be reported by persons appointed to visit the respective Houses.

T. RIDOUT, C. P.

York, 22d Oct. 1801.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

IN THE ...

VOLUME XI.] G R [NUMBER 30.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE; OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 550.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1801. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the twenty first day of September last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the second day of November, at which time in our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the eleventh day of December next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, and in the forty second year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, sec'y.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majesty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament assembled, did by virtue of a Resolution of their House of Assembly, pray that certain Sums of Money should be applied in such manner as to me should seem meet for the purpose of purchasing and distributing Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to assent to the prayer of the said Commons - NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority so vested in me, and the better to effectuate the wise and liberal Intentions of the said faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Esquire, one of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM S[illegible], Esquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the House of Assembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the said John M'Gill and David William Smith Commissioners for the purpose of purchasing and distributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Resolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus libe[illegible]y held forth by His Majesty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a measure so agreeable to the wishes of the Mother Country, and so highly conducive to the prosperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. JARVIS, Secy.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR's OFFICE.

York, 28th Aug. 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive Applications from those who wish to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, and that Leases for these Lands will be ready to be delivered to such persons as shall be approved of by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the Tenth Day of May next ensuing, on the following conditions, viz.—The Lands to be let for the Term of Twenty-one Years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings Provincial Currency, or Three Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two Hundred Acres, (and so in proportion for a greater or smaller quantity) during the first seven years of the said term of twenty-one years.

For the second seven years of the said term, the said annual Rent is to be encreased, and to be at the rate of Twenty Shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every two hundred Acres.—For the remaining seven years of the said term, the annual Rent is to be again increased, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Bushels of Wheat at the like option of the Crown for every two hundred Acres.

The Leases for such persons as have already applied to the Council for the said Lands (and whose applications have been approved of, will be ready to be delivered on the said Tenth Day of May, provided they signify to the Clerk of the Council their assent to the above Conditions before that time.

The Tenant will be restrained by a Covenant in the Lease from assigning his Interest without the Permission of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JAMES GREEN, Secretary.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR's OFFICE.

York, 31st August, 1801.

WHEREAS many persons who, [illegible] various causes, had omitted to comply with the Order issued from this Office of the fourth day of September last, with respect to the Lots held by them in this Town, obtained further time for rendering obedience thereto; and whereas several persons have since been located in this Town whose Lots are still uncleared, NOTICE is hereby given to both descriptions of persons, that if the said Order is not literally complied with on or before the twenty-fifth day of March next, the Lots of the Defaulters will be forfeited and given to other persons.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

PETERSBURGH, Aug. 2.

Extract from the copy of the Convention with the Court of London, signed at Petersburgh the 5th and 17th June, 1801.

In the name of the holy and indivisible Trinity.

THE mutual desire of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being not only come to a fair understanding upon the differences which have lately interrupted the harmony & the relations of friendship which subsisted between the two powers, but also to prevent in future by frank and precise explanations relations respecting the navigation of their respective subjects, the renewal of similar altercation, and the evil consequences which might result therefrom, have agreed upon the points and articles following:

I. There shall be henceforth between his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias and his Britannic Majesty and their subjects, a good and unalterable friendship.

II. His Majesty the Emperor and his Britannic Majesty, declare their resolution to cause to be executed in the most rigorous manner the regulations respecting the commerce of contraband by their subjects with the enemies of either of the high contracting parties.

III. His Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, and His Britannic Majesty, having determined to put under a safeguard the liberty of the commerce and navigation of their subjects, in case either of them should be at war while the other remains neutral, have agreed,

1. That the vessels of the neutral power shall be freely navigated to the ports and on the coasts of the nations at war.

2. That the effects embarked on the neutral vessels shall be free, excepting the contraband of war and the properties of enemies.

3. That to prevent any equivocation or misunderstanding upon what is to be considered contraband of war, his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias and His Britannic Majesty declare, conformable to the 11th article of the treaty of commerce concluded between the two crowns the 10th—21st February 1797, that they acknowledge the following articles to be such, viz. cannons mortars, fire-arms, pistols, bombs, grenades, bullets, balls, fusils, matches, powder, salt-petre, sulphur, cuirasses, pikes, swords, belts, cartridge-boxes, saddles and bridles, excepting however, such quantity of said articles as may be necessary for the defence of the vessel & of the ship's company.

4. That to determine what characterises a blockaded port, this denomination is given to such only as when, by the disposition of the power who attacks it, with vessels at anchor, or sufficiently near, there is a manifest danger in entering.

5. That the vessels of the neutral power cannot be stopped but upon any just cause and evident facts; that they shall be adjudged without delay, and that the proceedings shall be uniform, prompt and legal.

IV. The two high contracting parties, desirous also to prevent every subject of contention in future by limiting the right of searching merchant vessels under convoy to such cases only as when the beligerent power might experience a real prejudice from the abuse of the neutral flag, have agreed,

1. That the right of searching merchant vessels belonging to the subjects of either of the contracting powers, and sailing under convoy of a ship of war of the said power, shall not be exercised but by ships of war of the belligerent party, and shall never extend to privateers, or any other vessels not belonging to the fleet of their Imperial and Royal Majesties, though armed by their subjects for the purposes of war.

2. The owners of all merchant vessels belonging to the subjects of either of the contracting sovereigns, intending to sail under convoy of a ship of war shall be obliged before they receive their sailing orders to produce to the commander of the convoying ship their passports and certificates of sea letters, in the form annexed to the present treaty.

3. That when such ships of war, having merchant vessels under convoy, shall be met with by a ship or ships of war belonging to the other contracting party which shall be in a state of war, to prevent any ill consequences they shall keep out of the reach of cannon-shot, unless the state of the sea or the place of meeting should render the contrary inevitable; and the commander of the ship of the belligerent power, shall send a boat on board the convoying ship, when they shall reciprocally proceed to the examination of the papers and certificates which are to shew on the one part that the neutral ship of war is authorised to take under escort such and such merchant vessels of his nation, loaded with such a cargo, and for such a port; on the other part, that the ship of war of the belligerent party belongs to the Imperial or Royal fleet of their Majesties.

4. This examination being finished, there shall be no occasion for any search if the papers are allowed to be in due form, and if there appear no reasonable ground for suspicion. On the contrary, the commander of the neutral ship of war (on being duly required by the commander of the ship or ships of the belligerent power) shall bring to and detain his convoy during the time necessary for searching the vessels composing it; and he shall have the privilege to nominate and appoint one or more officers to assist in searching the said vessels, which shall be done in his presence to each merchant vessel, conjointly with one or more officers named by the commander of the vessel of the belligerent party.

5. If it should happen that the commander of the ship or ships of the powers at war, having examined the papers found on board, and having interrogated the master and crew of the vessel, should perceive just and sufficient reasons for detaining the merchant vessel, in order to undergo an ulterior examination, he shall notify this intention to the commander of the convoying ship, who shall have the power to order an officer to remain on board of the vessel so detained, and to assist at the investigation of the cause of her detention. The merchant vessel shall be carried immediately to the nearest and most convenient port belonging to the belligerent power, and the ulterior examination shall be proceeded to with all possible diligence.

V. It is agreed in like manner, that if any merchant vessel thus convoyed shall be detained without just and sufficient cause, the commander of the ship or ships of the belligerent power shall be accountable not only to the owners of the ship and cargo, for a full and satisfactory compensation for all losses, charges, damages, and expences, occasioned by such detention; but shall be liable to punishment for all acts of violence or any other fault which he may [...]ture of the case may require.

VI. To obviate all the inconveniencies that may arise from the bad faith of those who make use of the flag of a nation to which they do not belong, it is agreed to establish an invariable rule, that any vessel whatever to be considered as the property of the country whose flag it carries, the captain and one half of the crew must be composed of people of that country, and the papers and passports in good and due form. But all vessels which shall not observe those rules and regulations, and who shall contravene the ordinances published to that effect, shall forfeit all right to the protection of the contracting powers.

VII. The principles and the measures adopted by the present act, shall be equally applicable to all maritime wars in which one of the two powers may be engaged, while the other remains neutral. This stipulation shall in consequence be considered as permanent, and shall serve as a constant rule for the contracting powers in matters of commerce and navigation.

VIII. His Majesty the King of Denmark, and his Majesty the King of Sweden, shall immediately be invited by his Imperial Majesty in the name of the two contracting powers, to accede to the present convention, and at the same time to renew and confirm the respective treaties of commerce with his Britannic Majesty; and His said Majesty engages in such case, to deliver up and make restitution to each of the said powers, of all the prizes which have been made on them, as also all the territories and countries of their dominion which have been conquered by the arms of His Britannic Majesty since the rupture, in the same state in which these possessions were found at the time they were taken by the forces of His Britannic Majesty. The orders of His said Majesty for the restitution of the said prizes and conquests shall be dispatched immediately after the exchange of the ratification of the articles by which Sweden and Denmark shall accede to the present treaty.

IX. The present convention shall be ratified by the two contracting parties, and the ratifications exchanged at St. Petersburgh, in the space of two months at farthest, commencing from the date of the signature.

In testimony of which, the respective plenipotentiaries have caused two copies to be made, and affixed to the same the seal of their arms.

Done at St. Petersburgh, the 5—17th June, 1801.

(L. S.) COMTE DE PANIN.
(L. S.) SAINT HELENS.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

STATE PAPER.

The following are the terms in which His Majesty the Elector of Hanover, gave his assent to the Treaty of Luneville.

"*Cum cæteris votis*—His Majesty the King of Great Britain, as Elector of Brunswick and Lunenburg, admits the extraordinary urgency of the circumstances which accompanied the conclusion of peace, and which rendered it impossible to have the co-operation of the empire under the necessary forms which must have preceded it. But his Imperial Majesty having, in his high wisdom, and from his constitutional sentiments, recognized and gave an express assurance that the mode of negociation which this extraordinary case had compelled him to follow, shall no prejudice the known and admitted rights assured by the constitution of the empire, which the electoral Princes and states of the empire possess, of co-operating in all matters and negociations of peace; His Royal Majesty, in his quality of Elector of Brunswick and Lunenburg, does not therefore hesitate a moment to vote with his co-estates, that the treaty of peace concluded on the 9th of February at Luneville, with the French Republic by his Imperial Majesty, in his own name, and in that of the Germanic empire, such as it has been communicated to the diet of the empire, by the Imperial decrees of the 21st of February, be approved and ratified on the part of the empire."

Sept. 6. Yesterday upwards of six thousand letters, brought from Egypt by the Spider sloop, were delivered from the post office. Our letters by this conveyance do not contain any intelligence of importance, being dated previous to the fall of Cairo—They reiterate the report communicated by way of Rhodes and Constantinople, that the garrison of Alexandria was severely pressed by want, and that many of the inhabitants had been expelled the city, and conducted in the night across the old port to the neck of land which forms the lake Mareotis. The occasion of this measure is variously stated; some of our letters impute it to a conspiracy amongst the natives to surrender the city to the English; and others with more probability, considering the strength of the garrison, to a desire of the French generals to reduce the consumption of provisions by the removal of all unnecessary hands. Some of these people have been conducted to the British camp, and make the most melancholy representations of the situation of the inhabitants of Alexandria, who are destitute of every thing, and from their supposed disaffection to the French, treated by them with extreme indignity and oppression. They state the republicans to be discontented, and only held to their duty by the expectation of succour. They were informed of Gantheaume being on the coast, and elated by the circumstance. The failure of his enterprize, it was expected in our fleet, would conduce to the surrender of Alexandria.

The French had constructed strong batteries on the bank of the inundation made by the English; and our people had in like manner lined the opposite shore. We have some gunboats on this lake (which in one part is three miles broad) by means of which we could throw shells into Alexandria; but as the so doing would only injure the wretched natives without annoying the French to any essential extent, our commanders have humanely desisted from using these vessels. The ordinary depth of water in this extensive moat is about four feet; but it cannot be so drained as for a long time to admit the convenient passage of troops:—and we apprehend that the siege, should Menou have sufficient supplies to enable him to hold out, will be prolonged by the impediments which this inundation will present to our operations.

The moat extends from the Lake Mareotis to the sea, in the direction of Aboukir, within about 2 miles of Alexandria, and on the eastern point runs close to Cleopatra's Needle, which is within the French line.

On Friday evening the outward bound Baltic fleet, consisting of about 80 vel-

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, Nov. 28.

On Tuesday last the New union Jack was displayed at the Garrison—it was hoisted precisely at 12 o'clock, honored by a Royal Salute from the great guns, accompanied by three volleys of small arms from the Queen's Rangers and Royal Canadian Volunteers doing duty there.

SECRETARY's OFFICE,
Nov. 12, 1801.

LIST of the NAMES of PERSONS who have GRANTS in the Secretary's Office, in addition to those heretofore published in this Gazette, ready to be issued:

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townships.*
Algiere Daniel	200	Haldimand
Averill Paul	1	Niagara
Aber John	100	Charlotteville
Adnams Joseph	300	Walsingham
Askin Alexander	T. lot	Chatham
Amer Jacob	114	Gosfield
Ally Elias	171	Ameliasburg
Akerman James	200	Fredericksburg
Albertson Wm.	200	Loughboro'
Adams Daniel	200	Bastard
Alt Everhart	200	Mountain
Andrews Mrs. Elizabeth	T. lot	York
Do. Do.	T. lot	Niagara
Beasley Rich. esq;	Do.	York
Brooking Arthur H.	Do.	Do.
Bouker Wm.	Do.	York
Bond Wm.	Do.	Do.
Bouristel Jacob	88	Edwardsburg
Boyde Thos.	128	Fredericksburg
Bates Geo.	200	Yonge
Buck Frederick	200	Thorold
Bowman Jacob	T. lot	Niagara
Browce Mary	200	Winchester
Burritt Martha	200	Do.
Burritt Edmund	200	Osgoode
Bleker John	100	Fredericksburg
Blake Dr. Chars.	450	Pittsburg
Bowerman Thos.	200	Sophiasburg
Brooks George	167	Thurlow
Buck George	200	Kingston
Brounson Sam.	100	Fredericksburg
Brounson Sam. jun.	100	Fredericksburg
Bowerman Jonathan	200	Hallowell
Buck Geo. jun.	200	Kingston
Beninger John	200	Hallowell
Boice Stephen	200	Thurlow
Baby hon. James	246	Harwich
Baby Francis	1	Sandwich
Baby Jean Baptiste	1	Do.
Baby hon. James	1	Do.
Burdick Enoch	200	Oxford
Clark John	200	Blenheim
Clark George	200	Oxford
Clark Sarah	200	Blenheim
Clark William	200	Do.
Corkery Thomas	200	Thurlow
Colven Ebenezer	300	Louth
Cooper Wm.	T. lot	York
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Dorne John	200	Matilda
Dennis Adam	300	Thorold
Fraser Wm.	49	Matilda
Field Charles	T. lot	York
Fraser Thomas	400	Mountain
Fisher Jacob senr.	400	Vaughan
Fraser Wm.	400	Nepean
Gilbert Sem. B.	139	Sidney
Grooms Elijah	T. lot	Kingston
Gray R. J. D	2	York
Gamble John	T. lot	Do.
Gamble Richard	T. lot	Do.
Gillmer Mathew	200	Walpole
Hall Johabod	90	Oxford
Humstead Gideon	200	Townsend
Hill Archibald	200	Montague
Hunter Wm.	T. lot	York
Herchmer Law.	T. lot	Kingston
Heron Andrew	450	Beverly
Holibert Moses	400	Augusta
Honeywell Rice	115	Do.
Heron Andrew	250	Niagara
Do. Do.	1	Do.
Hurst Isaac	400	Dorchester
Hall Ichabod	200	Oxford
Heron Andrew	200	Windham
Do. Do.	400	Burford
Jones Ephraim	130	Augusta
Lee Russell	200	Linsdown
Linnebury John	200	Clinton
Linnebury Christr.	200	Do.
Laughton John jun.	600	Delaware
Law John	200	Sophiasburg
L'Esperance Chars.	200	Sandwich
Little Robert	200	Colchester
M'Ilmoyle Archd.	100	Augusta
M'Kenzie Alex.	1500	Winchester
M'Lean Polly	200	Crosby
M'Vee Phebe	200	Kitley
Markland Thos. esq;	T. lot	Kingston
Michael Gotlep and Adam Dogstader	285	Ameliasburg
M'Bride George	300	Vaughan
Munro Grace	400	Mountain
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Matchesky John	T. lot	York
Markland T. esq;	T. lot	Kingston
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Porter Dorothy	200	Vaughan
Porter George	200	York
Richardson Robt	1	Do.
Ridout Sam.	1	Do.
Reaume Anthony	1000	Romney
Reaume Francis	1000	Do.
Reaume Antoine	200	Tilbury
Reaume Claude	1000	Romney
Reaume Lawrence	1000	Harwich
Reaume Peter	1000	Do.
Ruggles James	200	Vaughan
Stoyell Thomas	T. lot	York
Smith John	200	Glanford
Smith Elias jun.	400	Hope
Smith William	400	King
Shaver Mary	200	Matilda
Spencer Hazleton	1200	Kitley
Sheldon Sam.	200	Bastard
Steward Thomas	1	York
Simmons Abraham	200	Percy
Sampson Theophs.	T. lot	York

Addison Rev. Rob.	200	Niagara.
Do do.	300	Louth.
Atwood Henry	200	Bertie.
Askin Charles	T. lot	Chatham.
Askin James	T. lot	Chatham.
Adams Richard S.	200	Bastard.
Bentson Christiana	200	Loughboro'.
Bougener Henry sen	200	Crowland.
Bougener Henry jun	200	do.
Buck Henry	200	do.
Book John	500	Ancaster.
Beam Martin	200	Willoughby
Borghonder Jacob jr.	200	Barton
Book George	200	Clinton
Brooks Robert	300	Stamford.
Bougener Hen. sen.	200	Willoughby
Borgender Jacob	200	Barton
Budd Joseph	400	Pelham
Bowman John	200	do.

Book John	200	Ancaster
Bookbridge David	T. lot	Johnstown
Beardsly Barthw. C.	do.	York
Bates Stoddard	200	Clarke
Bell Alexander	300	Cramahe
Bergin Elisha	1000	Clarke
Bradt Adrian	200	Flamboro' E.
Bowman Stephen	400	Haldimand
Barrier Jacob	100	Pickering
Beech Henry	200	do.
Betcher John	200	Cramahe
Buis Elizabeth alias Conclin	200	Camden
Craig Thomas	200	Townsend
Clark Ruffin	200	Loughboro'
Cook Thomas	T. lot	Kingston
Cameron Archd.	do.	York
Cope Conrad	200	Beverly
Clark Robt. jun.	200	Whitby
Cameron Hugh	190	York
Cower James, Mr. Mc Kenney & Jacob Wormsley	150	Ameliasburg
Conger P. de Signah	200	Hallowell
Currier Stephen	300	Townsend
Clark James, Esq.	350	Darlington
Coheen Daniel	1000	Vaughan
Castoto John	T. lot	Niagara
Collins John	do.	do.
Clendenning James	do.	do.
Cassady Samuel	do.	do.
Camp Robert	200	Ancaster
Crips Philip	200	Barton
Ducue John	200	Thorold
Dennis Joseph	200	Humberstone
Darby George	200	Grantham
Desick Andrew	200	Loughboro'
Dickson Thomas esq.	200	Niagara
Dean Mary	100	Crowland
Day Richard	200	Ballard
Edfall James	150	Humberstone
Fegan Thomas	28	Marysburg
Fisher Alexr. Esq.	T. lot	Kingston
Fris Adam	200	Clinton
Forfar William	200	Vaughan
Forfar Thomas	200	do.
Gray Rbt. J. D. esq.	1800	Scarboro'
Do. do.	2400	Walsingham
Do. do.	200	Whitby
Do. do.	1300	Darlington
Do. do.	700	Murray
Do. do.	500	Saltfleet
Do. do.	400	Cramahe
Do. do.	2200	Hope
Gahan Edward	100	York
Grant Hon. Alex.	1	do.
Gray Alex. Esq.	300	do.
Gordin Mary	200	King
Grant Duncan	7	Johnstown
Gray John	T. lot	Kingston
Grant Lewis	7 1-4th	Edwardsburg
Gamble Habella Leah	400	Darlington
Gamble Mrs. Habella Eliz.	600	do.
Gamble Sar. H. Bois	400	do.
Gamble Mary Ann Allen	400	do.
Gamble Leah Tyrer	400	Etobicoke
Gamble Cath. Mag.	400	do.
Grillenger George	100	Stamford
Gelie Joseph	300	King
Hartwell John	200	Haldimand
Haines Richard	200	Louth
Henderson Robert	T. lot	York
Do. do.	do.	do.
Hinderson Robert	200	York
Hayward Edward	T. lot	do.
Heron Samuel	100	Scarboro'
Harris Richard	100	Grantham
Havens Wm. jun.	100	Niagara
Hains Peter	200	Grantham
Hoover George	200	Stamford
Horning Peter	200	Barton
Hoover George	200	Thorold
Howland Samuel sen	200	Pitsburg
Hoyes John	400	Whitchurch
Johnson sir John	12 1-2	Edwardsburg
Johnson Lt. Wm.	1200	Ballard
Jessup Edward jun.	T. lot	York
Kendrick Duke W.	200	Whitchurch
Knight Thomas	200	Vaughan
Kingsbury Moses	N. T. lot	Niagara
Kemp Matthew	do.	do.
Kemp David	do.	do.
Carlton Miller	164	Clinton
Lee James	200	Saltfleet
Lates George	200	Thorold
Lafferty Edward	200	Crowland
Larrih Wm.	200	Yonge
Lutz Mary	200	King
Loucks Wm.	200	Matilda
Link Mary	200	Winchester
Lukin Peter, Esq.	200	Plantagenet
Lowe George Esq.	T. lot	York
Mingle Wm.	200	Clinton
Moore John	200	Grimsby
Moor Jonathan	150	do.
Moore John	240	do.
Mail James	200	Vaughan
M'Kindlay Jn. esq	1800	Alfred
M'Donell Ang. esq.	300	Saltfleet
Mabee Lewis	200	Bertie
Do. do.	246	Wansleet
M'Donel Alex. esq.	T. lot	York
M'Kay John	T. lot	Niagara
M'Kenzie Alex.	do.	Sandwich
Markland Thos. esq	do.	Kingston
M'Kindlay Jn. esq.	600	Clarence
Meriatt Thomas	200	Winchester
M'Kindlay Jn. esq.	400	Cumberland
Offrander Eleanor	200	Thorold
O'Neill Cornelius	120	Bertie
O Reilly Dennis	1200	Darlington
Price Wm.	200	Grantham
Pettit Andrew	330	Grimsby
Do. do.	200	do.
Playter George	T. lot	York
Pollard Rd. esq.	24	Sandwich
Smith Amos	190	Ancaster
Slow George	200	Pelham
Straubridge Crispus	586	Ancaster
Sevitz Christian	150	Wansleet
Small John Robt.	400	Scarboro'
Small John esq.	400	York
Do. do.	400	do.
Small John esq.	T. lot	York
Small Jol. Alwell	380	do.
Spencer Hazleton e.	200	Clarke
Do. do.	400	Darlington
Do. do.	200	Haldimand
Do. do.	200	Percy
Spafford Solomon	600	do.
Smith William	200	King
Stuart Rev. John	800	Whitby
Do. do.	640	Kingston
Stuart Geo. o'Kill	559	Pitsburg
Shwardeger Lina	200	Winchester
Seymour Benjamin	300	Loughboro'
Tenbrook Jacob	T. lot	Niagara
Tubbs Frederick	200	Hamilton
Thompson Arch.	T. lot	Niagara
Taylor Miles Eliza	do.	Kingston
Tully Thomas	200	Portland
Upper John	200	Stamford
Upper Anthony	200	Thorold
Whiteamute Geo.	154	Bertie
Winger John	500	Willoughby
Wyman Alanel	200	Wansleet
Willcocks Wm. esq	T. lot	York
Walker John	200	Townsend
Wydell Nicholas	200	Kingston

WILLIAM JARVIS, Sec'y.

Paul Meran

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public that he has declined carrying on the Baking Business for Mr. Beman, and now carries it on in all its branches on his own account at the house formerly occupied by Mr. Boman where they may be supplied with bread at the rate of four pounds for 1s. 4d. biscuits, buns, cakes, &c. &c.—He hopes by affiduity and attention to his business to merit encouragement.

N. B. Any person sending flour to be baked by him will receive 8 pounds bread for every 7 pounds flour.

York, 11th Nove. 1801.

THE Subscriber begs leave most respectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above business in all its branches at No. 90, St. Francois Xavier Street, near corner of Jacobs Bonne Garson, near the Seminary, where he humbly hopes by his affiduity and attention to his customers to merit the encouragement of a generous public. Specimens of his work may be seen at the Printing Office, where he gathers himself will be found equal to any Book binding done in Montreal.

JAMES BROWN.

Montreal, Sept. 29, 1801.

John Horton

REQUESTS all those who are indebted to him and whose accounts ought to have been paid long ago to make payment in the course of one month from this date, or unpleasant measures will be resorted to—neither unfavors from those whose accounts have been given in will not satisfy his creditors; he therefore hopes that this notice will be productive of something more than promises from those whose accounts remain unpaid.

York, 28th Nov. 1801.

UPPER CANADA, Home District, to wit. } WHEREAS at a General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the said District, holden at York in the month of April, 1800, it was

ORDERED,

In pursuance of an Act of the Legislature of the said Province, entitled "An Act to guard against accidents by fire," —That every house-keeper in the town of York aforesaid should, on or before the *first day of October then next ensuing*, provide and keep TWO BUCKETS for carrying water, when any house should happen to be on fire; which buckets were to be made either of wood, leather or canvas painted on the outside, and covered with pitch in the inside, and hold at least two gallons of water—and the said buckets to have been marked with the christian and surname of the house-keeper, to whom house they belong, and were not to be used for any other purpose than the extinguishing of fires;

Also Ordered, that every house-keeper in the said town should keep two ladders, the one to reach from the ground to the eaves of the house, and the other to be properly secured and fixed with hooks or bolts on the roof near the chimney.

And that every house-keeper for every neglect of having said buckets and ladders, or either of them should forfeit the sum of five shillings, and in case any house, or the chimney of any house in or upon which any of the said articles should be wanting should happen to take fire, the occupier of said house should forfeit the sum of Forty shillings.

AND WHEREAS it has been represented at the general Quarter Sessions of the Peace lately holden in and for the said District, that several persons in the said Town have not provided themselves with the Buckets and Ladders, as in the before mentioned Order was required;

NOTICE is hereby given, that all those who on the first day of December next ensuing, shall not have furnished their Houses with the Buckets and Ladders so required, will then be reported by persons appointed to visit the respective Houses.

T. RIDOUT, C. P.

York, 22d Oct.

VOLUME XI.] G R [NUMBER 31.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

TOTAL NUMBER 551.] *SATURDAY*, DECEMBER 3, 1801. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith :—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING :—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the twenty first day of September last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the second day of November, at which time in our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the eleventh day of December next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary : Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed :—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, and in the forty second year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *sec'y.*

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majesty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament assembled, did by virtue of a Resolution of their House of Assembly, pray that certain Sums of Money should be applied in such manner as to me should seem meet for the purpose of purchasing and distributing Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to assent to the prayer of the said Commons -NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority so vested in me, and the better to effectuate the wise and liberal Intentions of the said faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Esquire, one of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the House of Assembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the said John M'Gill and David William Smith Commissioners for the purpose of purchasing and distributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Resolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majesty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a measure so agreeable to the wishes of the Mother Country, and so highly conducive to the prosperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. JARVIS, Secy.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.
York, 28th Aug. 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive Applications from those who wish to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, and that Leases for these Lands will be ready to be delivered to such persons as shall be approved of by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the Tenth Day of May next ensuing, on the following conditions, viz.—The Lands to be let for the Term of Twenty-one Years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two Hundred Acres, (and so in proportion for a greater or smaller quantity) during the first seven years of the said term of twenty-one years.

For the second seven years of the said term, the said annual Rent is to be encreased, and to be at the rate of Twenty Shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every two hundred Acres.—For the remaining seven years of the said term, the annual Rent is to be again increased, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Bushels of Wheat at the like option of the Crown for every two hundred Acres.

The Leases for such persons as have already applied to the Council for the said Lands (and whose applications have been approved of, will be ready to be delivered on the said Tenth Day of May, provided they signify to the Clerk of the Council their assent to the above Conditions before that time.

The Tenant will be restrained by a Covenant in the Lease from assigning his Interest without the Permission of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JAMES GREEN, Secretary.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.
York, 31st August, 1801.

WHEREAS many persons who, from various causes, had omitted to comply with the Order issued from this Office of the fourth day of September last, with respect to the Lots held by them in this Town, obtained further time for rendering obedience thereto ; and whereas several persons have since been located in this Town whose Lots are still uncleared, NOTICE is hereby given to both descriptions of persons, that if the said Order is not literally complied with on or before the twenty-fifth day of March next, the Lots of the Defaulters will be forfeited and given to other persons.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

The Austrian Monarchy, even in its present state of declension and defeat, remains one of the great powers of Europe, and if its moral powers were equal to its physical resources, would still be an adequate balance for France —Its greatest want is not of people not of soldiers; but of men capable of conducting a great empire. This deficiency prevails in a deplorable degree. It results principally from the nature of the government and the spirit of the reigning religion. The first checks all enterprize, and the second stifles all enquiry. In such a state of things, how should men be formed either for action or for meditation?

ALGIERS—It was stated in the German prints lately received, that an English and Turkish squadron was about to sail from Egypt for Algiers, to enforce the regular payment of the tribute due by the Dey, to the Porte; the report is in toto erroneous, and is supposed to have been propagated by the agents of Bonaparte, with a view to promote a negociation which he has been some time ineffectually endeavouring to conclude with Algiers.

The fact is, that the Dey of Algiers is not tributary to the Porte; but on the contrary, is frequently subsidized by the Seignior for any assistance he may render to him, the amount of this subsidy is regulated by the nature of the service, and is generally paid in tar, cordage, and other articles of naval stores.

The Dey is bound to the Porte by a political league, offensive and defensive; but the obligations are mutual, and do not affect the independence of the former.

It is a fact not generally known, which shews the power of Algiers and the extreme degradation and degeneracy of the Spaniards, that with the peace some years since with these freebooters, when Oran was surrendered to them, his Catholic Majesty was compelled by one of the insulting conditions of the treaty, to change the Spanish colours from white to red.

FOUNDER OF CAIRO.

The walls of Cairo were repaired by the great Saladin; but why should they not have been raised, as the natives assert through traditional authority, by the Patriarch Joseph? It is allowed on all hands they were founded by a powerful man named Joseph, whom the sceptics will have to be a Mameluke. The city of Thebes is supposed by searchers into Historical Antiquities to have been built in the time of the Pharaohs—strengthened and enlarged by the Ptolemies. The walls of Thebes therefore may have been anterior to the time of the Scriptural Joseph; yet, tho' this city has been abandoned and in a state of ruin for many ages, part of the walls were standing not a hundred years since—Cairo, on the contrary, has been ever in a state of improvement under all its various masters, therefore there is no solid reason to suppose that the Egyptian account of the great man who laid its foundation is erroneous.

After all, may not the Copts designate him whom we call the Patriarch, by the term Mameluke? The Mamelukes were always purchased slaves, brought up in the houses of the great; and from whom their officers of state and the generals of their armies were always chosen. Thus, the Patriarch Joseph and the Mameluke Joseph may be the same person—the Son of Jacob, and Grandson of Isaac, the Hebrew. [*Porcupine.*

Price and importation of grain, &c.

The importation of wheat for the week ended on Friday, was limited to 5250 quarters, chiefly from Holland; the smallness of the supply is imputable to the prevalence of westerly winds, which have suspended all communication from the Northern ports of the continent.

The price of wheat in the London market has not experienced any material fluctuation. The necessary vocations of the farmer diverting his attention from the threshing out and sale of his late abundant crops, the market continues in a great degree dependent on the jobbers, and all their arts are exerted to keep it up.

SHEERNESS, Sept. 2.

Arrived the Hart, hired armed brig, Lieut. Harrison, from off Goree, by whom we have the following correct statement of the enemy's force at Helvoet; 8 sail of the line, 2 frigates, 14 gun vessels schooner rigged, and four schoots armed as gun boats, they have 10,000 troops on the Voorn Island; last week there was an order sent to Rotterdam to supply the fleet with one month's bread. The Crash, gun brig, Lieut. Hamline, has gone out of harbor to the great Nore, and the Zebra bomb, from the little to the great Nore. A large fleet of merchant ships are beating up to the Nore, supposed to be the Lisbon and West India fleets.—Wind at west, blows hard.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 7.

Arrived this morning five transports which carried the troops to Madeira, who have lately taken possession of that island.

VIENNA, Aug. 14.

Since Sunday the report is general here, that a courier, from Constantinople, has brought to the English Ambassador the news that the rest of the French army in Egypt, seeing the fate of Cairo, has capitulated.

BERLIN, August 14.

Gen. Bournonville, Minister of the French Republic, has made to our Court, on the part of his Government, fresh overtures for the cession of the Duchy of Cleves. It is pretended that Prussia will receive as an indemnity the Bishopricks of Munster and Paderborn; that that affair is already terminated, & that there has been sent a Courier to Paris to carry the affirmative answer of our government.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.

A Jamaica paper of the 12th ult. received at this office by the brig Integrity, has the following article:

"During the last cruise of his Britannic Majesty's ship Bourdelais, on the coast of Porto Rico, a Spaniard came on board, begging protection, as he had that morning murdered his officer.——Captain Mauby, with indignation heard his story, and instantly had him tied hand and foot. Capt. M. then proceeded to the Bay of Aquadilla, and sent his first Lieut. on shore to the Governor with the assassin and this laconic epistle:—

"SIR,

"The British colours disdain to protect a Murderer. I send you one, and hope he will meet the fate he merits.

"I am, &c.

"THOMAS MAUBY,

"Captain of his Britannic Majesty's ship Bourdelais."

"The Governor was so pleased with this act of British generosity, that he returned an answer, teeming with admiration of Captain Mauby's conduct, and sent him a large supply of fruit and vegetables." [*Merchantile Adver.*

Letters from Dublin mention, that as the *Gold Mines* of Wicklow have hitherto proved so little productive, the labourers employed upon them have wisely resolved to suspend that work for a while, till they first dig into those *Potatoe Mines*, where they will not be disappointed in finding the genuine *Irish Diamonds.*

SALEM, Oct. 10.

Late news from the Red Sea.

Arrived here on Saturday ship Recovery, Captain Dana, (Mr. Robinson supercargo) in 116 days from Moka at the mouth of the Red Sea. The Recovery left Moka on the 22d of June, and brings the following intelligence:—That a very large fleet of British transport ships had gone up the Red Sea with troops; it was impossible to ascertain the exact number of men employed; some accounts stated the number at 8000 men—there were several European regiments, and the remainder were the native Sepoys of the East Indies. The expedition was supposed to have employed upwards of 100 sail of large country ships—the grand fleet entered the Red Sea in April, but one division of 20 ships, arrived late in May.—Before the Recovery sailed from Moka, news had reached there that the army had landed at Cossire and Suez, as little opposition could be made.—The English had also taken possession of an island at the head of the Red Sea and used it as a deposit for their stores. All was hurry and bustle at Moka, where the British had Commissaries to purchase provisions and supplies for the troops.

The frigate La Forte had been lost in the Red Sea, by striking on a reef of rocks near Judda. Col. Popham, from the Cape of Good Hope had joined the army. The English had very few men of war, and it was said that these intended to sail to cruise off the coast of Brazils.

The ship Ulysses of this port, Capt. Henry Elkins, had arrived at Moka on the 8th of March, 40 days previous to the Recovery, and on the 17th May proceeded to Muskat to complete her lading.

The Recovery has performed her voyage in ten months, and has brought a cargo of Moka coffee and a few drugs, the latter being scarce.

In addition to the intelligence from the Red Sea, the following particulars have been communicated to the Editor of the Salem Gazette:—

"Major General Baird arrived at Mocha from Bombay in May last, with a number of transports, having on board a large detachment of India troops, bound to Suez, to join Col. Murray's detachment, which had preceded him, and was already at that place; and in conjunction with the forces of the Gd. Vizier, to form an expedition against the French army of Egypt, which was reported to have collected and fortified themselves at Grand Cairo.

"Admiral Blanket is commander in chief of the naval forces in the Red Sea.

"In May and June several English vessels from different settlements in India, having on board troops and warlike stores, touched at Mocha on their way to Suez to join the expedition, and as fast as they received supplies of water, &c. departed, there being no armed vessels to annoy them on their passage.

"Sir Home Popham, in the Romney, with part of a squadron, arrived at Mocha from England, which he left in December last. Touching at the Cape of Good Hope, he took on board the British 61st regiment, and arrived at Mocha in May. After landing his sick and receiving a supply of water, proceeded towards Suez. The other ships of his squadron, consisting chiefly of transports, were daily arriving, and leaving Mocha for Suez as fast as they could get furnished with supplies of water and refreshments; and when captain Dana sailed (June 22) all the ships had passed which were expected for Suez. But it is not probable that Gen. Baird, with the main body of the forces, got forward in time to co-operate in the reduction of Cairo.

"There were various conjectures as to the number of troops in English pay; but generally supposed to be twelve or fourteen thousand. The naval force consisted mostly of light ships of war, the Red Seas being of dangerous navigation.

"The last year the English took possession of Mehum Island in the Straits of Babelmandel, and made considerable progress in fortifying it, but were obliged to relinquish it and withdraw the garrison for want of fresh water. They have since taken possession of and established a fort on the Island of Ge-hel-tor about 60 leagues northwest of Mocha.

"James Pringle, Esqr. Envoy from the East India Company to the king of Senna, set out from Mocha in May last with his suite, having in charge presents to a large amount for the king of Senna and his chief officers.

"The English to secure the friendship of the Arabs, have bestowed presents very liberally among the Dolus or Governors on the coasts of the Arabian Gulph and Red Sea. The following is a list of some of the presents made by the East India Company to the king of Senna and some of his chief men, in 1801.

To the King	10,000 Rupees
His Son	2,500
His Vizier	2,000
Dola of Mocha	3,500
Dola of Aden	4,000
Their Chief Secretaries	500
	22,500

Extract of a letter from Tunis, dated June 1st, 1801.

"On the 27th ult. entered two corsaires of the government from a cruise, a xebec of 24 twelve pounders, and a corvette of 20 brass nines, which had been boarded and disarmed by a French detachment commanded by Vice Admiral Gantheaume. The affair is so novel, so well done, and at the same time so laconic, that it seems worthy of detail. "Who are you?" Hailed the republicans. "Tunisines," was the answer. "Whom do you cruize against?" "Neapolitans." "What! Do you not know that the Neapolitans are our friends? Dare you insult the allies of Frenchmen! *Overboard in an instant every offensive weapon, or I send you to the bottom!*" The order was promptly obeyed. "Go make the compliments of the first Consul to the Bey your master. Tell him it was not his intention to have regarded your breach of faith in renewing the war. You might have remained tranquil and undisturbed at home; but if we find you abroad in search of mischief we deprive you of the means.

"Tell him to beware of provoking the resentment of the first Consul, it will be terrible to him and to his country." The Admiral wrote to the Bey in the same style. His chagrin and mortification may be better imagined than described. These were two of his best cruizers, but the contempt is more grating than the injury done him. He cannot aspire to revenge himself of the French. He dares no more look for prey from Italy. What shall he do? The Americans are a species of Christians somewhat similar in their religion and government to the French, & must therefore expiate the affront. We are now the only nation on earth against whom Barbary can safely cruize: the Spaniards are included in the list of French allies. For these reasons, this example of the French, though it is the only one worthy of imitation with these people that has happened latterly, is extremely prejudicial to our affairs, and its influence is instantaneous. Since it took place the Bey has totally changed his tone of treatment."

KINGSTON, (JAM.) Sept. 17.

On Saturday arrived at Port Royal, his Majesty's ship Tisiphone, having on board the body of the late Vice Admiral, Lord Hugh Seymour, who went to sea in her by the advice of his physicians, on Thursday last for the benefit of his health. His Lordship, we are sorry to state, expired on the morning of Friday, when the frigate with the Sting tender which accompanied her, proceeded to Port Royal. Minute guns were fired by the fort from the time they were apprized of the Admiral's decease until the frigate came to anchor. Yesterday the ships of war at Port Royal displayed their colors half mast, as was also his Lordship's flag, and his body, with the greatest ceremony, being attended by all the boats of the fleet, was conveyed from on board the Tisiphone to his own ship. The procession commenced at half past nine, and the body reached the Sanspareil at 12, minute guns were fired by the flag ship and fort during the whole time, and the decks, shrouds and poups of the ships of war were manned. His Lordship's body will, we are informed, lay in state until Wednesday, when it will be put on board the Sting tender and conveyed to England. His Lordship was born the 29th of April, 1749, was brother to the Marquis of Hertford, and has always been distinguished for his bravery and intrepidity since he has been in the service of his country. His Lordship on the memorable 1st of June, 1794, took the ship on board of which his flag now flies. His character in private life has ever been unsullied, as he has ever shewn himself the tender husband, the affectionate parent, and the discriminating patron of true merit.

Sept. 18.

His Majesty's schr. Sting, sailed on Wednesday evening for England, having on board a mail, and the remains of Admiral Lord Seymour. The coffins which contained the body of his Lordship were to be lashed upon the deck, as it is very improbable that it can be conveyed to England.

SCRAPS FROM LONDON PAPERS TO 6th SEPTEMBER.

The intended bridge on the Garonne at Bourdeaux, is to be a flying bridge, such as those used by the Republican armies in the late campaigns; the breadth, depth, and rapidity of the river, would not admit of any other. It will pass from one side to the other in ten minutes in all weathers, and will be capable of conveying four hundred persons at a time secure from every accident. Similar bridges are to be erected in other parts of the Republic.

A deserter lately brought up *handcuffed* from Exeter, assured his brother soldiers on his arrival, that he came by *forced marches* to join them.

It is a most humiliating reflection that our physicians have not been able to discover any *human disease* by which they can improve the brute creation, in return for the *cow pox*.

The public acts of the new King of Etruria all run in the following form: "Louis, reigning by *good fortune*," not by the Grace of God, like the old Monarchs.

The Court of Vienna has been obliged to resort to extraordinary means to diminish bank paper, and promote the circulation of money, in consequence of the stoppage of the English subsidies.

A handsome jeu de mot.

A wit observes that the beneficial consequences of the late British successes in Egypt are such, that it will probably turn out that the French began the war with *Cair-a* and ended it with *Cair o.*

A singular circumstance lately occurred at Strasburgh. A ci devant shoemaker in that town lately set up for a prophet, and announced that the world in one month would be at an end. What is more wonderful is, that several heads of families and others gave him such full credit, as to leave off labor and dispose of their property to such as chose to accept the *earthly dross*. Many of them put on their best cloaths, and prepared themselves by alternate fasting & prayer, for the coming day!

One has often heard of the punctilio and gravity of Spanish manners; but no instance is more striking of this formality than what is recorded in Memoirs of Bopompierre respecting the death of Philip the Third. We shall give these extraordinary particulars in the words of Marechal himself:—"His illness (the King's) began on the first Friday in Lent: when he was reading his dispatches, the day being exceeding cold, a strong brazier, or chafing pan was introduced into his apartment, the reflection of which acted so powerfully upon his face, that the sweat streamed down it. The King's disposition was such that he never in his life found fault with any thing, nor ordered it to be altered. The Marquis de Sobar, from whom I learned this, told me, that seeing how much his Majesty was incommoded by the brazier, he told the Duke of Alva, Gentleman of the Chamber, like himself, to have it taken away, as his Majesty's cheek was violently inflamed by it. But they are extremely punctilious in their duty, the Duke of Alva observed, that it belonged to the department of the Duke d'Uxeda, the Grand Chamberlain (or first Butler of the person.) Upon this the Marquis de Sobar sent for the Duke d'Uxeda in his chamber, who was unfortunately out of the way: so that before the arrival of the first Butler, the King was so much scorched, that the next day he fell into a violent fever, which brought on an erysipelas, which, with some intermissions terminated in the scarlet fever, of which his Majesty died!"

Newspapers.—The following account of the various publications in the world, is given in a German paper:—"There is but one paper published in Portugal, and that only appears three times a week; it is conducted by a German, who takes care to exclude only the French news, while he admits those of Madrid, Hamburgh and London. In China there is only one Gazette a week, but it is a folio volume; it contains no foreign news, but merely the history of the events in the country. There is no joking in it about Truth,

telligence, &c. &c. was condemned to lofe his head. The Emperor himfelf fometimes contributes to this paper. In 1798, the prefent Emperor inferted a Funeral Oration, which he compofed upon his predeceffor. It is a fingular circumftance that fome accounts once appeared in it, which it was thought improper to make known. The particular number was immediately fuppreffed, and the people were forbid ever to fpeak of it in future.

There is a paper publifhed in the Perfian language at Delhi, the capital of the Great Mogul. Some curious perfons have preferved copies of the paper of the 18th of Feb. 1798, which is five French ells in length. The intelligence contained in it is of the moft abfi[illegible] nature, fuch as that "the men who had the care of the oxen and horfes, have taken leave of his Highnefs the Great Mogul for want of payment, and have fent their cattle to pafture," &c. &c.—The Englifh, who ought to love a Paper fo many yards in length, have, however, inftituted another in the Eaft Indies.

Mr. Staunton, who has made the conftitution of China his particular ftudy, and who is now coming from Canton, obferves, that in capital offences the determination refts with the Emperor alone. Though it is very rare indeed that a criminal is fentenced to die. Mr. Staunton had an opportunity of enquiring of feveral perfons, and not one that was queftioned on the occafion, and fome of them were at leaft feventy years of age, had ever feen or known of a capital execution; the vigor of the police, and the promptitude of punifhment, which immediately follows conviction without the delay of a moment, operates as a check upon thofe crimes which are but too frequent in other parts.

We find a circumftance of a very fingular kind mentioned in the laft French papers. M. Dufoy, a man of letters, had been long defperately enamored of a lady, diftinguifhed by her great perfonal accomplifhments as well as her amiable difpofition. She returned his flame with equal paffion, and the joyful couple were juft on the eve of being united in the nuptual tie. At the moment when the confummation of his felicity feemed to be at hand, the philofopher was fuddenly feized with uneafinefs & anxiety; his peace of mind forfook him, and he was agitated beyond defcription, by the horrid idea that the marriage would prove only a fource of mifery to the object of his affection. In this dreadful ftate, what muft he do, what meafures muft he take to regain his forfeited ferenity? To difclofe his fituation to his lover was impoffible with the leaft regard to delicacy; he refolved, therefore, that he alone fhould fuffer the confequences of his anxiety. He hurried to the banks of the Seine, and after writing a letter explaining the foregoing circumftances, he plunged into the river and difappeared. In the prefent age fuch a romantic deed feems rather the refult of infanity than the fuggeftion of honor refined to a degree beyond the ufual condition of humanity. To indulge in any fears, previous to marriage, that it may not be productive of the wifhed for happinefs to the object beloved, is, we believe at leaft, a very uncommon occurrence; but, to indulge fuch feelings to a degree which would fuggeft fuicide, is, we are convinced a fpecies of conduct of which there never will be one example in an

POETRY.

THE LOVERS SIGH.

Art thou not dear unto my heart?
 Ah! fearch that heart and fee;
And from my bofom tear the part
 That beats not true to thee.

But to that bofom thou art dear,
 More dear than words can tell;
And, if a fault be cherifh'd there,
 'Tis loving thee—too well!

EPIGRAM.

Dick on his Wife could not beftow
 One tear of forrow when fhe died;
Her LIFE had made fo many flow,
 That all the briny fount was dried!

SECRETARY's OFFICE,

Nov. 12, 1801.

LIST of the NAMES of PERSONS who have GRANTS in the Secretary's Office, in addition to thofe heretofore publifhed in this Gazette, ready to be iffued:

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townfhips.*
Addifon Rev. Rob.	200	Niagara.
Do do.	300	Louth.
Alwood Henry	200	Bertie.
Afkin Charles	T. lot	Chatham.
Afkin James	T. lot	Chatham,
Adams Richard S.	200	Baftard.
Bentfon Chriftiana	200	Loughboro'.
Bougener Henry fen	200	Crowland.
Bougener Henry jun	200	do.
Buck Henry	200	do.
Book John	500	Ancafter.
Beam Martin	200	Willoughby
Borghonder Jacob jr.	200	Barton
Book George	200	Clinton
Brooks Robert	300	Stamford.
Bougener Hen. fen.	200	Willoughby
Borgender Jacob	200	Barton
Budd Jofeph	400	Pelham
Bowman John	200	do.
Beam Jacob	200	Clinton
Borghonder Chriftn.	200	Barton
Book John	200	Ancafter
Breakenridge David	T. lot	Johnftown
Beardfly Barthw. C.	do.	York
Bates Stoddard	200	Clarke
Bell Alexander	300	Cramahe
Beman Elifha	1000	Clarke
Bradt Adrian	200	Flamboro' E.
Bowman Stephen	200	Haldimand
Barrier Jacob	100	Pickering
Beech Henry	200	do.
Betcher John	200	Cramahe
Buis Elizabeth alias Concklin	200	Camden
Craig Thomas	200	Townfend
Clark Rulliph	200	Loughboro'
Cook Thomas	T. lot	Kingfton
Cameron Archd.	do.	York
Cope Conrad	200	Beverly
Clark Robt. jun.	200	Whitby
Cameron Hugh	190	York
Cotter James, Mr. Mc Kenney & Jacob Wormley	190	Ameliafburg
Conger P. de Signah	200	Hallowell
Coutter Stephen	300	Townfend
Clark James, Efq.	450	Darlington
Cozens Daniel	1000	Vaughan
Caftolo John	T. lot	Niagara
Collins John	do.	do.
Clendenning James	do.	do.
Caffady Samuel	do.	do.
Camp Robert	200	Ancafter
Crips Philip	200	Barton
Ducue John	200	Thorold
Dennis Jofeph	200	Humberftone
Darby George	200	Grantham
Denick Andrew	200	Loughboro'
[illegible]	[illegible]	Crowland
Day Richard	200	Baftard
Edfall James	150	Humberftone
Fegan Thomas	18	Maryfburg
Fifher Alexr. Efq.	T. lot	Kingfton
Fris Adam	200	Clinton
Forfar William	200	Vaughan
Forfar Thomas	200	do.
Gray Rbt. J.D. efq.	1800	Scarboro'
Do. do.	2400	Walfingham
Do. do.	200	Whitby
Do. do.	1300	Darlington
Do. do.	700	Murray
Do. do.	500	Saltfleet
Do. do.	400	Cramahe
Do. do.	2200	Hope
Gahan Edward	100	York
Grant Hon. Alex.	1	do.
Gray Alex. Efq.	300	do.
Gordin Mary	200	King
Grant Duncan	7	Johnftown
Gray John	T. lot	Kingfton
Grant Lewis	7 1-4th	Edwardfburg
Gamble Ifabella Leah	400	Darlington
Gamble Mrs. Ifabella Eliz.	600	do.
Gamble Sar. H. Bois	400	do.
Gamble Mary Ann Allen	400	do.
Gamble Leah Tyrer	400	Etobicoke
Gamble Cath. Mag.	400	do.
Grillenger George	100	Stamford
Gelie Jofeph	300	King
Hartwell John	200	Haldimand
Hainer Richard	200	Louth
Hayward Edward	T. lot	do.
Heron Samuel	200	Scarboro'
Harris Richard	100	Grantham
Havens Wm. jun.	100	Niagara
Hains Peter	200	Grantham
Hoover George	200	Stamford
Horning Peter	200	Barton
Hoover George	200	Thorold
Howland Samuel fen	200	Pittfburg
Hayes John	400	Whitchurch
Johnfon Sir John	12 1-2	Edwardfburg
Johnfon Lt. Wm.	1200	Baftard
Jeffup Edward jun.	T. lot	York
Johnfon Sir John	T. lot	Johnftown
Do. do.	18	Kingfton
Kendrick Duke W.	200	Whitchurch
Knight Thomas	200	Vaughan
Klenginbrummer N.	T. lot	Niagara
Kemp Mathew	do.	do.
Kemp David	do.	do.
Larifon Miller	162	Clinton
Lee James	200	Saltfleet
Lates George	100	Thorold
Lafferty Edward	200	Crowland
Larifh Wm.	200	Yonge
Lutz Mary	200	King
Loucks Wm.	200	Matilda
Link Mary	200	Winchefter
Lukin Peter, Efq.	200	Plantagenet
Lawe George Efq.	T. lot	York
Mingle Wm.	200	Clinton
Moore John	200	Grimfby,
Moor Jonathan	150	do.
Moore John	240	do.
Maul James	200	Vaughan
M'Kindlay Jn. efq	1800	Alfred
M'Donell Aug. efq.	300	Saltfleet
Mabee Lewis	200	Bertie
Do. do.	246	Wainfleet
M'Donell Alex. efq.	T. lot	York
M'Kay John	T. lot	Niagara
M'Kenzie Alex.	do.	Sandwich
Markland Thos. efq	do.	Kingfton
M'Kindlay Jn. efq.	600	Clarence
Merlatt Thomas	200	Winchefter
M'Kindlay Jn. efq.	400	Cumberland
Oftrander Eleanor	200	Thorold
O'Neill Cornelius	120	Bertie
O Reilly Dennis	1200	Darlington
Price Wm.	200	Grantham
Pettit Andrew	330	Grimfby
Do. do.	200	do.
Playter George	T. lot	York
Pollard Rd. efq.	24	Sandwich
Smith Amos	190	Ancafter

WILLIAM JARVIS, Sec'y.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

EXTRAORDINARY!

The Honble. D.W.

335

THE

VOLUME XI. } O R [NUMBER 32.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 558.] THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1801. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Thurfday, Dec. 10.

We have been polite[ly] favored with a Niagara paper of the 4th inftant, containing the interefting, authentic and moft agreeable intelligence brought by an arrival at Bofton of the SIGNING OF THE PRELIMINARIES OF

PEACE.

We lofe not a moment's time in laying the fame before our Readers, and moft heartily congratulate them on the arrival of an event fo long wifhed-for, and fo generally neceffary t[o] our own as well as to the intereft of [m]ankind.

LONDON O[ct.] 2.

PRELIMINARIES of [pe]ace between his Majefty and the French Republic, were figned laft night at Ld. Hawkfbury's Office in Downing-ftreet, by the Right Hon. Lord Hawkefbury, one of his Majefty's principal Secretaries of State, on the part of his Majefty, and by Mr. Otto, on the part of the French Republic.

The following communication was alfo made to the Lord Mayor, and at Lloyd's:

Downing-ftreet, Oct. 1, 1801.

My Lord,

I have the fatisfaction of informing your Lordfhip, that the preliminaries of peace between Great Britain and France have been figned this evening by me on the part of his Majefty, & by M Otto on the part of the French government. I requeft your Lordfhip will have the goodnefs to make this intelligence immediately public in the city.

I have the honor to be, &c.

HAWKESBURY.

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor.

Mr. Hunter, jun. the meffenger, who carried the letter, reached the manfion-houfe about 8 o'clock, but his Lordfhip was at his country feat at Clapham—Mr. Hunter immediately proceeded thither, and remained at his Lordfhip's all night, returning to London with him early yefterday morning. The intelligence, which had not tranfpired in any public circle, on the preceding night, burft round the whole town before nine o'clock in the morning. The Lord Mayor went in perfon to Lloyd's coffee houfe and read the letter, which was afterwards pofted at the bar and at the Stock Exchange. To thefe places crouds flocked, and the greateft joy and agitation prevailed. The very men who a few days before, declared peace could be only an armed truce, that war was lefs dangerous than peace with fuch an enemy, were now feen fhaking hands, fmiling, and congratulating each other on the conclufion of the treaty! The funds, the three per cents, which had been at 59 1-2 the preceding day, rofe to 66; and the omnium, which had been at 8, rofe to 18.

Oct. 3.—We have the pleafure at laft to announce the preliminaries of peace are figned between France and Great Britain! contrary to the general expectation. We have already ftated, that about five or fix weeks ago, the Englifh cabinet, defirous of drawing the negociation to a conclufion, gave in a project as its ultimatum, refolved to make a peace on that bafis, or break off the treaty in the month of September, that it might be ready to lay before the parliament at its meeting, a report of the efforts to put an end to the war.—Eager hopes were entertained for the effect of this ftep, and the funds rofe; but Buonaparte met it with coldnefs, made new demands, and occafioned delays, which deftroyed the hopes of thofe who had been the moft fanguine. Minifters continued to prefs him; the form of a preliminary treaty was fent off early laft week to Paris, with an affurance that unlefs it was acceded to, the negociation muft clofe. One half of the cabinet minifters had no expectation of fuccefs: peace was defpaired of; and hence arofe the many reports of the negociation being broke, or on the point of a rupture. The general expectation was, that of peace there was no chance. All the newfpapers of yefterday morning, even thofe pretending to be in the confidence of minifters, as well as thofe which really are fo, having no hopes of peace, from the language held a few days ago, fpoke of a rupture of the negociation as inevitable.—Even the cabinet minifters, who ftill entertain fome expectation of fuccefs, agreed, a few weeks ago, that peace, or an attempt at invafion, muft take place before Chriftmas. Under thefe circumftances, when we heard, on Wednefday and Thurfday, peace fpoken of with confidence as being near at hand, we could not believe in fo happy an event. The anfwer of the Firft Conful, received on Wednefday, however, to the aftonifhment of all, clofed with the propofals of our government. A cabinet council was held, and an exprefs fent off to his Majefty, whofe fanction returned next afternoon. The filver box never ufed fince the peace with America figned, was fent to the Lord Chancellor, at five o'clock, for the Great Seal and his fignature, and the confent of all the cabinet minifters being obtained at feven o'clock, Lord Hawkefbury and Mr. Otto finifhed the preliminaries, in Downing-ftreet.

The conditions of this treaty are not fully known. It is faid that they guarantee the integrity of our allies, Turkey, Portugal and Naples. Of courfe Egypt will be evacuated by both French and Englifh, and Madeira reftored—France guarantees to thefe three of our allies their dominions; but it feems our allies, the ftadtholder and the King of Sardania, as well as the French princes are abandoned to their fate! The Pope's territory is to be evacuated; Malta is to be reftored to its ancient Knights: Minorca is to be reftored to Spain; and Porto Ferrajo evacuated. So we gain nothing in the Mediterranean, or in Europe; while France gains all Holland, and Netherlands, a large part of Germany, Switzerland, and two-thirds of Italy! In the Weft Indies, the only conqueft we are to keep is, we are told, Trinidad. The Cape of Good Hope is to be made a free port, and Ceylon is to be ceded to this country—We fhall offer no opinions upon the conditions, till they are better authenticated.

A copy of the treaty, figned by Lord Hawkefbury, was on Thurfday night difpatched to Paris, where it will arrive this night; and the ratification is expected back on Monday night or Tuefday morning, when it will be ratified by the Britifh Government alfo, & publifhed, we hope in an extraordinary gazette. Minifters will fee the propriety of making it inftantly officially known. Since the fate of fo many men will be decided by the nature of the conditions, Parliament will be immediately fummoned to meet within fourteen days, for the difpatch of bufinefs, the preliminaries will be laid before it, its fanction obtained, and in the midft of general joy, a loan will be raifed to an unexampled extent, as government is known to be in want of an enormous fum of money. Parliament will then be adjourned to meet after Chriftmas, and receive the definitive treaty. In the mean time we underftand Jofeph Bonaparte is expected in London, to have the eclat of negociating and figning the treaty. But it will be rather an inftrument of form, than of real importance, we prefume, as the preliminary treaties between this country & France have ufually been adopted for the definitive.

for the ſecrecy with which they have conducted the negociation. We give them no ſuch praiſe, it was their duty to have made the public to underſtand ſomething of its progreſs. Merchants and commercial men are ſo deeply intereſted in the event, that ſome information was neceſſary to enable them to conduct their buſineſs with ſafety. A few indirect communications to the public could have done no injury to the Treaty, or injury of any kind. The ſilence maintained by Miniſters, & the prevailing opinion, that negociations would fail, perhaps ruin ſeveral reſpectable houſes, and prove a cruel misfortune to many men. Certain perſons have known of the progreſs of the negociation, and within two days have made fortunes by it.

The feelings of every man yeſterday received a ſhock, influenced ſtrongly by either by hope or fear, or both. The preſent peace involves the intereſt of every one more than any event that ever before occurred. The rich man who draws his thouſands from the Indies, & the poor man who derives his loaf from his labor, feel with equal awe, this criſis in their fate. But whatever may be the alarms with regard to the future, the earlier the peace is made, the leſs will be the difficulties with which we have to ſtruggle. We regret that peace was not made two years ago, when the people of England called for it; we regret that the war ever commenced; & it would be eaſy to ſhew that we have not only totally failed in the real object of it, but our loſſes have exceeded our gains. But at the preſent moment ſuch thoughts are unſeaſonable. The public joy ſhould not be damped. We hail peace, even late as it comes, and feel a confident hope that the country poſſeſſes the means of overcoming all its difficulties under a wiſe adminiſtration of affairs. The patience, the induſtry, and firmneſs of the people, are great, and authorize any favourable calculations founded on their conduct. Even miniſters, we hope, are convinced of the folly of attempting to conquer France, and may ſeriouſly improve the opportunity now afforded them of repairing their errors. We ſhall not be ſurpriſed to ſee Mr. Pitt extoling "the child and champion of jacobiniſm," and palliating his acts of tyranny, we would have ſaid yeſterday; but we muſt now keep a wary guard upon our language. France is, perhaps, almoſt our ally, and the pillory will be the reward of thoſe who dare calumniate Buonaparte. We may with ſafety, admire his exalted genius, tho' we cannot compliment him on the principles or practice of his government. What a change has he effected in the ſituation of France?

Buonaparte, however, was urged to conclude this treaty by other motives than the conditions offered.—Factions were forming againſt him at Paris, taking peace for their ground, and he was obliged to have a large body of troops in that city. Alexandria, too, which he made an article of barter in the negociation, he knew had ſurrendered, and he wiſhed to obtain ſomething under pretence of giving it up. Mr. Molwitz, ſervant to Lord Elgin, arrived yeſterday with diſpatches from his Lordſhip, dated Conſtantinople, Sept. 6, ſtating that Gen. Hutchinſon inveſted Alexandria the 17th of Auguſt, after the flotilla of French gun boats had been deſtroyed, and ſome batteries between Mareotis and the ſhore. Menou, on the 22d, ſent a flag of truce, demanding [...] of three days, which was granted, at the end of which Alexandria will be given up.

On Wedneſday the funds roſe 2 or 3 per cent on the purchaſes; and the reports on the ſtock exchange were, that preliminaries would be infallibly ſigned. The ſame occurred on Thurſday; but theſe reports having proved falſe before, were not generally believed, and thoſe in the ſecret made the greater advantage of them. They ſhewed, however, that ſome men in the alley knew what was going forward. A number of policies on the peace have alſo been done at Lloyd's within theſe few days, and we could name individuals who have made fortunes there, independent of what they muſt have realized in the funds. So much for the ſecrecy of the negociation. The public have been deceived and a few individuals have made their fortunes—While we are on the Subject of the funds, we muſt remark this extraordinary fact:—Laſt Monday was 12 months, a report ſtrongly prevailed, & was much believed, that a plan of a naval armiſtice was agreed on by M. Otto and Lord Grenville, and that it was gone to Paris for ſignature. On this report the 3 per cents were ſold as high as 67. Yeſterday with the ſigning of the preliminaries of Peace, publiſhed in the London Gazette, in every man's hand, they did not riſe at any time higher than 66 1-2 though much buſineſs was done, and a great deal of money came to market. To what can we impute this heavineſs of ſtocks? Is it the effect of the increaſe of the national debt, or the proſpect of an enormous loan, and of financial difficulties of the utmoſt magnitude which muſt be encountered in adjuſting a pacific ſyſtem? Or do the mercantile men feel apprehenſions for the commerce which the war has enabled us to monopolize?

Do they ſee a diminution of the revenues and reſources of the government? Do they fear that the channels of our wealth will be diverted to other quarters? Undoubtedly, this is the moſt awful moment at which this country ever arrived. No peace was ever made under circumſtances of ſo grave and ſerious a nature. It has been the peculiar character of this war, that it has, by the forced circulation of paper money, inſtead of gold, the monopoly of commerce, &c. created a ſtate of things, favorable to its own exiſtence. The nation has been brought to a habit of body by violent ſtimulants, which may render it dangerous to return to its former ſober courſe. On this ſubject, undoubtedly, great anxiety muſt prevail. A nine years war has changed our nature ſo much that we cannot contemplate the reform, even of our vices, without uneaſineſs.

Paris papers to the 3d inſt. arrived yeſterday. The moſt important facts which they announce, is the ratification by the Pope, of the treaty, concluded after a long negociation, by Cardinal Gonſalvi, his miniſter at Paris; but as no hint is given of its contents, we are left in uncertainty whether it regulates any temporary intereſt, or relates ſolely to the affairs of the Gallican church.—Suppoſing it however, to be confined entirely to ſpiritual topics, it is a material event in the hiſtory of the French revolution. By this treaty, the authority of Buonaparte in France receives a ſtronger confirmation than it could have done from any new courſe of military achievements.

His virtual ſovereignty has now paſſed through the ancient ceremonial of acknowledgement, by the See of Rome, and the Pope appears to have been flattered, that he might confer on it the ſanction.

A Hamburgh mail arrived laſt night, and another this morning. The contents are of courſe in our columns. In purſuance to the treaty for the ſurrender of Cairo, Belliard had arrived at Roſetta at the date of the accounts brought by the laſt mail.—The laſt brings no intelligence upon the ſubject of Egypt, but furniſhed us with one very intereſting article, the treaty of Peace between Spain and Portugal, from which we now learn officially, that the ports of the latter country are to be deciſively ſhut againſt all Britiſh ſhipping.

Sept. 12. In the beginning of laſt month, the Janiſſaries at Belgrade mutinied, and compelled the Pacha of that place to throw himſelf into the citadel, with a ſmall number of officers and men who remained faithful to him. The rebels on this occaſion declared themſelves in favor of Paſwan Oglou. Soon after, however, ſome of the oldeſt of the Janiſſaries apparently full of contrition at this ſhameful dereliction of their duty, honor and allegiance, ſent an act of ſubmiſſion to the threatened Pacha, who received it joyfully, left the citadel, and returned to his former reſidence in the city. But in the night of the 14th ult. many of the malcontents found means to get into Belgrade, in troops of from ten to twenty, and a new inſurrection broke out, which again forced the harraſſed Pacha to ſeek refuge in the citadel, where he expected to be attacked; the number of his followers had alſo been greatly diminiſhed. The whole city of Belgrade was in terror and conſternation, and many merchants and rich Turks fled with their goods valuable effects to Semlin.

The letters from Semlin poſitively aſſert, that the rebellious Janiſſaries had actually been bombarding their Pacha in the citadel, ever ſince the 17th ult. and when thoſe accounts came away, a fire had broken out in ſeveral places. A corps of Paſwan Oglou's troops was then on its march to join the rebels. The Turkiſh merchants who remained, were no longer to convey away any of their goods, but the Greeks from Semlin, and Auſtrian ſubjects, were reſpected, and at liberty to diſpoſe of their property as they pleaſed.

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BY EDWARD ANTILL, ESQ.

From the Tranſactions of the American Philoſophical Society.

Sept. 17, 1801.

THE

VOLUME XI.] [NUMBER 33.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

TOTAL NUMBER 553.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12. 1801. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the twenty ſixth day of October laſt, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the eleventh day of December, at which time in our Town of York you were held and conſtrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the nineteenth day of January next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſquire our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this FIFTH day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one, and in the forty ſecond year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, ſec'y.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majeſty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament aſſembled, did by virtue of a Reſolution of their Houſe of Aſſembly, pray that certain Sums of Money ſhould be applied in ſuch manner as to me ſhould ſeem meet for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to aſſent to the prayer of the ſaid Commons NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority ſo veſted in me, and the better to effectuate the wiſe and liberal Intentions of the ſaid faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Eſquire, one of the Legiſlative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the ſaid John M'Gill and David William Smith Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid Reſolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majeſty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a meaſure ſo agreeable to the wiſhes of the Mother Country, and ſo highly conducive to the proſperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR's OFFICE,
York, 28th Aug. 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive Applications from thoſe who wiſh to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves, and that Leaſes for theſe Lands will be ready to be delivered to ſuch perſons as ſhall be approved of by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the Tenth Day of May next enſuing, on the following conditions, viz.—The Lands to be let for the Term of Twenty-one Years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two Hundred Acres, (and ſo in proportion for a greater or ſmaller quantity) during the firſt ſeven years of the ſaid term of twenty-one years.

For the ſecond ſeven years of the ſaid term, the ſaid annual Rent is to be encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Twenty Shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every two hundred Acres.—For the remaining ſeven years of the ſaid term, the annual Rent is to be again increaſed, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Buſhels of Wheat at the like option of the Crown for every two hundred Acres.

The Leaſes for ſuch perſons as have already applied to the Council for the ſaid Lands (and whoſe applications have been approved of, will be ready to be delivered on the ſaid Tenth Day of May, provided they ſignify to the Clerk of the Council their aſſent to the above Conditions before that time.

The Tenant will be reſtrained by a Covenant in the Leaſe from aſſigning his Intereſt without the Permiſſion of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JAMES GREEN, Secretary.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR's OFFICE.
York, 31ſt Auguſt, 1801.

WHEREAS many perſons who, from various cauſes, had omitted to comply with the Order iſſued from this Office of the fourth day of September laſt, with reſpect to the Lots held by them in this Town, obtained further time for rendering obedience thereto; and whereas ſeveral perſons have ſince been located in this Town whoſe Lots are ſtill uncleared. NOTICE is hereby given to both deſcriptions of perſons, that if the ſaid Order is not literally complied with on or before the twenty-fifth day of March next, the Lots of the Defaulters will be forfeited and given to other perſons.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

for the fecrecy with which they have conducted the negociation. We give them no fuch praife, it was their duty to have made the public to underftand fomething of its progrefs. Merchants and commercial men are fo deeply interefted in the even., that fome information was neceffary to enable them to conduct their bufinefs with fafety. A few indirect communications to the public could have done no injury to the Treaty, or injury of any kind. The filence maintained by Minifters, & the prevailing opinion, that negociations would fail, perhaps ruin feveral refpectable houfes, and prove a cruel misfortune to many men. Certain perfons have known of the progrefs of the negociation, and within two days have made fortunes by it.

The feelings of every man yefterday received a fhock, influenced ftrongly by either by hope or fear, or both. The prefent peace involves the intereft of every one more than any event that ever before occurred. The rich man who draws his thoufands from the Indies, & the poor man who derives his loaf from his labor, feel with equal awe, this crifis in their fate. But whatever may be the alarms with regard to the future, the earlier the peace is made, the lefs will be the difficulties with which we have to ftruggle. We regret that peace was not made two years ago, when the people of England called for it; we regret that the war ever commenced; & it would be eafy to fhew that we have not only totally failed in the real object of it, but our loffes have exceeded our gains. But at the prefent moment fuch thoughts are unfeafonable. The public joy fhould not be damped. We hail peace, even late as it comes, and feel a confident hope that the country poffeffes the means of overcoming all its difficulties under a wife adminiftration of affairs. The patience, the induftry, and firmnefs of the people, are great, and authorize any favourable calculations founded on their conduct. Even minifters, we hope, are convinced of the folly of attempting to conquer France, and may ferioufly improve the opportunity now afforded them of repairing their errors. We fhall not be furprifed to fee Mr. Pitt extoling "the child and champion of jacobinifm," and palliating his acts of tyranny, we would have faid yefterday; but we muft now keep a wary guard upon our language. France is, perhaps, almoft our ally, and the pillory will be the reward of thofe who dare calumniate Buonaparte. We may with fafety, admire his exalted genius, tho' we cannot compliment him on the principles or practice of his government. What a change has he effected in the fituation of France?

Buonaparte, however, was urged to conclude this treaty by other motives than the conditions offered.—Factions were forming againft him at Paris, taking peace for their ground, and he was obliged to have a large body of troops in that city. Alexandria, too, which he made an article of barter in the negociation, he knew had furrendered, and he wifhed to obtain fomething under pretence of giving it up. Mr. Molwitz, fervant to Lord Elgin, arrived yefterday with difpatches from his Lordfhip, dated Conftantinople, Sept. 6, ftating that Gen. Hutchinfon invefted Alexandria the 17th of Auguft, after the flotilla of French gun boats had been deftroyed, and fome batteries between Mareotis and the fhore. Menou, on the 22d, fent a flag of truce, demanding an armiftice of three days, which was granted, at the end of which Alexandria will be given up.

On Wednefday the funds rofe 2 or 3 per cent on the purchafes; and the reports on the ftock exchange were, that preliminaries would be inftantly figned. The fame occurred on Thurfday; but thefe reports having proved falfe before, were not generally believed, and thofe in the fecret made the greater advantage of them. They fhewed, however, that fome men in the alley knew what was going forward. A number of policies on the peace have alfo been done at Lloyd's within thefe few days, and we could name individuals who have made fortunes there, independent of what they muft have realifed in the funds. So much for the fecrecy of the negociation. The public have been deceived and a few individuals have made their fortunes—While we are on the Subject of the funds, we muft remark this extraordinary fact:—Laft Monday was 12 months, a report ftrongly prevailed, & was much believed, that a plan of a naval armiftice was agreed on by M. Otto and Lord Grenville, and that it was gone to Paris for fignature. On this report the 3 per cents were fold as high as 67. Yefterday with the figning of the preliminaries of Peace, publifhed in the London Gazette, in every man's hand, they did not rife at any time higher than 66 1-2 though much bufinefs was done, and a great deal of money came to market. To what can we impute this heavinefs of ftocks? Is it the effect of the increafe of the national debt, or the profpect of an enormous loan, and of financial difficulties of the utmoft magnitude which muft be encountered in adjufting a pacific fyftem? Or do the mercantile men feel apprehenfions for the commerce which the war has enabled us to monopolize?

Do they fee a diminution of the revenues and refources of the government? Do they fear that the channels of our wealth will be diverted to other quarters? Undoubtedly, this is the moft awful moment at which this country ever arrived. No peace was ever made under circumftances of fo grave and ferious a nature. It has been the peculiar character of this war, that it has, by the forced circulation of paper money, inftead of gold, the monopoly of commerce, &c. created a ftate of things, favorable to its own exiftence. The nation has been brought to a habit of body by violent ftimulants, which may render it dangerous to return to its former fober courfe. On this fubject, undoubtedly, great anxiety muft prevail. A nine years war has changed our nature fo much that we cannot contemplate the reform, even of our vices, without uneafinefs.

Paris papers to the 3d inft. arrived yefterday. The moft important facts which they announce, is the ratification by the Pope, of the treaty, concluded after a long negociation, by Cardinal Gonfalvi, his minifter at Paris; but as no hint is given of its contents, we are left in uncertainty whether it regulates any temporary intereft, or relates folely to the affairs of the Gallican church.—Suppofing it however, to be confined entirely to fpiritual topics, it is a material event in the hiftory of the French revolution. By this treaty, the authority of Buonaparte in France receives a ftronger confirmation than it could have done from any new courfe of military achievements.

His virtual fovereignty has now paffed through the ancient ceremonial of acknowledgement, by the See of Rome, and the Pope appears to have been fo flattered, that he might confer on it the fanction.

A Hamburgh mail arrived laft night, and another this morning. The contents are of courfe in our columns. In purfuance to the treaty for the furrender of Cairo, Belliard had arrived at Rofetta at the date of the accounts brought by the laft mail.—The laft brings no intelligence upon the fubject of Egypt, but furnifhed us with one very interefting article, the treaty of Peace between Spain and Portugal, from which we now learn officially, that the ports of the latter country are to be decidedly fhut againft all Britifh fhipping.

Sept. 12. In the beginning of laft month, the Janiffaries at Belgrade mutinied, and compelled the Pacha of that place to throw himfelf into the citadel, with a fmall number of officers and men who remained faithful to him. The rebels on this occafion declared themfelves in favor of Pafwan Oglou. Soon after, however, fome of the oldeft of the Janiffaries apparently full of contrition at this fhameful dereliction of their duty, honor and allegiance, fent an act of fubmiffion to the threatened Pacha, who received it joyfully, left the citadel, and returned to his former refidence in the city. But in the night of the 14th ult. many of the mal-contents found means to get into Belgrade, in troops of from ten to twenty, and a new infurrection broke out, which again forced the harraffed Pacha to feek refuge in the citadel, where he expected to be attacked; the number of his followers had alfo been greatly diminifhed. The whole city of Belgrade was in terror and confternation, and many merchants and rich Turks fled with their goods valuable effects to Semlin.

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TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the twenty fixth day of October laft, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the eleventh day of December, at which time in our Town of York you were held and conftrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal confideration the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking, and by thefe prefents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the nineteenth day of January next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into confideration the ftate and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may feem neceffary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great feal of our faid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witnefs our trufty and well beloved PETER HUNTER, Efquire our Lieutenant Governor of our faid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this FIFTH day of December, in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and one, and in the forty fecond year of our reign.

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WM. JARVIS, fec'y.

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GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty firft year of His Majefty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. JARVIS, Secy.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR's OFFICE,
York, 28th Aug. 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive Applications from thofe who wifh to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Referves, and that Leafes for thefe Lands will be ready to be delivered to fuch perfons as fhall be approved of by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the Tenth Day of May next enfuing, on the following conditions, viz.—The Lands to be let for the Term of Twenty-one Years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Bufhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two Hundred Acres, (and fo in proportion for a greater or fmaller quantity) during the firft feven years of the faid term of twenty-one years.

For the fecond feven years of the faid term, the faid annual Rent is to be encreafed, and to be at the rate of Twenty Shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Bufhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every two hundred Acres.—For the remaining feven years of the faid term, the annual Rent is to be again increafed, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Bufhels of Wheat at the like option of the Crown for every two hundred Acres.

The Leafes for fuch perfons as have already applied to the Council for the faid Lands (and whofe applications have been approved of, will be ready to be delivered on the faid Tenth Day of May, provided they fignify to the Clerk of the Council their affent to the above Conditions before that time.

The Tenant will be reftrained by a Covenant in the Leafe from affigning his Intereft without the Permiffion of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JAMES GREEN, Secretary.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR's OFFICE.
York, 31ft Auguft, 1801.

WHEREAS many perfons who, from various caufes, had omitted to comply with the Order iffued from this Office of the fourth day of September laft, with refpect to the Lots held by them in this Town, obtained further time for rendering obedience thereto; and whereas feveral perfons have fince been located in this Town whofe Lots are ftill uncleared. NOTICE is hereby given to both defcriptions of perfons, that if the faid Order is not literally complied with on or before the twenty-fifth day of March next, the Lots of the Defaulters will be forfeited and given to other perfons.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

PRELIMINARIES of peace between his Majesty and the French Republic, were signed last night at Ld. Hawkesbury's Office in Downing-street, by the Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, on the part of his Majesty, and by Mr. Otto, on the part of the French Republic.

The following communication was also made to the Lord Mayor, and at Lloyd's:

Downing-street, Oct. 1, 1801.

My Lord,

I have the satisfaction of informing your Lordship, that the preliminaries of peace between Great Britain and France have been signed this evening by me on the part of his Majesty, & by M Otto on the part of the French government. I request your Lordship will have the goodness to make this intelligence immediately public in the city.

I have the honor to be, &c.

HAWKESBURY.

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor.

Mr. Hunter, jun. the messenger, who carried the letter, reached the mansion-house about 8 o'clock, but his Lordship was at his country seat at Clapham—Mr. Hunter immediately proceeded thither, and remained at his Lordship's all night, returning to London with him early yesterday morning. The intelligence, which had not transpired in any public circle, on the preceding night, burst round the whole town before nine o'clock in the morning. The Lord Mayor went in person to Lloyd's coffee house and read the letter, which was afterwards posted at the bar and at the Stock Exchange. To these places crouds flocked, and the greatest joy and agitation prevailed. The very men who a few days before, declared peace could be only an armed truce, that war was less dangerous than peace with such an enemy, were now seen shaking hands, smiling, and congratulating each other on the conclusion of the treaty! The funds, the three per cents, which had been at 59 1-2 the preceding day, rose to 66; and the omnium, which had been at 8, rose to 18.

Oct. 3.—We have the pleasure at last to announce the preliminaries of peace are signed between France and Great Britain! contrary to the general expectation. We have already stated, that about five or six weeks ago, the English cabinet, desirous of drawing the negociation to a conclusion, gave in a project as its ultimatum, resolved to make a peace on that basis, or break off the treaty in the month of September, that it might be ready to lay before the parliament at its meeting, a report of the efforts to put an end to the war.—Eager hopes were entertained for the effects of this step, and the funds rose; but Buonaparte met it with coldness, made new demands, and occasioned delays, which destroyed the hopes of those who had been the most sanguine. Ministers continued to press him; the form of a preliminary treaty was sent off early last week to Paris, with an assurance that unless it was acceded to, the negociation must close. One half of the cabinet ministers had no expectation of success: peace was despaired of; and hence arose the many reports of the negociation being broke, or on the point of a rupture. The general expectation was, that of peace there was no chance. All the newspapers of yesterday morning, even those pretending to be in the confidence of ministers, as well as those which really are so, having no hopes of peace, from the language held a few days ago, spoke of a rupture of the negociation as inevitable.—Even the cabinet ministers, who still entertain some expectation of success, agreed, a few weeks ago, that peace, or an attempt at invasion, must take place before Christmas. Under these circumstances, when we heard, on Wednesday and Thursday, peace spoken of with confidence as being near at hand, we could not believe in so happy an event. The answer of the First Consul, received on Wednesday, however, to the astonishment of all, closed with the proposals of our government. A cabinet council was held, and an express sent off to his Majesty, whose sanction returned next afternoon. The silver box never used since the peace with America signed, was sent to the Lord Chancellor, at five o'clock, for the Great Seal and his signature, and the consent of all the cabinet ministers being obtained at seven o'clock, Lord Hawkesbury and Mr. Otto finished the preliminaries, in Downing-street.

The conditions of this treaty are not fully known. It is said that they guarantee the integrity of our allies, Turkey, Portugal and Naples. Of course Egypt will be evacuated by both French and English, and Madeira restored—France guarantees to these three of our allies their dominions; but it seems our allies, the stadtholder and the King of Sardania, as well as the French princes are abandoned to their fate! The Pope's territory is to be evacuated; Malta is to be restored to its ancient Knights: Minorca is to be restored to Spain; and Porto Ferrajo evacuated. So we gain nothing in the Mediterranean, or in Europe; while France gains all Holland, and Netherlands, a large part of Germany, Switzerland, and two-thirds of Italy! In the West Indies, the only conquest we are to keep is, we are told, Trinidad. The Cape of Good Hope is to be made a free port, and Ceylon is to be ceded to this country—We shall offer no opinions upon the conditions. till they are better authenticated.

A copy of the treaty. signed by Lord Hawkesbury, was on Thursday night dispatched to Paris, where it will arrive this night; and the ratification is expected back on Monday night or Tuesday morning, when it will be ratified by the British Government also, & published, we hope in an extraordinary gazette. Ministers will see the propriety of making it instantly officially known. Since the fate of so many men will be decided by the nature of the conditions, Parliament will be immediately summoned to meet within fourteen days, for the dispatch of business, the preliminaries will be laid before it, its sanction obtained, and in the midst of general joy, a loan will be raised to an unexampled extent, as government is known to be in want of an enormous sum of money. Parliament will then be adjourned to meet after Christmas, and receive the definitive treaty. In the mean time we understand Joseph Bonaparte is expected in London, to have the eclat of negociating and signing the treaty. But it will be rather an instrument of form, than of real importance, we presume, as the preliminary treaties between this country & France have usually been adopted for the definitive.

Much praise been given to Ministers for the secrecy with which they have conducted the negociation. We give them no such praise, it was their duty to have made the public to understand something of its progress. Merchants and commercial men are so deeply interested in the event,—that some information was necessary to enable them to conduct their business with safety. A few indirect communications to the public could have done no injury to the Treaty, or injury of any kind. The silence maintained by Ministers, & the prevailing opinion, that negociations would fail, perhaps ruin several respectable houses, and prove a cruel misfortune to many men. Certain persons have known of the progress of the negociation, and within two days have made fortunes by it.

The feelings of every man yesterday received a shock, influenced strongly by either by hope or fear, or both. The present peace involves the interest of every one more than any event that ever before occurred. The rich man who draws his thousands from the Indies, & the poor man who derives his loaf from his labor, feel with equal awe, this crisis in their fate. But whatever may be the alarms with regard to the future, the earlier the peace is made, the less will be the difficulties with which we have to struggle. We regret that peace was not made two years ago, when the people of England called for it; we regret that the war ever commenced; & it would be easy to shew that we have not only totally failed in the real object of it, but our losses have exceeded our gains. But at the present moment such thoughts are unseasonable. The public joy should not be damped. We hail peace, even late as it comes, and feel a confident hope that the country possesses the means of overcoming all its difficulties under a wise administration of affairs. The patience, the industry, and firmness of the people, are great, and authorize any favourable calculations founded on their conduct. Even ministers, we hope, are convinced of the folly of attempting to conquer France, and may seriously improve the opportunity now afforded them of repairing their errors. We shall not be surprised to see Mr. Pitt extoling "the child and champion of jacobinism," and palliating his acts of tyranny, we would have said yesterday; but we must now keep a wary guard upon our language. France is, perhaps, almost our ally, and the pillory will be the reward of those who dare calumniate Buonaparte. We may with safety admire his exalted genius, tho' we cannot compliment him on the principles or practice of his government. What a change has he effected in the situation of France?

Buonaparte, however, was urged to conclude this treaty by other motives than the conditions offered.—Factions were forming against him at Paris, taking peace for their ground, and he was obliged to have a large body of troops in that city. Alexandria, too, which he made an article of barter in the negociation, he knew had surrendered, and he wished to obtain something under pretence of giving it up. Mr. Molwitz, servant to Lord Elgin, arrived yesterday with dispatches from his Lordship, dated Constantinople, Sept. 6, stating that Gen. Hutchinson invested Alexandria the 17th of August, after the flotilla of French gun boats had been destroyed, and some batteries between Mareotis and the shore. Menou, on the 22d, sent a flag of truce, demanding an armistice of three days, which was granted, at the end of which Alexandria will be given up.

On Wednesday the funds rose 2 or 3 per cent on the purchases; and the reports on the stock exchange were, that preliminaries would be instantly signed. The same occurred on Thursday; but these reports having proved false before, were not generally believed, and those in the secret made the greater advantage of them. They shewed, however, that some men in the alley knew what was going forward. A number of policies on the peace have also been done at Lloyd's within these few days, and we could name individuals who have made fortunes there, independant of what they must have realised in the funds. So much for the secrecy of the negociation. The public have been deceived and a few individuals have made their fortunes—While we are on the subject of the funds, we must remark this extraordinary fact;—Last Monday was 12 months, a report strongly prevailed, & was much believed, that a plan of a naval armistice was agreed on by M. Otto and Lord Grenville, and that it was gone to Paris for signature. On this report the 3 per cents were sold as high as 67. Yesterday with the signing of the preliminaries of Peace, published in the London Gazette, in every man's hand, they did not rise at any time higher than 66 1-2 though much business was done, and a great deal of money came to market. To what can we impute this heaviness of stocks? Is it the effect of the increase of the national debt, or the prospect of an enormous loan, and of financial difficulties of the utmost magnitude which must be encountered in adjusting a pacific system? Or do the mercantile men feel apprehensions for the commerce which the war has enabled us to monopolize?

Do they see a diminution of the revenues and resources of the government? Do they fear that the channels of our wealth will be diverted to other quarters! Undoubtedly, this is the most awful moment at which this country ever arrived. No peace was ever made under circumstances of so grave and serious a nature. It has been the peculiar character of this war, that it has, by the forced circulation of paper money, instead of gold, the monopoly of commerce, &c. created a state of things, favorable to its own existence. The nation has been brought to a habit of body by violent stimulants, which may render it dangerous to return to its former sober course. On this subject, undoubtedly, great anxiety must prevail. A nine years war has changed our nature so much that we cannot contemplate the reform, even of our vices, without uneasiness.

Paris papers to the 3d inst. arrived yesterday. The most important facts which they announce, is the ratification by the Pope, of the treaty, concluded after a long negociation, by Cardinal Gonsalvi, his minister at Paris; but as no hint is given of its contents, we are left in uncertainty whether it regulates any temporary interest, or relates solely to the affairs of the Gallican church.—Supposing it however, to be confined entirely to spiritual topics, it is a material event in the history of the French revolution. By this treaty, the authority of Buonaparte in France receives a stronger confirmation than it could have done from any new course of military achievements.

His virtual sovereignty has now passed through the ancient ceremonial of acknowledgement, by the See of Rome, and the Pope appears to have been restored, that he might confer on it that sanction.

A Hamburgh mail arrived last night, and another this morning. The contents are of course in our columns. In pursuance to the treaty for the surrender of Cairo, Belliard had arrived at Rosetta at the date of the accounts brought by the last mail.—The last brings up intelligence upon the subject of Egypt, but furnished us with one very interesting article, the treaty of Peace between Spain and Portugal, from which we now learn officially, that the ports of the latter country are to be decidedly shut against all British shipping.

Sept. 12. In the beginning of last month, the Janissaries at Belgrade mutinied, and compelled the Pacha of that place to throw himself into the citadel, with a small number of officers and men who remained faithful to him. The rebels on this occasion declared themselves in favor of Paswan Oglou. Soon after, however, some of the oldest of the Janissaries apparently full of contrition at this shameful dereliction of their duty, honor and allegiance, sent an act of submission to the threatened Pacha, who received it joyfully, left the citadel, and returned to his former residence in the city. But in the night of the 14th ult. many of the mal-contents found means to get into Belgrade, in troops of from ten to twenty, and a new insurrection broke out, which again forced the harrassed Pacha to seek refuge in the citadel, where he expected to be attacked; the number of his followers had also been greatly diminished. The whole city of Belgrade was in terror and consternation, and many merchants and rich Turks fled with their goods valuable effects to Semlin.

The letters from Semlin positively assert, that the rebellious Janissaries had actually been bombarding their Pacha in the citadel, ever since the 17th ult. and when those accounts came away, a fire had broken out in several places. A cops of Paswan Oglou's troops was then on its march to join the rebels, The Turkish merchants who remained, were no longer to convey away any of their goods, but the Greeks from Semlin, and Austrian subjects, were respected, and at liberty to dispose of their property as they pleased.

Sept. 15. The capture of Belgrade, the bulwark of the Turkish empire in Europe, by a corps of Janissaries commanded by others in the service of Paswan Oglou, has produced the greatest sensation at Vienna. Paswan Oglou has it now in his power to threaten the capital of Turkey. It is mentioned as a positive fact, that the Emperor of Germany, by virtue of a secret article in the treaty of Luneville, has promised not to take any measures to stop or hinder the progress of the Pacha of Widden, as long as the latter shall continue to observe the laws of good neighbourhood, and abstain from molesting the Austrian subjects.

The Journal des Debats contains the following detail of circumstances respecting the husband and wife who lately went for the express purpose of committing suicide in the Elysian fields at Paris. The particulars are communicated in a letter to the Editor from the chief Surgeon of the hospital, to which the unfortunate survivor was conveyed. It is now about six months since Citizen Champagnac, accompanied by his wife Marie Josepte Fabrie, then in the 25th year of her age, came from Brussels to Paris with a sum of money amounting to 500 Louis d'or, being the wreck of an immense fortune. Ill concerted commercial speculations in less than fifteen days deprived him of 200 Louis d'ors; sensibly affected with the loss. Champagnac sought to repair it in a gaming house; there he was spoiled of the remainder in a very short time. He lost the clothes, the jewels, nay, even the marriage ring of his wife. On his return to the furnished lodging which he occupied in the rue d'Orleans St. Honore, he approached his wife, bathed in tears, and said to her, "happiness, my friend, can no longer be our portion! indigence or death: can you have the confidence to adopt this last with your husband?" At first she hesitated, but at length agreed to the proposal. The evening of the 4th Fructidor (Aug. 22) was fixed upon for the catastrophe, but about half past eight in the evening of the 3d, Campagnac no longer being able without doubt, to support the miseries of life, prevailed on his young wife to take a walk in the Elysian fields; they entered into the shop of Dubertrit, a cook, where they made a very frugal repast. About 11 o'clock Campagnac, conducted her to the bank of the river, where they were seen locked in each others arms, taking a most tender adieu. The pressing solicitations which this interesting woman addressed to her husband to restore him to courage, were distinctly heard at a distance. All was vain; "the resolution is taken," said he, "and we cannot survive without infamy. Recollect your promises." He tied a handkerchief over her eyes; "open your mouth," said he; he introduced the end of the pistol into her mouth, and executed his design; a second pistol terminated his own existence.—The inner part of this unfortunate woman's mouth is torn in a most frightful manner; the throat too is in a very deplorable state.—Her recovery, however, is not altogether despaired of. It is worth while to observe that Citizen Campagnac threw himself from the Pont Neuf into the river, immediately after the great loss he sustained, about six months before the final Catastrophe.—London paper.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, Dec. 12.

CAUTION

As there are a number of counterfeit pieces of money now in circulation in this town, the public is requested to be on its guard in receiving dollars, quarter dollars, &c.—They may be easily known by the thinness of the plate, which is considerably worn, and has somewhat of a coppery appearance, and by sawing or scraping them with a knife.

Toronto Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the encouragement he has hitherto so amply experienced, and begs leave to inform them, that the above House is now fitted up in convenient manner, and ready for their reception, where transient gentlemen, travellers and others may also be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging.—He is constantly provided with the best liquors, *viands*, &c. and flatters himself that the conveniencies of the house, together with his attention to their commands, will not fail to render it perfectly agreeable to those gentlemen who may please to favor him with their custom and support.

WILLIAM COOPER.

York, 12th Dec. 1801.

N. B. Good stabling and provender for Horses.

SECRETARY's OFFICE,
Nov. 12, 1801.

LIST of the NAMES of PERSONS who have GRANTS in the Secretary's Office, in addition to those heretofore published in this Gazette, ready to be issued:

Names.	Acres.	Townships.
Addison Rev. Rob.	200	Niagara.
Do do.	300	Louth.
Atwood Henry	200	Bertie.
Atkin Charles T. lot		Chatham.
Atkin James T. lot		Chatham,
Adams Richard S.	200	Bastard.
Bentson Christiana	200	Loughboro'.
Bougener Henry sen	200	Crowland.
Bougener Henry jun	200	do.
Buck Henry	200	do.
Book John	500	Ancaster.
Beam Martin	200	Willoughby
Borghonder Jacob jr.	200	Barton
Book George	200	Clinton
Brooks Robert	300	Stamford.
Bougener Hen. sen.	200	Willoughby
Borgender Jacob	200	Barton
Budd Joseph	400	Pelham
Bowman John	200	do.
Beam Jacob	200	Clinton
Borghonder Chriftn.	200	Barton
Book John	200	Ancaster
Breakenridge David T. lot		Johnstown
Beardsly Barthw. C.	do.	York
Bates Stoddard	200	Clarke
Bell Alexander	300	Cramahe
Beman Elitha	1000	Clarke
Bradt Adrian	200	Flamboro' E.
Bowman Stephen	200	Halditmand
Barriet Jacob	100	Pickering
Beech Henry	200	do.
Betcher John	200	Cramahe
Buis Elizabeth alias Conclin	200	Camden
Craig Thomas	200	Townfend
Clark Rulliph	200	Loughboro'
Cook Thomas T. lot		Kingfton
Cameron Archd.	do.	York
Cope Conrad	200	Beverly
Clark Robt. jun.	200	Whitby
Cameron Hugh	190	York
Cotter James. Mr. Mc Kenney & Jacob Wormley	190	Ameliafburg
Conger P. de Signah	200	Hallowell
Coutier Stephen	300	Townfend
Clark James. Eq.	450	Darlington
Cozens Daniel	1000	Vaughan
Caftolo John T. lot		Niagara
Collins John	do.	do.
Clendenning James	do.	do.
Caffady Samuel	do.	do.
Camp Robert	200	Ancaster
Cripe Philip	200	Barton
Ducue John	200	Thorold
Dennis Joseph	200	Humberftone
Darby George	200	Grantham
Denick Andrew	200	Loughboro'
Dickfon Thomas efq	200	Niagara
Dean Mary	100	Crowland
Day Richard	200	Baftard
Edfall James	150	Humberftone
Fegan Thomas	68	Maryfburg
Fither Alexr. Efq. T. lot		Kingfton
Fris Adam	200	Clinton
Forfar William	200	Vaughan
Forfar Thomas	200	do.
Gray K[illegible] J.D. efq.	1800	Scarboro'
Do. do.	2400	Walfingham
Do. do.	200	Whitby
Do. do.	1300	Darlington
Do. do.	700	Murray
Do. do.	500	Saltfleet
Do. do.	400	Cramahe
Do. do.	2200	Hope
Gahan Edward	100	York
Grant Hon. Alex.	1	do.
Gray Alex. Eiq.	300	do.
Gordin Mary	200	King
Grant Duncan	?	Johnftown
Gray John T. lot		Kingfton
Grant Lewis 7 1	4th	Edwardfburg
Gamble Ifabella Leah	400	Darlington
Gamble Mrs. Ifabella Eliz.	600	do.
Gamble Sar. H. Bois	400	do.
Gamble Mary Ann Allen	400	do.
Gamble Leah Tyrer	400	Eftobicoke
Gamble Cath. Mag.	400	do.
Grillenger George	100	Stamford
Gelie Jofeph	300	King
Hartwell John	200	Haldimand
Halner Richard	200	Louth
Hywand Edward T. lot		do.
Heron Samuel	200	Scarboro'
Harris Richard	100	Grantham
Havens Wm. jun.	100	Niagara
Hains Peter	200	Grantham
Hoover George	200	Stamford
Horning Peter	200	Barton
Hoover George	200	Thorold
Howland Samuel fen	200	Pittburg
Hayes John	400	Whitchurch
Johnfon Sir John	1 1-2	Edwardfburg
Johnfon Lt. Wm.	1200	Baftard
Jeffup Edward jun. T. lot		York
Johnfon Sir John T. lot		Johnftown
Do. do.	18	Kingfton
Kendrick Duke W.	200	Whitchurch
Knight Thomas	200	Vaughan
Klenginbrummer N. T. lot		Niagara
Kemp Mathew	do.	do.
Kemp David	do.	do.
Laufon Miller	164	Clinton
Lee James	200	Saltfleet
Lates George	100	Thorold
Lafferty Edward	200	Crowland
Larifh Wm.	200	Yonge
Lutz Marv	200	King
Loucks Wm.	200	Matilda
Link Mary	200	Winchefter
Lukin Peter, Efq.	200	Plantaganet
Lawe George Efq. T. lot		York
Mingle Wm.	200	Clinton
Moore John	200	Grimfby
Moor Jonathan	150	do.
Moore John	240	do.
Manl James	200	Vaughan
M'Kindlay Jn. efq	1800	Alfred
M'Donell Ang. elq.	300	Saltfleet
Mabee Lewis	200	Bertie
Do. do.	236	Wainfleet
M'Donell Alex. efq. T. lot		York
M'Kay John T. lot		Niagara
M'Kenzie Alex. do.		Sandwich
Markland Thos. efq	do.	Kingfton
M'Kindlay Jn. elq.	600	Clarence
Merlatt Thomas	200	Winchefter
M'Kindlay Jn. efq.	400	Cumberland
Oftrander Eleanor	200	Thorold
O'Neill Cornelius	120	Bertie
O Reilly Dennis	1200	Darlington
Price Wm.	200	Grantham
Pettit Andrew	330	Grimfby
Do. do.	200	do.
Playter George T. lot		York
Pollard Rd. efq.	24	Sandwich
Smith Amos	190	Ancafter
Slow George	200	Pelham
Straubridge Crifpus	586	Ancafter
Sevitz Chriftian	150	Wainfleet
Small John Robt.	400	Scarboro'
Small John elq.	100	York
Do. do.	400	do.
Small John elq. T. lot		York
Small Jof. Alwell	380	do.
Spencer Middleton efq.	200	Clarke
Do. do.	400	Darlington
Do. do.	200	Haldimand
Do. do.	200	Percy
Spafford Solomon	600	do.
Smith William	200	King
Stuart Rev. John	800	Whitby
Do. do.	640	Kingfton
Stuart Geo. o'Kill	550	Pitfburg
Shwardteger Lina	200	Winchefter
Seymour Benjamin	300	Loughboro'
Tenbreok Jacob T. lot		Niagara
Tubbs Frederick	200	Hamilton
Thompfon Arch. T. lot		Niagara
Taylor Miss Eliza	do.	Kingfton
Tully Thomas	200	Yorkland
Upper John	200	Stamford
Upper Anthony	200	Thorold
Winteamute Geo.	154	Bertie
Winger John	500	Willoughby
Wyman Ifabel	200	Wainfleet
Willcocks Wm. efq	T. lot	York
Walker John	200	Townfend
Wyfdell Nicholas	200	Kingfton

WILLIAM JARVIS, Sec'y.

TO BE SOLD,

THE front town lot, with an excellent dwelling houfe and a kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Denniſon now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water lot adjoining, and poſſeſſion given to the purchaſer immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6 and 7, in the 3d conceſſion of Weſt Flamboro' township, containing 1000 acres, on which there are ſome very good mill-ſeats: the lots No. 4 and 5, in the 1ſt conceſſion of Eaſt Flamboro', with their broken fronts, containing, according to the patent, 600 acres, more or leſs: the lots No. 1, 3 and 4 in the 2d, and lots No. 2 and 3 in the 3d conceſſion of Beverley, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 16, in the ſecond and third conceſſion of the township of York, containing 400 acres: the lots Nos. 32 and 33, with their broken fronts, in the 1ſt, and Nos. 31 and 32, in the 2d conceſſion of Whitby, containing 800 acres: the lots Nos, 22 and 24 in the 11th, No. 23 in the 12th, and No. 24 in the 13th and 14th conceſſions of Townſend, containing 1000 acres; the lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14 in the 1ſt and 2d conceſſions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the town plot, containing 1200 acres: the lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1ſt conceſſion of Delaware township, on the river Thames, (Ia Trench) containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th conceſſions of Dereham, containing 3000 acres, with mill ſeats thereon: and alſo, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 1ſt, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28, in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 12th conceſſions of Norwich, containing 6000 acres, with mill ſeats thereon.

The terms are either caſh, or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec; for the whole of each purchaſe, in which caſe a proportionably leſs price will be expected, or the ſame for one moiety of each purchaſe, and bonds properly ſecured for principal and intereſt, until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the proprietor at York,

PETER RUSSELL.

Auguſt 22, 1801.

Book-Binding.

THE Subſcriber begs leave moſt reſpectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above buſineſs in all its branches, at No. 20, St. François Xavier-Street, and corner of Notre Dame Street, near the Seminary, where he humbly hopes by his aſſiduity and attention to his buſineſs to merit the encouragement of a generous public. Specimens of his work may be ſeen at the bindery, which he flatters himſelf will be found equal to any Book-binding done in Europe.

JAMES BROWN.

Montreal, Sept. 29, 1801.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

THE

VOLUME XI.] GAZETTE [NUMBER 534.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

TOTAL NUMBER 554.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19 1801. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the twenty-ſixth day of October laſt, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the eleventh day of December, at which time in our Town of York you were held and conſtituted to appear—But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the nineteenth day of January next enſuing, you meet us at our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and thereto do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſquire our Lieutenant Governer of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this FIFTH day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one, and in the forty-ſecond year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majeſty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament aſſembled, did by virtue of a Reſolution of their Houſe of Aſſembly, pray that certain Sums of Money ſhould be applied in ſuch manner as to me ſhould ſeem meet for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to aſſent to the prayer of the ſaid Commons—NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority to veſted in me, and the better to eſtabliſh the wiſe and liberal Intentions of the ſaid faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and Diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Eſquire, one of the Legiſlative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the ſaid John M'Gill and David William Smith Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid Reſolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majeſty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a meaſure ſo agreeable to the wiſhes of the Mother Country, and ſo highly conducive to the proſperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty-firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Gov.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. JARVIS, Secy.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR's OFFICE,
York, 28th Aug. 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive Applications from thoſe who wiſh to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves, and that Leaſes for theſe Lands will be ready to be delivered to ſuch perſons as ſhall be approved of by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the Tenth Day of May next enſuing, on the following conditions, viz.—The Lands to be let for the Term of Twenty-one Years.—The annual Rent to be Two Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two Hundred Acres, (and ſo in proportion for a greater or leſſer quantity) during the firſt ſeven years of the ſaid term of twenty-one years.

For the ſecond ſeven years of the ſaid term, the ſaid annual Rent is to be encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Twenty Shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every two hundred Acres.—For the remaining ſeven years of the ſaid term, the annual Rent is to be again increaſed, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Buſhels of Wheat at the like option of the Crown for every two hundred Acres.

The Leaſes for ſuch perſons as have already applied to the Council for the ſaid Lands (and whoſe applications have been approved of, will be ready to be delivered on the ſaid Tenth Day of May, provided they ſignify to the Clerk of the Council their aſſent to the above Conditions before that time.

The Tenant will be reſtrained by a Covenant in the Leaſe from aſſigning his Intereſt without the Permiſſion of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JAMES GREEN, Secretary.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR's OFFICE.
York, 31ſt Auguſt, 1801.

WHEREAS many perſons who, from various cauſes, had omitted to comply with the Order iſſued from this Office of the fourth day of September laſt, with reſpect to the Lots held by them in this Town, obtained further time for rendering obedience thereto; and whereas ſeveral perſons have ſince been located in this Town whoſe Lots are ſtill uncleared, NOTICE is hereby given to both deſcriptions of perſons, that if the ſaid Order is not literally complied with on or before the twenty-fifth day of March next, the Lots of the Defaulters will be forfeited and given to other perſons.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

SECRETARY's OFFICE,
Nov. 12, 1801.

LIST of the NAMES of PERSONS who have GRANTS in the Secretary's Office, in addition to those heretofore published in this Gazette, ready to be issued:

Names.	Acres.	Townships.
Addison Rev. Rob.	200	Niagara.
Do do.	300	Louth.
Atwood Henry	200	Bertie.
Atkin Charles T. lot		Chatham.
Atkin James T. lot		Chatham,
Adams Richard S.	200	Bastard.
Bentson Christiana	200	Loughboro'.
Bougener Henry sen	200	Crowland.
Bougener Henry jun	200	do.
Buck Henry	200	do.
Book John	500	Ancaster.
Beam Martin	200	Willoughby
Borghonder Jacob jr.	200	Barton
Book George	200	Clinton
Brooks Robert	300	Stamford.
Bougener Hen. sen.	200	Willoughby
Borgender Jacob	200	Barton
Budd Joseph	400	Pelham
Bowman John	200	do.
Beam Jacob	200	Clinton
Borghonder Chriftn.	200	Barton
Book John	200	Ancaster
Breakenridge David T. lot		Johnstown
Beardsly Barthw. C.	do.	York
Bates Stoddard	200	Clarke
Bell Alexander	300	Cramahe
Beman Elitha	1000	Clarke
Bradt Adrian	200	Flamboro' E.
Bowman Stephen	200	Halditmand
Barriet Jacob	100	Pickering
Beech Henry	200	do.
Betcher John	200	Cramahe
Buis Elizabeth alias Conclin	200	Camden
Craig Thomas	200	Townfend
Clark Rulliph	200	Loughboro'
Cook Thomas T. lot		Kingfton
Cameron Archd.	do.	York
Cope Conrad	200	Beverly
Clark Robt. jun.	200	Whitby
Cameron Hugh	190	York
Cotter James. Mr. Mc Kenney & Jacob Wormley	190	Ameliafburg
Conger P. de Signah	200	Hallowell
Coutier Stephen	300	Townfend
Clark James. Eq.	450	Darlington
Cozens Daniel	1000	Vaughan
Caftolo John T. lot		Niagara
Collins John	do.	do.
Clendenning James	do.	do.
Caffady Samuel	do.	do.
Camp Robert	200	Ancaster
Cripe Philip	200	Barton
Ducue John	200	Thorold
Dennis Joseph	200	Humberftone
Darby George	200	Grantham
Denick Andrew	200	Loughboro'
Dickfon Thomas efq	200	Niagara
Dean Mary	100	Crowland
Day Richard	200	Baftard
Edfall James	150	Humberftone
Fegan Thomas	68	Maryfburg
Fither Alexr. Efq. T. lot		Kingfton
Fris Adam	200	Clinton
Forfar William	200	Vaughan
Forfar Thomas	200	do.
Gray K[illegible] J.D. efq.	1800	Scarboro'
Do. do.	2400	Walfingham
Do. do.	200	Whitby
Do. do.	1300	Darlington
Do. do.	700	Murray
Do. do.	500	Saltfleet
Do. do.	400	Cramahe
Do. do.	2200	Hope
Gahan Edward	100	York
Grant Hon. Alex.	1	do.
Gray Alex. Eiq.	300	do.
Gordin Mary	200	King
Grant Duncan	?	Johnftown
Gray John T. lot		Kingfton
Grant Lewis 7 1	4th	Edwardfburg
Gamble Ifabella Leah	400	Darlington
Gamble Mrs. Ifabella Eliz.	600	do.
Gamble Sar. H. Bois	400	do.
Gamble Mary Ann Allen	400	do.
Gamble Leah Tyrer	400	Eftobicoke
Gamble Cath. Mag.	400	do.
Grillenger George	100	Stamford
Gelie Jofeph	300	King
Hartwell John	200	Haldimand
Halner Richard	200	Louth
Hywand Edward T. lot		do.
Heron Samuel	200	Scarboro'
Harris Richard	100	Grantham
Havens Wm. jun.	100	Niagara
Hains Peter	200	Grantham
Hoover George	200	Stamford
Horning Peter	200	Barton
Hoover George	200	Thorold
Howland Samuel fen	200	Pittburg
Hayes John	400	Whitchurch
Johnfon Sir John	1 1-2	Edwardfburg
Johnfon Lt. Wm.	1200	Baftard
Jeffup Edward jun. T. lot		York
Johnfon Sir John T. lot		Johnftown
Do. do.	18	Kingfton
Kendrick Duke W.	200	Whitchurch
Knight Thomas	200	Vaughan
Klenginbrummer N. T. lot		Niagara
Kemp Mathew	do.	do.
Kemp David	do.	do.
Laufon Miller	164	Clinton
Lee James	200	Saltfleet
Lates George	100	Thorold
Lafferty Edward	200	Crowland
Larifh Wm.	200	Yonge
Lutz Marv	200	King
Loucks Wm.	200	Matilda
Link Mary	200	Winchefter
Lukin Peter, Efq.	200	Plantaganet
Lawe George Efq. T. lot		York
Mingle Wm.	200	Clinton
Moore John	200	Grimfby
Moor Jonathan	150	do.
Moore John	240	do.
Manl James	200	Vaughan
M'Kindlay Jn. efq	1800	Alfred
M'Donell Ang. elq.	300	Saltfleet
Mabee Lewis	200	Bertie
Do. do.	236	Wainfleet
M'Donell Alex. efq. T. lot		York
M'Kay John T. lot		Niagara
M'Kenzie Alex. do.		Sandwich
Markland Thos. efq	do.	Kingfton
M'Kindlay Jn. elq.	600	Clarence
Merlatt Thomas	200	Winchefter
M'Kindlay Jn. efq.	400	Cumberland
Oftrander Eleanor	200	Thorold
O'Neill Cornelius	120	Bertie
O Reilly Dennis	1200	Darlington
Price Wm.	200	Grantham
Pettit Andrew	330	Grimfby
Do. do.	200	do.
Playter George T. lot		York
Pollard Rd. efq.	24	Sandwich
Smith Amos	190	Ancafter
Slow George	200	Pelham
Straubridge Crifpus	586	Ancafter
Sevitz Chriftian	150	Wainfleet
Small John Robt.	400	Scarboro'
Small John elq.	100	York
Do. do.	400	do.
Small John elq. T. lot		York
Small Jof. Alwell	380	do.
Spencer Middleton efq.	200	Clarke
Do. do.	400	Darlington
Do. do.	200	Haldimand
Do. do.	200	Percy
Spafford Solomon	600	do.
Smith William	200	King
Stuart Rev. John	800	Whitby
Do. do.	640	Kingfton
Stuart Geo. o'Kill	550	Pitfburg
Shwardteger Lina	200	Winchefter
Seymour Benjamin	300	Loughboro'
Tenbreok Jacob T. lot		Niagara
Tubbs Frederick	200	Hamilton
Thompfon Arch. T. lot		Niagara
Taylor Miss Eliza	do.	Kingfton
Tully Thomas	200	Yorkland
Upper John	200	Stamford
Upper Anthony	200	Thorold
Winteamute Geo.	154	Bertie
Winger John	500	Willoughby
Wyman Ifabel	200	Wainfleet
Willcocks Wm. efq	T. lot	York
Walker John	200	Townfend
Wyfdell Nicholas	200	Kingfton

WILLIAM JARVIS, Sec'y.

TO BE SOLD,

THE front town lot, with an excellent dwelling houfe and a kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Denniſon now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water lot adjoining, and poſſeſſion given to the purchaſer immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6 and 7, in the 3d conceſſion of Weſt Flamboro' township, containing 1000 acres, on which there are ſome very good mill-ſeats: the lots No. 4 and 5, in the 1ſt conceſſion of Eaſt Flamboro', with their broken fronts, containing, according to the patent, 600 acres, more or leſs: the lots No. 1, 3 and 4 in the 2d, and lots No. 2 and 3 in the 3d conceſſion of Beverley, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 16, in the ſecond and third conceſſion of the township of York, containing 400 acres: the lots Nos. 32 and 33, with their broken fronts, in the 1ſt, and Nos. 31 and 32, in the 2d conceſſion of Whitby, containing 800 acres: the lots Nos, 22 and 24 in the 11th, No. 23 in the 12th, and No. 24 in the 13th and 14th conceſſions of Townſend, containing 1000 acres; the lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14 in the 1ſt and 2d conceſſions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the town plot, containing 1200 acres: the lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1ſt conceſſion of Delaware township, on the river Thames, (Ia Trench) containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th conceſſions of Dereham, containing 3000 acres, with mill ſeats thereon: and alſo, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 1ſt, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28, in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 12th conceſſions of Norwich, containing 6000 acres, with mill ſeats thereon.

The terms are either caſh, or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec; for the whole of each purchaſe, in which caſe a proportionably leſs price will be expected, or the ſame for one moiety of each purchaſe, and bonds properly ſecured for principal and intereſt, until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the proprietor at York,

PETER RUSSELL.

Auguſt 22, 1801.

Book-Binding.

THE Subſcriber begs leave moſt reſpectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above buſineſs in all its branches, at No. 20, St. François Xavier-Street, and corner of Notre Dame Street, near the Seminary, where he humbly hopes by his aſſiduity and attention to his buſineſs to merit the encouragement of a generous public. Specimens of his work may be ſeen at the bindery, which he flatters himſelf will be found equal to any Book-binding done in Europe.

JAMES BROWN.

Montreal, Sept. 29, 1801.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

THE

VOLUME XI.] GAZETTE [NUMBER 534.

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OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

TOTAL NUMBER 554.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19 1801. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the twenty-ſixth day of October laſt, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the eleventh day of December, at which time in our Town of York you were held and conſtituted to appear—But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the nineteenth day of January next enſuing, you meet us at our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and thereto do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſquire our Lieutenant Governer of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this FIFTH day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one, and in the forty-ſecond year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majeſty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament aſſembled, did by virtue of a Reſolution of their Houſe of Aſſembly, pray that certain Sums of Money ſhould be applied in ſuch manner as to me ſhould ſeem meet for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to aſſent to the prayer of the ſaid Commons—NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority to veſted in me, and the better to eſtabliſh the wiſe and liberal Intentions of the ſaid faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and Diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Eſquire, one of the Legiſlative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the ſaid John M'Gill and David William Smith Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid Reſolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majeſty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a meaſure ſo agreeable to the wiſhes of the Mother Country, and ſo highly conducive to the proſperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty-firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Gov.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. JARVIS, Secy.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR's OFFICE,
York, 28th Aug. 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive Applications from thoſe who wiſh to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves, and that Leaſes for theſe Lands will be ready to be delivered to ſuch perſons as ſhall be approved of by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the Tenth Day of May next enſuing, on the following conditions, viz.—The Lands to be let for the Term of Twenty-one Years.—The annual Rent to be Two Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two Hundred Acres, (and ſo in proportion for a greater or leſſer quantity) during the firſt ſeven years of the ſaid term of twenty-one years.

For the ſecond ſeven years of the ſaid term, the ſaid annual Rent is to be encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Twenty Shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every two hundred Acres.—For the remaining ſeven years of the ſaid term, the annual Rent is to be again increaſed, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Buſhels of Wheat at the like option of the Crown for every two hundred Acres.

The Leaſes for ſuch perſons as have already applied to the Council for the ſaid Lands (and whoſe applications have been approved of, will be ready to be delivered on the ſaid Tenth Day of May, provided they ſignify to the Clerk of the Council their aſſent to the above Conditions before that time.

The Tenant will be reſtrained by a Covenant in the Leaſe from aſſigning his Intereſt without the Permiſſion of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JAMES GREEN, Secretary.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR's OFFICE.
York, 31ſt Auguſt, 1801.

WHEREAS many perſons who, from various cauſes, had omitted to comply with the Order iſſued from this Office of the fourth day of September laſt, with reſpect to the Lots held by them in this Town, obtained further time for rendering obedience thereto; and whereas ſeveral perſons have ſince been located in this Town whoſe Lots are ſtill uncleared, NOTICE is hereby given to both deſcriptions of perſons, that if the ſaid Order is not literally complied with on or before the twenty-fifth day of March next, the Lots of the Defaulters will be forfeited and given to other perſons.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

From the FREE PRESS.

GREAT BRITAIN and France are the primary nations. It is evident that all the reſt play a ſecondary part. The French adopt this opinion, and call France Rome, and Great Britain Carthage. If this ſimilitude was exact, Britain would ſink in the conteſt. But the Britiſh government is more ſtable than that of Carthage, and the Britiſh ſuperiority on the ſea, is more clearly as well as more durably and more effectually eſtabliſhed than that of either Carthage or France. The naval power was rude and imperfect in ancient times, & thoſe who then underſtood it beſt were little the better for that advantage. Dulius, the Roman Conſul, gained a naval victory with mere landſmen. The reaſon is, that the ſhips of war were towed along ſide their antagoniſts, and being grappled firmly together, the combat was maintained, as in fights on land, by a body of ſoldiers on each ſide. This being the ordinary event of a ſea fight, no wonder the Roman ſoldiers, whoſe valor was the ſtradieſt and the beſt trained in the world, prevailed over the mercenaries of Carthage. Every thing is different between England and France. So ſuperior are the Engliſh ſeamen to the French, ſo little now depends on the number of men, & ſo much on naval art, that the crowd of Frenchmen on board their veſſels are rather an incumbrance than an effective force. There is ſeldom a ſea fight in which the French eſcape, although their crews are far more numerous than thoſe of their conquerors. Great Britain, too, enjoys a durable ſuperiority. There muſt be commerce before there will be ſeamen, there muſt be a ſtable government before there will be a general ſpirit of enterprize and induſtry to create commerce. The hands of labor will be weak while its earneſt are expoſed to rapine as in France. It will be an age or two before that nation will get rid of her military tyrants and her revolutionary ſpirit; and till ſhe does, her proſperity will be precarious, and her naval power will be diſplayed like that of Turkey, by foreign awkward landſmen on board ſhips.—Deſpotiſm will waſte men and wealth, and in vain try to imitate the ſpontaneous energies of induſtry and commerce, foſtered by a free and ſtable government. It may be added, that a naval power is exerted with infinitely more effect now than it was in ancient times. Every nation almoſt is now vulnerable in its commerce and in its colonies, the ruin of theſe produces a decay of the revenues and reſources for war.

If then, France affects to be Rome, ſhe will not find in Great Britain a Carthage. Nay, even in the military ſpirit of her people. Britain, with the exerciſe of one briſk campaign, would not be found inferior to her boaſtful antagoniſt. The campaign in Egypt, evinces that Engliſhmen can be good ſoldiers as well as ſeamen. Carthage, on the contrary, was too much torn by faction to maintain good infantry of her own citizens—the hired ſtrangers: but her cavalry, as that was not a deſpiſed ſervice like the infantry, but attended with honor, was excellent, and ſo ſuperior to that of Rome, that the Numidian horſe under Hannibal, won every battle in the open plains.

Carthage was rich, and England is richer: Carthage was free, England is really ſo; and if the government of Great Britain were either a democracy, or a deſpotiſm, ſi, in the firſt caſe, would have been ſhivered to pieces by faction, and in the latter, by France, will in the firſt four years of the war. None but free governments are ſtable, and none that are purely democratic are free.

In points of reſources, it does not appear that Britain experiences any want, nor that France has, except in the violences of force and tyranny, any ſort of ſecurity for a ſupply. It was foretold years ago, that Great Britain was to be ruined, and muſt have peace, if ſhe took ſervitude with it. The *oppoſition* aſſured the nation of the event. Yet time has totally confuted theſe predictions—wealth goes on augmenting credit is the ſtedier for the ſhocks that have waved its branches, but could not ſhe its roots. The war is chiefly naval, and the ſeamen are now formed, and indeed have grown up in the war, in ſufficient numbers. The expences are not encreaſing.—A long war creates a ſort of commerce for itſelf, and as it were, makes a part of its own means. There could not, therefore, exiſt a doubt that Britain was *able* to carry on the war. Her land never produced more, and its products never before were worth ſo much. Her induſtry never was greater, and the demand for its fabrics ſo little divided with competitors. Her tons of ſhipping and her trade are greater than at any former period. Her capital is doubled, and it is as ſure to create employment, as employment is to accumulate capital. Theſe are the fountains of her wealth, and they flow with an unexhauſted and progreſſively encreaſing ſtream. France is more nearly ruined by revolution, and Spain by the pride and lazineſs of her people, than Great Britain is by the war. It is an evil for a nation to be obliged to exert all its energies to preſerve itſelf from French fraternity—but it would be an evil a hundred times greater to fall under it.

One would expect that France was of all nations the richeſt in reſources, ſince it could ſpend all, and then attack the new holders of property, and ſpend it as often as the neceſſities of *liberty* might require. By a formal decree, all property in France has been declared in *a ſtate of requiſition*. The whole people were alſo enrolled *in requiſition* and death, or confiſcation of the offender's property enſued on diſobedience. France is now deſtitute of credit, of revenue, of all the *ordinary* means to extract reſources from her people, and ſhe has uſed and abuſed the *extraordinary* till they are almoſt as unproductive as they are odious. She looks for means abroad. She looks to Portugal, to Italy to Spain and Holland.—Bonaparte, of courſe, ſees the varniſh of his popularity wearing off, and his hopes fading into diſappointment. Already he fears the effects of that temper of the French, ever patient under tyranny, but ever eager to eſtabliſh a new tyrant. He ſees Egypt nearly wreſted from his domination. His ſplendid promiſes of wealth and glory, in an expedition to ſubvert the Britiſh dominions in India, vaniſh into air.—The powers of the North, whom he deceived beaten into a better underſtanding of the Law of Nations, and embittered againſt their deceiver.

Scraps from the late London papers.

The late ſon of Sir J. B. Warren, who was killed in Egypt, was not only a brave, but an amiable and accompliſhed young man. He had ſeveral times been ſent on ſervice, and whenever he failed on any expedition, he ſent a blank letter to his mother, allowing her to conceive feelings which he could not deſcribe.

It probably contributes to the ill humour of the Firſt Conſul, for the loſs of Egypt, that that army muſt now return to France which expreſſed ſo much reſentment againſt him for deſerting it. It will ſurpriſe no one if ſome of its leaders ſhould find their way to Paris, without a trial, like the turbulent citizens of *Guadaloupe*. (*The Times.*

A freſh inſtance of the deſpotiſm exerciſed by the French government has occurred, in a decree iſſued by the conſula for baniſhing from the territories of the Republic in Europe, the individuals ſent home from Gaudaloupe by Rear Admiral La Croille. Without inquiring into the charges preferred againſt them, without any proof of guilt, without any form of trial, theſe perſons are conſigned to the diſcretion of the Miniſter of Marine, who is directed to tranſport them to ſome of the French colonies.

Potatoes, which ſold at the rate of 2s. for 21lb. laſt winter in Ireland, now ſell at the rate of 3d and 4d. Such has been the produce of the earth this preſent ſummer. Corn is in great abundance alſo.

The ſtate of the French Marine puts one in mind of the ridiculous ſtory of the Weſt Indian and his horſe, which would go very well to Jamaica, or Antigua, or any where elſe, by ſea, but by land it would not go at all. The reverſe of this is the predicament of the French veſſels; for they do very well on ground, or chained to their piers, but by water they do not run at all.

The King of Naples has lately in imminent danger of falling into the hands of two Algerine corſairs, who had watched him from behind an iſland to which he was accuſtomed to repair in order to enjoy his favourite diverſion of fiſhing. It was only by a wonderful exertion on the part of his boat's crew, that his Majeſty eſcaped into Palermo.

Benedict XIII. did not think it beneath the Papal dignity to wage war againſt the wigs of the Clergy. On the 20th of December, 1725, he publiſhed a Bull, by which *ten days imprisonment* was to be inflicted upon any of the Clergy *wearing a wig*. How are things altered!

A great ſpeculation is at preſent carrying on in the purchaſe of young pigs on account of the prodigious quantity of grain that muſt remain to be diſpoſed of, in conſequence of the great importation of corn, and the abundance of the harveſt. The *ſwiniſh multitude* have certainly ſuffered conſiderably by the *artificial* ſcarcity, but now they are likely to profit by the infamy of their enemies, the hoarders.

Every one has a peculiar *addreſs*.—The *addreſs* of Young Men conſiſts in deceiving Women; the *addreſs* of Old Men in being deceived by them. With a Woman, diſſimulation; with a comet, being now complying, now repulſive. With a Man of intrigue it is cunning, and with an ambitious Man policy. The *addreſs* of a Parafite is ſhewn in *accidentally* dropping in at the hour of dinner; and the *addreſs* of moſt Debtors is to *conceal their addreſs* from their Creditors!

Land in the neighbourhood of Paris is now ſold at ſeven years purchaſe.

Dr. JENNER, who firſt introduced inoculation with the *cow pox*, is to be rewarded with a *penſion* for this *important* diſcovery. The enterpriſing genius, who had propoſed to ſubſtitute the *fleſh of aſſes*, and the *manure of dogs*, for the *urine* of the cow, expects alſo a good reward.

Many of the country Bankers are at length conſidered among their moſt ſanguine ſupporters, as nothing more than dealers in old rags.

The *poachers* in the neighbourhood of London have been actively employed theſe two laſt days in killing game to ſell to the *Cockney ſportſmen*, that they may return in triumph with evidence of their being good *ſhots*.

Robert Hignett, of Alſton, in the county of Cheſter, offers two guineas for the apprehenſion of his wife, Elizabeth, a beautiful young woman, aged 25, who has lately eloped with Larry M'Bride, an Iriſhman, 60 years of age, five feet high, jaw-licked, deeply pitted with the ſmall-pox, dreſſed in a Tailor's jacket, and a pair of old black breeches.

An Engliſh gentleman, in Dublin, has preſented a ſet of bells to a pariſh, for the uſe of one of the ſteeples, and has given an annuity to a famous ringer, on condition that a triple *Bob Major* ſhall ring every night. The *watchmen* proteſt againſt the donation, as they argue, that the parties in fulfilling the contract, will *keep them awake*.

The liberal ſyſtem which has lately diſcovered itſelf in ſeveral parts of the continent, in favour of the Jews, who have been ſo long the objects of the moſt oppreſſive perſecution, either by poſitive enactment, or by the no leſs galling mode of private abuſe, ſeems to have excited the greateſt alarm among a certain claſs in this country; their fears are roufed at the bare idea of a naturalization bill, and they conjure up all the horrors that would accrue to Church and State, if the children of Abraham were permitted to enjoy the full benefits of the Britiſh Conſtitution.—We, for our parts, however, can ſee no reaſon for indulging any ſuch alarming fears. The preſent is not an age of deſolvence, but of reſtraint, and all true friends of Church and State may conſole themſelves with the idea that we are too wiſe to remove the penal ſtatutes of our anceſtors.

It is worthy of remark, that the three greateſt Botaniſts in Europe, obtained at the ſame time the places aſſigned them in the public opinion. M. Vahl is Director of the garden of plants at Copenhagen, M. Wildenow at Berlin, and M. Cavanilles at Madrid. But what moſt attracts the attention of the learned is the new organization of the Royal Garden at Madrid. Every thing there is changed, and nothing ſpared to render it worthy of the nation moſt favoured by nature. They are about to enlarge it, to repair its green-houſes, to bring thither the rareſt plants of America and the Phillipine Iſlands, the Guiaguina, or Jeſuits' bark, palm, ſago, cocoa, and palm trees, which they hope to ſucceed in inuring to the climate by ſucceſſive tranſplantations from the Canary Iſlands to the ſouth of Andaluſia, and thence to the garden of Madrid.—M. Cevallos, Miniſter of State, from whom the natural ſciences have much to expect, gives every encouragement to the progreſs of botanical oeconomy, and his taſte for plants is communicating itſelf rapidly to the Spaniſh youth, who flock in crowds to the leſſons of M. Cavanilles, the only perſon who at preſent profeſſes botany at Madrid.

Among the commercial improvements at Vienna, a great indigo houſe is eſtabliſhed, which has already diminiſhed the importation of that article from England and Holland.

Mr. Pope's celebrated *weeping Willow* lately cut down, came originally from Spain incloſing a preſent to Lady Suffolk, who came over with King George II. and Queen Caroline, and was a favorite of both, particularly ſo of the King. Mr. Pope was preſent when the covering was taken off the preſent: he obſerved the pieces of ſticks appeared as if there was ſome vegetation, and added, "Perhaps they may produce ſomething we have not in England." Under this idea he planted it in his garden and it has produced the *Willow tree* that has given birth to ſo many others.

Sporting Anecdote.—Tupor, who was many years game keeper to ſir H. Mildmay, in Hampſhire, actually broke in a ſtaved ſow to find game, back & ſtand, as ſtaunch as any pointer, which he called Slut, and ſhot a conſiderable quantity of game to her. Slut was otherwiſe very lagacious, for one day, by the way of trial, ſhe was deſired to find Tupor in the midſt of a crowd, and the inſtantly made her way between the legs of a number of perſons, until ſhe reached her maſter, after whoſe deceaſe ſhe was ſold by auction for a conſiderable ſum.—Tupor had as fine an eye as his pig had a noſe, for he was an extraordinary ſhot; he would hit a cricket ball with a bullet from a fowling piece, when bowled with the greateſt velocity and at a conſiderable diſtance.

Affair of Honor.

Some days ſince, two hair-dreſſers, of Bath, having quarrelled in a public houſe, retired to King's Maid-fields, to fight it out—the one was a tall, lank man; the other ſhort, thick, and plethoric; after a few rounds, the combatant, whoſe rotundity unfitted him for works of laſting proweſs, juſt found breath ſufficient to whiſper forth, "I'll fight no more." The other, anxiouſly catching the half-formed ſounds, aſked "what does he ſay?"—"Say," cried one of the ſeconds, "why, he ſays he'll fight another hour."—"The Devil he does," rejoined the other, "then I'll fight no longer." Fatty was accordingly declared victor, and carried from the field in triumph.

LONDON FASHIONS
FOR SEPTEMBER.

FULL DRESSES.—1. An evening dreſs of lilac, or other colored muſlin, the body made quite plain, and trimmed round with lace; the ſleeves very ſhort and trimmed round the bottom with broad lace. The hair dreſſed and ornamented with a baudeau, of crape and flowers.

2. WALKING DRESS.—A round dreſs of cambric muſlin, the body made full, and drawn round the boſom with a frill; full long ſleeves. Spaniſh cloak of white muſlin, trimmed all round with lace, A bonnet of white or buff muſlin, trimmed and tied under the chin with white ribbon.

HEAD DRESSES.—A bonnet of white chip and pink crape ornamented with a pink and white feather.

2. A bonnet made of lilac ſilk, ornamented with lilac ribbons, and a white oſtrich feather.

3. A cap of white lace, made open behind to admit the hair, and tied under the chin with a bow of lilac ribbons; a ſmall lilac bow on the top.

4. A bonnet of brown willow; two feathers of the ſame color placed in front, to fall on the right ſide.

5. A ſtraw hat turned up in front, & ornamented with a flower.

6. A ſmall round cap of white lace, with pink bows at the ſide and on the top.

7. A cloſe bonnet of white cambrick muſlin trimmed, and tied under the chin with white ribbon.

8. A white chip hat ornamented with a wreath of flowers.

OBSERVATIONS.—The favorite colors are brown, yellow and buff; and in flowers, ſcarlet, crimſon, and roſe colors. Imperial chips and flowers and feathers are generally worn.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

Arrived this afternoon a very fine Spaniſh ſhip packet, called the Neptuna, from Corunna; captured by the Fifgard, of 38 guns, capt. Martin; the is quite new about 400 tons burthen, and fitted with four ſuits of ſtores of every kind, and was bound to the Weſt Indies: ſhe was cut out of Corunna this day fortnight, by the boats of the Fifgard, under the guns of a very ſtrong garriſon, and effected without any loſs on the part of the Engliſh: they alſo cut out at the ſame time, an American ſhip which they conceived was another packet, but ſhe was given up; they alſo captured a gun boat, with one 24 pounder, which they ſunk, being of little value.

Sir G. Warren was ſuddenly taken ill on Sunday night, at Tunbridge Wells, and expired in leſs than an hour. A ſingular circumſtance in his hiſtory was, that after a ſeparation decreed in the Eccleſiaſtical Court between him and his lady, in conſequence of diſagreements merely the reſult of contrariety of tempers, they again came together, and lived with each other until death pronounced a more durable divorce.

POETRY.

SONNET
TO AN OLD MAN.

SWEET Mercy! how my very heart has bled,
To ſee thee, poor OLD MAN, and thy grey hairs,
Hoar with the ſnowy blaſt; while no one cares
To clothe thy ſhrivell'd limbs and palſied head!

My Father, throw away this tatter'd veſt,
That mocks thy ſhiv'ring! Take my garment—uſe
A young man's arm! I'll melt theſe frozen dews
That hang from thy white beard, and numb thy breaſt.

My SARAH, too, ſhall tend thee, like a child;
And thou ſhalt talk, in our fire-ſide's receſs,
Of purple pride, and ſcowls on wretchedneſs.
HE did not ſcowl, the Galilean mild,
Who met the LAZAR turn'd from rich men's doors,
And call'd him friend, and wept upon his ſores!

TO prevent disappointment and trouble, the Public is requested to take notice, that some time ago Mr. WILLCOCKS resigned his place of Post Master for York, his reasonable charges for the rent of an office, stationary, fire, candles, and a servant to attend, being disputed; although by his assiduity and attention, the revenue was productive beyond expectation, as appears by the accounts he rendered, and the money he remitted to the Post Master General at Quebec. Dec. 16, 1801.

WHEREAS *Bathsheba Cameron*, wife of Archibald Cameron of the town of York, Upper Canada, has without any just cause or provocation whatever, eloped from his bed and board, behaved in an unbecoming manner, and after absenting herself from the first January 1799 (altho' solicited to return, without effect, which he can prove) has again returned to this town; he is therefore at last under the disagreeable but absolute necessity of thus giving public notice, that the said *Bathsheba Cameron* may not be credited or harboured on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

ARCHIBALD CAMERON.

York, 18th Decr. 1801.

Toronto Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the encouragement he has hitherto so amply experienced, and begs leave to inform them, that the above House is now fitted up in convenient manner, and ready for their reception, where transient gentlemen, travellers and others may also be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging.—He is constantly provided with the best liquors, *viands*, &c. and flatters himself that the conveniencies of the house, together with his attention to their commands, will not fail to render it perfectly agreeable to those gentlemen who may please to favor him with their custom and support.

WILLIAM COOPER.

York, 12th Dec. 1801.

N. B. Good stabling and provender for Horses.

Book-Binding.

THE Subscriber begs leave most respectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above business in all its branches, at No. 20, St. Francois Xavier Street, and corner of Notre Dame Street, near the Seminary, where he humbly hopes by his assiduity and attention to his business to merit the encouragement of a a generous public. Specimens of his work may be seen at the bindery, which he flatters himself will be found equal to any Book binding done in Europe.

JAMES BROWN

Montreal, Sept. 29, 1801.

SECRETARY's OFFICE,

Nov. 12, 1801.

LIST of the NAMES of PERSONS who have GRANTS in the Secretary's Office, in addition to those heretofore published in this Gazette, ready to be issued :

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townships.*
Addison Rev. Rob.	200	Niagara.
Do	do. 300	Louth.
Alwood Henry	200	Bertie.
Aikin Charles	T. lot	Chatham.
Aikin James	T. lot	Chatham,
Adams Richard S.	200	Bastard.
Bentson Christiana	200	Loughboro'.
Bougener Henry sen	200	Crowland,
Bougener Henry jun	200	do.
Buck Henry	200	do.
Book John	500	Ancaster.
Beam Martin	200	Willoughby
Borghonder Jacob jr.	200	Barton
Book George	200	Clinton
Brooks Robert	300	Stamford.
Bougener Hen. sen.	200	Willoughby
Borgender Jacob	200	Barton
Budd Joseph	400	Pelham
Bowman John	200	do.
Beam Jacob	200	Clinton
Borghonder Christn.	200	Barton
Book John	200	Ancaster
Breakenridge David	T. lot	Johnstown
Beardsly Barthw. C.	do.	York
Bates Stoddard	200	Clarke
Bell Alexander	300	Cramahe
Beman Elisha	1000	Clarke
Bradt Adrian	200	Flamboro' E.
Bowman Stephen	200	Haldimand
Barner Jacob	100	Pickering
Beech Henry	200	do.
Betcher John	200	Cramahe
Buis Elizabeth alias Concklin	200	Camden
Craig Thomas	200	Townsend
Clark Ruliph	200	Loughboro'
Cook Thomas	T. lot	Kingston
Cameron Archd.	do.	York
Cope Conrad	200	Beverly
Clark Robt. jun.	200	Whitby
Cameron Hugh	190	York
Cotter James, Mr. Mc Kenney & Jacob Wormley	190	Ameliasburg
Conger P. de Signah	200	Hallowell
Coutier Stephen	300	Townsend
Clark James, Esq.	450	Darlington
Cozens Daniel	1000	Vaughan
Castolo John	T. lot	Niagara
Collins John	do.	do.
Clendenning James	do.	do.
Cassidy Samuel	do.	do.
Camp Robert	200	Ancaster
Crips Philip	200	Barton
Ducue John	200	Thorold
Dennis Joseph	200	Humberstone
Darby George	200	Grantham
Den k Andrew	200	Loughboro'
Dickson Thomas esq	200	Niagara
Duan Mary	100	Crowland
Day Richard	200	Bastard
Edsall James	150	Humberstone
Fegan Thomas	88	Marysburg
Fisher Alexr. Esq.	T. lot	Kingston
Fris Adam	200	Clinton
Foster William	200	Vaughan
Forsar Thomas	200	do.
Gray Robt. J.D. esq.	1800	Scarboro'
Do. do.	2400	Walsingham
Do. do.	200	Whitby
Do. do.	1300	Darlington
Do. do.	700	Murray
Do. do.	500	Saltfleet
Do. do.	400	Cramahe
Do. do.	2200	Hope
Gahan Edward	100	York
Grant Hon. Alex.	1	do.
Gray Alex. Esq.	300	do.
Gordin Mary	200	King
Grant Duncan	7	Johnstown
Gray John	T. lot	Kingston
Grant Lewis	7 1-4th	Edwardsburg
Gamble Isabella Leah	400	Darlington
Gamble Mrs. Isabella Eliz.	600	do.
Gamble Sar. H. Bois	400	do.
Gamble Mary Ann Allen	400	do.
Gamble Leah Tyrer	400	Etobicoke
Gamble Cath. Mag.	400	do.
Grilenger George	100	Stamford
Gelie Joseph	300	King
Hartwell John	200	Haldimand
Hamer Richard	200	Louth
Hayward Edward	T. lot	do.
Heron Samuel	200	Scarboro'
Harris Richard	100	Grantham
Havens Wm. jun.	200	Niagara
Hains Peter	200	Grantham
Hoover George	200	Stamford
Horning Peter	200	Barton
Hoover George	200	Thorold
Howland Samuel sen	200	Pittsburg
Hayes John	400	Whitchurch
Johnson Sir John	32 1-2	Edwardsburg
Johnson Lt. Wm.	1200	Bastard
Jessup Edward jun.	T. lot	York
Johnson Sir John	T. lot	Johnstown
Do. do.	18	Kingston
Kendrick Duke W.	200	Whitchurch
Knight Thomas	200	Vaughan
Klenginbrummer N.	T. lot	Niagara
Kemp Mathew	do.	do.
Kemp David	do.	do.
Lawson Miller	164	Clinton
Lee James	200	Saltfleet
Lates George	400	Thorold
Lafferty Edward	200	Crowland
Latish Wm.	200	Yonge
Lutz Mary	200	King
Loucks Wm.	200	Matilda
Link Mary	200	Winchester
Lukin Peter, Esq.	200	Plantagenet
Lawe George Esq.	T. lot	York
Mingle Wm.	200	Clinton
Moore John	200	Grimsby
Moor Jonathan	150	do.
Moore John	240	do.
Mall James	200	Vaughan
M'Kindlay Jn. esq	1800	Alfred
M'Donell Ang. esq.	300	Saltfleet
Mabee Lewis	200	Bertie
Do. do.	246	Wainfleet
M'Donell Alex. esq.	T. lot	York
M'Kay John	T. lot	Niagara
M'Kenzie Alex.	do.	Sandwich
Markland Thos. esq	do.	Kingston
M'Kindlay Jn. esq.	600	Clarence
Merritt Thomas	200	Winchester
M'Kindlay Jn. esq.	400	Cumberland
Ostrander Eleanor	200	Thorold
O'Neill Cornelius	120	Bertie
O'Reilly Dennis	1200	Darlington
Price Wm.	200	Grantham
Pettit Andrew	300	Grimsby
Do. do.	200	do.
Playter George	T. lot	York
Pollard Rd. esq.	24	Sandwich
Smith Amos	190	Ancaster
Slow George	200	Pelham
Strawbridge Crispus	586	Ancaster
Sevitz Christian	150	Wainfleet
Small John Robt.	400	Scarboro'
Small John esq.	100	York
Do. do.	400	do.
Small John esq.	T. lot	York
Small Jos. Atwell	380	do.
Spencer Hazleton esq.	200	Clarke
Do. do.	400	Darlington
Do. do.	200	Haldimand
Do. do.	200	Percy
Spafford Solomon	600	do.
Smith William	200	King
Stuart Rev. John	800	Whitby
Do. do.	640	Kingston
Stuart Geo. o'Kill	550	Pittsburg
Shwardfeger Lina	200	Winchester
Seymour Benjamin	300	Loughboro'
Tenbrook Jacob	T. lot	Niagara
Tubbs Frederick	200	Hamilton
Thompson Arch.	T. lot	Niagara
Taylor Miss Eliza	do.	Kingston
Tully Thomas	200	Portland
Upper John	200	Stamford
Upper Anthony	200	Thorold
Winteamute Geo.	154	Bertie
Winger John	500	Willoughby
Wyman Asahel	200	Wainfleet
Willcocks Wm. esq	T. lot	York
Walker John	200	Townsend
Wysdell Nicholas	200	Kingston

WILLIAM JARVIS, Sec'y.

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By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith :—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING :—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the twenty sixth day of October last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the eleventh day of December, at which time in our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the nineteenth day of January next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary : Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed :—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this FIFTH day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, and in the forty second year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, sec'y.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majesty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament assembled, did by virtue of a Resolution of their House of Assembly, pray that certain Sums of Money should be applied in such manner as to me should seem meet for the purpose of purchasing and distributing Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to assent to the prayer of the said Commons—NOW KNOW YE, that I PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority so vested in me, and the better to effectuate the wise and liberal Intentions of the said faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Esquire, one of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the House of Assembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the said John M'Gill and David William Smith Commissioners for the purpose of purchasing and distributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Resolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majesty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a measure so agreeable to the wishes of the Mother Country, and so highly conducive to the prosperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,

Wm. JARVIS, Secy.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR's OFFICE.

York, 28th Aug. 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive Applications from those who wish to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, and that Leases for those Lands will be ready to be delivered to such persons as shall be approved of by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the Tenth Day of May next ensuing, on the following conditions, viz.—The Lands to be let for the Term of Twenty-one Years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two Hundred Acres, (and so in proportion for a greater or smaller quantity) during the first seven years of the said term of twenty-one years.

For the second seven years of the said term, the said annual Rent is to be encreased, and to be at the rate of Twenty Shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every two hundred Acres.—For the remaining seven years of the said term, the annual Rent is to be again increased, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Bushels of Wheat at the like option of the Crown for every two hundred Acres.

The Leases for such persons as have already applied to the Council for the said Lands (and whose applications have been approved of, will be ready to be delivered on the said Tenth Day of May, provided they signify to the Clerk of the Council their assent to the above Conditions before that time.

The Tenant will be restrained by a Covenant in the Lease from assigning his Interest without the Permission of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JAMES GREEN, Secretary.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR's OFFICE.

York, 31st August, 1801.

WHEREAS many persons who, from various causes, had omitted to comply with the Order issued from this Office of the fourth day of September last, with respect to the Lots held by them in this Town, obtained further time for rendering obedience thereto ; and whereas several persons have since been located in this Town whose Lots are still uncleared, NOTICE is hereby given to both descriptions of persons, that if the said Order is not literally complied with on or before the twenty-fifth day of March next, the Lots of the Defaulters will be forfeited and given to other persons.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

MIRACULOUS MARITIME EXPEDITION.

An account of certain Engliſh people, who, in the year 1569, making a voyage to the Eaſt Indies, were caſt away, and wrecked upon an uninhabited Iſland, near the coaſt of *Terra Auſtralis Incognita*, and all drowned except one man and four women.—Given by *C. Van Sloetten*, Captain of a Dutch ſhip, which was driven in there by foul weather, in the year 1667, who found their poſterity (ſpeaking good Engliſh) to the amount of twelve thouſand ſouls.

CERTAIN Engliſh merchants, encouraged by the great advantages ariſing from the eaſtern commodities, in the year 1569, having Queen Elizabeth's royal licence, furniſhed out for the Eaſt Indies four ſhips, of which —— Engliſh was choſen factor; who embarked on the 3d of April, O. S. with his wife and family, conſiſting of a ſon of twelve years old, a daughter of fourteen two maid ſervants, a female negro ſlave, and George Pine, his book-keeper onboard one of the ſaid ſhips, called the Eaſt India Merchant, of 450 tons, being provided with all manner of neceſſaries and conveniencies, in order to ſettle a factory there.

By the 14th of May they were in ſight of the Canaries; and ſoon after arrived at the Cape de Verd iſlands, where they took in ſome proviſions for the voyage, and ſteering their courſe ſouth and a point eaſt, about the 1ſt of Auguſt came to the Iſland of St. Helena; and having taken in ſome freſh water, ſet forward for the Cape of Good Hope, where they, by God's bleſſing, arrived ſafe, having hitherto met with no tempeſtuous or diſagreeable ſailing weather.

But it pleaſed God, that when they were almoſt in ſight of St. Laurence, (ſaid to be one of the largeſt Iſlands in the world), they were overtaken by a great ſtorm of wind, which ſeparated them from the reſt of the ſhips, and continued with ſuch violence for many days, they loſt all hopes of their ſafety.

The firſt of October, about break of day, the ſea continuing very ſtormy and tempeſtuous, they diſcovered land, which appeared high and rocky; and the nearer they approached to it, their fears encreaſed, expecting the ſhip would be ſuddenly daſhed to pieces. The captain, therefore, Mr. Engliſh & ſome others, got into the long boat, in hopes, by that means, to ſave themſelves and preſently after, all the ſailors caſt themſelves overboard, and endeavoured to ſave themſelves by ſwimming; but probably they all periſhed in the ſea.

Mr. Pine, Mr. Engliſh's daughter, the two maid ſervants and negro girl were the only perſons remaining on board the ſhip; and theſe five perſons were miraculouſly preſerved; for after the ſhip had beat three or four times againſt the rocks, being now broken & quite foundered in the waters, they had with great difficulty got themſelves on the bowſprit, which, being broken off was driven by the waves into a ſmall creek, wherein fell a little river, which being encompaſſed by the rocks, was ſheltered from the winds, ſo that they had an opportunity, though almoſt ſpent, to land themſelves.

Mr. Pine, getting together ſome rotten wood, by the aſſiſtance of a tinder-box he had in his pocket, made a fire, by which they dried themſelves; and then leaving the females, he went to ſee if he could find any of the ſhip's company that poſſibly might have eſcaped, but could find none.—At length it drawing towards the evening, he with what he could find from the wreck, returned to his fellow ſufferers, who were very much troubled for want of him, he being now all their ſupport in this loſt condition.

They were afraid that the wild people of the country, if there were any, might find them out; but could diſtinguiſh neither footſteps nor paths; & the woods round them being full of briers and brambles, they apprehended too, there might be wild beaſts to annoy them, tho' they ſaw no marks of any. But above all, for want of food, they were afraid of being ſtarved to death; but God had otherwiſe provided for them.

The wreck of the ſhip furniſhed them with many neceſſaries; for getting together ſome broken pieces of boards & planks, ſails and rigging, with the help of poles, they made themſelves tents; and having got wood for firing, and three or four ſea gowns to cover them, making the negro their centry, they ſlept ſoundly all night, having been without ſleep for ſeveral nights before.

The next day, after being well refreſhed with ſleep, and the wind ceaſing, and the weather being warm, they went down from the rocks on the ſands at low water, where they found a great part of the ſhip's lading either on ſhore or floating near it.—Mr. Pine, with the help of his companions, dragged moſt of it on ſhore; and what was too heavy for them they broke; and unbinding the caſks and cheſts, and taking out the goods, they ſecured all, ſo that they wanted neither clothes, nor other neceſſaries for houſe keeping, but the ſalt water had ſpoiled all the victuals except one caſk of biſcuit, which being lighter, and perhaps better ſecured than the reſt, was undamaged; this ſerved them for bread a while; and a fowl about the bigneſs of a ſwan, very heavy and fat, which, by reaſon of its weight could not fly, ſerved them for preſent ſubſiſtence. The poultry of the ſhip, by ſome means getting aſhore, bred exceedingly, and were a great help to them. They found alſo in the flags by a little river, plenty of eggs of fowl much like our ducks, which were very nouriſhing food, ſo that they wanted nothing to keep them alive.

Mr. Pine being now leſs apprehenſive of any thing to diſturb him, looked out for a convenient place to build a hut to ſhelter him and his family from the weather; and in about three weeks time, made a room large enough to hold them all, and their goods; and put up hammocks for his family to ſleep in.

Having lived in this manner full four months, without ſeeing or hearing any thing to diſturb them, they found the land they were in poſſeſſion of, to be an iſland diſjoined, and out of ſight of any other land, uninhabited by any other but themſelves, and that there was no hurtful beaſt to annoy them. But, on the contrary, the country was very pleaſant, being always cloathed in green and full of agreeable fruits, and variety of birds, ever warm, and never colder than in England in September; ſo that this place (had it the culture that ſkilful people might beſtow on it) would prove a Paradiſe.

The woods afforded them a ſort of nuts as big as large apples, whoſe kernel being pleaſant and dry, they made uſe of inſtead of bread, together with the fowl above mentioned, and a kind of water fowl like ducks, and their eggs; and a beaſt about the ſize of a goat, and almoſt like ſuch a creature, which brought forth two young ones at a time, and that twice a year, of which the low lands and woods are very full; and being harmleſs and tame, they could eaſily take and kill them; fiſh alſo, eſpecially ſhell fiſh, were in great plenty; ſo that, in effect, they wanted nothing of food for ſubſiſtence.

After being in poſſeſſion of this country full ſix months, nature put them in mind of the great command of the Almighty to our firſt parents, as if they had been conducted thither by the hand of Providence, to people a new world; and in this reſpect they proved not unfruitful, for, in leſs than a year from their firſt arrival in this iſland, the females proved all to be with child, and coming at different ſeaſons, they were a great help to one another. The women had all their teeming annually, and the children proved ſtrong and healthy. Their family increaſing, they were now well ſatisfied with their condition, for there was nothing to hurt them.——

The warmth of the climate made it agreeable for them to go abroad ſometimes, and they repoſed themſelves on moſſy banks, ſhaded by trees. Mr. Pine made ſeveral pleaſant arbours for him and his women to ſleep in during the heat of the day, and in theſe they paſſed their time together, the females not liking to be out of his company.

Mr. Pine's family was increaſed, after he had lived in this iſland fifteen years, to forty-ſeven children; for his firſt wife brought him thirteen; his ſecond ſeven; his maſter's daughter, who ſeemed to be his greateſt favourite, fifteen; and the negro twelve, which were all the produce of the firſt race of mortals in this iſland.

Thinking it expedient to provide for another generation, he gave his eldeſt ſon a mate; and took care to match the reſt as faſt as they grew up, and were capable. And leſt they ſhould incommode one another, he appointed his ſons habitations at ſome diſtance from him.

After having lived to the ſixtieth year of his age, and the fortieth of his being in poſſeſſion of this iſland, he ſummoned his whole people together, children, grand-children, and great-grand children; amounting to five hundred and ſixty-five, of all ſorts. He took the males of one family, and married them to the females of another, not permitting any to marry their ſiſters, as they did at firſt out of neceſſity.

Having taught ſome of his children to read, he laid them under an injunction to read the Bible once a month at their general meetings.

Three of his wives being dead, viz. the negro woman, and the other two who had been maid ſervants to his maſter, his maſter's daughter ſurvived them twelve years. They were buried in a place he had ſet aſide on purpoſe, fixing for his own interment the middle part, ſo that two of his wives might be on one ſide of him, and two on the other, with his chief favourites, one on each ſide, next to him.

Arriving to the eightieth year of his age, and ſixtieth of coming to this iſland, he called his people together a ſecond time, the number of which amounted to one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine; and having informed them of the manner of Europe, and charged them to remember the Chriſtian religion, after the manner of thoſe who ſpoke the ſame language, and to admit of no other, if they ſhould come and find them out; and, praying to God to continue the multiplication of them, and ſend them the true light of the Goſpel, he diſmiſſed them.

He called this iſland the Iſle of Pines, and gave the people, deſcended from him, the name of the Engliſh Pines, diſtinguiſhing the tribes of the particular deſcendants by his wives' names, the Engliſhes, the Sparkles, the Trevors, & the Phills, Philippa being the name of the negro.

Being now very old, and his ſight decaying, he gave his habitation and furniture that was left to his eldeſt ſon, after his deceaſe; made him King and Governor of the reſt; and delivered him the hiſtory of thoſe tranſactions, written with his own hand, commanding him to keep it; and if any ſtrangers ſhould come hither by accident, to let them ſee it, and take a copy of it alſo if they pleaſed, that the name of his people might not be loſt from off the earth.

It happened in the year 1667. Cornelius Van Sloetten, captain of a Dutch ſhip, called the Amſterdam, was driven by foul weather to this iſland, where he found the poſterity of Mr. Pine, ſpeaking good Engliſh, and amounting, as it was ſuppoſed, to ten or twelve thouſand perſons.

The narrative from which this account is taken was given by Mr. Pine's grand-ſon to the Dutch captain. Printed in London, being licenſed, June 27, 1689.

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PERSIAN EMBASSY.

An Engliſh Ambaſſador was ſent laſt year to the Court of Perſia, and the following letters are from the pen of one of the gentlemen who accompanied him. They afford ſome information reſpecting a country not a little diſtinguiſhed both in ancient and modern times, which ſtill poſſeſſes conſiderable power & importance in the Eaſt, and which ſoon will excite greater attention ſhould the Engliſh revive the trade which was once carried on with it, or the French retain poſſeſſion of Egypt.

"*Shiras, Auguſt* 28, 1800.

"In a former letter I mentioned to you the Embaſſy having left Abu Shiher, commonly called Buſhire, for this place, we travelled in the moſt ſplendid ſtyle with reſpect to our equipment and attendents, and were treated with the utmoſt attention and reſpect throughout the whole of our journey. The different governors of the reſpective provinces throughout which our route lay, came out to receive and welcome our Envoy, conducting him to his tents, under a continual diſcharge of fire arms, with a grand diſplay of military evolutions. The early part of our journey we moved extremely unpleaſant, on account of the exceſſive heat, until we arrived at Cazeroon; having then paſſed or rather aſcended, two ranges of exceeding high mountains, we experienced a very ſenſible alteration in the climate. we halted at Cazeroon ten days after our fatigue, regaling ourſelves with plenty of different ices, great quantities of ſnow being brought from the ſurrounding mountains.

"On our leaving Cazeroon, we aſcended two very high ridges of mountains before we reached Shiras, with the ſight of which we were at length gratified on the 13th of June. Captain Malcolm the Envoy, made his public entry the followidg day, and was received with the higheſt and moſt flattering diſtinction. Five noblemen of the higher order, attened by a retinue of upwards of a thouſand horſes came out to receive him on his arrival, and conducted him to where his tents had been pitched, which was on a lofty terrace, under the walls of the garden called Iehan uma, and within a few hundred yards of the tomb of the celebrated Hafiz; and the ſtream of Rocknabad, ſo famed in his poems, does us the honor of running through our camp; it is at preſent not a very mighty ſtream, being no more than two feet but the pureneſs of its waters juſtly deſerve all the praiſes they have received. The bower of Moſella is alſo cloſe at hand, but which has ſuffered from time, nothing now remaining of that formerly much admired place, but the ruins of an old brick wall.

"Our ſtay here has altogether been extremely pleaſant, particularly the latter part of our time; the firſt ſix weeks we were continually entertained with feaſting, feats in wreſtling, rope-dancing, and fire works.—Soon after our arrival we quitted our tents, and took up our reſidence in a palace, ſituated in the centre of the delightful garden of the Jehan Numa. Since our arrival we have ſeen the Prince Regent two or three times; he is a very handſome boy about twelve years old. I ſuppoſe our ſtay at this place will not now exceed eight or ten days; when we ſhall begin our journey to Iſpahan, from whence you may expect again to hear from me. I profeſs I cannot help feeling a particular degree of veneration for the place we are now in, and conceive that I am treading claſſic ground.

"*Iſpahan, September* 23.

"Agreeable to my promiſe, I tranſmit you a ſhort account of our journey from Shiras to this place. We left Shiraz on the 4th inſt. and the roads and country through which we paſſed were excellent, generally leading thro' large extenſive plains, of a rich ſoil; but the traces of induſtry or the cultivating hand of the farmer, were evidently wanting, owing probably to the ſcarcity of water, but ſtill more ſo from the want of population. On our way from Shiraz we viſited the ruins of the once celebrated city of Perſepolis, but as we only continued there one day, we had but a very curſory view of it, yet ſtill ſufficient to forcibly impreſs on the mind an idea of its former grandeur. Our reception at Iſpahan was truly magnificent; the Beglerbeg's brother, and ſon, attended by nearly ten thouſand troops, marched out the diſtance of 8 miles to meet us, and if I may be permitted to judge from appearances, there muſt have been not leſs than thirty thouſand ſpectators aſſembled to witneſs the novelty of ſuch a ſight. We have not yet paid a viſit to the city, but it appears to be of immenſe extent, and its whole appearance denotes the capital of a great and extenſive empire. One of the palaces of the Seffeiran Monarchs is fitted up for our reception, and we ſhall take poſſeſſion of it to-morrow or next day; at preſent we are encamped on the banks of the river Zainderood, to the weſtward of the city. The Beglerbeg, Hajy Mahomed Huſſan Khan, has juſt paid us a viſit; he is a remarkable pleaſant old man, ſaid to be extremely rich, and made an elegant and ſhewy appearance in his dreſs and equipage. We propoſe to leave this in about ten days, and expect to be at the Imperial Stirrup in about three weeks afterwards at fartheſt."

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, Dec. 26.

It is much to be lamented that the communication between Niagara and this town is ſo irregular and unfrequent—Opportunities do not now often occur of receiving the American papers from our Correſpondents, and thereby prevents us for the preſent, from laying before our Readers the ſtate of politics in Europe.

POETRY.

From a late Engliſh Paper.

VERSES,

Worthy of a place, not only in the corner of every newſpaper, but alſo in a corner of every human heart—not ſo much for their poetical elegance, but for the ſentiment.

AH ! ye, who meet ſtern winter's frown,
Upheld by Fortune's pow'rful hand ;
Who ſee the chilling ſnow come down,
With all her comforts at command ;

Oh think of their leſs happy doom,
Whom Poverty's ſharp woes aſſail ;
No ſparkling fire, no cheerful room,
Revive their cheek, cold, ſunk and pale !

Deep howls the wind ; the pelting rain
Drips through the ſhatter'd caſement cold ;
While the ſad mother's arms contain
Her infants, ſhivering in their fold.

In vain they raiſe their piteous cry,
And plead at hungry nature's call ;
Their only food a mother's ſigh !
Their only warmth the tears that fall !

Stretch'd on this miſerable bed,
The wretched father ſinks in grief :
Pale ſickneſs reſts upon his head,
And only hopes from death relief !

The Parents' tender mournful eyes,
Mingle their faint and humid beams ;
Freſh woes from retroſpection riſe,
Freſh ſource from mem'ry's fountain ſtreams.

O RICH ! the tranſport might be thine,
To ſooth their ſufferings into peace !
To bid the ſun of Comfort ſhine,
And Want's oppreſſive Empire ceaſe !

To ſee the glow of health return,
Re-animate their faded cheek !
Life's feeble ſpark, rekindled, burn,
And give what language cannot ſpeak !

On Fancy's pinion oft I roam,
With Pity, partner of my flight ;
Forget, a while, that grief's my own,
And taſte a ſoothing ſweet delight.

Forget the many poignant woes,
That weigh this drooping form to earth.
Where reſtleſs Sorrow hopes repoſe,
Scap'd from the ills, which gave it birth.

O ! ye, embark'd for Pleaſure's ſhore,
Reſtrain a while the fluttering ſail !
At Pity's call, retard the oar,
Nor let her plaintive pleadings fail !

MIRACULOUS MARITIME EXPEDITION.

An account of certain English people, who, in the year 1569, making a voyage to the East Indies, were cast away, and wrecked upon an uninhabited Island, near the coast of *Terra Australis Incognita*, and all drowned except one man and four women.—Given by C. *Van Sloetten*, Captain of a Dutch ship, which was driven in there by foul weather, in the year 1667, who found their posterity (speaking good English) to the amount of twelve thousand souls.

CERTAIN English merchants, encouraged by the great advantages arising from the eastern commodities, in the year 1569, having Queen Elizabeth's royal licence, furnished out for the East Indies four ships, of which —— English was chosen factor; who embarked on the 3d of April, O. S. with his wife and family, consisting of a son of twelve years old, a daughter of fourteen two maid servants, a female negro slave, and George Pine, his book-keeper onboard one of the said ships, called the East India Merchant, of 450 tons, being provided with all manner of necessaries and conveniencies, in order to settle a factory there.

By the 14th of May they were in sight of the Canaries; and soon after arrived at the Cape de Verd islands, where they took in some provisions for the voyage, and steering their course south and a point east, about the 1st of August came to the Island of St. Helena; and having taken in some fresh water, set forward for the Cape of Good Hope, where they, by God's blessing, arrived safe, having hitherto met with no tempestuous or disagreeable sailing weather.

But it pleased God, that when they were almost in sight of St. Laurence, (said to be one of the largest Islands in the world), they were overtaken by a great storm of wind which separated them from the rest of the ships, and continued with such violence for many days, they lost all hopes of their safety.

The first of October, about break of day, the sea continuing very stormy and tempestuous, they discovered land, which appeared high and rocky; and the nearer they approached to it, their fears encreased, expecting the ship would be suddenly dashed to pieces. The captain, therefore, Mr. English & some others, got into the long boat, in hopes, by that means, to save themselves and presently after, all the sailors cast themselves overboard, and endeavoured to save themselves by swimming; but probably they all perished in the sea.

Mr. Pine, Mr. English's daughter, the two maid servants and negro girl were the only persons remaining on board the ship; and these five persons were miraculously preserved; for after the ship had beat three or four times against the rocks, being now broken & quite foundered in the waters, they had with great difficulty got themselves on the bowsprit, which, being broken off was driven by the waves into a small creek, wherein fell a little river, which being encompassed by the rocks, was sheltered from the winds, so that they had an opportunity, though almost spent, to land themselves.

Mr. Pine, getting together some rotten wood, by the assistance of a tinderbox he had in his pocket, made a fire, by which they dried themselves, and then leaving the females, he went to see if he could find any of the ship's company that possibly might have escaped, but could find none.—At length it drawing towards the evening, he with what he could find from the wreck, returned to his fellow sufferers, who were very much troubled for want of him, he being now all their support in this lost condition.

They were afraid that the wild people of the country, if there were any, might find them out; but could distinguish neither footsteps nor paths; & the woods round them being full of briers and brambles, they apprehended too, there might be wild beasts to annoy them, tho' they saw no marks of, any. But above all, for want of food, they were afraid of being starved to death; but God had otherwise provided for them.

The wreck of the ship furnished them with many necessaries; for getting together some broken pieces of boards & planks, sails and rigging, with the help of poles, they made themselves tents; and having got wood for firing, and three or four sea gowns to cover them, making the negro their centry, they slept soundly all night, having been without sleep for several nights before.

The next day, after being well refreshed with sleep, and the wind ceasing, and the weather being warm, they went down from the rocks on the sands at low water, where they found a great part of the ship's lading either on shore or floating near it.—Mr. Pine, with the help of his companions, dragged most of it on shore; and what was too heavy for them they broke; and unbinding the casks and chests, and taking out the goods, they secured all, so that they wanted neither clothes, nor other necessaries for house keeping, but the salt water had spoiled all the victuals except one cask of biscuit, which being lighter, and perhaps better secured than the rest, was undamaged; this served them for bread a while; and a fowl about the bigness of a swan, very heavy and fat, which, by reason of its weight could not fly, served them for present subsistence. The poultry of the ship, by some means getting ashore, bred exceedingly, and were a great help to them. They found also in the flags by a little river, plenty of eggs of fowl much like our ducks, which were very nourishing food, so that they wanted nothing to keep them alive.

Mr. Pine being now less apprehensive of any thing to disturb him, looked out for a convenient place to build a hut to shelter him and his family from the weather; and in about three weeks time, made a room large enough to hold them all, and their goods; and put up hammocks for his family to sleep in.

Having lived in this manner full four months, without seeing or hearing any thing to disturb them, they found the land they were in possession of, to be an island disjoined, and out of sight of any other land, uninhabited by any other but themselves, and that there was no hurtful beast to annoy them. But, on the contrary, the country was very pleasant, being always cloathed in green and full of agreeable fruits, and variety of birds, ever warm, and never colder than in England in September; so that this place (had it the culture that skilful people might bestow on it) would prove a Paradise.

The woods afforded them a sort of nuts as big as large apples, whose kernel being pleasant and dry, they made use of instead of bread, together with the fowl above mentioned, and a kind of water fowl like ducks, and their eggs; and a beast about the size of a goat, and almost like such a creature, which brought forth two young ones at a time, and that twice a year, of which the low lands and woods are very full; and being harmless and tame, they could easily take and kill them; fish also, especially shell fish, were in great plenty; so that, in effect, they wanted nothing of food for subsistence.

After being in possession of this country full six months, nature put them in mind of the great command of the Almighty to our first parents, as if they had been conducted thither by the hand of [illegible]vidence, to people a new world; and in this respect they proved not unfruitful, for, in less than a year from their first arrival in this island, the females proved all to be with child, and coming at different seasons, they were a great help to one another. The women had all their lying-in annually, and the children proved strong and healthy. Their family increasing, they were now well satisfied with their condition, for there was nothing to hurt them.——

The warmth of the climate made it agreeable for them to go abroad sometimes, and they reposed themselves on mossy banks, shaded by trees. Mr. Pine made several pleasant arbours for him and his women to sleep in during the heat of the day, and in these they passed their time together, the females not liking to be out of his company.

Mr. Pine's family was increased, after he had lived in this island sixteen years, to forty-seven children; for his first wife brought him thirteen; his second seven; his master's daughter, who seemed to be his greatest favourite, fifteen; and the negro twelve, which were all the produce of the first race of mortals in this island.

Thinking it expedient to provide for another generation, he gave his eldest son a mate, and took care to match the rest as fast as they grew up, and were capable. And lest they should incommode one another, he appointed his sons habitations at some distance from him.

After having lived to the sixtieth year of his age, and the fortieth of his being in possession of this island, he summoned his whole people together, children, grand-children, and great-grand children; amounting to five hundred and sixty-five, of all sorts. He took the males of one family, and married them to the females of another, not permitting any to marry their sisters, as they did at first out of necessity.

Having taught some of his children to read, he laid them under an injunction to read the Bible once a month at their general meetings.

Three of his wives being dead, viz. the negro woman, and the other two who had been maid servants to his master, his master's daughter survived them twelve years. They were buried in a place he had set aside on purpose, fixing for his own interment the middle part, so that two of his wives might be on one side of him, and two on the other, with his chief favourites, one on each side, next to him.

Arriving to the eightieth year of his age, and sixtieth of coming to this island, he called his people together a second time, the number of which amounted to one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine; and having informed them of the manner of Europe, and charged them to remember the Christian religion, after the manner of those who spoke the same language, and to admit of no other, if they should come and find them out; and, praying to God to continue the multiplication of them, and send them the true light of the Gospel, he dismissed them.

He called this island the Isle of Pines, and gave the people, descended from him, the name of the English Pines, distinguishing the tribes of the particular descendants by his wives' names, the Englishes, the Sparkses, the Trevors, & the Phills, Philippa being the name of the negro.

Being now very old, and his sight decaying, he gave his habitation and furniture that was left to his eldest son, after his decease, made him King and Governor of the rest; and delivered him the history of those transactions, written with his own hand, commanding him to keep it; and if any strangers should come hither by accident, to let them see it, and take a copy of it also if they pleased, that the name of his people might not be lost from off the earth.

It happened in the year 1667. Cornelius Van Sloetten, captain of a Dutch ship, called the Amsterdam, was driven by foul weather to this island, where he found the posterity of Mr. Pine, speaking good English, and amounting, as it was supposed, to ten or twelve thousand persons.

The narrative from which this account is taken was given by Mr. Pine's grand-son to the Dutch captain. Printed in London, being licensed, June 27, 1689.

——

PERSIAN EMBASSY.

An English Ambassador was sent last year to the Court of Persia, and the following letters are from the pen of one of the gentlemen who accompanied him. They afford some information respecting a country not a little distinguished both in ancient and modern times, which still possesses considerable power & importance in the East, and which soon will excite greater attention should the English revive the trade which was once carried on with it, or the French retain possession of Egypt.

" *Shiras, August* 28, 1800.

" In a former letter I mentioned to you the Embassy having left Abu Shiber, commonly called Bushire, for this place, we travelled in the most splendid style with respect to our equipment and attendents, and were treated with the utmost attention and respect throughout the whole of our journey. The different governors of the respective provinces throughout which our route lay, came out to receive and welcome our Envoy, conducting him to his tents, under a continual discharge of fire arms, with a grand display of militry evolutions. The early part of our journey we moved extremely unpleasant, on account of the excessive heat, until we arrived at Cazeroon; having then passed or rather ascended, two ranges of exceeding high mountains, we experienced a very sensible alteration in the climate. we halted at Cazeroon ten days after our fatigue, regaling ourselves with plenty of different ices, great quantities of snow being brought from the surrounding mountains.

" On our leaving Cazeroon, we ascended two very high ridges of mountains before we reached Shiras, with the sight of which we were at length gratified on the 13th of June. Captain Malcolm the Envoy, made his public entry the followidg day, and was received with the highest and most flattering distinction. Five noblemen of the higher order, attened by a retinue of upwards of a thousand horses came out to receive him on his arrival, and conducted him to where his tents had been pitched, which was on a lofty terrace, under the walls of the garden called Iohan uma, and within a few hundred yards of the tomb of the celebrated Hafiz; and the stream of Rochnabad, so famed in his poems, does us the honor of running through our camp; it is at present not a very mighty stream, being no more than two feet but the pureness of its waters justly deserve all the praises they have received. The bower of Mosella is also close at hand, but which has suffered from time, nothing now remaining of that formerly much admired place, but the ruins of an old brick wall.

" Our stay here has altogether been extremely pleasant, particularly the latter part of our time; the first six weeks we were continually entertained with feasting, feats in wrestling, rope-dancing, and fire works.—Soon after our arrival we quitted our tents, and took up our residence in a palace, situated in the centre of the delightful garden of the Jehan Numa. Since our arrival we have seen the Prince Regent two or three times; he is a very handsome boy about twelve years old, I suppose our stay at this place will not now exceed eight or ten days; when we shall begin our journey to Ispahan, from whence you may expect again to hear from me. I profess I cannot help feeling a particular degree of veneration for the place we are now in, and conceive that I am treading classic ground.

" *Ispahan, September* 23.

" Agreeable to my promise, I transmit you a short account of our journey from Shiraz to this place. We left Shiraz on the 4th inst. and the roads and country through which we passed were excellent, generally leading thro' large extensive plains, of a rich soil; but the traces of industry or the cultivating hand of the farmer, were evidently wanting, owing probably to the scarcity of water, but still more so from the want of population. On our way from Shiraz we visited the ruins of the once celebrated city of Persepolis, but as we only continued there one day, we had but a very cursory view of it, yet still sufficient to forcibly impress on the mind an idea of its former grandeur. Our reception at Ispahan was truly magnificent; the Beglerbeg's brother, and son, attended by nearly ten thousand troops, marched out the distance of 8 miles to meet us, and if I may be permitted to judge from appearances, there must have been not less than thirty thousand spectators assembled to witness the novelty of such a sight. We have not yet paid a visit to the city, but it appears to be of immense extent, and its whole appearance denotes the capital of a great and extensive empire. One of the palaces of the Seffe(?)an Monarchs is fitted up for our reception, and we shall take possession of it to-morrow or next day; at present we are encamped on the banks of the river Zainderood, to the westward of the city. The Beglerbeg, Hajy Mahomed Hussan Khan, has just paid us a visit; he is a remarkable pleasant old man, said to be extremely rich, and made an elegant and shewy appearance in his dress and equipage. We propose to leave this in about ten days, and expect to be at the Imperial Stirrup in about three weeks afterwards at farthest."

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, Dec. 26.

It is much to be lamented that the communication between Niagara and this town is so irregular and unfrequent — Opportunites do not now often occur of receiving the American papers from our Correspondents, and thereby prevents us for the present, from laying before our Readers the state of politics in Europe.

POETRY.

From a late English Paper.

VERSES,

Worthy of a place, not only in the corner of every newspaper, but also in a corner of every human heart—not so much for their poetical elegance, but for the sentiment.

AH! ye, who meet stern winter's frown,
Upheld by Fortune's pow'rful hand;
Who see the chilling snow come down,
With all her comforts at command;

Oh think of their less happy doom,
Whom Poverty's sharp woes assail;
No sparkling fire, no cheerful room,
Revive their cheek, cold, sunk and pale!

Deep howls the wind; the pelting rain
Drips through the shatter'd casement cold;
While the sad mother's arms contain
Her infants, shivering in their [illegible]

In vain they raise their piteous cry,
And plead at hungry nature's call;
Their only food a mother's sigh!
Their only warmth the tears that fall!

Stretch'd on this miserable bed,
The wretched father sinks in grief:
Pale sickness rests upon his head,
And only hopes from death relief!

The Parents' tender mournful eyes,
Mingle their faint and humid beams;
Fresh woes from retrospection rise,
Fresh source from mem'ry's fountain streams.

O R[illegible]! the transport might be thine,
To sooth their sufferings into peace!
To bid the sun of Comfort shine,
And Want's oppressive Empire cease!

To see the glow of health return,
Re-animate their faded cheek!
Life's feeble spark, rekindled, burn,
And give what language cannot speak!

On Fancy's pinion oft I roam,
With Pity, partner of my flight;
Forget, a while, that grief's my own,
And taste a soothing sweet delight.

Forget the many poignant woes,
That weigh this drooping form to earth.
Where restless Sorrow hopes repose,
Scap'd from the ills, which gave it birth.

O! ye, embark'd for Pleasure's shore,
Restrain a while the fluttering sail!
At Pity's call, retard the oar,
Nor let her plaintive pleadings fail!

ANECDOTE of the EMPEROR of GERMANY.

A Mad house in Germany being compleated upon a new plan, the architect requested the Emperor to honor him so far as to look at the internal parts of the structure before the lunatics were admitted; this the Imperial Joseph consented to, and while he was in the house, some one chalked under the inscription, which was, "The Hospital for Lunatics,"—"*Josephus abeundo insanos hic penit.*"

THE Subscribers will purchase clean House Ashes.

C. & C.

York, 7th Dec. 1801.

WHEREAS *Bathsheba Cameron*, wife of Archibald Cameron of the town of York, Upper Canada, has without any just cause or provocation whatever, eloped from his bed and board, behaved in an unbecoming manner, and after absenting herself from the first January 1799 (altho' solicited to return, without effect, which he can prove) has again returned to this town; he is therefore at last under the disagreeable but absolute necessity of thus giving public notice, that the said *Bathsheba Cameron* may not be credited or harboured on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

ARCHIBALD CAMERON.

York, 18th Decr. 1801.

Toronto Coffee-House.

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WILLIAM COOPER.

York, 12th Dec. 1801.

N. B. Good Stabling and provender for Horses.

Book-Binding.

THE Subscriber begs leave most respectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above business in all its branches, at No. 20, St. Francois Xavier-Street, and corner of Notre-Dame Street, near the Seminary, where he humbly hopes by his assiduity and attention to his business to merit the encouragement of a generous public. Specimens of his work may be seen at the bindery, which he flatters himself will be found equal to any Book-binding done in Europe.

JAMES BROWN

Montreal, Sept. 29, 1801.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Nov. 12, 1801.

LIST of the NAMES of PERSONS who have GRANTS in the Secretary's Office, in addition to those heretofore published in this Gazette, ready to be issued:

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townships.*
Addison Rev. Rob.	200	Niagara.
Do do.	300	Louth.
Alwood Henry	200	Bertie.
Askin Charles T. lot		Chatham.
Askin James T. lot		Chatham.
Adams Richard S.	200	Ballard.
Bentson Christian	200	Loughboro'.
Bougener Henry sen	200	Crowland.
Bougener Henry jun	200	do.
Back Henry	200	do.
Book John	500	Ancaster.
Beam Martin	200	Willoughby
Borghonder Jacob jr.	200	Barton
Book George	200	Clinton
Brooks Robert	300	Stamford.
Bougener Hon. sen.	200	Willoughby
Borgender Jacob	200	Barton
Budd Joseph	400	Pelham
Bowman John	200	do.
Beam Jacob	200	Clinton
Borghonder Christn.	200	rton
Book John	200	Ancaster
Breakenridge David T. lot		Johnstown
Beamsly Barthw. C.	do.	York
Bates Stoddard	200	Clarke
Bell Alexander	300	Cramahe
Beman Elisha	1000	Clarke
Brade Adrian	200	Plumboro' E.
Bowman Stephen	200	Haldimand
Barrier Jacob	100	Pickering
Beech Henry	200	do.
Belcher John	200	Cramahe
Buis Elizabeth alias Concklin	200	Camden
Craig Thomas	200	Townsend
Clark Ralph	200	Loughboro'
Cook Thomas T. lot		Kingston
Cameron Archd.	do.	York
Cope Conrad	200	Beverly
Clark Robt. jun.	200	Whitby
Cameron Hugh	190	York
Cotter James, Mr. Mc Kenney & Jacob Wormley	190	Ameliasburg
Conger P. de Signah	200	Halkowell
Coutier Stephen	300	Townsend
Clark James, Esq.	450	Darlington
Cozens Daniel	1000	Vaughan
Caffolo John T. lot		Niagara
Collins John	do.	do.
Clendenning James	do.	do.
Cuddy Samuel	do.	do.
Camp Robert	200	Ancaster
Crips Philip	200	Barton
Ducue John	200	Thorold
Dennis Joseph	200	Humberstone
Darby George	200	Grantham
Derick Andrew	200	Loughboro'
Dickson Thomas esq	300	Niagara
Doan Mary	100	Crowland
Dey Richard	200	Ballard
Edsall James	150	Humberstone
Fegan Thomas	68	Marysburg
Fisher Alexr. Esq. T. lot		Kingston
Fris Adam	200	Clinton
Forfar William	200	Vaughan
Forfar Thomas	200	do.
Gray Rot. J. D. esq.	1800	Scarboro'
Do. do.	2400	Walsingham
Do. do.	200	Whitby
Do. do.	1300	Darlington
Do. do.	700	Murray
Do. do.	500	Sutfleet
Do. do.	400	Cramahe
Do. do.	2200	Hope
Gahan Edward	100	York
Grant Hon. Alex.	1	do.
Gray Alex. Esq.	300	do.
Gordin Mary	200	King
Grant Duncan	7	Johnstown
Gray John T. lot		Kingston
Grant Lewis 7 & 4th		Edwardsburg
Gamble Isabella Leah	400	Darlington
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Howland Samuel sen	200	Pelham
Hayes John	400	Whitchurch
Johnson Sir John	12 1/2	Edwardsburg
Johnson Lt. Wm.	1200	Ballard
Jessup Edward jun. T. lot		York
Johnson Sir John T. lot		Johnstown
Do. do.	18	Kingston
Kendrick Duke W.	200	Whitchurch
Knight Thomas	200	Vaughan
Klengenbrummer N. T. lot		Niagara
Kemp Mathew	do.	do.
Kemp David	do.	do.
Larison Miller	164	Clinton
Lee James	200	Sutfleet
Lates George	100	Thorold
Lafferty Edward	200	Crowland
Larish Wm.	200	Yonge
Lutz Mary	200	King
Loucks Wm.	200	Matilda
Link Mary	200	Winchester
Lukin Peter, Esq.	200	Plantagenet
Lawe George Esq. T. lot		York
Mingle Wm.	200	Clinton
Moore John	200	Grimsby
Moor Jonathan	150	do.
Moore John	240	do.
Maul James	200	Vaughan
M Kindlay Jn. esq	1800	Alfred
M'Donell Ang. esq.	300	Sutfleet
Mabee Lewis	200	Bertie
Do. do.	246	Wainfleet
M'Donell Alex. esq. T. lot		York
M'Kay John T. lot		Niagara
M'Kenzie Alex.	do.	Sandwich
Markland Thos. esq	do.	Kingston
M'Kindlay Jn. esq.	600	Clarence
Mariatt Thomas	200	Winchester
M Kindlay Jn. esq.	400	Cumberland
Ostander Eleanor	200	Thorold
O Neill Cornelius	120	Bertie
O Reilly Dennis	120	Darlington
Price Wm.	200	Grantham
Pettit Andrew	330	Grimsby
Do. do.	200	do.
Playter George T. lot		York
Pollard Rd. esq.	24	Sandwich
Smith Amos	190	Ancaster
Slow George	200	Pelham
Straubridge Crifpus	586	Ancaster
Sevitz Chriftian	150	Wainfleet
Small John Robt.	400	Scarboro'
Small John esq.	100	York
Do. do.	400	do.
Small John esq. T. lot		York
Small Jof. Alwell	380	do.
Spencer Hazleton esq.	200	Clarke
Do. do.	400	Darlington
Do. do.	200	Haldimand
Do. do.	200	Percy
Spafford Solomon	600	do.
Smith William	200	King
Stuart Rev. John	800	Whitby
Do. do.	640	Kingston
Stuart Geo. Kill	550	Pittburg
Shwardleger Lieut	200	Winchester
Seymour Benjamin	300	Loughboro'
Teinbrook Jacob T. lot		Niagara
Tubbs Frederick	200	Hamilton
Thompson Arch. T. lot		Niagara
Taylor Mrs Eliza	do.	Kingston
Talby Thomas	200	Portland
Upper John	200	Stamford
Upper Anthony	200	Thorold
Wintemute Geo.	154	Bertie
Winger John	500	Willoughby
Wyman Afahel	200	Wainfleet
Willcocks Wm. esq T. lot		York
Walker John	200	Townsend
Wyfdell Nicholas	200	Kingston

WILLIAM JARVIS, Sec'y.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

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Kendrick Duke W.	200	Whitchurch
Knight Thomas	200	Vaughan
Klengenbrummer N. T. lot		Niagara
Kemp Mathew	do.	do.
Kemp David	do.	do.
Larison Miller	164	Clinton
Lee James	200	Sutfleet
Lates George	100	Thorold
Lafferty Edward	200	Crowland
Larish Wm.	200	Yonge
Lutz Mary	200	King
Loucks Wm.	200	Matilda
Link Mary	200	Winchester
Lukin Peter, Esq.	200	Plantagenet
Lawe George Esq. T. lot		York
Mingle Wm.	200	Clinton
Moore John	200	Grimsby
Moor Jonathan	150	do.
Moore John	240	do.
Maul James	200	Vaughan
M Kindlay Jn. esq	1800	Alfred
M'Donell Ang. esq.	300	Sutfleet
Mabee Lewis	200	Bertie
Do. do.	246	Wainfleet
M'Donell Alex. esq. T. lot		York
M'Kay John T. lot		Niagara
M'Kenzie Alex.	do.	Sandwich
Markland Thos. esq	do.	Kingston
M'Kindlay Jn. esq.	600	Clarence
Mariatt Thomas	200	Winchester
M Kindlay Jn. esq.	400	Cumberland
Ostander Eleanor	200	Thorold
O Neill Cornelius	120	Bertie
O Reilly Dennis	120	Darlington
Price Wm.	200	Grantham
Pettit Andrew	330	Grimsby
Do. do.	200	do.
Playter George T. lot		York
Pollard Rd. esq.	24	Sandwich
Smith Amos	190	Ancaster
Slow George	200	Pelham
Straubridge Crifpus	586	Ancaster
Sevitz Chriftian	150	Wainfleet
Small John Robt.	400	Scarboro'
Small John esq.	100	York
Do. do.	400	do.
Small John esq. T. lot		York
Small Jof. Alwell	380	do.
Spencer Hazleton esq.	200	Clarke
Do. do.	400	Darlington
Do. do.	200	Haldimand
Do. do.	200	Percy
Spafford Solomon	600	do.
Smith William	200	King
Stuart Rev. John	800	Whitby
Do. do.	640	Kingston
Stuart Geo. Kill	550	Pittburg
Shwardleger Lieut	200	Winchester
Seymour Benjamin	300	Loughboro'
Teinbrook Jacob T. lot		Niagara
Tubbs Frederick	200	Hamilton
Thompson Arch. T. lot		Niagara
Taylor Mrs Eliza	do.	Kingston
Talby Thomas	200	Portland
Upper John	200	Stamford
Upper Anthony	200	Thorold
Wintemute Geo.	154	Bertie
Winger John	500	Willoughby
Wyman Afahel	200	Wainfleet
Willcocks Wm. esq T. lot		York
Walker John	200	Townsend
Wyfdell Nicholas	200	Kingston

WILLIAM JARVIS, Sec'y.

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